



Los Angeles County Wildfire Rapid Needs Assessment Report

November 2025



LA County Recovers

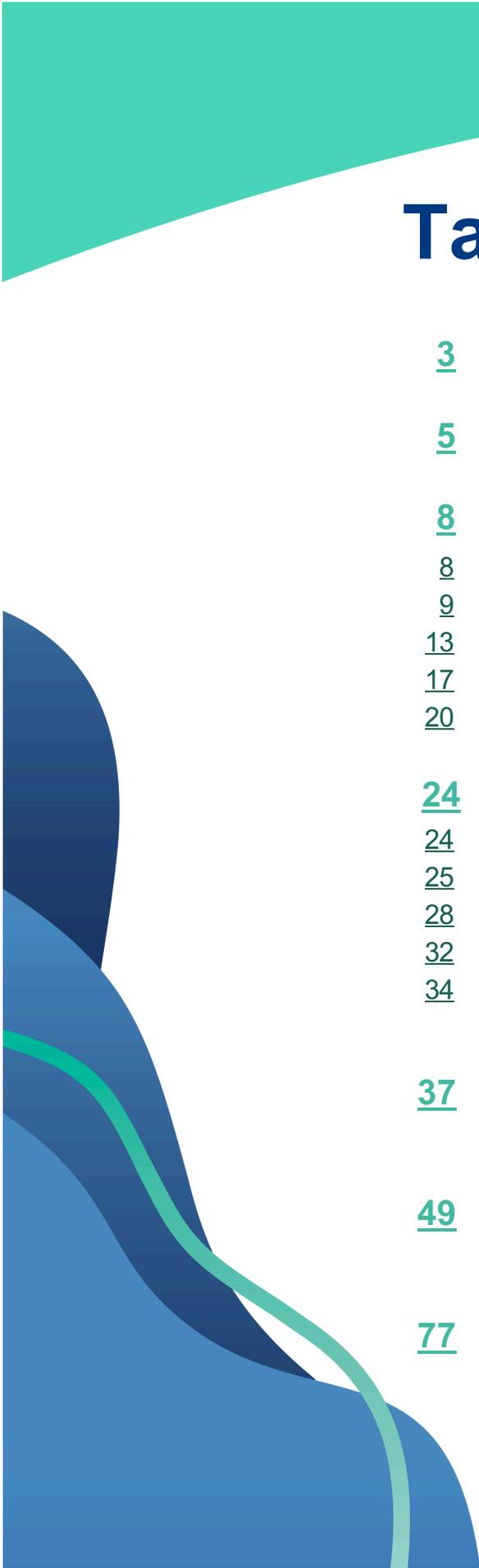


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I. Executive Summary

Overview

Following the destructive January 2025 Eaton and Palisades wildfires, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (Public Health) conducted a rapid needs assessment to understand early recovery needs among affected residents. Commissioned by the LA County Wildfire Recovery Health and Social Services Task Force (Task Force), the assessment aimed to identify urgent housing, health, financial, and essential goods needs as well as recovery process experiences and concerns in order to more effectively support coordinated countywide response and recovery efforts.

The assessment was implemented as an electronic survey between February 19 and March 10, 2025, and was made available in seven languages. It was disseminated broadly among impacted residents by County agencies, Task Force partners, and community organizations. A total of 2,306 residents responded across both the Eaton and Palisades Fire-impacted areas. Public Health analyzed results immediately upon survey closure and briefed key agencies to guide rapid response and intervention.

Findings highlight widespread displacement, significant emotional and physical health impacts, financial strain, and challenges accessing information and recovery assistance. These results informed County, Task Force partner, and community organization actions across housing, mental health, environmental health, and financial support systems.

Key Findings

Demographics

- 2,306 respondents: 1,468 from Eaton Fire area; 838 from Palisades Fire area.

Housing Status & Needs

- 74.5% (Eaton) and 57.7% (Palisades) reported damage or total loss of home.
- 59.8% (Eaton) and 55.1% (Palisades) were displaced by the Fire; among those, at least one-third across both areas said it has been difficult to find a safe, stable place to sleep at night and store their belongings.
- 20.9% (Eaton) and 24.5% (Palisades) lacked homeowner or renter insurance.
- Top identified needs: home cleaning/repairs, air purifiers, debris removal, and rent/mortgage assistance.

Health Status & Needs

- 77.4% (Eaton) and 73.8% (Palisades) reported worsening mental health since the wildfire.
- 24.2% (Eaton) and 20.2% (Palisades) reported needing help finding mental health support or counseling services.
- Over half from both areas also reported worsening physical health since the Fire.
- Over two-thirds from both areas had health concerns about being in or nearby areas that were burned.
- Many expressed concern about air, water, and soil contamination.

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Financial & Other Needs

- Help paying for lost belongings was the most common financial need (44.8% Eaton; 29.9% Palisades).
- Additional needs included assistance with covering rebuilding costs and daily living expenses and with accessing safe drinking water, cleaning supplies, bedding, cooking supplies, PPE, and groceries.

Recovery Process Concerns

- Many residents needed help knowing where to go for reliable information, felt overwhelmed by too much information, or were unaware of available services.
- Approximately 20% across both areas needed help with applying for disaster assistance; many applied but were told they did not qualify.

Actions Taken in Response

Public Health and Task Force partners moved quickly to address the urgent needs identified through the rapid needs assessment. Public Health contacted every respondent who requested support and connected them with housing, financial, health, and essential-goods assistance. Additional referrals were coordinated through 211LA to ensure residents were linked to the most appropriate local resources.

Housing support was a major focus of the response effort. The Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) opened priority waitlists for displaced households, secured HUD flexibilities to streamline eligibility, identified more than 750 available rental units, and led community workshops to help families navigate recovery options. Working closely with city, state, and federal partners (e.g., FEMA and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), LACDA helped to address the expressed housing needs associated with debris removal.

Public Health addressed environmental and health concerns by launching an online wildfire dashboard, hosting town halls, issuing cleanup and safety guidance, and offering residential soil lead testing and free blood lead screenings. The Department of Mental Health expanded crisis counseling, deployed staff to shelters and recovery centers, and leveraged federal grants to support long-term mental health recovery. Local health systems ensured continuity of care through outreach, medication replacement, telehealth expansion, and mobile service delivery.

To ease financial strain, County and partner agencies distributed more than \$17.8 million in Household Relief Grants, enforced temporary rent and eviction protections, and launched paid workforce recovery programs. Several County departments also created one-stop recovery centers, resource guides, workshops, and digital tools to simplify rebuilding. These combined actions provided immediate stabilization and laid the groundwork for longer-term recovery across affected communities.

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II. Overview

In January 2025, several wildfires erupted across Los Angeles (LA) County, fueled by extraordinarily dry conditions coupled with severe windstorms. These fires destroyed numerous communities and disrupted the lives of hundreds of thousands of people in the county. The two most destructive of these wildfires were the Palisades Fire, which burned more than 23,000 acres and destroyed more than 6,800 structures in the Pacific Palisades and Malibu, and the Eaton Fire, which burned over 14,000 acres and destroyed over 9,000 structures in Altadena, Pasadena, and Sierra Madre. In their wake, entire communities were devastated, and tens of thousands of residents remain displaced.

In February 2025, the LA County Department of Public Health (Public Health) deployed a rapid needs assessment for residents who live or were living in areas that were impacted by the Eaton or Palisades Fires. The rapid needs assessment was commissioned by the LA County Wildfire Recovery Health and Social Services Task Force (Task Force), a countywide, multi-sector and multi-agency collaborative helmed by Public Health. Public Health's Chief Science Office co-led the development of the needs assessment with Task Force members and their organizations. The purpose of the rapid needs assessment was to understand the needs of affected individuals and communities during the early post-fire recovery process so that resources could be identified and directed to support the most critical community-identified needs.

The rapid needs assessment was launched as an electronic survey on February 19, 2025 and closed on March 10, 2025. It was widely promoted by the LA County Board of Supervisors, Public Health, and the Task Force member organizations. Residents who live or lived close to or in an area that was burned by either the Eaton or Palisades Fires were eligible to complete the survey. Respondents were recruited using convenience sampling. The survey was hosted on Qualtrics, and respondents accessed the survey using either a QR code or a URL link that were made available during community convenings and presentations or via flyers that were circulated in impacted communities. The survey was made available in both English and Spanish from survey launch until survey close. During the last week of the survey, it was also made available in Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Korean, Tagalog, and Vietnamese.

A total of 2,306 responses to the rapid needs assessment were received across both fire-impacted areas, with 1,468 from the Eaton Fire-impacted area and 838 from the Palisades

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Fire-impacted area. Residents were not prevented from taking the survey more than once, therefore the number of responses may not correspond to the number of unique individuals who completed the survey.

Upon closure of the survey on March 10th, Public Health immediately conducted analyses of the responses and presented results to key stakeholders. The survey revealed critical needs across a number of domains including health, housing, financial, essential goods, information, among others. These survey results were shared with the LA County Wildfire Recovery Task Force and other key stakeholders so that needs could begin being addressed as expeditiously as possible.

This report summarizes findings from the rapid needs assessment. Results have been presented separately for the Eaton and Palisades Fire-impacted areas. Data tables summarizing results for each survey question for the overall respondent sample as well as for the following demographic groups have been included in the Appendix section of this report: Asian, Black, Latino, and White racial and ethnic groups¹; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer or questioning individuals (LGBTQ+); respondents belonging to households with children ages 0-17 years; respondents belonging to households with children ages 0-5 years; respondents belonging to households with adults 65 years and older (i.e., older adults); individuals with a disability; and homeowners and renters. These demographic groups were selected by the Task Force to help examine how experiences and needs during the wildfire recovery process may differ across these groups and to subsequently guide and ensure the equitable distribution of resources, as many of these groups have historically faced pre-existing social and economic inequities due to structural discrimination. In addition, where applicable, results have also been presented according to the level of damage sustained to the respondent's home, as post-fire recovery needs may also differ by this factor.

All percentages presented in the report and in the Appendix data tables are among responses received for the relevant survey question. Because respondents were allowed to skip questions, percentages across categories of needs should not be compared. Furthermore, for each survey question, data have been suppressed for certain demographic groups if too few respondents from those groups answered the question. This was done to protect respondent confidentiality and to ensure the statistical reliability of all results presented in this report and in the Appendix data tables.

¹ Due to small numbers, we were unable to present information for the American Indian or Alaska Native, the Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Multiracial, or Some Other Race groups.

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Finally, for most questions on the rapid needs assessment, respondents were able to type and submit a free text response. There was also an open-ended question towards the end of the survey for respondents to add anything else they wanted to share. These free text responses were reviewed and analyzed separately for the Eaton and Palisades Fire-impacted areas, and common themes that summarized respondents' needs, experiences, and concerns were identified. Findings from free response entries have been included below within the relevant subsections of the report. All quotations from respondents have been presented as they were submitted to the survey except for minor edits to spelling as needed.

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III. Results for the Eaton Fire-Impacted Area

A. Demographics

- A total of 1,468 responses to the rapid needs assessment were received from residents in the Eaton Fire-impacted area. [Table 1](#) summarizes the demographic characteristics of survey respondents. More detailed demographic information has been presented in [Appendix Table E1](#).

Table 1: Selected Demographic Characteristics of Respondents from the Eaton Fire-Impacted Area^{2,3}

Total Number of Respondents	1,468	100%
Race and Ethnicity⁴		
Total	946	100.0%
Asian	64	6.8%
Black	107	11.3%
Latino	264	27.9%
White	349	36.9%
LGBTQ+⁵		
Total	948	100.0%
Yes	84	8.9%
No	681	71.8%
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)		
Total	937	100.0%
Yes	415	44.3%
No	522	55.7%
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)		
Total	937	100.0%
Yes	163	17.4%
No	774	82.6%
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)		
Total	937	100.0%
Yes	314	33.5%
No	623	66.5%
Disability Status⁶		
Total	947	100.0%
Yes	158	16.7%
No	715	75.5%

² Note: Not all survey respondents provided answers to the demographic questions included in the rapid needs assessment.

³ Response options 'Don't Know', 'Unsure', and 'Prefer not to answer' are not presented in this table, so percentages may not sum to 100% within each demographic category. For additional detail, see Appendix tables.

⁴ Data for American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

⁵ LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

⁶ Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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B. Housing Status & Needs

Pre-Fire Living Situation

- Prior to the fire, 63.5% of respondents in the Eaton Fire-impacted area indicated that they were homeowners, 27.8% were renters, and 5.5% lived with family or friends ([Appendix Table E2](#)).
 - For comparison, baseline demographic data show that before the fire, 77.0% of residents in the Eaton Fire-impacted area owned their home and 23.0% rented their home⁷.
- Demographic groups with a higher proportion of homeowners than the overall sample included White respondents (77.4%), Asian respondents (75.0%), and households with older adults (77.1%).
- Demographic groups with a higher proportion of renters than the overall sample included Latino respondents (34.5%) and LGBTQ+ respondents (45.2%).

Home Damage

- When responding to whether their pre-fire homes were damaged by the fires or the strong winds that happened around the same time, 21.8% of respondents indicated that their home was not damaged, 23.0% responded that their home was damaged but they can still live there, 25.4% indicated that their home was damaged and they cannot live there (i.e., uninhabitable), and 26.1% responded that their home was completely destroyed ([Appendix Table E3](#)).
- Compared to the overall sample, a higher proportion of Black respondents (43.0%) reported that their home was completely destroyed by the fire and related windstorm.
- A higher proportion of renters (33.3%) reported their home was not damaged compared to the overall sample.

Current Living Situation

- In describing their current living situations, only 39.2% of respondents reported that they were living in the same place as before the fire, while almost three in five (59.8%) indicated that they were displaced for the short-term, long-term, or for an indeterminate period of time ([Appendix Table E4](#)).
- A higher proportion of Black respondents (74.5%) reported that they were displaced compared to the overall sample, which is expected given that a higher proportion of Black respondents reported that their home was completely destroyed.
- The majority (84.6%) of displaced respondents indicated that they were still residing in Los Angeles County at the time of the rapid needs assessment ([Appendix Table E5](#)).
- A higher proportion of Black displaced respondents indicated that they were currently living outside of LA County in a nearby county (15.4% of Black displaced respondents compared to 8.1% of the overall sample of displaced respondents from the Eaton Fire-impacted area).
- Among those displaced and still residing within LA County, most respondents were currently living in a neighborhood nearby the Eaton Fire area. The most commonly reported neighborhood was Pasadena (23.2%), followed by Glendale (7.3%), Monrovia (3.9%), Arcadia (3.3%), Alhambra (3.2%), Eagle Rock (3.2%), and Burbank (3%); [Table 2](#).

⁷ The baseline demographics for the Eaton Fire-impacted area represents affected areas in the following cities and communities: Pasadena, Sierra Madre, Arcadia, Monrovia, Altadena, Kinneloa Mesa, Angeles National Forest. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, Table B25008, 2023.

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Table 2: Common Relocation Cities and Neighborhoods for Displaced Respondents from the Eaton Fire-Impacted Area^{8,9} (n=634)

City or Neighborhood	Count	Percent
Pasadena	147	23.2%
Glendale	46	7.3%
Monrovia	25	3.9%
Arcadia	21	3.3%
Alhambra	20	3.2%
Eagle Rock	20	3.2%
Burbank	19	3.0%
City of Los Angeles ¹⁰	17	2.7%
La Crescenta-Montrose	12	1.9%
Altadena	11	1.7%

Housing Instability

- Among respondents displaced from their homes, more than one in three (38.3%) indicated that since the fire, they have had difficulty finding a safe, stable place to sleep at night and store their belongings ([Appendix Table E6](#)).
- Relative to the overall sample of displaced respondents, a higher proportion of Black respondents (51.9%) and renters (56.9%) reported difficulty with finding a safe, stable place to sleep at night and store their belongings.
- Respondents from households with children ages 0-17 years (45.8%) were also more likely than the overall sample to report having difficulty with finding a safe, stable place to sleep and store belongings; the percentage was even higher among respondents from households with children ages 0-5 years (48.2%).

Homeowners/Renters Insurance

- One out of five (20.9%) respondents from the Eaton Fire-impacted area reported not having homeowners or renters insurance ([Appendix Table E7](#)).
- Compared to the overall sample, a higher percentage of LGBTQ+ respondents (32.1%), Black respondents (30.8%), Latino respondents (28.8%), respondents with a disability (29.1%), and renters (54.2%) reported not having homeowners or renters insurance.
- Nearly a fifth (19.9%) of those whose homes were completely destroyed did not have homeowners or renters insurance.
- Not having homeowners or renters insurance was also reported by 17.0% of those who reported that their home was damaged and uninhabitable, 20.8% of those who reported their home was damaged and inhabitable, and 24.3% of those who reported no home damage.

⁸ The data presented include respondents who: (1) reported their current living situation as 'living elsewhere short-term,' 'living elsewhere long-term,' or 'other'; (2) specified a neighborhood or city to which they relocated; and (3) are currently residing in Los Angeles County."

⁹ Not all cities and communities where displaced persons relocated are presented, due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

¹⁰ Respondents who selected 'City of Los Angeles' did not specify a particular relocation neighborhood within the City of Los Angeles.

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Housing Needs

- The top identified housing needs among the overall sample of respondents from the Eaton Fire-impacted area were getting their home cleaned or repaired (38.6%), getting an air purifier (36.1%), having debris removed from their home or property (30.5%), and getting help with rent or mortgage payments (25.3%; [Appendix Table E14](#)).
- Notable variations in identified housing needs were observed by demographic factors:
 - Finding long-term housing or relocation assistance was the most commonly identified housing need among Black respondents (36.8%), respondents from households with children ages 0-5 years (35.8%), and renters (34.3%).
 - Compared to the overall sample (25.3%), a higher proportion of respondents from households with children ages 0-17 years (34.3%) and renters (36.3%) identified getting assistance with rent or mortgage payments as a top housing need.
- Housing needs also varied by the amount of damage sustained to homes:
 - Among respondents whose homes were completely destroyed by the fire, the top identified need was finding long-term housing or relocation assistance (43.4%), followed by having debris removed from their home or property (39.8%), and help with rent or mortgage payments (36.2%).
 - Among respondents whose homes were damaged by the fire and either uninhabitable or inhabitable, the top two housing needs were getting their home cleaned or repaired (67.9% and 56.0%, respectively) and getting an air purifier (48.7% and 42.9%, respectively). Those whose homes were damaged and uninhabitable also frequently reported needing help with debris removal (37.4%) and filing claims with homeowners or renters insurance (37.4%).
 - Among respondents whose homes were not damaged, the top housing need was getting an air purifier (36.5%).

Concerns of Residents with Standing Homes Close to Burned Properties

Analysis of free response entries submitted by respondents from the Eaton Fire-impacted area revealed widespread concerns from residents whose homes are still standing but close to burned properties. These concerns were categorized into the following themes¹¹:

- *Feeling ignored or not prioritized by recovery efforts and assistance programs.*

“Those of us who have homes that did not burn down but are heavily smoke damaged have been forgotten. We don’t qualify for many services or money, our insurance companies are not helpful and want us back in our homes before it is safe. All of the resources have been for people who have lost their homes but we have lost our homes too – only they are still standing. In a way, it’s almost harder.”

“Those of us with standing homes inhabit a problematic middle ground: experiencing similar trauma without recognition or clear pathways for assistance. We’re expected to show gratitude while living in potentially unsafe conditions, lacking the financial means to relocate despite legitimate health concerns.”

“I feel as if just because we have a standing home we don’t matter as much.”

¹¹ Residents with standing homes also frequently expressed concerns related to potential environmental toxicity. These are summarized in the “Concerns Regarding Environmental Contamination” section under “Health Status and Needs” below.

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- *Needing more targeted guidance for their unique situation.*

“Need consistent standards for remediation of standing properties and guidance about when to do remediation.”

“Please please please - there is a Facebook group of over 3,000 of us who have structures that were not burned but are adjacent to burned areas and we all have to do significant remediation. None of us have any insight into clear, data-driven guidelines for: (1) what is safe to keep versus should be thrown away (esp in terms of porous goods), (2) what remediation steps are necessary if your home tests positive for lead, vs asbestos, vs other metals, (3) what even we SHOULD test for (and it's been a fight with insurance to get our homes tested), (4) how and when to know if it is safe to move back esp since most of us live near burned structures that will go through the phase 2 debris removal etc. PLEASE GIVE US CLEAR, DEFINITIVE GUIDELINES, AND PLEASE GIVE US REAL-TIME AIR/WATER/SOIL MONITORING SO WE CAN BE SURE WE ARE KEEPING OUR CHILDREN HEALTHY!!”

- *Difficulty getting assistance from insurance given the fact that their home is still standing.*

“Having an extremely difficult time convincing my insurance company that smoke damage is in fact damage and I need funds to replace and repair.”

- *Uncertainty around the safety of moving back to their standing property.*

“The most pressing need for me is now to gauge the safety of my environment. I live across the street from 3 burned properties. I've heard there is no safe distance, I've heard a safe distance is 100 feet; I've heard a safe distance is 750 feet. Which is it? If the answer is there is no safe distance, how can I know if I've harmed my family by moving back in?”

“How does one know if it is truly safe to return to my home when many of my neighbors' homes have burned down?”

- *Fear they will be forced to move back into their home before they feel it is safe to do so, in some cases after Phase 2 is complete, due to lack of help from insurance.¹²*

“Please don't let insurance make people move back into unsafe homes because they won't pay to have them cleaned/repaired or won't cover repairs.”

¹² Wildfire debris removal is conducted in two phases. Phase 1 is conducted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to remove household hazardous materials (e.g. paints, pesticides, batteries, etc.). Phase 2 is conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to remove structural debris (e.g. ash, burned structural remains, foundations, etc.).

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C. Health Status & Needs

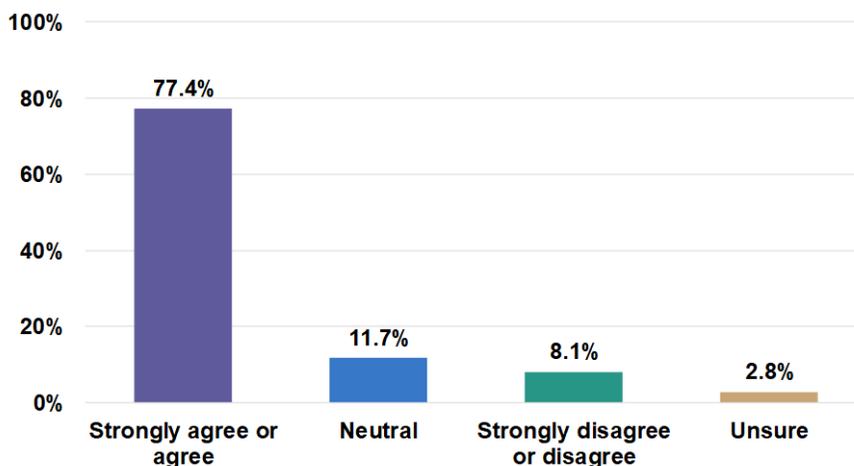
Health Insurance

- The vast majority (90.5%) of respondents from the Eaton Fire-impacted area reported that everyone in their household has health insurance, while only 6.4% reported that not everyone has health insurance and 1.7% were unsure ([Appendix Table E8](#)).
- Compared to the overall respondent sample, health insurance coverage rates were slightly lower among Black (85.0%) and Latino (84.8%) respondents.

Worsening Mental Health

- More than three quarters (77.4%) of respondents from the Eaton Fire-impacted area agreed or strongly agreed that their household has experienced worsening mental health since the fire ([Figure 1](#); [Appendix Table E12](#)).

Figure 1: Level of Agreement Among Eaton Fire-Impacted Respondents with the Statement: "Since the Fire, at Least One Person in My Household Has Experienced Worsening Mental Health"



- This percentage was notably higher among respondents with a disability (86.0%) and respondents whose homes were damaged by the fire and uninhabitable (87.3%).
- In free response entries, residents described feelings of isolation, overwhelm, and worry.

"I am all alone and don't really have anyone."

"I find myself at a standstill and worried all day."

"This has been such an inundating and completely overwhelming experience."

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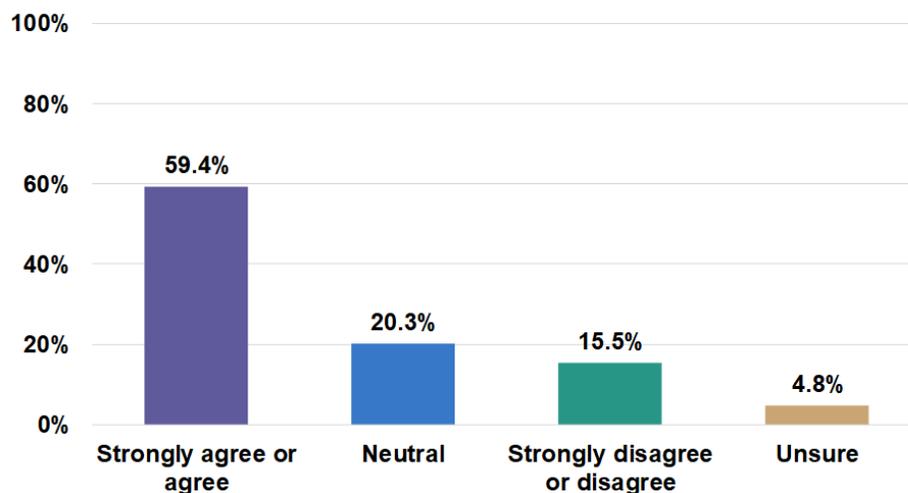
Access to Mental Health Care

- Nearly one in six (16.3%) respondents from the Eaton Fire-impacted area reported their household did not have a place to go for mental health care ([Appendix Table E10](#)).

Worsening Physical Health

- Over half (59.4%) of respondents from the Eaton Fire-impacted area agreed or strongly agreed that their household has experienced worsening physical health since the fire ([Figure 2](#); [Appendix Table E11](#)).

Figure 2: Level of Agreement Among Eaton Fire-Impacted Respondents with the Statement: “Since the Fire, at Least One Person in My Household Has Experienced Worsening Physical Health”



- This percentage was notably higher among Asian respondents (71.9%), respondents with a disability (75.2%), and respondents whose homes were damaged and uninhabitable (71.6%).
- Worsening physical health was also cited multiple times in free response entries:

“Me enfermé del humo que había y las cenizas que respiraba cuando salimos afuera por el trabajo para comprar despensa o ir ala escuela por niños por esa causa enferme más el asma y los bronquios.”

Translation:

I became quite ill from inhaling smoke and ash each time we stepped outside to work, shop for groceries, or drop the kids off at school. Consequently, it exacerbated my asthma and bronchitis.

Access to Medical Care

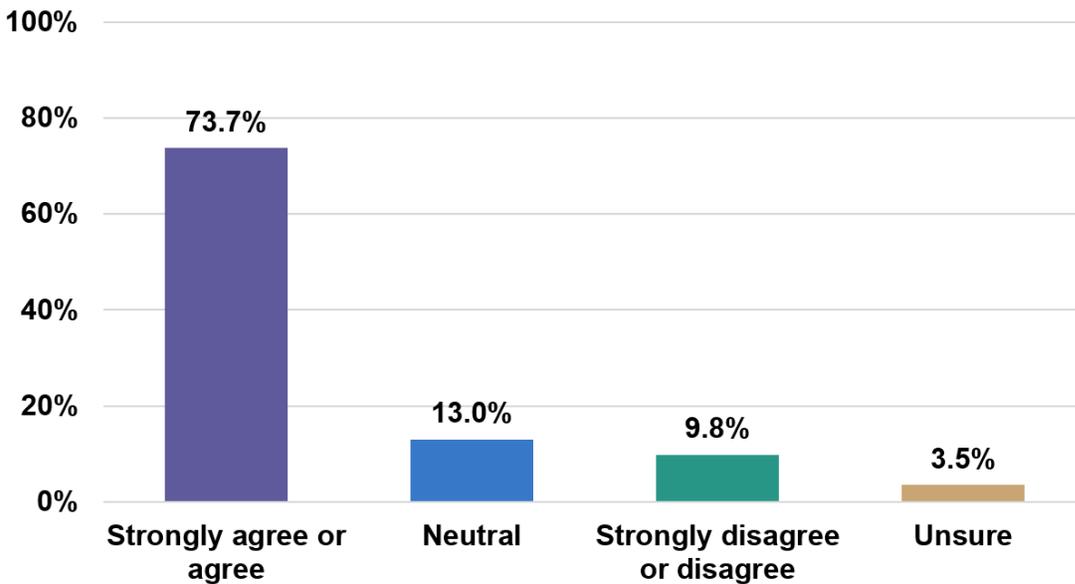
- Nearly one in twenty (4.7%) respondents from the Eaton Fire-impacted area reported their household did not have a place to go for medical care ([Appendix Table E9](#)).
- This percentage was higher among Latino respondents (8.4%) and renters (8.0%).

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Concerns About Proximity to Burn Areas

- Almost three quarters (73.7%) of respondents from the Eaton Fire-impacted area agreed or strongly agreed that they have health concerns about themselves, or someone in their household, being in or nearby areas that were burned by the fire ([Figure 3](#); [Appendix Table E13](#)).

Figure 3: Level of Agreement Among Eaton Fire-Impacted Respondents with the Statement: “I Have Health Concerns About at Least One Person in My Household Being in or Nearby Areas that were Burned by the Fire”



- Groups that more frequently reported these proximity concerns included LGBTQ+ respondents (82.1%), Asian respondents (82.8%), and respondents with a disability (88.5%).
- When looking at results by home damage, respondents who reported their home was damaged and was either uninhabitable (88.6%) or inhabitable (80.3%) were more likely to report concerns regarding being in or nearby burned areas compared to those who reported no damage (63.5%) or that their home was completely destroyed (62.2%).

Health Needs

- Almost one in four (24.2%) respondents from the Eaton Fire-impacted area reported needing help with finding mental health support or counseling services ([Appendix Table E16](#)). This was the most commonly reported health need.
- Compared to the overall sample, a higher proportion of respondents with a disability (38.5%), Black respondents (30.3%), and respondents whose homes were completely destroyed (34.6%) reported needing help finding mental health support or counseling services.

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Concerns Regarding Environmental Contamination

One of the most commonly noted concerns in free response entries was environmental contamination due to the fire and its potential effect on health. Residents are deeply worried about potential contamination in the air, water, and soil and are uncertain about what is safe and how to mitigate risks. These concerns are closely related to the themes discussed in the “Concerns of Residents with Standing Homes Close to Burned Properties” section above. Free response entries on environmental contamination generally fell into one of the following themes:

- *Concern about air, water, and soil contamination and potential long-term health effects.*
- *Uncertainty/confusion about what is safe.*
- *Desire for more testing on burned properties, properties that are still standing but close to burned properties, and nearby schools and parks to understand the environmental contamination.*
- *Need for financial assistance for those who do independent environmental testing.*

“We have long term health concerns re: cancers that may or may not develop due to exposure in the coming years. It’s also been so difficult to find guidance on how to properly clean our exterior space enough for small children to play. It feels like we are taking risks each day and constantly have to make hard decisions with not enough scientific analysis to back them up. Professional Remediation was far too costly for us in order to get the most peace of mind.”

“There needs to be comprehensive testing of air, water, and soil on my property to make sure it is safe. There needs to be comprehensive testing of air, water, and soil in area parks and schools.”

“I would like to have clearer information about the dangers we face from environmental contamination, how to safely remediate them, and how to be sure that our home is safe to re-occupy. I have also paid for independent environmental testing, which was quite expensive and won’t be covered by insurance. It would be great if there were funding available for this.”

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D. Financial & Other Needs

Financial Needs

- The top identified financial needs among the overall sample of respondents from the Eaton Fire-impacted area were paying for belongings that were lost because of the fire (44.8%), covering costs for building or repairing home or property (36.6%), and covering daily living costs (28.6%; [Appendix Table E15](#)).
- A notably higher percentage of Black respondents (59.0%), respondents from households with children ages 0-5 years (60.0%), respondents with a disability (57.4%), respondents whose homes were damaged by the fire and uninhabitable (63.0%), and respondents whose homes were completely destroyed (63.7%) identified paying for belongings that were lost because of the fire as a financial need.
- Compared to the overall sample (28.6%), a higher percentage of Black respondents (39.0%), Latino respondents (36.9%), respondents from households with children ages 0-5 years (42.5%), respondents with a disability (41.9%), and renters (41.6%) identified covering daily living costs as a financial need.

Essential Goods Needs

- Among the overall respondent sample from the Eaton Fire-impacted area, the top identified essential goods needs were safe drinking water (29.8%), household cleaning supplies (29.6%), and bedding or sleeping essentials (27.5%; [Appendix Table E17](#)).
- Variation in the top identified essential goods needs were observed by demographic group:
 - Household cleaning supplies was the top identified essential goods need among Black respondents (50.5%), LGBTQ+ respondents (35.4%), respondents from households with older adults (29.6%), respondents with a disability (42.7%), and renters (39.9%).
 - Almost three out of ten (28.0%) respondents from households with children ages 0-5 years identified infant and children's supplies as a needed essential good.
- Top identified needs also differed by the amount of damage sustained to homes:
 - Among respondents whose homes had been completely destroyed by the fire, the top identified essential goods need was cooking supplies (40.4%), followed by household cleaning supplies (36.1%), and bedding or sleeping essentials (35.0%).
 - Among respondents whose homes were damaged by the fire and either uninhabitable or inhabitable, the top two essential goods needs were safe drinking water (38.5% and 31.6%, respectively) and household cleaning supplies (32.5% and 29.1%, respectively).
 - Among respondents whose homes were not damaged, the top two identified needs were for safe drinking water (25.5%) and groceries or food assistance (19.5%).

Other Needs

- Additional needs of respondents from the Eaton Fire-impacted area are summarized in [Appendix Table E18](#). Approximately one in six reported needing help with getting gasoline or fuel (17.2%) or with replacing or repairing a car or personal vehicle (16.3%).

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- Compared to the overall sample, a higher proportion of Black respondents (29.1%), Latino respondents (25.9%), respondents from households with children ages 0-17 years (23.6%), respondents with a disability (26.0%), renters (25.9%), and respondents whose homes were completely destroyed (25.4%) reported needing help with getting gasoline or fuel.
- Similarly, a notably higher percentage of Black respondents (24.3%), respondents with a disability (22.0%), and respondents whose homes were completely destroyed (26.8%) reported needing help with replacing or repairing a car or personal vehicle.
- About one in eight respondents also reported needing help with obtaining pet care supplies, boarding, or veterinary services (13.7%) or with replacing lost legal documents (12.0%).
 - Among respondents whose homes were completely destroyed, getting help with replacing lost legal documents was the top identified other need, with almost a third (32.9%) indicating that they needed help with this need.
- Among respondents from households with children ages 0-17 years, 16.2% indicated needing help with accessing childcare or school-related support; this percentage was even higher among households with children ages 0-5 years (24.4%).

Free Response Themes

Many respondents noted significant financial concerns in free response entries, categorized into the following themes:

- *Money from insurance doesn't cover the full cost of rebuilding.*

"I really want to stay in Altadena, to rebuild my house. My insurance will pay for about 1/2 the cost to rebuild, and I have qualified for an SBA loan that will cover the rest of the amount. However, the cost to repay the SBA loan is about the same as my mortgage, which I am still paying. So, if I take the SBA loan, I will have to service a debt that is twice what my mortgage was, which is just not possible. I feel like having my home was the only thing allowing me to keep my head above water financially, and now that is gone. At 59 years old and single, the thought of relocating to another state (which is realistically the most likely place to find a new home with a mortgage or rent that I can afford) and finding a new job, creating a new life, feels unbelievably difficult. How am I supposed to manage this? There are lots of new regulations helping to make rebuilding faster and easier, and plenty of public fundraising for supporting fire victims, but none of those things are actually making my future look any less impossible. I manage to survive from day to day without breaking down completely only because I set this impossible scenario at the very back of my brain and try not to think about it. But, I can only do that for so long."

"I still don't understand how we are supposed to rebuild. Even with insurance the cost is much, much higher than we can afford. My financial future seems to be ruined and I'm scared."

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- *Concern regarding ability to cover current and future housing expenses.*

"My families biggest concern is managing to pay our mortgage and rent at the same time during the rebuild process. Our loss of use coverage was very limited."

"I will never be able to find affordable rent again like I had in my rent controlled unit where I lived for 26 years. I cannot afford the going rate of rent."

"My insurance coverage for rental ends in 12 months. House won't be rebuilt by then. Not sure what to do at that point. Rental on the property where we are living is about double what my mortgage was."

- *Need for direct cash assistance.*

"People need direct cash assistance most. Stop giving grants to nonprofits. Give the money to victims."

- *Need for support for those who have lost jobs or businesses.*

"Me quedé sin trabajo después de los incendios tengo un day care para niños y Los padres después de Los incendios se movieron de estado."

Translation:
I have a daycare business for children, but since the fires, I've been left without work. After the fires, the families that attended my daycare have left the state.

"I am out of work because of the fires and have no idea how I will make ends meet for the next several months."

- *Feeling that there are many donations for fire recovery, but impacted residents aren't seeing that money.*

"I'm so confused by so many groups asking for donations but none guiding us where to apply. Where does all the donated money go?"

"Where is all the money that was raised and advertised as being donated to those impacted by the fires? I and others have not seen any of those monies."

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E. Recovery Process Concerns

Information Communication

- Respondents from the Eaton Fire-impacted area reported encountering various challenges around the communication of information about the fire recovery process. More than a third (35.4%) indicated needing help with knowing where to go for reliable information ([Appendix Table E18](#)).
 - This percentage was highest among respondents whose homes were completely destroyed, with nearly half (45.0%) indicating needing help with knowing where to go for reliable information.
- More than two in five respondents (41.1%) reported that they felt overwhelmed by too much information, with even higher percentages reported by LGBTQ+ respondents (51.2%) and by respondents whose homes were completely destroyed (56.8%; [Appendix Table E19](#)).
- More than a third (36.8%) reported having a hard time knowing what information they could trust; notably, almost half of respondents with a disability (46.1%) and respondents whose homes were completely destroyed (48.9%) reported having a hard time knowing what information they could trust.
- Almost a third (32.7%) of respondents indicated that they did not know what services were available; this percentage was particularly high among respondents from households with children ages 0-5 years (40.6%), respondents with a disability (40.3%), and renters (40.4%).
- About a quarter (24.5%) of respondents also reported that they did not know how to apply or who to contact for disaster relief services; this percentage was much higher among respondents with a disability, with more than a third (33.8%) reporting that they did not know how to apply or who to contact for disaster relief services.

Accessing Disaster Relief Services

- Many respondents from the Eaton Fire-impacted area reported challenges with accessing disaster relief services. One in five (20.6%) indicated that they needed help with applying for disaster recovery assistance ([Appendix Table E18](#)); this percentage was highest among respondents with a disability (36.0%).
- Almost a third (31.5%) of respondents reported that they had applied for disaster relief services but were told they did not qualify ([Appendix Table E19](#)); notably, almost half (47.7%) of respondents whose homes were damaged by the fire and uninhabitable reported this challenge.
- More than one in six (17.2%) reported that the application process was too complicated, 15.3% indicated that they felt uncomfortable providing personal information, and 7.2% reported that transportation issues made it difficult for them to access services ([Appendix Table E19](#)).
 - Compared to the overall sample, a higher proportion of Asian respondents (28.1%), respondents with a disability (28.6%), and respondents whose homes were completely destroyed (24.3%) reported that the application process was too complicated.
 - In addition, a higher percentage of Black respondents (13.3%) and respondents with a disability (14.3%) reported that transportation issues made it difficult for them to access services.

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Sources of Support

- [Appendix Table E20](#) summarizes the most helpful sources of support reported by respondents from the Eaton Fire-impacted area. Across the board, friends (70.6%) and family members (70.1%) were the top identified sources of support, followed by community groups or organizations (34.7%), support with food, clothing, or water (21.0%), and respondents' religious or spiritual communities (18.1%).
- Compared to the overall sample, a higher percentage of Asian respondents (42.2%), LGBTQ+ respondents (43.9%), and respondents whose homes were completely destroyed (43.6%) reported community groups or organizations as a helpful source of support.

Free Response Themes

In free response entries, respondents frequently noted concerns regarding the recovery process and governmental response, grouped into the following themes:

- *Struggles navigating FEMA and other assistance program applications.*

"We've been denied for FEMA and SBA assistance even though our home was completely destroyed (our appeal was denied too despite lots of evidence of the damage)."

"The FEMA online application process is not easy. The main request is a denial letter or a settlement from your insurance which will be not given/issued within the desired timeframe."

"FEMA application process for assistance regarding loss of vehicle. Having to obtain proof from the State of CA or other governing body that vehicle was destroyed by fire should not be a requirement. Photos of burned vehicle on property as well as FEMA inspection visit should be sufficient. It's too much red tape for fire victims to endure. An added stress on top of losing everything."

- *Needing help with navigating homeowners and renters insurance claim process.*

"I would have liked a guide as to what I should expect my insurance to pay for/replace. As of now it is left up to my personal judgement and I'm afraid I am not asking for enough."

"Need more help in communicating with insurance and knowing my rights."

"Having trouble with renters insurance paying us what is supposed to be covered within the claim including rent (2 months paying double rent..) and saying they will cover this not that, that not this, and changing what they say as they go. We ask for what they say in writing and then we are ghosted. We ask CA Dept of Insurance for guidance and they said to ask for everything in writing. We've been recording all our calls but we feel so lost and hopeless with this endeavor. How you feel like your insurance is going to pay you depends on if you get the right person to call you (they never answer our calls, just goes straight to their voicemails)."

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- *Desire for insurance companies not to require an itemized list of belongings.*

"We all need to put pressure on insurance companies...to payout without an itemized list. It is trauma on trauma."

"The worst part of the experience is the list of personal items. It is giving me post traumatic stress."

- *Poor coordination and confusing messaging by government institutions.*

"The ongoing impact of cleanup efforts on resident health feel ignored. The LA County Department of Public Health warned to avoid proximity to cleanup sites, while public works is plopping hazmat staging areas and debris removal routes in the middle of residential neighborhoods. Ownership and responsibility feel siloed and tone deaf."

- *Additional assistance needed for seniors.*

"As a Senior Citizen I don't have computer skills to apply for services online. Altadena Senior Center burned down. Someone to Coach Seniors as we try to go through application process for everything. Tired of having to go from place to place, standing in long lines. Aggravates health problems. Miss meals and medication routine when waiting for long periods of time. Don't always understand."

"Need help cleaning my yard from the wind. I'm 69-years-old and it is difficult to clean up all the leaves, branches, and knocked over patio furniture ... Need help with a ride to the Disaster Resource Center, as it takes me 2 buses to get there, and by then I am exhausted for the day."

- *Additional assistance needed for those who don't qualify under current income-based or damage-based programs.*

"We urgently need the maps for the LA county grants to be expanded. Many of us with smoke damage and toxic ash can't go home, but aren't allowed to apply for these grants because they are not including our impacted homes. This is an urgent need."

"We are insured and employed so we don't seem to qualify for many sources of aid. We also don't know what is even available for people in our situation. We are vastly underinsured for this disaster and have no idea how we are going to pay rent plus a mortgage, no idea how we are going to rebuild, no idea how to start over. We feel like we are falling through the cracks."

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- **Need for clarity on tenant/landlord responsibilities and tenant rights.**

"I, like many other renters, are not getting landlord cooperation for remediating our rental units from toxic ash and similar fire related damage. Although renters insurance covers my personal property, it doesn't cover remediating damage to restore the dwelling to habitability. I have asthma and, unless the property owner/management company, rehabilitates the dwelling I am unable to live in my rented residence."

"We paid rent to our landlord even though the house has not been cleaned, the water isn't safe, etc. We don't know if we have any rights to that money while the house is unlivable. And, if I don't pay rent March 1st, can my landlord evict me for "just cause"?"

- **Need for more targeted information and assistance for renters.**

"The bulk of information I have seen is directed at homeowners rather than renters, which has made knowing which direction to turn difficult and confusing ... Financial assistance has been piecemeal, and we are left wondering how to navigate what may be available, and what we have missed."

"We feel forgotten as renters who still lost everything we own. We also can't afford rental prices in Los Angeles now."

- **Concerns regarding how information is communicated and difficulties keeping up with all information available.**

"There are lots of rumors and half truths floating around. I wish information was more clear."

"I have been concerned about how information is provided. People have to know what to ask for, go to multiple different places and present the same documents that are accepted by some on not others. Language is confusing, press conferences are repetitive and not summarized in writing. Deadlines are confusing and hard with all the stuff one needs to do, especially if one does not live close anymore. I think there needs to be more coordination of care and streamlined communication. Assume everyone is overwhelmed, has poor memory and can only do one thing at a time."

"There is A LOT of information and it changes on a regular basis. It would be helpful if the County provided information using neighborhood networks, almost like designated sources of info at a neighborhood level. The County has stepped up in a big way and it saddens me that there's a big disconnect between the information and getting it to people at the neighborhood level."

- **Concerns about scams and need information about how to identify them.**

"It's hard to know what you should apply for and ignore. I fear scams. I'd rather be without then get scammed."

- **Concerns about roads in Pasadena Glen being threatened by debris flow damage to drainage channel.**

"Our Pasadena Glen neighborhood is in immediate danger of losing our roads due to the damage in the channel which is undercutting our roads."

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IV. Results for the Palisades Fire-Impacted Area

A. Demographics

- A total of 838 responses to the rapid needs assessment were received from residents in the Palisades Fire-impacted area. [Table 3](#) summarizes the demographic characteristics of survey respondents. More detailed information is available in [Appendix Table P1](#).

Table 3: Selected Demographic Characteristics of Respondents from the Palisades Fire-Impacted Area^{13,14}

Total Number of Respondents	838	100%
Race and Ethnicity¹⁵		
Total	466	100.0%
Asian	15	3.2%
Black	23	4.9%
Latino	82	17.6%
Middle Eastern or North African	8	1.7%
White	244	52.4%
LGBTQ+¹⁶		
Total	471	100.0%
Yes	23	4.9%
No	360	76.4%
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)		
Total	459	100.0%
Yes	292	63.6%
No	167	36.4%
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)		
Total	459	100.0%
Yes	101	22.0%
No	358	78.0%
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)		
Total	459	100.0%
Yes	149	32.5%
No	310	67.5%
Disability Status¹⁷		
Total	469	100.0%
Yes	49	10.5%
No	383	81.7%

¹³ Note: Not all survey respondents provided answers to the demographic questions included in the rapid needs assessment.

¹⁴ Response options "Don't Know", "Unsure", and "Prefer not to answer" are not presented in this table, so percentages may not sum to 100% within each demographic category. For additional detail, see Appendix tables.

¹⁵ Data for American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

¹⁶ LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

¹⁷ Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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B. Housing Status & Needs

Pre-Fire Living Situation

- Before the fire, the majority (56.7%) of respondents from the Palisades Fire-impacted area owned their home. Slightly under one third (31.1%) of respondents rented their home and 5.3% lived with family or friends ([Appendix Table P2](#)).
 - For comparison, baseline demographic data show that before the fire, 81.2% of residents in the Palisades Fire-impacted area owned their home and 18.2% rented their home.¹⁸
- Demographic groups with a higher proportion of homeowners than the overall sample included White respondents (71.7%) and respondents from households with older adults (78.5%).
- Demographic groups with a higher proportion of renters than the overall sample included Latino respondents (51.2%) and respondents with a disability (42.9%).

Home Damage

- When reporting whether their pre-fire home was damaged by the fires or the strong winds that happened around the same time, 26.2% of respondents from the Palisades Fire-impacted area reported their home was completely destroyed, 17.6% reported their home was damaged and they cannot live there, 13.9% reported their home was damaged and they can still live there, and 36.5% reported their home was not damaged ([Appendix Table P3](#)).
- A higher proportion of White respondents and respondents from households with older adults reported their home was completely destroyed (40.5% and 36.9%, respectively) or damaged and uninhabitable (26.4% and 26.8%, respectively) compared to the overall sample.
- A higher proportion of Latino respondents (52.5%) and renters (59.0%) reported their home was not damaged compared to the overall sample.

Current Living Situation

- Over half (55.1%) of respondents from the Palisades Fire-impacted area reported being displaced from their pre-fire home, whereas 41.3% reported living in the same place as before the fire ([Appendix Table P4](#)).
- White respondents (78.2%) and respondents from households with older adults (77.7%) were more likely to report being displaced compared to the overall sample, which is expected given that these groups were more likely to report their home was completely destroyed (see section above).
- Among those displaced, the majority (85.4%) reported still living in Los Angeles County, 6.0% reported living in a nearby county (Riverside, Orange, Ventura), and 3.8% reported living somewhere else in California ([Appendix Table P5](#)).
- Compared to the overall sample of displaced respondents, a higher proportion of displaced respondents from households with children ages 0-17 (92.4%) and displaced renters (94.0%) reported still living in Los Angeles County.

¹⁸ The baseline demographics for the Palisades Fire-impacted area represents affected areas in the following cities and communities: Pacific Palisades, Palisades Highlands, Mandeville Canyon, Brentwood, Encino, Tarzana, Malibu, and the Santa Monica Mountains. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, ACS 5-Year Estimates Detailed Tables, Table B25008, 2023.

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- Among those displaced and still residing within LA County, most respondents were currently living in a city or neighborhood near the Palisades Fire area. The most commonly reported area was Santa Monica (14.3%), followed by Brentwood (11.4%), Marina del Rey (7.6%), Venice (6.7%), and Beverly Hills (3.8%; [Table 4](#)).

Table 4: Common Relocation Cities and Neighborhoods for Displaced Respondents from the Palisades Fire-Impacted Area^{19,20} (n=315)

City or Neighborhood	Count	Percent
Santa Monica	45	14.3%
Brentwood	36	11.4%
Marina del Rey	24	7.6%
Venice	21	6.7%
Beverly Hills	12	3.8%

Housing Instability

- Among respondents displaced from their pre-fire home, a third (33.0%) said it has been difficult to find a safe, stable place to sleep at night and store their belongings ([Appendix Table P6](#)).
- This was more commonly reported among displaced respondents from households with children ages 0-5 years (42.3%), displaced respondents with a disability (46.2%), and displaced renters (51.5%).

Homeowners/Renters Insurance

- Nearly a quarter (24.5%) of all respondents from the Palisades Fire-impacted area reported not having homeowners or renters insurance ([Appendix Table P7](#)).
- Nearly a fifth (18.6%) of those whose homes were completely destroyed did not have homeowners or renters insurance.
- Not having homeowners or renters insurance was also reported by 11.8% of those whose homes were damaged and uninhabitable, 22.3% of those whose homes were damaged and inhabitable, and 30.9% of those whose homes were not damaged.
- The following demographic groups also had a higher percentage of respondents who reported not having homeowners or renters insurance compared to the overall sample: Latino respondents (48.8%), respondents from households with children ages 0-5 years (33.7%), respondents with a disability (40.8%), and renters (50.7%).

Housing Needs

- The most commonly reported housing needs among all respondents from the Palisades Fire-impacted area were getting an air purifier (32.0%), help with rent or mortgage payments (26.8%), getting their home cleaned or repaired (26.6%), and having debris removed from their home or property (22.8%) ([Appendix Table P14](#)).

¹⁹ The data presented include respondents who: (1) reported their current living situation as 'living elsewhere short-term,' 'living elsewhere long-term,' or 'other'; (2) specified a neighborhood or city to which they relocated; and (3) are currently residing in Los Angeles County."

²⁰ Not all cities and communities where displaced persons relocated are presented, due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

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- Housing needs varied by the amount of damage sustained to homes:
 - Among respondents whose homes were completely destroyed by the fire, the top identified need was having debris removed from their home or property (38.9%), followed by help with rent or mortgage payments (32.7%), and finding long-term housing or relocation assistance (29.6%).
 - Among respondents whose homes were damaged by the fire and either uninhabitable or inhabitable, the top two housing needs were getting their home cleaned or repaired (69.6% and 49.4%, respectively) and getting an air purifier (40.2% and 43.2%, respectively). Those whose homes were damaged and uninhabitable also frequently reported needing help with debris removal (37.5%) and filing claims with homeowners or renters insurance (34.8%).
 - Among respondents whose homes were not damaged, the top housing need was getting an air purifier (37.4%), followed by help with rent or mortgage payments (20.7%).

Concerns of Residents with Standing Homes Close to Burned Properties

Analysis of free response entries submitted by respondents from the Palisades Fire-impacted area revealed widespread concerns from residents whose homes are still standing but close to burned properties. These concerns were categorized into the following themes²¹:

- *Difficulty getting assistance from insurance given the fact that their home is still standing. The California FAIR Plan was frequently mentioned, although this theme was not limited to the California FAIR Plan.*
- *Fear they will be forced to move back into their home before they feel it is safe to do so due to lack of help from insurance.*
- *Feeling ignored or not prioritized by recovery efforts and assistance programs.*

"The frustration and anger dealing with CA FAIR Plan is front and center for hundreds or more residents who still have standing homes that are currently not habitable due to the ash and soot throughout ... they say the house just needs to be "cleaned" (which they won't cover) and act as if I can go vacuum it up myself without putting my health in jeopardy!"

"Our house is still standing. It has toxic post combustion material inside. We have to spend thousands for environmental testing. Insurance is fighting us. We have enormous costs paying both rent and a mortgage, paying utilities in 2 places, paying both homeowners and renters insurance. We are 64 and 71 years old. Not a lot of earning power! We are the ugly stepchildren of the fire. A proclamation should be issued that we are not expected to live in these areas until they are safe. At least a year- maybe 3! Constantly turned down for aid from community groups, Red Cross, FEMA, etc BECAUSE our home is still standing. We couldn't give it away! We have severe financial and emotional stress too!"

²¹ Residents with standing homes also frequently expressed concerns related to potential environmental toxicity. These are summarized in the "Concerns Regarding Environmental Contamination" section under "Health Status and Needs" below.

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C. Health Status & Needs

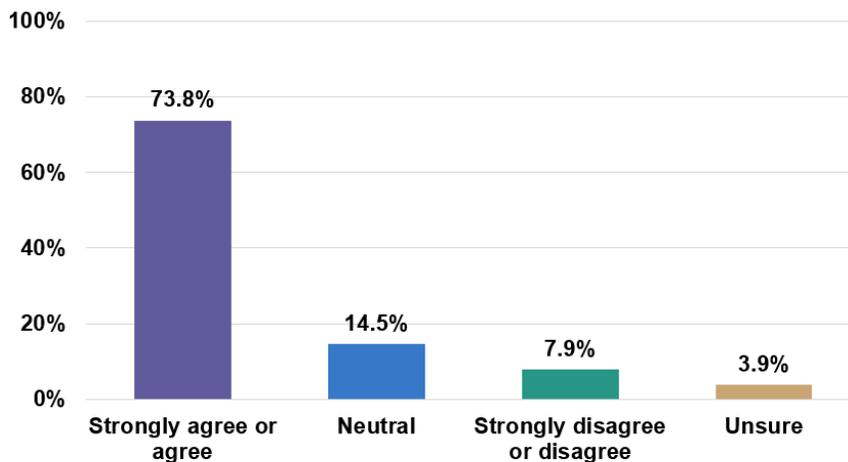
Health Insurance

- The vast majority (91.5%) of respondents from the Palisades Fire-impacted area reported that everyone in their household has health insurance, whereas 5.0% reported that not everyone has health insurance and 2.2% were unsure ([Appendix Table P8](#)).
- Despite overall high rates of health insurance, some groups had lower coverage rates. Only 75.5% of respondents with a disability and 85.4% of Latino respondents indicated everyone in their household has health insurance.

Worsening Mental Health

- Nearly three quarters (73.8%) of respondents from the Palisades Fire-impacted area agreed or strongly agreed that their household has experienced worsening mental health since the fire ([Figure 4](#); [Appendix Table P12](#)).

Figure 4: Level of Agreement Among Palisades Fire-Impacted Respondents with the Statement: "Since the Fire, at Least One Person in My Household Has Experienced Worsening Mental Health"



- This percentage was even higher among certain demographic groups, including respondents with a disability (87.8%), White respondents (83.2%), respondents from households with children ages 0-5 years (80.0%), and respondents from households with older adults (79.2%).
- The percentage of respondents reporting worsening mental health increased as the level of home damage increased, with the highest percentage among those whose homes were completely destroyed (87.5%, compared to 60.4% for respondents whose homes were not damaged, 73.6% for respondents whose homes were damaged and uninhabitable, and 84.2% for those whose homes were damaged and uninhabitable).

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- Worsening mental health also was mentioned multiple times in free response entries:



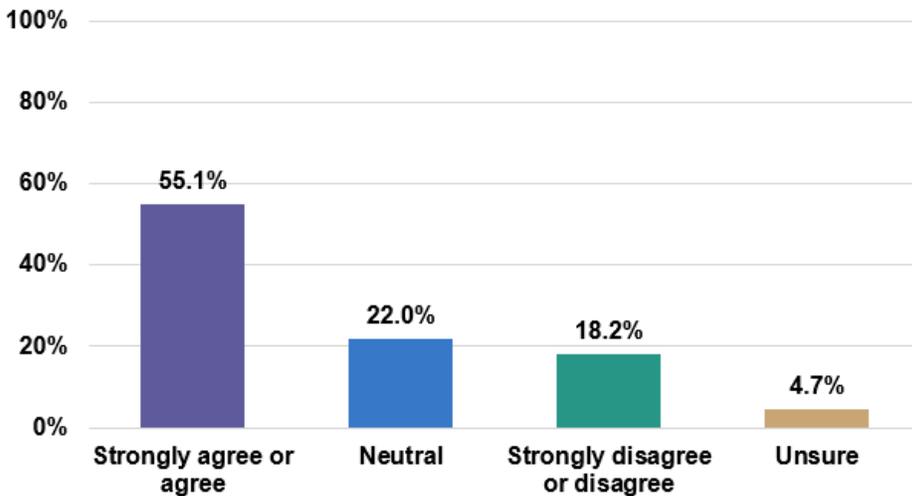
Access to Mental Health Care

- Nearly one in five (18.0%) respondents from the Palisades Fire-impacted area reported that their household did not have a place to go for mental health care ([Appendix Table P10](#)).
- Respondents with a disability and renters were more likely to report they did not have a place to go for mental health care (30.6% and 21.8%, respectively).

Worsening Physical Health

- Over half (55.1%) of respondents from the Palisades Fire-impacted area agreed or strongly agreed that their household has experienced worsening physical health ([Figure 5](#); [Appendix Table P11](#)).

Figure 5: Level of Agreement Among Palisades Fire-Impacted Respondents with the Statement: "Since the Fire, at Least One Person in My Household Has Experienced Worsening Physical Health"



- This was notably higher among those with a disability. More than four in five (81.6%) respondents with a disability reported their household has experienced worsening physical health.
- This was also slightly higher among renters, with 63.3% of renters reporting worsening physical health in their household.

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- Worsening physical health also was mentioned multiple times in free response entries:

"My family has had a consistent reoccurring cough ever since the fires."

"I have felt awful sinus symptoms since the fires. I'm scared to open the windows in my apartment due to air quality. I feel like I have debris in my throat, I have had pinkeye for about a week and I'm lethargic."

"Air quality affected our breathing greatly still suffering from it and developed cough and sick for weeks."

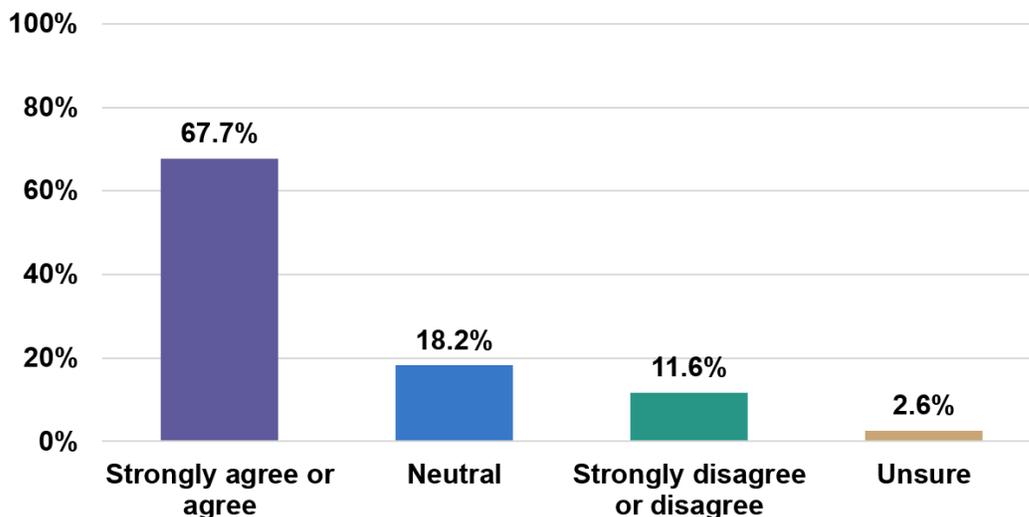
Access to Medical Care

- More than one in twenty (5.9%) respondents from the Palisades Fire-impacted area reported their household did not have a place to go for medical care ([Appendix Table P9](#)).
- A notably higher proportion of respondents with a disability (22.4%) reported their household did not have a place to go for medical care.
- Compared to the overall sample, a higher proportion of renters (10.6%) did not have a place to go for medical care.

Concerns About Proximity to Burn Areas

- Two thirds (67.7%) of respondents from the Palisades Fire-impacted area agreed or strongly agreed that they have health concerns about themselves, or someone in their household, being in or nearby areas that were burned by the fire ([Figure 6](#); [Appendix Table P13](#)).

Figure 6: Level of Agreement Among Palisades Fire-Impacted Respondents with the Statement: "I Have Health Concerns About at Least One Person in My Household Being in or Nearby Areas that were Burned by the Fire"



- Groups that more frequently reported these proximity concerns include respondents with a disability (89.8%) and households with older adults (73.2%).

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- When looking at results by home damage, respondents who reported their home was damaged and was either uninhabitable (78.1%) or inhabitable (72.4%) were more likely to report concerns regarding being in or nearby burned areas compared to those who reported no damage (63.2%) or that their home was completely destroyed (66.9%).

Health Needs

- A fifth (20.2%) of respondents from the Palisades Fire-impacted area reported needing help with finding mental health support or counseling services. This was the most commonly reported health need ([Appendix Table P16](#)).
- Compared to the overall sample, a higher proportion of respondents with a disability (35.7%), renters (24.8%), and respondents whose homes were completely destroyed (24.7%) reported needing help finding mental health support or counseling services.
- The second most commonly reported health need was finding dental care, reported by 9.1% of respondents. This was reported more frequently among respondents with a disability (21.4%), Latino respondents (14.5%), renters (12.4%), and those whose homes were completely destroyed (12.3%).

Concerns Regarding Environmental Contamination

One of the most commonly noted concerns in free response entries was environmental contamination due to the fire and its potential effect on health. Residents are deeply worried about potential contamination in the air, water, and soil, and are uncertain about what is safe and how to mitigate risks. These concerns are closely related to the themes discussed in the “Concerns of Residents with Standing Homes Close to Burned Properties” section above. Free response entries on environmental contamination generally fell into one of the following themes:

- *Concern about air, water, and soil contamination and potential long-term health effects.*

“One of the biggest worries people have is the toxicity of the air and surrounding areas for habitability. Please address this soberly, honestly, with science and soon.”

“I have been very anxious about the air quality for my daughter as she is still not fully grown. I’m concerned about the particulate matter that will be in the air with the clean up.”

- *Uncertainty / confusion about what is safe and need for more guidance on remediation.*

“More information on whether I should attempt to clean the soot, ash and smoke damage from my home, which has been tested and found to contain excessive levels of lead. Is this a danger to my health?”

“What items are safe to remove from my smoke and soot damaged home? What about food in a closed cabinet i.e. spices, canned goods.”

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- *Desire for more testing to understand the environmental contamination.*

"I want someone in government to take the lead to get testing done in the burn areas for asbestos, lead, and other toxic substances, and make the findings public. Then give honest advice about the health implications for moving back into the burn area before the cleanup is complete."

"Need information about safety of living and going to school close to areas being cleaned/rebuilt. Need testing of schools adjacent to burn and recovery areas and transparent communication."

D. Financial & Other Needs

Financial Needs

- The top identified financial needs among the overall sample of respondents from the Palisades Fire-impacted area were paying for belongings that were lost because of the fire (29.9%), covering costs for building or repairing home or property (28.1%), and covering daily living costs (27.6%; [Appendix Table P15](#)).
- A notably higher percentage of respondents with a disability (43.8%), respondents whose homes were damaged by the fire and uninhabitable (44.9%), and respondents whose homes were completely destroyed (56.3%) identified paying for belongings that were lost because of the fire as their top financial need.
- In addition, compared to the overall sample, a higher proportion of respondents whose homes were damaged by the fire and uninhabitable (47.7%) and respondents whose homes were destroyed (46.8%) identified covering costs for building or repairing home or property as a top financial need.

Essential Goods Needs

- Among the overall respondent sample from the Palisades Fire-impacted area, the top identified essentials goods needs were safe drinking water (20.5%) and household cleaning supplies (19.9%; [Appendix Table P17](#)).
- Variation in the top identified essential goods needs were observed by demographic group:
 - Compared to the overall sample (17.1%), a higher percentage of Latino respondents (36.3%), respondents with a disability (40.4%), and renters (28.2%) identified groceries or food assistance programs as a need.
 - Almost three out of ten (28.6%) respondents from households with children ages 0-5 years identified infant and children's supplies as a needed essential good.
- Top identified needs also differed by the amount of damage sustained to homes:
 - Among respondents whose homes had been completely destroyed by the fire, the top identified essential goods need was cooking supplies (27.9%), followed by bedding or sleeping essentials (21.8%), and personal protective equipment (PPE; 21.1%).
 - Among respondents whose homes were damaged by the fire and either uninhabitable or inhabitable, the top two essential goods needs were safe drinking water (29.1% and 29.5%, respectively) and household cleaning supplies (26.2% and 23.1%, respectively); for respondents whose homes were destroyed and uninhabitable, bedding or sleeping essentials was tied with household cleaning supplies as a top need (26.2%).

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- Among respondents whose homes were not damaged, the top two identified needs were for groceries or food assistance (20.6%) and safe drinking water (17.1%).

Other Needs

- Additional needs of respondents from the Palisades Fire-impacted area are summarized in [Appendix Table P18](#). Approximately one in six reported needing help with getting gasoline or fuel (15.2%) or with replacing or repairing a car or personal vehicle (17.3%).
 - Compared to the overall respondent sample, a notably higher proportion of respondents with a disability (28.9%) reported needing help with getting gasoline or fuel and with replacing or repairing a car or personal vehicle (31.1%).
- More than one in nine respondents also reported needing help with replacing lost legal documents (11.9%).
 - Among respondents whose homes were completely destroyed, almost a third (31.0%) indicated that they needed help with replacing lost legal documents.

Free Response Themes

Many respondents noted significant financial concerns in free response entries, categorized into the following themes:

- *Concern regarding ability to cover current and future living expenses.*

"I feel like my husband and I are caught in the middle. We did have insurance, and we are covered for our expenses right now, but we will have to pay for rent long after the insurance money runs out, and then we will have the cost of rebuilding, rent, and a mortgage to pay all at the same time. We are better off than many, but I am worried how this will affect our long-term financial future as we are both already in our 60s."

- *Need for direct cash assistance.*

"Gift cards from target or ikea or home depot will be of great help."

"Any financial support that can be extended to help with expenses are very appreciated."

"People who lost their homes or had their homes damaged due to the fire need money provided to them directly and unfiltered by using solid identification processes to qualify to accessing the money."

- *Need for support for those who have lost jobs or businesses.*

"Small businesses and service providers to the areas destroyed by the Palisades and Eaton Fires have received little or no support. Gardeners, housekeepers, nannies, property managers, etc., have lost some or all of their income, and we are being ignored."

"My home was not damaged, but road closures have made me unable to work enough and pay my rent. I am continuously denied help and fearful of becoming homeless. I am 62 yo."

"My clients were primarily in Palisades. I haven't worked since the fire."

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E. Recovery Process Concerns

Information Communication

- Respondents from the Palisades Fire-impacted area reported encountering various challenges around the communication of information about the fire recovery process. Almost a quarter (24.3%) indicated needing help with knowing where to go for reliable information ([Appendix Table P18](#)).
 - This percentage was highest among respondents from households with older adults (33.3%), respondents with a disability (40.0%), respondents whose homes were damaged and uninhabitable (32.7%), and respondents whose homes were completely destroyed (32.4%).
- Almost a third of respondents (29.5%) reported that they felt overwhelmed by too much information, with even higher percentages reported by respondents with a disability (40.8%) and respondents whose homes were completely destroyed (41.5%; [Appendix Table P19](#)).
- Almost a quarter (23.2%) of all respondents reported having a hard time knowing what information they could trust.
- Almost three in ten (28.4%) indicated that they did not know what services were available; this percentage was particularly high among respondents from households with children ages 0-5 years (40.2%) and respondents with a disability (42.9%).
- One in five (21.3%) respondents also reported that they did not know how to apply or who to contact for disaster relief services; this percentage was much higher among respondents from households with children ages 0-5 years (32.0%) and respondents with a disability (34.7%).

Accessing Disaster Relief Services

- Many respondents from the Palisades Fire-impacted area reported challenges with accessing disaster relief services. Almost one in five (19.8%) indicated that they needed help with applying for disaster recovery assistance ([Appendix Table P18](#)).
- A quarter (25.9%) of respondents reported that they had applied for disaster relief services but were told they did not qualify ([Appendix Table P19](#)); notably, more than two out of five (41.5%) respondents whose homes were damaged by the fire and uninhabitable reported this challenge.
- More than one in seven (15.8%) reported that the application process was too complicated, 13.5% indicated that they felt uncomfortable providing personal information, and 8.6% reported that transportation issues made it difficult for them to access services ([Appendix Table P19](#)).

Sources of Support

- [Appendix Table P20](#) summarizes the most helpful sources of support reported by respondents from the Palisades Fire-impacted area. Across the board, friends (65.2%) and family members (59.7%) were the top identified sources of support, followed by community groups or organizations (20.9%), respondents' religious or spiritual communities (15.3%), and support with food, clothing, or water (12.5%).

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Free Response Themes

In free response entries, respondents frequently noted concerns regarding the recovery process and governmental response, grouped into the following themes:

- *Struggles navigating FEMA and other assistance program applications.*

"I've submitted over a dozen documents, talked to at least 6 different agents (including an inspector) and have spent countless hours in an effort to receive financial assistance for our unmet needs and it's now 40 days since I first applied and we still have not received a single \$....and it's unclear if we ever will."

"While many types of assistance are available I cannot keep track of 6-10 different applications and all the documentation required, some of which I do not have available. When I call for help my calls are not returned."

- *Poor coordination and confusing messaging by government institutions.*

"Disappointed in lack of proper centralized communication as well as rebuilding efforts across all Los Angeles County area. It seems each city has their own process and procedure."

"There is a lot of information from the city, the county and the state. It would be helpful if all this information were in one place rather than each agency ... The information is too often contradictory and/or incomplete."

- *Frustration with governmental leadership.*

"We are so upset with the way the city has handled this disaster."

- *Need for clarity on tenant/landlord responsibilities.*

"No guidelines for specific tenant landlord issues. Like who is responsible for cleaning. How to terminate lease."

"I'm concerned about my safety and there are no guidelines for tenants on what a landlord is supposed to do. Landlord is not cleaning."

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- Road closures, such as the Pacific Coast Highway (PCH) and Topanga Canyon Blvd., are dramatically impacting commutes and causing stress.

"My home health care providers cannot access my rental property due to closures on PCH."

"Necesitamos ayuda en Topanga Canyon, los niños que van a Paul Revere deben tomar un camión a las 6am y vuelve a veces hasta las 6pm, esto es demasiado para ellos ... Ojalá que pudieran ayudarnos con la pronta apertura de Topanga Canyon Boulevard."

Translation:

We need help in Topanga Canyon. The children attending Paul Revere must take a school bus at 6 AM and sometimes don't return until 6 PM. This is too much for them ... Hopefully, they can assist us by opening Topanga Canyon Boulevard.

"Transportation and road closures have been awful! I can't even get my kids to school on days. We are in the car 4-5 hours."

- Concern regarding local schools that were affected by the fires, both regarding their current and future location.

"Would like to know where Marquez Charter Elementary will be next school term."

"Feel that Pali High will have unsafe conditions for the foreseeable future and am concerned about my child's safety."

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V. Actions Taken in Response to Rapid Needs Assessment Findings

Resource Linkages

A total of 505 rapid needs assessment respondents requested to be contacted for help with their current needs (358 from the Eaton Fire-impacted area and 147 from the Palisades Fire-impacted area). All respondents were contacted by [Public Health's Infoline](#) team, and 98% (493) of them were successfully reached. The most commonly requested areas for assistance included: housing support, financial support, support with health and finding health care, obtaining essential goods, FEMA assistance, homeowners/renters' insurance assistance, Public Works assistance, and soil testing. Public Health provided referrals to directly assist those seeking housing, financial, health, and essential goods assistance. For all other areas of assistance, Public Health connected 113 respondents either to partner organization resources or directly to partner organizations that were equipped to provide help, including LA County Department of Public Works (DPW), FEMA, California Department of Insurance, and LA County Department of Consumer and Business Affairs (DCBA).

To continue to help meet the evolving needs of wildfire survivors, Task Force government, community-based nonprofits, health care and community clinics, faith-based organizations, philanthropy, and other partners worked with the [211LA](#) Care Coordination Program's trained specialists to connect impacted residents seeking help to a wide range of essential resources and support. These resources and support included emergency shelter, food, recovery assistance, and connections to medical care, mental health support, and various social services. Task Force partners continue to collaborate with 211LA Care Coordinators, ensuring that recovery information and services are up-to-date, and coordinate, as needed, case conferencing with multidisciplinary subcommittees to discuss and plan efforts to overcome barriers and address any persistent and/or complex needs of wildfire survivors. To review real-time data about the evolving needs reported by wildfire-impacted households accessing services through 211LA's hotline, please visit [Wildfire Care Coordination Program Data Dashboard](#).

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Housing

The Los Angeles County Development Authority (LACDA) played a significant role coordinating housing resources and related support to wildfire survivors through the [LA Wildfires: Joint County & State Housing Task Force](#), which has since consolidated into a Housing Workgroup. This workgroup is a collaboration of city, County, State, and federal partners. It has planned and implemented projects to stabilize impacted families, particularly the most vulnerable (e.g., low income and persons experiencing homelessness), mitigate displacement, and plan for long-term housing solutions and resilient rebuilding. Example actions included, but were not limited to, the LACDA reaching out to 800+ Housing Choice Voucher (HCV)²² participants in wildfire impacted areas to assess their situations and determine assistance needed. Since April 4, 2025, the LACDA, with approval from Housing and Urban Development (HUD), opened the [HCV application waiting list](#) (to a maximum of 300 applicants) to provide priority program admission to up to 50 individuals or families displaced by the fires. The LACDA continues to assess opportunities for additional HUD waivers and procedural adjustments to accelerate eligibility determinations and reduce the administrative burden for wildfire survivors receiving assistance.

Moreover, the LACDA responsively partnered with the Red Cross and its property owner community to identify available one and two-bedroom units for displaced individuals/families. To date, more than 750 available units have been identified and shared with the Red Cross, 84.2% of which are located within 25 miles of the Eaton and Palisades burn areas. The LACDA continues to engage landlords and local housing providers to encourage availability within affected zones.

With support from Supervisor Kathryn Barger, the LACDA, in partnership with the Los Angeles County Aging & Disabilities Department (AD), DCBA, Bet Tzedek Legal Services, California Housing Financing Agency (CalHFA), the California Department of Insurance, the State Bar of California, and other local partners launched a series of monthly Reverse Mortgage Workshops from May 2025 to date. These workshops were designed to support older adults whose homes were damaged or destroyed in the Eaton Fire, with a focus on those holding reverse mortgages. Attendees received information on their rights and responsibilities, gained critical guidance on how property loss may affect their loans, and received legal and housing consultations, personalized case management, and support with

²² The HCV program, also known as Section 8, offers rental subsidies to eligible low-income residents.

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insurance dispute resolution. The LACDA continues to lead a Reverse Mortgage workgroup to develop additional monthly workshops and facilitate one on one assistance by the DCBA, AD, and other organizations that can provide resources and services to assist older adults in the Altadena and Pacific Palisades areas in navigating loan and insurance complexities and reconstruction challenges.

On June 12, 2025, CalHFA partners launched a new \$105 million [CalAssist Mortgage Fund](#) for homeowners impacted by recent disasters. This fund provides three months of mortgage payments, up to \$20,000, to eligible homeowners. Low- to middle-income households may qualify if they are currently displaced from their home that was destroyed or left uninhabitable as the result of a [qualified disaster](#) that occurred between January 2023 and January 2025, such as the Eaton Fire, Palisades Fire, Park Fire, and San Diego floods.

Furthermore, the LACDA worked closely with multiple County departments, including DPW and Regional Planning (DRP), as well as city, State, and federal partners (e.g., FEMA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers), to help address the expressed housing needs associated with debris removal.

The LACDA continues to coordinate an affordable housing workgroup comprised of industry experts and State and County partners to identify ways and means to incentivize and facilitate the development of multi-family affordable housing in the disaster areas to assist income-eligible households, especially older adults and moderate- and lower-income households.

Health

Environmental Health

Public Health implemented multiple strategies to empower residents with timely, science-based insights into the potential environmental and health impacts of the January wildfires. One example included launching an [interactive online dashboard](#) that provides the public with access to environmental and health monitoring data collected in response to the wildfires. Developed in collaboration with regional and State partners, the dashboard includes data results and analysis from multiple governmental, academic, and community partners to support a coordinated and transparent post-fire response. This dashboard offers a visual overview of monitoring locations across Los Angeles County, including areas where assessments are being conducted for air, surface, water, and human health impacts. As a

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matter of transparency, public engagement, and community well-being, Public Health will continue to manage this dashboard and feature additional assessment results as new data becomes available. The data collected and shared through this platform continue to inform recovery efforts, guide public health recommendations, and support long-term response efforts across impacted communities.

Additionally, Public Health and County, State, and federal partners hosted a series of nine virtual townhalls from January through May 2025 to keep residents in wildfire-impacted communities informed about the latest updates related to recovery efforts and resources, and post-fire assessment plans, as well as answer questions on how to protect one's health and community during recovery. Topics featured included air quality, soil and water safety, lead testing, homeowner health precautions and safe cleanup practices, and expert explanations on assessment findings and next steps in recovery. All townhall recordings are available on Public Health's [Fire Safety and Health Information](#) page. Future townhalls will be announced on this page and through Public Health's social media channels:

Facebook: facebook.com/lapublichealth

X: x.com/lapublichealth

YouTube: youtube.com/lapublichealth

To support safe clean up and reoccupation, Public Health published and disseminated [Fire Recovery Guidance for Residents and Businesses](#) for returning residents and businesses, recommending precautions around cleaning and ash, soot, and debris removal. Public Health also issued best management practice requirements for property owners or their contractors for dust control during fire debris removal, transport, and disposal, advised against use of power air blowers at the time, and encouraged protective measures such as masks and indoor air filtration.

Public Health also launched a [residential soil lead testing program](#) in the area downwind of the Eaton Fire. Following a motion by the Board of Supervisors on April 15, 2025, Public Health was directed to use up to \$3 million from the County's Lead Paint Hazard Mitigation Program to carry out a targeted testing initiative for residents living within and downwind of the Eaton Fire burn area—where the most significant lead findings were observed from the [soil sampling conducted by Roux Associates](#) and confirmed by multiple independent researchers, including Caltech and the LA Times. This program is expected to run through December 2025, or longer if needed.

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In addition, Public Health began offering free, walk-in [blood lead testing](#) at community events in neighborhoods impacted by the Palisades and Eaton fires. These efforts were done to help residents better understand their potential lead exposure and take steps to protect their health. Since the launch of this initiative, Public Health has screened more than 1,800 adults and children. To date, all but nine test results have been below the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) blood lead reference value (BLRV) of 3.5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL), indicating no elevated blood lead levels among the vast majority of those tested. The nine individuals with slightly elevated blood lead levels are all adults. Starting in July 2025, residents continue to be able to receive free blood testing through December 2025 by visiting their medical provider (testing is covered by most insurance plans, including Medi-Cal) and at a Quest Lab by calling 1-800-LA-4-LEAD. More information about FREE blood lead testing can be found on Public Health’s [Fire Safety and Health Information](#) page.

Furthermore, Public Health’s [Rental Housing Habitability Program \(RHHP\)](#), plays a vital role in ensuring that rental units in unincorporated communities meet state health and safety standards, preserve property values, and provide safe living conditions for tenants. RHHP is authorized to respond to tenant complaints and enforce habitability requirements, making it especially important for landlords and renters to be aware of the program—particularly in areas affected by wildfires such as the Eaton Fire. Smoke damage, lingering odors, and the presence of ash or soot in and around rental properties [may pose health and safety risks and require professional assessment](#). Landlords are responsible for maintaining habitable conditions, and RHHP serves as a key resource to uphold these standards and protect tenant well-being.

These example activities and strategies continue to inform recovery efforts, guide public health recommendations, and support long-term response efforts across impacted communities.

Mental Health

The Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health (DMH) employed its 24/7 multilingual Help Line (800-854-7771), the 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline, and the Crisis Text Line (Text “LA” to 741741) to provide immediate emotional and psychological support or access to local mental health services in response to the fires and needs of wildfire survivors. DMH also mobilized and embedded over 250 personnel, including clinicians, community health workers, and pharmacists at the Evacuation Shelters, Disaster Recovery Centers, One Stop

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Permit Centers, and repopulation sites to provide mental health support, and distribute medication, clothing, and personal sanitation items to affected residents—resulting in over 13,200 clients served at the Evacuation Centers and Disaster Recovery Centers alone and over 700 clients provided medication support. DMH staff continue to provide in-person mental health services (including counseling, medication assistance, crisis stabilization, and linkage) at one-stop rebuilding and community centers.

DMH further collaborated with FEMA, State agencies, County and city departments, and nonprofits to identify survivors and deliver Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program services as well as distribute educational materials to help residents manage trauma, anxiety, and stress. DMH leveraged federally sponsored services from Alter Behavioral Health to provide additional mental health outreach among survivors. Alter Behavioral Health conducted outreach at Farmers Markets and events and provided in-person education and subclinical mental health support in and around the Palisades and Eaton Fire areas, resulting in over 20,000 encounters.

In addition, with support from the US Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR), DMH is working with UCLA and the National Child Traumatic Stress Network to help build the capacity of local professionals and paraprofessionals to be prepared for future disasters and provide services to the community. DMH offered several train-the-trainer sessions on Psychological First Aid (PFA) during the months of July and August 2025. PFA is designed to reduce the distress caused by traumatic events and to foster short- and long-term adaptive functioning and coping as recovery may be helped by support from compassionate and caring disaster responders. Participants will conduct trainings on PFA within the community as well as provide direct service by implementing PFA. Over 75 participants have been trained. This project is part of DMH's long-term recovery work and efforts to provide needed services in the community now and prepare for future disasters.

More recently DMH received a Crisis Services Program Grant and a Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Emergency Response Grant. The Crisis Services Program grant will support DMH's work to conduct outreach/engagement, provide support groups, and sub-clinical emotional services. The SAMHSA grant will enable DMH to provide more brief therapy, group therapy, case management, crisis services, and develop a resilience center in the Altadena/Pasadena and Palisades communities.

In an effort to address the long-term effects of the 2025 wildfires and aid in the recovery

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and healing of affected communities, the [California Community Foundation](#), in partnership with [Pasadena Community Foundation](#) and [UniHealth Foundation](#) introduced the [Community Healing & Restoration Request for Proposals](#). This initiative currently seeks applications from various organizations, including nonprofits, grassroots organizations, and community groups. The grant aims to support community healing and restoration through projects that promote social connections, resilience, and emotional, spiritual, and social well-being through shared activities and culturally relevant practices. The focus is on addressing the emotional, spiritual, and social needs of those affected by the 2025 Los Angeles wildfires.

For more information on available mental health services and resources, please visit [Mental Health Resources for Those Impacted by Wildfire](#).

Physical Health

Several key regional health care organizations, plans, and partners—including, but not limited to, the LA Care Health Plan, AltaMed Health Services, Health Net, and the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (DHS)—engaged in responsive efforts to ensure continuity of care and critical services for residents in impacted communities. Much of their efforts during and soon after the rapid needs assessment centered on continued outreach to high-need clients, providing impacted members/patients with expedited approvals for care, replacing lost prescriptions and quickly refilling prescriptions, and/or immediately arranging health care via telehealth or at other facilities if a provider’s office was not available due to the fires.

LA Care Health Plan implemented a broad set of measures to ensure that any members who were displaced by the fires received the healthcare they need, as well as other resources and services to help them through this crisis. These actions included conducting outreach to 3,536 impacted high-need Medi-Cal members enrolled in Complex Care Management and Transitional Care Services, allowing out-of-network provider access at in-network rates, waiving prior authorization requirements for emergency care and post-discharge services, and enabling early and replacement prescription refills. Telehealth, including 24/7 access to Teladoc® and Nurse Advice Line, was expanded to meet client’s immediate needs. Behavioral health support was made available through Carelon Behavioral Health, CalHOPE, and L.A. County’s 988 lifeline. To further support vulnerable impacted residents that LA Care serves, the LA Care Board of Governors established the LA Care Network and Community Relief Fund. The Relief Fund provides \$10 million in

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supplemental assistance for County and municipal agencies, community organizations, and impacted network providers responding to the 2025 LA Wildfires. More information on LA Care’s wildfire relief efforts can be found at www.lacare.org.

[AltaMed Health Services](#) was directly impacted by the wildfires, losing its Pasadena primary care clinic to the Eaton Fire. The organization quickly redeployed staff, reassigned patients to alternate locations, and launched on-site medical teams (including 230 physicians, nursing staff, and support teams) at local evacuation centers such as the Pasadena Convention Center—providing more than 850 direct engagement touch points in delivering needed medicine, showers, laundry, and food. Beyond engagement at evacuation centers, AltaMed established Resource Distribution Centers at clinics in the San Gabriel Valley. Some of the resources provided included the distribution of toiletries, over-the-counter medications, clothing, food items, luggage, shoes, household goods, and PPE. AltaMed also created a dedicated 2025 Fire Relief Fund (over \$1 million raised by the AltaMed Foundation) to assist patients and employees affected by the disaster, while maintaining care delivery through telehealth and neighboring clinics. Partnerships with organizations like Direct Relief helped to further provide critical supplies and support for impacted residents.

[Health Net](#), serving commercial and Medi-Cal members statewide, proactively and continued to reach out to members who may need the most help, including those identified near the fires, those experiencing homelessness, and members who are wheelchair-bound, oxygen dependent, and homebound. Health Net was able to connect with over 800 members to provide information about emergency shelters, emergency prescription refills, necessary medical supplies, telehealth services, and more. The plan also activated emergency response protocols in line with state guidance. Members were permitted to access care and refill prescriptions without prior authorization and without being limited to in-network providers. Health Net also implemented California Department of Managed Health Care (DMHC) flexibilities, including extended authorization periods, provider claim filing deadlines, and allowances for displaced providers to operate in mobile or temporary care sites. The plan promoted virtual care services and emphasized rapid coordination to ensure continuity of care for affected enrollees. Finally, Health Net, in partnership with HealthBegins, the California Community Foundation, the Pasadena Community Foundation and GRACE (Gather, Respect, Advocate, Change, Engage), and the Pasadena Public Health Department hosted convenings with key stakeholders to develop and endorse guiding principles for coordinated recovery that address the social drivers of health and the health equity impacts of wildfires, including poor air quality, housing instability, children’s health, mental health, and the exacerbation of preexisting conditions.

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The Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (DHS), in coordination with other LA County departments, posted a [Wildfire Resources](#) page offering guidance on health care access, housing, food, and legal aid. DHS conducted phone outreach to empaneled patients in the fire-impacted ZIP codes to assess their needs. For more vulnerable patients enrolled in the Enhanced Care Management program, outreach was performed, and support was provided by their assigned nurse care managers. When needs were identified, DHS provided referrals to appropriate resources (e.g., DMH for mental health services, health plans for coverage information). DHS staffed Disaster Recovery Centers in high-impact areas, such as the UCLA Research Park and Pasadena City College, where teams helped residents replace lost medications, access clinical referrals, and re-establish primary care. The department also ensured its clinics and facilities could continue operating under flexible federal and state guidelines, including in mobile or temporary locations, and supported the Medi-Cal system’s emergency flexibilities for timely care access.

Financial

The Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO), DCBA, and other State, federal, and County partners funded and implemented critical programs to aid affected individuals, workers, households, and businesses.

Aware of affected homeowners and tenants needs for direct financial relief, DCBA acted swiftly to address housing and financial insecurity by launching the [LA County Household Relief Grant](#). Eligible households—including renters and homeowners affected in Altadena, Pasadena, Palisades, and other impacted areas—applied and received grants between \$6,000 and \$18,000, based on their household size and unmet needs. The online application period ran from February 26 to March 12, 2025, with in-person application assistance made available at the Disaster Recovery Centers. To date, more than \$17.8 million in grants were approved with over 1,900 households receiving critical financial assistance to help them rebuild and recover, with more disbursements on the way.

In addition to housing relief, DCBA coordinated responsive consumer protection services—including legal counseling, fraud assistance, and landlord/tenant rights and protections. For example, DCBA enforced temporary housing price gouging protections and eviction relief under a Board of Supervisors resolution effective February 1 through July 31, 2025. The policy barred landlords from raising rents and charging late fees or eviction-related fees for tenants financially impacted by the wildfires. With this support, qualified tenants could raise a legal defense in eviction proceedings for nonpayment tied to disaster-related losses.

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Residents with questions may contact DCBA's Housing and Tenant protections team at 800-593-8222 or visit rent.lacounty.gov. Additional housing resources include:

- Foreclosure Prevention: <https://dcba.lacounty.gov/foreclosure-prevention/>
- Stay Housed LA/Right to Counsel: <https://www.stayhousedla.org/>

Additionally, the Board of Supervisors approved a motion on June 17, 2025 to defer and refund permitting and inspection fees for eligible homeowners rebuilding single-family homes in unincorporated Los Angeles County following the Eaton and Palisades wildfires. Residents can check their eligibility on this [Fee Waivers & Refunds page](#).

Further support for wildfire survivors and access to emergency housing was provided by Governor Newsom's [Executive Order N-28-25](#). Issued June 30, 2025, this Order extended tenancy and occupancy protections to October 1, 2025, for people displaced by the wildfires and allows wildfire evacuees to continue to be considered short-term occupants rather than tenants when they stay beyond 30 days in short-term rentals, hotels, and motels.

Moreover, the DEO successfully launched multiple workforce initiatives in LA County that provide targeted support for workers and employers impacted by the January fires. As an example, building on the [LA Region Small Business and Worker Relief Fund](#), which awarded relief grants to 1,372 small businesses and nonprofits and 2,309 workers, the DEO launched the [Fire Recovery and Resilience Workforce Program](#). This program provides additional immediate hiring and training support for impacted and dislocated workers from windstorms and wildfires. In partnership with Workforce Development Boards and the region's America's Job Centers of California (AJCC), this program offers 3-to-4 month paid work with County departments like Beaches and Harbors, Parks and Recreation, and Public Works and other partners supporting recovery and rebuild of the County's fire-impacted areas. Interested workers, hiring employers, and training and community partners may go to opportunity.lacounty.gov/FireWorkforce/ to learn more and sign an interest form and/or visit an AJCC to sign up and get started.

Resources, assistance, and up-to-date information to support businesses and workers as they navigate recovery and rebuilding efforts are available at:

<https://bit.ly/DEOWildfireResponse>.

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Recovery Process

LA County departments worked collaboratively to implement several mechanisms—including one-stop centers, resource guides and workshops, and AI-powered e-check tools—to accelerate wildfire rebuilding.

LA County established one-stop [Rebuilding Permit Centers](#) in high-impact zones (e.g., Altadena, Palisades) staffed by planners, code enforcement, Public Works/Building & Safety, Fire, and Public Health officials. These centers provided concierge-style rebuilding support starting in February 2025, with personalized packets for homeowners and same-day guidance on applications and zoning concerns.

DPW, DRP, Public Health, and Fire developed [The Road to Rebuilding](#) resource guide to help residents navigate the complex rebuilding process after a wildfire and highlight steps—including debris removal, permit application, temporary housing options, and FAQs for fire rebuilds. The guide, available in English and Spanish, features an accompanying easy-to-follow video. Additionally, multiple virtual rebuild workshops have been conducted focused on a range of topics such as how to solicit, select, and work with a design professional and focused guidance for communities in unincorporated LA County recovering from the Eaton and Palisades wildfires.

LA County also developed an introductory [Resilient Rebuild Resource Guide](#) for planning, designing, and constructing healthy, fire resilient, and efficient buildings and properties. This resource guide was developed for property owners—and design and building professionals supporting property owners—facing post-fire rebuilding. This resource guide also supports those considering retrofitting existing structures and/or building new structures regardless of fire impacts. It includes information on available incentives & rebates, and links to other trusted information with fact sheets and checklists for property owners.

In April 2025, DPW launched a new [Permitting Progress Dashboard](#), an interactive online tool that provides real-time visibility into rebuilding efforts in unincorporated areas severely impacted by the January 2025 wildfires—most notably Altadena (Eaton Fire) and Pacific Palisades (Palisades Fire). This dashboard dynamically displays key permitting metrics, such as the number of applications received, applications under review, and permits issued. Accessible via the [LA County Recovers website](#), this tool complements other supporting resources like the aforementioned one-stop [Rebuilding Permit Centers](#), [Express Lane for Rebuilding](#), [Like-For-Like Rebuild](#) guidelines, and the more recent [LA County eCheck](#) AI tool for faster home approvals described below.

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In July 2025, [LA County](#) and the [City of Los Angeles](#) launched the eCheck AI Pilot initiative to develop a broader "Express Lane" strategy for fast-tracking the review of building plans for compliance with zoning rules using artificial intelligence. Property owners whose single-family homes were impacted by the Eaton Fire or the Palisades Fire and are in a single-family residential zone are currently invited to join as early adopters. The eCheck AI Pilot is another way residents can accelerate the approval process, along with opting for pre-approved plans and a Like-for-Like Rebuild. Participants can voluntarily participate by registering for a free account (LA County or City of LA), entering their property address, and uploading architectural drawings for plan compliance review. The AI tool then performs automated code checks—assessing setbacks, height limits, lot coverage, energy wiring, etc.—with results possibly taking up to 10 business days. The eCheck AI Pilot is just one innovation in the [LA County Forward: Blueprint for Rebuilding](#).

The Blueprint is a comprehensive roadmap focused on unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County—where many of the hardest-hit neighborhoods are located. The Blueprint fully details a coordinated roadmap to accelerate recovery, create conditions for an equitable reconstruction, and give residents greater clarity, certainty, and support on the path to returning home.

For additional LA County fire recovery resources, visit recovery.lacounty.gov.

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Appendix Tables - Eaton

Appendix Table E1: Demographics of Respondent Sample

Race and Ethnicity	Count	Percent
Total	946	100.0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	<5	-
Asian	64	6.8%
Black	107	11.3%
Latino	264	27.9%
Middle Eastern or North African	<5	-
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	<5	-
White	349	36.9%
Some other race/Multi-racial	62	6.6%
Prefer not to answer	92	9.7%
Gender Identity¹		
Total	947	100.0%
Male	192	20.3%
Female	661	69.8%
LGBTQ+²		
Total	948	100.0%
Yes	84	8.9%
No	681	71.8%
Do not know	35	3.7%
Refused	148	15.6%
Survey Language³		
Total	1,468	100.0%
English	1,433	97.6%
Spanish	32	2.2%
Chinese Simplified	<5	-
Language Preference for Resources		
Total	948	100.0%
English only	855	90.2%
English and Spanish only	52	5.5%
Spanish only	18	1.9%
English and 1 or more other languages ⁴	17	1.8%
Other language only ⁵	<5	-
Prefer not to answer	<5	-

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Appendix Table E1: Demographics of Respondent Sample (continued)

Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)	Count	Percent
Total	937	100.0%
Yes	415	44.3%
No	522	55.7%
Households with Children (By Age Group)⁶		
Ages Less than 2 Years	56	6.0%
Ages 2-5 Years	133	14.1%
Ages 6-17 Years	335	35.8%
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)		
Total	937	100.0%
Yes	314	33.5%
No	623	66.5%
Disability Status⁷		
Total	947	100.0%
Yes	158	16.7%
No	715	75.5%
Unsure	37	3.9%
Prefer not to answer	37	3.9%

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality.

1. Only male and female results are presented due to small sample sizes for all other gender identity groups.
2. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.
3. The survey was offered in the following languages: English, Spanish, Chinese Simplified, Chinese Traditional, Korean, Tagalog, and Vietnamese. Not all data are presented due to small sample sizes.
4. 'Other languages' includes Armenian, Chinese (Simplified and Traditional), Farsi, French, Greek, Hindi, Japanese, Polish, Tamil, and Vietnamese.
5. The category 'Other language only' includes survey participants who requested resources exclusively in Armenian or Chinese (either Simplified or Traditional), without any English-language materials.
6. Households with children categorized by age group are not mutually exclusive, as a single household may include children from multiple age groups.
7. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table E2: What was your living situation before the fire?¹

	Total (count)	Homeowner	Rented	Lived w/ family or friends	Other ²	Prefer not to answer
Overall	1,266	63.5%	27.8%	5.5%	-	1.4%
Race and Ethnicity³						
Asian	64	75.0%	20.3%	-	-	-
Black	107	59.8%	29.0%	-	-	-
Latino	264	56.1%	34.5%	5.7%	-	-
White	349	77.4%	19.2%	-	-	-
LGBTQ+⁴						
Yes	84	42.9%	45.2%	-	-	-
No	681	69.3%	23.9%	4.4%	-	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)						
Yes	415	63.4%	30.1%	4.1%	-	-
No	522	70.1%	22.2%	4.8%	-	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)						
Yes	163	60.7%	32.5%	-	-	-
No	774	68.5%	24.3%	4.7%	-	-
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)						
Yes	314	77.1%	13.4%	8.6%	-	-
No	623	62.1%	31.9%	2.4%	-	-
Disability Status⁵						
Yes	158	55.7%	31.6%	-	-	-
No	714	71.0%	23.2%	3.9%	-	-
Home Damage						
Not damaged	273	51.3%	42.5%	-	-	-
Damaged, can still live there	288	61.8%	29.2%	7.3%	-	-
Damaged, cannot live there	318	71.7%	20.4%	5.7%	-	-
Completely destroyed	327	69.7%	22.0%	6.1%	-	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. Some living situations (long-term care, assisted living, group home, and unsheltered) are not presented due to small sample sizes.
2. Responses to 'Other' include lived in an Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) or travel trailer, or owned a rental property.
3. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.
4. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.
5. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table E3: Was your home damaged in any way by the fire or by the strong winds that happened around the same time?

	Total (count)	Home not damaged	Home damaged, can still live there	Home damaged, cannot live there	Home completely destroyed	Other ¹	Prefer not to answer
Overall	1,254	21.8%	23.0%	25.4%	26.1%	2.6%	1.2%
Race and Ethnicity²							
Asian	64	21.9%	26.6%	34.4%	15.6%	-	-
Black	107	12.1%	16.8%	21.5%	43.0%	-	-
Latino	262	25.2%	24.0%	21.4%	24.8%	-	-
White	347	15.6%	25.4%	31.1%	25.6%	-	-
LGBTQ+³							
Yes	84	22.6%	28.6%	23.8%	20.2%	-	-
No	679	18.1%	24.4%	27.4%	27.1%	2.4%	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)							
Yes	412	19.4%	21.1%	29.9%	26.5%	-	-
No	520	17.1%	26.2%	26.9%	26.0%	3.3%	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)							
Yes	161	18.0%	19.9%	27.3%	32.3%	-	-
No	771	18.2%	24.8%	28.4%	24.9%	2.9%	-
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)							
Yes	313	16.0%	26.2%	24.0%	29.7%	4.2%	-
No	619	19.2%	22.8%	30.4%	24.4%	1.9%	-
Disability Status⁴							
Yes	156	14.7%	27.6%	28.8%	24.4%	-	-
No	713	19.1%	23.0%	27.9%	27.1%	2.2%	-
Homeowner or Renter							
Homeowner	795	17.6%	22.4%	28.7%	28.7%	2.3%	-
Renter	348	33.3%	24.1%	18.7%	20.7%	-	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. Responses to 'Other' include ash exposure, debris, contamination, and air and water quality.
2. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.
3. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.
4. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table E4: Which of the following best describes your living situation now?

	Total (count)	Live in same place as before fire	Displaced	Displaced ¹		
				Living elsewhere short term	Living elsewhere long term	Unknown
Overall²	1,258	39.2%	59.8%	27.2%	27.0%	5.6%
Race and Ethnicity³						
Asian	64	43.8%	56.3%	25.0%	26.6%	-
Black	106	22.6%	74.5%	31.1%	32.1%	11.3%
Latino	264	45.1%	53.4%	23.5%	26.1%	-
White	349	32.1%	67.9%	33.8%	28.1%	6.0%
LGBTQ+⁴						
Yes	84	45.2%	52.4%	23.8%	25.0%	-
No	680	35.0%	64.7%	30.9%	27.6%	6.2%
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)						
Yes	414	34.8%	63.8%	28.3%	29.7%	5.8%
No	522	36.8%	63.2%	31.4%	26.6%	5.2%
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)						
Yes	163	30.7%	67.5%	23.3%	38.0%	-
No	773	37.0%	62.6%	31.4%	25.9%	5.3%
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)						
Yes	314	35.7%	64.3%	32.2%	28.0%	4.1%
No	622	36.0%	63.0%	28.9%	28.0%	6.1%
Disability Status⁵						
Yes	158	37.3%	62.0%	32.9%	24.7%	-
No	714	35.3%	64.0%	29.6%	28.7%	5.7%
Homeowner or Renter						
Homeowner	798	33.8%	65.9%	32.7%	29.4%	3.8%
Renter	350	52.9%	45.7%	17.7%	20.6%	7.4%
Home Damage						
Not damaged	273	92.3%	7.0%	4.8%	-	-
Damaged, can still live there	289	69.6%	30.4%	26.6%	-	-
Damaged, cannot live there	317	-	97.2%	62.5%	28.7%	6.0%
Completely destroyed	324	-	98.1%	14.2%	71.9%	12.0%

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. Displaced includes short-term (planning to return to home within next 12 months), long-term (not planning to return to home for at least 12 months or more), and unknown (living somewhere else for an indeterminate period of time).
2. 1% of respondents to this question selected Prefer Not to Answer.
3. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.
4. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.
5. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table E5: Where are you staying now?¹

	Total (count)	Los Angeles County	Another nearby county (Riverside, Orange, Ventura)	Somewhere else in California (outside greater LA metro area)	Outside of California
Overall	749	84.6%	8.1%	3.6%	1.7%
Race and Ethnicity²					
Asian	36	86.1%	-	-	-
Black	78	79.5%	15.4%	-	-
Latino	140	85.7%	8.6%	-	-
White	237	89.0%	4.6%	-	-
LGBTQ+³					
Yes	44	81.8%	-	-	-
No	438	87.2%	8.0%	2.5%	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)					
Yes	263	87.8%	6.8%	-	-
No	329	84.8%	8.5%	3.6%	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)					
Yes	110	82.7%	-	-	-
No	482	86.9%	7.5%	3.1%	-
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)					
Yes	201	82.1%	11.4%	-	-
No	391	88.2%	5.9%	3.6%	-
Disability Status⁴					
Yes	98	86.7%	10.2%	-	-
No	454	87.7%	6.2%	3.5%	-
Homeowner or Renter					
Homeowner	525	86.1%	7.2%	3.6%	-
Renter	160	85.6%	-	-	-
Home Damage					
Not damaged	18	72.2%	-	-	-
Damaged, can still live there	87	86.2%	-	-	-
Damaged, cannot live there	308	85.4%	8.4%	-	-
Completely destroyed	317	84.2%	8.2%	4.7%	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. This question was only asked of respondents who indicated they were displaced from their home. The categories 'Unsure' and 'Prefer not to answer' were not included in the table due to small sample sizes.
2. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.
3. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.
4. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table E6: Since the fire, has it been difficult for you to find a safe, stable place to sleep at night and store your belongings?¹

	Total (count)	Yes	No	Unsure	Prefer not to answer
Overall	751	38.3%	51.4%	4.9%	5.3%
Race and Ethnicity²					
Asian	36	33.3%	47.2%	-	-
Black	79	51.9%	40.5%	-	-
Latino	141	39.0%	46.1%	-	8.5%
White	236	28.8%	65.3%	-	-
LGBTQ+³					
Yes	44	36.4%	54.5%	-	-
No	439	36.4%	54.7%	4.6%	4.3%
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)					
Yes	264	45.8%	44.3%	6.1%	-
No	329	28.9%	60.5%	5.2%	5.5%
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)					
Yes	110	48.2%	38.2%	10.0%	-
No	483	33.7%	56.7%	4.6%	5.0%
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)					
Yes	202	31.2%	58.9%	6.4%	-
No	391	39.1%	50.4%	5.1%	5.4%
Disability Status⁴					
Yes	98	41.8%	49.0%	-	-
No	457	35.2%	55.6%	5.7%	3.5%
Homeowner or Renter					
Homeowner	525	30.5%	58.9%	5.5%	5.1%
Renter	160	56.9%	35.0%	-	-
Home Damage					
Not damaged	19	-	57.9%	-	-
Damaged, can still live there	88	29.5%	67.0%	-	-
Damaged, cannot live there	308	40.6%	48.7%	4.9%	5.8%
Completely destroyed	317	37.9%	50.2%	5.7%	6.3%

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. This question was only asked of respondents who indicated they were displaced from their home.

2. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

3. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

4. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table E7: Do you have homeowners or renters' insurance?

	Total (count)	Yes	No	Unsure	Prefer not to answer
Overall	1,261	73.4%	20.9%	2.7%	3.0%
Race and Ethnicity¹					
Asian	64	85.9%	-	-	-
Black	107	62.6%	30.8%	-	-
Latino	264	65.2%	28.8%	4.5%	-
White	349	90.3%	9.2%	-	-
LGBTQ+²					
Yes	84	61.9%	32.1%	-	-
No	681	78.6%	17.5%	2.2%	1.8%
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)					
Yes	415	71.1%	23.6%	2.7%	2.7%
No	522	82.4%	14.4%	-	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)					
Yes	163	66.9%	26.4%	-	-
No	774	79.6%	16.8%	1.8%	1.8%
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)					
Yes	314	83.8%	11.5%	-	-
No	623	74.2%	22.0%	2.1%	1.8%
Disability Status³					
Yes	158	66.5%	29.1%	-	-
No	715	80.1%	16.4%	2.5%	-
Homeowner or Renter					
Homeowner	801	95.8%	1.9%	-	1.5%
Renter	349	37.0%	54.2%	5.2%	3.7%
Home Damage					
Not damaged	272	64.0%	24.3%	6.6%	5.1%
Damaged, can still live there	289	74.7%	20.8%	-	-
Damaged, cannot live there	317	80.8%	17.0%	-	-
Completely destroyed	326	77.0%	19.9%	-	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

2. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

3. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table E8: Including yourself, does everyone in your household have health insurance?

	Total (count)	Yes, everyone has health insurance	No, not everyone has health insurance	Unsure	Prefer not to answer
Overall	1,177	90.5%	6.4%	1.7%	1.4%
Race and Ethnicity¹					
Asian	64	98.4%	-	-	-
Black	107	85.0%	10.3%	-	-
Latino	263	84.8%	11.0%	-	-
White	349	96.6%	-	-	-
LGBTQ+²					
Yes	83	91.6%	-	-	-
No	677	91.7%	5.9%	1.8%	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)					
Yes	412	91.0%	6.6%	-	-
No	520	91.9%	6.0%	-	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)					
Yes	161	89.4%	7.5%	-	-
No	771	92.0%	6.0%	-	-
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)					
Yes	311	90.7%	6.4%	-	-
No	621	91.9%	6.1%	-	-
Disability Status³					
Yes	157	91.7%	-	-	-
No	711	92.0%	6.2%	-	-
Homeowner or Renter					
Homeowner	758	93.8%	4.2%	-	-
Renter	323	87.0%	9.6%	-	-
Home Damage					
Not damaged	235	91.5%	5.1%	-	-
Damaged, can still live there	273	91.2%	6.2%	-	-
Damaged, cannot live there	305	92.5%	5.2%	-	-
Completely destroyed	313	88.8%	7.7%	-	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

2. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

3. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table E9: If needed, do you and everyone in your household have a place to go for medical care?

	Total (count)	Yes	No	Unsure	Prefer not to answer
Overall	1,173	88.9%	4.7%	5.2%	1.2%
Race and Ethnicity¹					
Asian	63	93.7%	-	-	-
Black	106	89.6%	-	-	-
Latino	263	84.0%	8.4%	6.5%	-
White	349	93.4%	-	3.7%	-
LGBTQ+²					
Yes	83	90.4%	-	-	-
No	678	90.1%	4.3%	5.5%	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)					
Yes	413	90.1%	3.6%	4.6%	-
No	519	89.8%	4.8%	5.0%	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)					
Yes	162	87.7%	-	-	-
No	770	90.4%	4.0%	4.7%	-
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)					
Yes	312	87.8%	4.8%	6.7%	-
No	620	91.0%	4.0%	3.9%	-
Disability Status³					
Yes	156	84.0%	-	9.0%	-
No	712	92.1%	3.7%	4.1%	-
Homeowner or Renter					
Homeowner	754	92.3%	2.5%	4.0%	-
Renter	323	86.1%	8.0%	5.0%	-
Home Damage					
Not damaged	233	89.7%	4.7%	-	-
Damaged, can still live there	270	90.0%	5.6%	4.1%	-
Damaged, cannot live there	306	89.2%	3.6%	6.2%	-
Completely destroyed	314	88.2%	4.8%	5.7%	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

2. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

3. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table E10: If needed, do you and everyone in your household have a place to go for mental health care?

	Total (count)	Yes	No	Unsure	Prefer not to answer
Overall	1,178	66.4%	16.3%	14.9%	2.5%
Race and Ethnicity¹					
Asian	64	76.6%	-	-	-
Black	106	61.3%	15.1%	15.1%	-
Latino	264	62.9%	23.9%	11.4%	-
White	349	70.5%	12.6%	16.6%	-
LGBTQ+²					
Yes	84	66.7%	21.4%	-	-
No	679	69.5%	15.2%	14.3%	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)					
Yes	414	65.9%	17.9%	13.3%	2.9%
No	521	67.9%	14.8%	15.9%	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)					
Yes	162	66.0%	16.0%	14.8%	-
No	773	67.3%	16.2%	14.7%	1.8%
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)					
Yes	312	65.7%	14.7%	17.9%	-
No	623	67.7%	16.9%	13.2%	2.2%
Disability Status³					
Yes	156	63.5%	17.3%	16.0%	-
No	715	69.1%	16.1%	13.4%	-
Homeowner or Renter					
Homeowner	758	69.5%	13.6%	14.9%	2.0%
Renter	324	62.7%	19.8%	15.1%	-
Home Damage					
Not damaged	234	68.4%	15.0%	14.1%	-
Damaged, can still live there	273	67.4%	18.3%	13.2%	-
Damaged, cannot live there	307	71.0%	12.1%	15.3%	-
Completely destroyed	314	60.5%	20.1%	16.2%	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

2. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

3. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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**Appendix Table E11: How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?
Since the fire, at least one person in my household, including myself, has
experienced worsening physical health.**

	Total (count)	Strongly agree or agree	Neutral	Strongly disagree or disagree	Unsure
Overall	1,176	59.4%	20.3%	15.5%	4.8%
Race and Ethnicity¹					
Asian	64	71.9%	-	15.6%	-
Black	107	51.4%	22.4%	15.0%	11.2%
Latino	264	53.4%	23.5%	16.3%	6.8%
White	347	61.1%	20.5%	16.4%	-
LGBTQ+²					
Yes	83	63.9%	19.3%	15.7%	-
No	679	57.4%	21.8%	16.5%	4.3%
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)					
Yes	413	61.7%	18.2%	15.7%	4.4%
No	520	58.3%	22.5%	14.8%	4.4%
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)					
Yes	162	66.0%	15.4%	13.6%	-
No	771	58.5%	21.7%	15.6%	4.3%
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)					
Yes	312	52.6%	26.3%	16.3%	4.8%
No	621	63.4%	17.7%	14.7%	4.2%
Disability Status³					
Yes	157	75.2%	15.3%	-	-
No	713	54.6%	22.4%	18.8%	4.2%
Homeowner or Renter					
Homeowner	756	57.8%	21.8%	16.8%	3.6%
Renter	324	61.4%	17.3%	14.2%	7.1%
Home Damage					
Not damaged	234	44.0%	24.8%	23.9%	7.3%
Damaged, can still live there	273	57.1%	23.1%	15.4%	4.4%
Damaged, cannot live there	306	71.6%	15.4%	10.8%	-
Completely destroyed	313	61.7%	19.5%	14.7%	4.2%

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

2. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

3. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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**Appendix Table E12: How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?
Since the fire, at least one person in my household, including myself, has
experienced worsening mental health.**

	Total (count)	Strongly agree or agree	Neutral	Strongly disagree or disagree	Unsure
Overall	1,178	77.4%	11.7%	8.1%	2.8%
Race and Ethnicity¹					
Asian	64	84.4%	-	-	-
Black	107	70.1%	13.1%	-	-
Latino	264	70.8%	17.8%	7.6%	-
White	349	85.1%	6.9%	6.9%	-
LGBTQ+²					
Yes	84	83.3%	-	-	-
No	680	78.5%	11.3%	7.9%	2.2%
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)					
Yes	413	80.9%	11.1%	5.6%	-
No	522	78.7%	10.3%	8.4%	2.5%
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)					
Yes	162	84.0%	8.6%	-	-
No	773	78.8%	11.1%	7.5%	2.6%
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)					
Yes	313	73.8%	12.8%	10.5%	-
No	622	82.6%	9.6%	5.5%	2.3%
Disability Status³					
Yes	157	86.0%	7.6%	-	-
No	715	77.5%	11.2%	8.4%	2.9%
Homeowner or Renter					
Homeowner	758	80.5%	9.1%	7.7%	2.8%
Renter	325	72.6%	16.0%	8.0%	3.4%
Home Damage					
Not damaged	234	59.8%	20.5%	15.8%	-
Damaged, can still live there	274	78.1%	13.1%	6.9%	-
Damaged, cannot live there	307	87.3%	6.8%	4.6%	-
Completely destroyed	314	81.8%	8.0%	6.4%	3.8%

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.
2. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.
3. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table E13: How much do you agree or disagree with this statement? I have health concerns about myself or at least one person in my household being in or nearby areas that were burned by the fire.

	Total (count)	Strongly agree or agree	Neutral	Strongly disagree or disagree	Unsure
Overall	1,177	73.7%	13.0%	9.8%	3.5%
Race and Ethnicity¹					
Asian	64	82.8%	-	-	-
Black	107	63.6%	17.8%	11.2%	-
Latino	264	73.5%	13.3%	8.7%	4.5%
White	349	78.8%	10.9%	9.2%	-
LGBTQ+²					
Yes	84	82.1%	-	-	-
No	681	75.3%	12.6%	10.0%	2.1%
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)					
Yes	414	77.1%	10.9%	9.4%	2.7%
No	522	74.5%	13.6%	8.8%	3.1%
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)					
Yes	163	79.1%	11.7%	6.7%	-
No	773	74.9%	12.5%	9.6%	3.0%
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)					
Yes	314	69.1%	17.2%	10.5%	-
No	622	78.9%	10.0%	8.4%	2.7%
Disability Status³					
Yes	157	88.5%	-	-	-
No	715	72.6%	13.6%	10.8%	3.1%
Homeowner or Renter					
Homeowner	758	75.5%	12.7%	9.1%	2.8%
Renter	323	73.4%	12.1%	9.6%	5.0%
Home Damage					
Not damaged	233	63.5%	16.7%	15.5%	-
Damaged, can still live there	274	80.3%	12.8%	5.8%	-
Damaged, cannot live there	307	88.6%	6.5%	3.9%	-
Completely destroyed	315	62.2%	17.1%	14.6%	6.0%

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

2. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

3. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table E14: What housing needs do you have that you need help with, either for yourself or for someone else in your household?¹

Response Option	Overall (n=1,130)	Race and Ethnicity ²				LGBTQ+ ³		Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)		Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)	
		Asian (n=64)	Black (n=106)	Latino (n=262)	White (n=346)	Yes (n=83)	No (n=676)	Yes (n=411)	No (n=519)	Yes (n=162)	No (n=768)
Getting my home cleaned or repaired	38.6%	50.0%	31.1%	37.8%	42.5%	43.4%	38.8%	37.7%	43.7%	33.3%	42.7%
Getting an air purifier to help with the indoor air quality in my home	36.1%	40.6%	32.1%	42.0%	31.5%	44.6%	35.5%	38.4%	35.8%	40.1%	36.3%
Having debris removed from my home or property	30.5%	39.1%	31.1%	27.5%	32.4%	27.7%	31.8%	30.7%	32.4%	29.0%	32.2%
Help with rent or mortgage payments	25.3%	28.1%	32.1%	31.3%	21.1%	27.7%	25.7%	34.3%	20.8%	37.7%	24.5%
Finding long-term housing or relocation assistance	23.5%	23.4%	36.8%	22.5%	18.5%	20.5%	23.8%	27.7%	19.8%	35.8%	20.7%
Filing claims with my home or renter's insurance for home loss, home repairs, lost belongings, or lodging costs	21.9%	34.4%	20.8%	17.2%	23.4%	20.5%	22.6%	26.0%	22.0%	30.2%	22.4%
Finding short-term housing or shelter	12.8%	18.8%	14.2%	11.8%	12.7%	12.0%	13.2%	17.3%	10.4%	19.8%	12.1%
Restarting my internet or phone services	9.2%	-	11.3%	10.3%	7.8%	-	10.8%	7.8%	11.4%	-	10.5%
Restarting my electricity or gas services	7.3%	-	-	5.7%	8.4%	-	8.3%	7.3%	8.7%	-	9.0%
Legal help for tenant rights and housing protections	7.0%	-	-	7.6%	6.6%	20.5%	5.2%	6.1%	7.3%	-	7.0%
Help solving disagreements with my landlord about rent increases, repairs, or deposit returns	4.6%	-	-	5.7%	3.5%	13.3%	4.0%	4.6%	4.8%	-	4.8%
Help with lease termination or eviction protection	2.5%	-	-	-	-	-	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%	-	2.7%
Other	2.9%	-	-	-	4.0%	-	3.3%	-	4.4%	-	3.6%
I do not need any help with my housing needs	16.0%	18.8%	-	12.6%	20.5%	16.9%	16.0%	12.4%	17.5%	9.3%	16.5%
Prefer not to answer	3.9%	-	-	-	-	-	3.0%	3.6%	3.1%	-	3.3%

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Appendix Table E14: What housing needs do you have that you need help with, either for yourself or for someone else in your household? (continued)¹

Response Option	Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)		Disability Status ⁴		Homeowner or Renter		Home Damage			
	Yes (n=312)	No (n=618)	Yes (n=156)	No (n=709)	Homeowner (n=738)	Renter (n=300)	Not damaged (n=219)	Damaged, can still live there (n=259)	Damaged, cannot live there (n=302)	Completely destroyed (n=304)
Getting my home cleaned or repaired	40.1%	41.6%	47.4%	39.8%	45.8%	25.0%	14.6%	56.0%	67.9%	12.2%
Getting an air purifier to help with the indoor air quality in my home	34.6%	38.2%	53.2%	32.6%	34.6%	40.0%	36.5%	42.9%	48.7%	19.1%
Having debris removed from my home or property	34.0%	30.4%	35.3%	31.2%	38.2%	15.0%	14.2%	29.0%	37.4%	39.8%
Help with rent or mortgage payments	19.2%	30.6%	34.0%	23.4%	20.1%	36.3%	11.0%	18.1%	31.8%	36.2%
Finding long-term housing or relocation assistance	17.9%	26.1%	29.5%	21.7%	17.5%	34.3%	-	10.4%	31.8%	43.4%
Filing claims with my home or renter's insurance for home loss, home repairs, lost belongings, or lodging costs	20.5%	25.4%	30.8%	22.4%	28.5%	9.7%	-	19.3%	37.4%	23.4%
Finding short-term housing or shelter	10.3%	15.0%	16.0%	12.7%	11.5%	14.7%	-	10.8%	24.5%	10.2%
Restarting my internet or phone services	11.2%	9.1%	12.8%	8.5%	9.6%	7.7%	-	8.1%	16.9%	5.6%
Restarting my electricity or gas services	8.7%	7.8%	8.3%	7.6%	8.3%	5.3%	-	4.6%	16.2%	4.9%
Legal help for tenant rights and housing protections	-	8.9%	13.5%	4.5%	1.5%	19.0%	6.8%	6.2%	7.9%	6.6%
Help solving disagreements with my landlord about rent increases, repairs, or deposit returns	-	6.1%	8.3%	3.4%	-	15.0%	-	7.3%	5.3%	-
Help with lease termination or eviction protection	-	3.9%	-	2.3%	-	8.0%	-	-	-	-
Other	4.5%	2.6%	-	3.2%	3.3%	-	-	4.6%	-	-
I do not need any help with my housing needs	18.9%	13.4%	8.3%	17.1%	18.3%	12.7%	38.8%	12.4%	7.0%	11.2%
Prefer not to answer	3.5%	3.2%	-	3.8%	3.0%	4.0%	-	-	-	4.6%

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. Survey respondents were able to select more than one response option for this question. Additionally, respondents were given the option to select 'Other' and write in their own responses. These free responses were analyzed and have been summarized in the report along with all other free response entries.

2. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

3. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

4. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table E15: What financial needs do you have that you need help with, either for yourself or for someone else in your household?¹

Response Option	Overall (n=1,095)	Race and Ethnicity ²				LGBTQ+ ³		Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)		Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)	
		Asian (n=62)	Black (n=105)	Latino (n=260)	White (n=337)	Yes (n=84)	No (n=662)	Yes (n=409)	No (n=505)	Yes (n=160)	No (n=754)
Paying for belongings that I lost because of the fire, such as furniture, clothing, or other household items	44.8%	38.7%	59.0%	44.2%	44.2%	46.4%	47.3%	52.8%	41.6%	60.0%	43.8%
Covering costs for rebuilding or repairing my home or property	36.6%	50.0%	37.1%	32.7%	36.5%	31.0%	39.1%	38.4%	37.2%	41.9%	36.9%
Covering daily living costs (other than rent or mortgage)	28.6%	25.8%	39.0%	36.9%	20.8%	32.1%	28.5%	35.2%	23.6%	42.5%	25.9%
Finding work	11.1%	-	-	16.2%	9.2%	19.0%	10.0%	12.7%	10.1%	13.1%	10.9%
Filing claims with my vehicle or health insurance	6.1%	-	-	6.5%	4.7%	-	5.7%	6.8%	5.0%	6.9%	5.6%
Other	2.8%	-	-	-	3.9%	-	3.8%	2.9%	3.6%	-	3.1%
I do not need any help with my financial needs	21.2%	29.0%	-	17.7%	28.2%	19.0%	22.2%	14.4%	25.7%	10.0%	22.9%
Prefer not to answer	7.1%	-	-	6.9%	3.6%	-	4.5%	7.6%	5.1%	-	6.2%

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Appendix Table E15: What financial needs do you have that you need help with, either for yourself or for someone else in your household? (continued)¹

Response Option	Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)		Disability Status ⁴		Homeowner or Renter		Home Damage			
	Yes (n=301)	No (n=613)	Yes (n=155)	No (n=695)	Homeowner (n=710)	Renter (n=293)	Not damaged (n=210)	Damaged, can still live there (n=242)	Damaged, cannot live there (n=297)	Completely destroyed (n=300)
Paying for belongings that I lost because of the fire, such as furniture, clothing, or other household items	38.9%	50.4%	57.4%	44.2%	43.5%	48.8%	6.7%	34.7%	63.0%	63.7%
Covering costs for rebuilding or repairing my home or property	33.9%	39.6%	39.4%	37.4%	48.9%	12.3%	6.2%	34.3%	45.1%	53.7%
Covering daily living costs (other than rent or mortgage)	21.6%	32.3%	41.9%	25.6%	20.1%	41.6%	21.9%	26.0%	34.7%	30.3%
Finding work	7.3%	13.2%	13.5%	9.2%	5.8%	18.1%	9.0%	13.2%	10.4%	11.0%
Filing claims with my vehicle or health insurance	5.0%	6.2%	12.3%	4.0%	5.9%	5.8%	-	7.9%	6.1%	7.3%
Other	-	3.3%	-	3.3%	3.0%	-	-	-	-	-
I do not need any help with my financial needs	28.2%	17.0%	13.5%	23.2%	24.6%	16.7%	46.2%	24.0%	13.1%	9.7%
Prefer not to answer	6.3%	6.2%	7.1%	5.6%	6.2%	8.2%	14.3%	7.9%	3.7%	3.7%

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. Survey respondents were able to select more than one response option for this question. Additionally, respondents were given the option to select 'Other' and write in their own responses. These free responses were analyzed and have been summarized in the report along with all other free response entries.
2. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.
3. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.
4. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table E16: What health or mental health care needs do you have that you need help with, either for yourself or for someone else in your household?¹

Response Option	Overall (n=1,037)	Race and Ethnicity ²				LGBTQ+ ³		Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)		Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)	
		Asian (n=60)	Black (n=99)	Latino (n=247)	White (n=334)	Yes (n=78)	No (n=643)	Yes (n=394)	No (n=486)	Yes (n=151)	No (n=729)
Finding mental health support or counseling services	24.2%	21.7%	30.3%	25.9%	22.8%	26.9%	24.6%	26.4%	23.7%	28.5%	24.1%
Filling or getting prescriptions for medications	7.6%	-	10.1%	5.3%	8.4%	-	8.1%	7.6%	7.8%	8.6%	7.5%
Accessing basic medical supplies (such as first aid or wound care supplies, over-the-counter medications, etc.)	7.4%	-	12.1%	6.9%	4.5%	-	7.2%	7.9%	6.0%	14.6%	5.2%
Finding dental care	7.3%	-	11.1%	8.5%	4.8%	-	7.2%	6.3%	7.2%	7.9%	6.6%
Finding a medical provider	5.4%	-	-	5.7%	4.2%	-	5.0%	5.6%	4.7%	8.6%	4.4%
Accessing durable medical equipment (such as a wheelchair, cane, walker, oxygen, glucose monitoring device, etc.)	5.2%	-	-	5.7%	-	-	5.1%	4.8%	4.9%	7.9%	4.3%
Applying for health insurance	1.9%	-	-	-	-	-	1.7%	-	-	-	-
Other	2.9%	-	-	-	3.9%	-	1.9%	-	3.9%	-	2.9%
I do not need any help with my health or mental health care needs	51.1%	51.7%	34.3%	51.4%	61.7%	48.7%	55.2%	49.2%	55.3%	44.4%	54.3%
Prefer not to answer	9.1%	-	12.1%	7.7%	3.3%	-	6.4%	8.6%	7.0%	-	8.1%

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Appendix Table E16: What health or mental health care needs do you have that you need help with, either for yourself or for someone else in your household? (continued)¹

Response Option	Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)		Disability Status ⁴		Homeowner or Renter		Home Damage			
	Yes (n=291)	No (n=589)	Yes (n=143)	No (n=676)	Homeowner (n=676)	Renter (n=276)	Not damaged (n=202)	Damaged, can still live there (n=232)	Damaged, cannot live there (n=278)	Completely destroyed (n=280)
Finding mental health support or counseling services	21.0%	26.8%	38.5%	22.2%	23.4%	23.2%	16.8%	19.4%	23.7%	34.6%
Filling or getting prescriptions for medications	8.2%	7.5%	17.5%	4.7%	7.7%	7.6%	-	6.9%	5.8%	12.5%
Accessing basic medical supplies (such as first aid or wound care supplies, over-the-counter medications, etc.)	4.8%	7.8%	15.4%	4.4%	4.4%	12.0%	5.9%	4.7%	6.8%	11.1%
Finding dental care	7.2%	6.6%	9.8%	6.1%	5.5%	8.7%	-	5.6%	6.8%	9.6%
Finding a medical provider	4.1%	5.6%	14.0%	3.1%	4.6%	6.2%	-	6.9%	-	6.4%
Accessing durable medical equipment (such as a wheelchair, cane, walker, oxygen, glucose monitoring device, etc.)	5.2%	4.8%	14.0%	2.4%	3.1%	7.2%	-	-	5.0%	7.5%
Applying for health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	2.5%	-	2.2%	3.0%	-	-	-	-	-
I do not need any help with my health or mental health care needs	55.0%	51.4%	33.6%	58.4%	55.5%	47.5%	60.9%	57.3%	56.5%	35.4%
Prefer not to answer	6.9%	8.1%	10.5%	6.4%	7.5%	13.0%	12.9%	9.5%	5.0%	9.3%

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. Survey respondents were able to select more than one response option for this question. Additionally, respondents were given the option to select 'Other' and write in their own responses. These free responses were analyzed and have been summarized in the report along with all other free response entries.
2. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.
3. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.
4. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table E17: What essential goods do you need help accessing, either for yourself or for someone else in your household?¹

Response Option	Overall (n=1,042)	Race and Ethnicity ²				LGBTQ+ ³		Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)		Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)	
		Asian (n=59)	Black (n=101)	Latino (n=256)	White (n=334)	Yes (n=79)	No (n=657)	Yes (n=400)	No (n=496)	Yes (n=157)	No (n=739)
Safe drinking water	29.8%	25.4%	38.6%	36.3%	22.8%	30.4%	31.1%	30.5%	30.4%	35.7%	29.4%
Household cleaning supplies (such as disinfectants, paper towels, etc.)	29.6%	25.4%	50.5%	35.9%	18.9%	35.4%	30.3%	35.0%	26.8%	40.1%	28.4%
Bedding or sleeping essentials (such as blankets, pillows, air mattresses, etc.)	27.5%	30.5%	45.5%	32.4%	18.6%	29.1%	28.3%	37.0%	21.6%	42.7%	25.4%
Personal protective equipment (PPE) to wear while cleaning up my home or property (such as face masks or gloves)	24.9%	30.5%	25.7%	26.6%	23.1%	27.8%	25.4%	25.5%	26.0%	29.3%	25.0%
Cooking supplies (such as pots and pans, utensils, plates, etc.)	24.9%	22.0%	42.6%	28.1%	16.2%	21.5%	25.1%	31.3%	20.2%	33.8%	23.3%
Groceries or food assistance programs (such as Cal-Fresh, SNAP or EBT)	20.2%	22.0%	31.7%	28.1%	10.2%	25.3%	19.0%	23.0%	16.3%	22.3%	18.7%
Personal care or hygiene items (such as soap, shampoo/conditioner, menstrual products, etc.)	18.9%	16.9%	33.7%	25.4%	10.2%	17.7%	19.5%	25.5%	14.1%	30.6%	16.8%
Infant and children's supplies (such as diapers, wipes, formula, toys, school supplies, etc.)	7.0%	-	10.9%	9.8%	4.2%	-	7.5%	14.8%	-	28.0%	2.4%
Other	1.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I do not need any help with accessing essential goods	36.1%	33.9%	19.8%	29.3%	50.0%	30.4%	37.9%	29.8%	42.5%	22.9%	39.8%
Prefer not to answer	3.9%	-	-	-	-	-	2.4%	4.5%	-	-	2.7%

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Appendix Table E17: What essential goods do you need help accessing, either for yourself or for someone else in your household? (continued)¹

Response Option	Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)		Disability Status ⁴		Homeowner or Renter		Home Damage			
	Yes (n=301)	No (n=595)	Yes (n=150)	No (n=682)	Homeowner (n=676)	Renter (n=278)	Not damaged (n=200)	Damaged, can still live there (n=234)	Damaged, cannot live there (n=286)	Completely destroyed (n=280)
Safe drinking water	28.6%	31.4%	35.3%	28.7%	27.2%	33.8%	25.5%	31.6%	38.5%	21.8%
Household cleaning supplies (such as disinfectants, paper towels, etc.)	29.6%	30.9%	42.7%	26.1%	22.2%	39.9%	14.5%	29.1%	32.5%	36.1%
Bedding or sleeping essentials (such as blankets, pillows, air mattresses, etc.)	21.9%	31.8%	35.3%	25.8%	21.3%	37.1%	8.0%	22.2%	37.4%	35.0%
Personal protective equipment (PPE) to wear while cleaning up my home or property (such as face masks or gloves)	26.2%	25.5%	36.7%	22.4%	24.3%	23.7%	14.5%	22.2%	35.7%	21.4%
Cooking supplies (such as pots and pans, utensils, plates, etc.)	22.9%	26.2%	30.7%	22.4%	19.5%	32.4%	-	15.4%	30.8%	40.4%
Groceries or food assistance programs (such as Cal-Fresh, SNAP or EBT)	16.6%	20.7%	29.3%	16.1%	13.6%	30.2%	19.5%	17.9%	19.6%	22.5%
Personal care or hygiene items (such as soap, shampoo/conditioner, menstrual products, etc.)	16.9%	20.3%	26.7%	16.7%	13.0%	25.9%	12.5%	13.2%	21.0%	25.0%
Infant and children's supplies (such as diapers, wipes, formula, toys, school supplies, etc.)	-	9.1%	8.0%	6.2%	4.6%	11.2%	-	5.6%	8.7%	8.9%
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I do not need any help with accessing essential goods	40.5%	35.0%	21.3%	40.6%	43.3%	25.5%	50.0%	40.2%	29.0%	31.8%
Prefer not to answer	-	3.2%	-	2.9%	3.8%	-	-	-	-	4.6%

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. Survey respondents were able to select more than one response option for this question. Additionally, respondents were given the option to select 'Other' and write in their own responses. These free responses were analyzed and have been summarized in the report along with all other free response entries.
2. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.
3. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.
4. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table E18: What other needs do you have that you need help with, either for yourself or for someone else in your household?¹

Response Option	Overall (n=1,023)	Race and Ethnicity ²				LGBTQ+ ³		Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)		Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)	
		Asian (n=63)	Black (n=103)	Latino (n=251)	White (n=329)	Yes (n=76)	No (n=655)	Yes (n=394)	No (n=495)	Yes (n=156)	No (n=733)
Knowing where to go for reliable information about recovering after a fire	35.4%	33.3%	41.7%	30.7%	36.2%	35.5%	34.5%	36.3%	36.8%	34.6%	37.0%
Applying for disaster recovery assistance with FEMA, Cal-EPA, or another state or federal agency	20.6%	25.4%	22.3%	21.9%	16.7%	22.4%	18.9%	19.8%	21.6%	21.8%	20.6%
Getting gasoline or fuel for a car or vehicle	17.2%	-	29.1%	25.9%	8.8%	17.1%	18.8%	23.6%	12.1%	24.4%	15.7%
Replacing or repairing a car or personal vehicle	16.3%	-	24.3%	19.5%	10.9%	15.8%	16.6%	19.8%	12.7%	19.9%	15.0%
Obtaining pet care supplies (such as food or medication), boarding, or veterinary services	13.7%	-	11.7%	20.7%	10.9%	19.7%	13.6%	14.7%	14.1%	15.4%	14.2%
Replacing lost legal documents (such as driver's license, passport)	12.0%	-	16.5%	9.6%	9.7%	-	11.6%	10.9%	11.3%	7.7%	11.9%
Accessing childcare or school-related support	7.4%	-	-	8.0%	5.8%	-	7.3%	16.2%	-	24.4%	4.2%
Accessing public transportation	4.1%	-	-	-	-	-	3.5%	3.0%	4.0%	-	3.7%
Other	4.3%	-	-	-	7.0%	-	4.3%	4.6%	4.8%	-	4.4%
I do not need help with any of these things	30.2%	27.0%	16.5%	31.9%	37.4%	26.3%	33.3%	23.4%	35.8%	19.2%	32.6%
Prefer not to answer	3.8%	-	-	4.8%	-	-	2.7%	4.3%	-	-	3.0%

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Appendix Table E18: What other needs do you have that you need help with, either for yourself or for someone else in your household? (continued)¹

Response Option	Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)		Disability Status ⁴		Homeowner or Renter		Home Damage			
	Yes (n=300)	No (n=589)	Yes (n=150)	No (n=677)	Homeowner (n=667)	Renter (n=270)	Not damaged (n=194)	Damaged, can still live there (n=228)	Damaged, cannot live there (n=279)	Completely destroyed (n=280)
Knowing where to go for reliable information about recovering after a fire	30.0%	39.9%	38.0%	35.3%	38.7%	31.5%	18.0%	31.6%	41.6%	45.0%
Applying for disaster recovery assistance with FEMA, Cal-EPA, or another state or federal agency	20.3%	21.1%	36.0%	16.4%	20.5%	17.8%	8.2%	20.6%	21.9%	28.2%
Getting gasoline or fuel for a car or vehicle	14.7%	18.5%	26.0%	14.5%	10.6%	25.9%	8.8%	12.7%	18.3%	25.4%
Replacing or repairing a car or personal vehicle	14.3%	16.6%	22.0%	13.6%	13.8%	18.1%	5.7%	10.5%	16.8%	26.8%
Obtaining pet care supplies (such as food or medication), boarding, or veterinary services	11.3%	16.0%	22.0%	12.1%	13.5%	15.2%	5.7%	13.6%	13.6%	18.9%
Replacing lost legal documents (such as driver's license, passport)	11.7%	10.9%	19.3%	9.6%	11.4%	11.9%	-	5.3%	4.3%	32.9%
Accessing childcare or school-related support	-	10.5%	11.3%	6.2%	6.7%	8.5%	-	7.5%	8.2%	9.6%
Accessing public transportation	-	3.7%	8.0%	2.4%	1.8%	5.6%	-	-	4.3%	5.4%
Other	5.0%	4.6%	-	4.9%	4.9%	-	-	7.5%	4.7%	-
I do not need help with any of these things	38.3%	26.1%	18.7%	34.3%	32.7%	28.5%	53.6%	30.7%	25.4%	19.3%
Prefer not to answer	-	3.1%	-	3.1%	3.0%	5.6%	6.2%	5.3%	-	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. Survey respondents were able to select more than one response option for this question. Additionally, respondents were given the option to select 'Other' and write in their own responses. These free responses were analyzed and have been summarized in the report along with all other free response entries.
2. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.
3. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.
4. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table E19: Thinking about your experiences with accessing disaster relief services, which of the following statements are true for you?¹

Response Option	Overall (n=1,040)	Race and Ethnicity ²				LGBTQ+ ³		Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)		Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)	
		Asian (n=64)	Black (n=105)	Latino (n=258)	White (n=347)	Yes (n=84)	No (n=673)	Yes (n=408)	No (n=515)	Yes (n=160)	No (n=763)
I felt overwhelmed by too much information	41.1%	43.8%	40.0%	38.8%	41.2%	51.2%	40.1%	43.9%	39.4%	45.0%	40.6%
I had a hard time knowing what information I could trust	36.8%	40.6%	39.0%	36.8%	33.7%	33.3%	37.1%	40.7%	36.5%	39.4%	38.1%
I didn't know what services were available	32.7%	26.6%	33.3%	31.8%	32.3%	32.1%	31.6%	36.0%	30.1%	40.6%	31.1%
I applied for disaster relief services but was told I do not qualify	31.5%	34.4%	36.2%	31.8%	30.5%	33.3%	33.1%	37.3%	29.7%	38.1%	32.0%
I didn't know how to apply or who to contact	24.5%	20.3%	21.9%	22.5%	24.8%	22.6%	23.9%	27.0%	22.5%	30.6%	23.2%
The application process was too complicated	17.2%	28.1%	15.2%	12.4%	17.3%	16.7%	16.3%	15.7%	18.3%	17.5%	17.0%
I'm uncomfortable giving my personal information on these applications	15.3%	15.6%	16.2%	18.2%	8.9%	13.1%	14.3%	18.6%	11.8%	19.4%	13.9%
Transportation issues made it difficult for me to access disaster relief services	7.2%	-	13.3%	6.2%	5.8%	-	6.7%	8.8%	5.6%	10.6%	6.3%
I didn't have the required documents (such as ID or proof of residence) to access services	3.8%	-	-	-	3.2%	-	3.1%	3.9%	3.1%	6.9%	2.8%
Language or communication issues made it difficult for me to access disaster relief services	1.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6%
Other	3.0%	-	-	-	4.0%	-	3.3%	-	4.5%	-	3.8%
None of the above apply to me	17.9%	20.3%	14.3%	15.9%	20.5%	14.3%	18.6%	11.5%	21.7%	11.3%	18.5%
Prefer not to answer	3.1%	-	-	4.7%	-	-	2.2%	4.2%	-	-	2.4%

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Appendix Table E19: Thinking about your experiences with accessing disaster relief services, which of the following statements are true for you? (continued)¹

Response Option	Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)		Disability Status ⁴		Homeowner or Renter		Home Damage			
	Yes (n=307)	No (n=616)	Yes (n=154)	No (n=705)	Homeowner (n=682)	Renter (n=275)	Not damaged (n=198)	Damaged, can still live there (n=242)	Damaged, cannot live there (n=279)	Completely Destroyed (n=280)
I felt overwhelmed by too much information	34.5%	44.8%	46.8%	39.4%	42.4%	38.5%	17.7%	35.1%	47.7%	56.8%
I had a hard time knowing what information I could trust	32.6%	41.2%	46.1%	36.3%	37.0%	36.7%	19.7%	31.8%	41.2%	48.9%
I didn't know what services were available	26.4%	35.9%	40.3%	31.2%	29.3%	40.4%	26.8%	34.3%	32.6%	33.9%
I applied for disaster relief services but was told I do not qualify	28.0%	35.6%	35.1%	31.8%	33.7%	24.7%	10.1%	28.5%	47.7%	32.5%
I didn't know how to apply or who to contact	17.3%	28.1%	33.8%	22.0%	22.0%	29.5%	18.2%	27.3%	24.4%	25.4%
The application process was too complicated	14.7%	18.3%	28.6%	14.6%	16.7%	16.0%	7.6%	14.9%	18.6%	24.3%
I'm uncomfortable giving my personal information on these applications	11.1%	16.7%	18.2%	13.0%	13.9%	17.1%	13.1%	12.8%	15.1%	18.2%
Transportation issues made it difficult to access disaster relief	4.9%	8.1%	14.3%	4.8%	3.1%	12.4%	-	4.5%	8.2%	9.6%
I didn't have the required documents (such as ID or proof of residence) to access services	-	4.5%	11.7%	1.7%	2.1%	5.1%	-	-	-	5.4%
Language or communication issues made it difficult for me to access disaster relief services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	5.2%	2.3%	-	3.4%	3.7%	-	-	5.8%	-	-
None of the above apply to me	23.8%	14.0%	9.7%	19.3%	19.6%	16.0%	37.4%	17.4%	12.2%	10.7%
Prefer not to answer	-	3.1%	-	2.7%	2.3%	-	5.6%	-	-	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. Survey respondents were able to select more than one response option for this question. Additionally, respondents were given the option to select 'Other' and write in their own responses. These free responses were analyzed and have been summarized in the report along with all other free response entries.

2. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

3. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

4. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table E20: What have been the most helpful sources of support for you or others in your household?¹

Response Option	Overall (n=980)	Race and Ethnicity ²				LGBTQ+ ³		Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)		Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)	
		Asian (n=64)	Black (n=106)	Latino (n=262)	White (n=344)	Yes (n=82)	No (n=674)	Yes (n=410)	No (n=514)	Yes (n=162)	No (n=762)
Friends	70.6%	82.8%	66.0%	66.8%	76.7%	70.7%	72.0%	69.8%	72.4%	66.0%	72.3%
Family members	70.1%	71.9%	70.8%	78.6%	67.2%	63.4%	73.3%	71.2%	71.0%	72.8%	70.7%
Community groups or organizations	34.7%	42.2%	31.1%	35.5%	34.3%	43.9%	34.6%	37.8%	33.7%	39.5%	34.6%
Support with food, clothing, or water	21.0%	26.6%	33.0%	24.4%	16.6%	18.3%	22.7%	23.7%	20.4%	25.9%	21.0%
My religious or spiritual community	18.1%	20.3%	34.0%	20.6%	12.8%	-	19.0%	21.5%	15.2%	19.8%	17.6%
FEMA	14.6%	15.6%	26.4%	12.2%	14.2%	13.4%	16.5%	12.2%	17.3%	11.1%	15.9%
County of Los Angeles government	14.4%	-	14.2%	10.3%	19.8%	-	15.7%	11.5%	17.7%	8.0%	16.4%
Programs and services from the city that I live in	13.3%	18.8%	18.9%	15.6%	10.2%	12.2%	14.2%	14.9%	13.0%	17.9%	13.0%
Legal services	3.7%	-	-	-	3.2%	-	4.0%	3.7%	3.7%	-	3.8%
My homeowner's association	1.9%	-	-	-	-	-	2.4%	-	-	-	2.2%
Housing services	1.8%	-	-	-	-	-	2.1%	-	-	-	2.0%
Other	1.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3%	-	1.8%
None of the above	4.6%	-	-	-	4.9%	-	4.2%	4.4%	3.9%	-	4.5%

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Appendix Table E20: What have been the most helpful sources of support for you or others in your household? (continued)¹

Response Option	Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)		Disability Status ⁴		Homeowner or Renter		Home Damage			
	Yes (n=311)	No (n=613)	Yes (n=157)	No (n=705)	Homeowner (n=653)	Renter (n=254)	Not damaged (n=183)	Damaged, can still live there (n=228)	Damaged, cannot live there (n=267)	Completely destroyed (n=264)
Friends	66.9%	73.4%	63.1%	72.6%	75.3%	65.0%	56.8%	71.5%	73.4%	79.2%
Family members	72.0%	70.6%	68.2%	72.1%	72.7%	66.5%	67.2%	69.3%	67.0%	78.8%
Community groups or organizations	31.2%	37.7%	33.8%	35.0%	35.5%	34.3%	24.6%	32.0%	35.6%	43.6%
Support with food, clothing, or water	24.4%	20.6%	23.6%	21.1%	18.5%	26.4%	10.4%	18.0%	20.2%	32.2%
My religious or spiritual community	19.9%	17.0%	22.3%	16.2%	17.6%	20.9%	15.8%	16.2%	15.0%	24.2%
FEMA	20.6%	12.2%	17.2%	13.8%	13.2%	19.3%	-	14.9%	16.9%	18.9%
County of Los Angeles government	18.3%	13.2%	11.5%	15.2%	16.7%	9.8%	7.7%	9.2%	16.1%	23.1%
Programs and services from the city that I live in	15.8%	12.9%	10.8%	14.8%	11.8%	16.1%	9.8%	12.7%	10.1%	18.9%
Legal services	3.9%	3.6%	-	3.7%	3.5%	4.3%	-	-	-	6.8%
My homeowner's association	-	1.8%	-	2.4%	2.6%	-	-	-	-	-
Housing services	-	2.1%	-	2.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	1.6%	1.7%	-	-	-	-	-
None of the above	-	4.7%	-	3.7%	4.3%	-	10.9%	4.8%	-	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. Survey respondents were able to select more than one response option for this question. Additionally, respondents were given the option to select 'Other' and write in their own responses. These free responses were analyzed and have been summarized in the report along with all other free response entries.

2. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

3. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

4. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Tables - Palisades

Appendix Table P1: Demographics of Respondent Sample

Race and Ethnicity	Count	Percent
Total	466	100.0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	<5	-
Asian	15	3.2%
Black	23	4.9%
Latino	82	17.6%
Middle Eastern or North African	8	1.7%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	<5	-
White	244	52.4%
Some other race/Multi-racial	38	8.2%
Prefer not to answer	52	11.2%
Gender Identity¹		
Total	470	100.0%
Male	104	22.1%
Female	314	66.8%
LGBTQ+²		
Total	471	100.0%
Yes	23	4.9%
No	360	76.4%
Do not know	22	4.7%
Refused	66	14.0%
Survey Language³		
Total	838	100.0%
English	789	94.2%
Spanish	49	5.8%
Language Preference for Resources		
Total	469	100.0%
English only	418	89.1%
Spanish only	19	4.1%
English and Spanish only	15	3.2%
English and 1 or more other languages ⁴	10	2.1%
Other language only ⁵	<5	-
Prefer not to answer	5	1.1%

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Appendix Table P1: Demographics of Respondent Sample (continued)

Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)	Count	Percent
Total	459	100.0%
Yes	292	63.6%
No	167	36.4%
Households with Children (By Age Groups)⁶		
Ages Less than 2 Years	27	5.9%
Ages 2-5 Years	84	18.3%
Ages 6-17 Years	258	56.2%
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)		
Total	459	100.0%
Yes	149	32.5%
No	310	67.5%
Disability Status⁷		
Total	469	100.0%
Yes	49	10.5%
No	383	81.7%
Unsure	15	3.2%
Prefer not to answer	22	4.7%

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality.

1. Only male and female results are presented due to small sample sizes for all other gender identity groups.
2. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.
3. The survey was offered in the following languages: English, Spanish, Chinese Simplified, Chinese Traditional, Korean, Tagalog, and Vietnamese. Not all data are presented due to small sample sizes.
4. 'Other languages' includes Chinese (Simplified and Traditional), Farsi, German, Japanese, Korean, Russian, Tagalog, and Ukrainian.
5. The category 'Other language only' includes survey participants who requested resources exclusively in Armenian or Korean, without any English-language materials.
6. Households with children categorized by age group are not mutually exclusive, as a single household may include children from multiple age groups.
7. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table P2: What was your living situation before the fire?¹

	Total (count)	Homeowner	Rented	Lived w/ family or friends	Other ²	Prefer not to answer
Overall	684	56.7%	31.1%	5.3%	2.8%	2.5%
Race and Ethnicity³						
Asian	15	73.3%	-	-	-	-
Black	23	-	52.2%	-	-	-
Latino	82	28.0%	51.2%	-	-	-
White	244	71.7%	22.1%	-	-	-
LGBTQ+⁴						
Yes	22	-	45.5%	-	-	-
No	360	63.3%	28.1%	3.1%	-	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)						
Yes	292	53.4%	34.2%	4.5%	-	-
No	167	70.7%	21.0%	-	-	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)						
Yes	101	43.6%	34.7%	-	-	-
No	358	64.2%	27.9%	4.2%	-	-
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)						
Yes	149	78.5%	11.4%	-	-	-
No	310	50.6%	38.1%	3.9%	-	-
Disability Status⁵						
Yes	49	38.8%	42.9%	-	-	-
No	383	64.8%	26.6%	3.9%	2.9%	-
Home Damage						
Not damaged	244	39.8%	50.8%	5.3%	-	-
Damaged, can still live there	94	70.2%	20.2%	-	-	-
Damaged, cannot live there	119	79.0%	14.3%	-	-	-
Completely destroyed	177	69.5%	20.9%	-	-	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. Some living situations (long-term care, assisted living, group home, and unsheltered) are not presented due to small sample sizes.

2. Responses to 'Other' include lived in a mobile home or lived in a travel trailer.

3. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

4. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

5. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table P3: Was your home damaged in any way by the fire or by the strong winds that happened around the same time?

	Total (count)	Home not damaged	Home damaged, can still live there	Home damaged, cannot live there	Home completely destroyed	Other ¹	Prefer not to answer
Overall	676	36.5%	13.9%	17.6%	26.2%	2.8%	3.0%
Race and Ethnicity²							
Asian	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black	23	52.2%	-	-	-	-	-
Latino	80	52.5%	12.5%	-	15.0%	-	-
White	242	18.2%	11.6%	26.4%	40.5%	-	-
LGBTQ+³							
Yes	21	52.4%	-	-	-	-	-
No	358	29.1%	14.5%	21.5%	31.0%	-	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)							
Yes	288	36.1%	14.2%	15.6%	28.5%	-	-
No	167	20.4%	12.6%	31.1%	31.1%	-	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)							
Yes	100	37.0%	17.0%	12.0%	24.0%	-	-
No	355	28.5%	12.7%	23.9%	31.0%	-	-
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)							
Yes	149	13.4%	18.1%	26.8%	36.9%	-	-
No	306	38.6%	11.4%	18.6%	25.8%	-	-
Disability Status⁴							
Yes	47	36.2%	-	21.3%	-	-	-
No	381	28.6%	13.1%	21.3%	32.5%	3.1%	-
Homeowner or Renter							
Homeowner	384	25.3%	17.2%	24.5%	32.0%	-	-
Renter	210	59.0%	9.0%	8.1%	17.6%	-	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. Responses to 'Other' include ash exposure, debris, contamination, air and water quality, and schools and work affected.

2. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

3. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

4. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table P4: Which of the following best describes your living situation now?

	Total (count)	Live in same place as before fire	Displaced	Displaced ¹		
				Living elsewhere short term	Living elsewhere long term	Unknown
Overall²	675	41.3%	55.1%	20.3%	28.0%	6.8%
Race and Ethnicity³						
Asian	15	46.7%	53.3%	-	-	-
Black	23	69.6%	-	-	-	-
Latino	80	55.0%	37.5%	-	21.3%	-
White	243	21.8%	78.2%	29.2%	40.7%	8.2%
LGBTQ+⁴						
Yes	21	57.1%	-	-	-	-
No	359	33.7%	64.6%	24.0%	32.9%	7.8%
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)						
Yes	290	42.8%	54.5%	17.6%	29.7%	7.2%
No	166	22.3%	77.1%	34.9%	32.5%	9.6%
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)						
Yes	99	45.5%	52.5%	11.1%	29.3%	12.1%
No	357	32.5%	65.5%	27.5%	31.1%	7.0%
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)						
Yes	148	20.9%	77.7%	33.8%	35.8%	8.1%
No	308	42.2%	55.5%	19.2%	28.2%	8.1%
Disability Status⁵						
Yes	48	45.8%	54.2%	-	22.9%	-
No	382	31.9%	66.0%	25.1%	34.3%	6.5%
Homeowner or Renter						
Homeowner	384	30.7%	68.8%	29.2%	34.4%	5.2%
Renter	209	64.1%	32.5%	6.7%	21.1%	-
Home Damage						
Not damaged	245	92.7%	6.1%	-	-	-
Damaged, can still live there	94	42.6%	55.3%	46.8%	-	-
Damaged, cannot live there	119	-	100.0%	56.3%	36.1%	-
Completely destroyed	176	-	97.2%	9.1%	76.1%	11.9%

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. Displaced includes short-term (planning to return to home within next 12 months), long-term (not planning to return to home for at least 12 months or more), and unknown (living somewhere else for an indeterminate period of time).

2. 3.6% of respondents to this question selected Prefer Not to Answer.

3. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

4. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

5. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table P5: Where are you staying now?¹

	Total (count)	Los Angeles County	Another nearby county (Riverside, Orange, Ventura)	Somewhere else in California (outside greater LA metro area)	Outside of California
Overall	369	85.4%	6.0%	3.8%	-
Race and Ethnicity²					
Asian	8	100.0%	-	-	-
Black	6	83.3%	-	-	-
Latino	29	93.1%	-	-	-
White	189	86.2%	5.8%	-	-
LGBTQ+³					
Yes	7	85.7%	-	-	-
No	231	86.1%	6.1%	-	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)					
Yes	158	92.4%	-	-	-
No	126	77.8%	9.5%	-	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)					
Yes	52	82.7%	-	-	-
No	232	86.6%	6.0%	4.7%	-
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)					
Yes	114	78.1%	-	-	-
No	170	91.2%	-	-	-
Disability Status⁴					
Yes	26	84.6%	-	-	-
No	250	87.6%	6.0%	-	-
Homeowner or Renter					
Homeowner	263	83.3%	7.6%	4.6%	-
Renter	67	94.0%	-	-	-
Home Damage					
Not damaged	15	86.7%	-	-	-
Damaged, can still live there	51	88.2%	-	-	-
Damaged, cannot live there	119	86.6%	-	-	-
Completely destroyed	171	83.6%	6.4%	-	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. This question was only asked of respondents who indicated they were displaced from their home. The categories 'Unsure', and 'Prefer not to answer' were not included in the table due to small sample sizes.

2. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

3. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

4. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table P6: Since the fire, has it been difficult for you to find a safe, stable place to sleep at night and store your belongings?¹

	Total (count)	Yes	No	Unsure	Prefer not to answer
Overall	370	33.0%	55.1%	5.1%	6.8%
Race and Ethnicity²					
Asian	8	-	-	-	-
Black	6	-	-	-	-
Latino	30	36.7%	43.3%	-	-
White	189	28.6%	61.4%	-	-
LGBTQ+³					
Yes	7	-	-	-	-
No	231	31.6%	58.0%	6.1%	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)					
Yes	158	35.4%	51.9%	-	7.0%
No	127	29.9%	62.2%	-	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)					
Yes	52	42.3%	42.3%	-	-
No	233	30.9%	59.7%	-	5.2%
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)					
Yes	114	23.7%	66.7%	-	-
No	171	39.2%	49.7%	-	7.0%
Disability Status⁴					
Yes	26	46.2%	50.0%	-	-
No	251	29.9%	59.0%	6.0%	5.2%
Homeowner or Renter					
Homeowner	263	26.2%	64.6%	4.2%	4.9%
Renter	68	51.5%	33.8%	-	-
Home Damage					
Not damaged	15	-	46.7%	-	-
Damaged, can still live there	52	30.8%	65.4%	-	-
Damaged, cannot live there	119	37.0%	52.9%	-	-
Completely destroyed	169	29.0%	59.2%	-	7.1%

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. This question was only asked of respondents who indicated they were displaced from their home.
2. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.
3. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.
4. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table P7: Do you have homeowners or renters' insurance?

	Total (count)	Yes	No	Unsure	Prefer not to answer
Overall	681	68.3%	24.5%	2.1%	5.1%
Race and Ethnicity¹					
Asian	15	86.7%	-	-	-
Black	23	-	69.6%	-	-
Latino	82	40.2%	48.8%	-	-
White	244	85.2%	11.9%	-	-
LGBTQ+²					
Yes	22	40.9%	50.0%	-	-
No	360	75.0%	21.7%	-	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)					
Yes	292	66.8%	25.7%	-	5.1%
No	167	80.8%	18.0%	-	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)					
Yes	101	58.4%	33.7%	-	-
No	358	75.7%	19.8%	-	-
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)					
Yes	149	85.2%	10.7%	-	-
No	310	65.5%	28.7%	-	4.2%
Disability Status³					
Yes	49	51.0%	40.8%	-	-
No	383	77.5%	18.5%	-	3.1%
Homeowner or Renter					
Homeowner	384	93.8%	4.2%	-	-
Renter	211	40.8%	50.7%	-	-
Home Damage					
Not damaged	246	59.3%	30.9%	-	6.5%
Damaged, can still live there	94	73.4%	22.3%	-	-
Damaged, cannot live there	119	84.9%	11.8%	-	-
Completely destroyed	177	79.7%	18.6%	-	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

2. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

3. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table P8: Including yourself, does everyone in your household have health insurance?

	Total (count)	Yes, everyone has health insurance	No, not everyone has health insurance	Unsure	Prefer not to answer
Overall	626	91.5%	5.0%	2.2%	-
Race and Ethnicity¹					
Asian	15	100.0%	-	-	-
Black	23	82.6%	-	-	-
Latino	82	85.4%	-	-	-
White	244	94.7%	4.5%	-	-
LGBTQ+²					
Yes	22	81.8%	-	-	-
No	360	92.8%	5.6%	-	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)					
Yes	292	92.1%	5.1%	-	-
No	167	91.0%	6.6%	-	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)					
Yes	101	90.1%	-	-	-
No	358	92.2%	5.9%	-	-
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)					
Yes	149	94.0%	-	-	-
No	310	90.6%	6.5%	-	-
Disability Status³					
Yes	49	75.5%	-	-	-
No	383	94.0%	4.4%	-	-
Homeowner or Renter					
Homeowner	362	96.1%	-	-	-
Renter	189	89.4%	6.9%	-	-
Home Damage					
Not damaged	213	93.9%	-	-	-
Damaged, can still live there	87	93.1%	-	-	-
Damaged, cannot live there	115	93.9%	-	-	-
Completely destroyed	169	91.7%	-	-	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

2. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

3. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table P9: If needed, do you and everyone in your household have a place to go for medical care?

	Total (count)	Yes	No	Unsure	Prefer not to answer
Overall	625	87.7%	5.9%	4.6%	1.8%
Race and Ethnicity¹					
Asian	15	93.3%	-	-	-
Black	23	69.6%	-	-	-
Latino	82	80.5%	-	-	-
White	244	93.4%	-	-	-
LGBTQ+²					
Yes	22	72.7%	-	-	-
No	360	91.4%	4.4%	3.3%	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)					
Yes	292	87.7%	5.8%	4.8%	-
No	166	89.2%	6.6%	-	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)					
Yes	101	88.1%	-	-	-
No	357	88.2%	6.7%	4.2%	-
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)					
Yes	148	91.9%	-	-	-
No	310	86.5%	7.7%	4.8%	-
Disability Status³					
Yes	49	69.4%	22.4%	-	-
No	383	92.2%	3.4%	3.4%	-
Homeowner or Renter					
Homeowner	361	94.2%	-	3.3%	-
Renter	189	82.5%	10.6%	6.3%	-
Home Damage					
Not damaged	212	88.7%	5.7%	-	-
Damaged, can still live there	87	90.8%	-	-	-
Damaged, cannot live there	115	93.0%	-	-	-
Completely destroyed	169	88.8%	6.5%	-	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

2. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

3. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table P10: If needed, do you and everyone in your household have a place to go for mental health care?

	Total (count)	Yes	No	Unsure	Prefer not to answer
Overall	622	62.5%	18.0%	16.4%	3.1%
Race and Ethnicity¹					
Asian	15	53.3%	-	-	-
Black	23	39.1%	43.5%	-	-
Latino	82	67.1%	22.0%	-	-
White	244	68.4%	14.3%	16.0%	-
LGBTQ+²					
Yes	22	54.5%	-	-	-
No	360	66.1%	17.5%	15.8%	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)					
No	166	67.5%	17.5%	14.5%	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)					
Yes	101	66.3%	13.9%	18.8%	-
No	357	63.0%	19.3%	16.2%	-
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)					
Yes	148	66.9%	14.9%	16.9%	-
No	310	62.3%	19.7%	16.8%	-
Disability Status³					
Yes	49	53.1%	30.6%	-	-
No	383	66.6%	16.2%	16.4%	-
Homeowner or Renter					
Homeowner	360	70.0%	14.7%	13.1%	-
Renter	188	52.7%	21.8%	22.9%	-
Home Damage					
Not damaged	211	59.7%	20.4%	17.1%	-
Damaged, can still live there	87	59.8%	16.1%	19.5%	-
Damaged, cannot live there	114	71.9%	13.2%	14.9%	-
Completely destroyed	169	64.5%	18.9%	13.0%	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.
2. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.
3. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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**Appendix Table P11: How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?
Since the fire, at least one person in my household, including myself, has
experienced worsening physical health.**

	Total (count)	Strongly agree or agree	Neutral	Strongly disagree or disagree	Unsure
Overall	622	55.1%	22.0%	18.2%	4.7%
Race and Ethnicity¹					
Asian	15	73.3%	-	-	-
Black	23	82.6%	-	-	-
Latino	82	57.3%	19.5%	15.9%	-
White	244	52.5%	23.8%	21.3%	-
LGBTQ+²					
Yes	22	50.0%	-	-	-
No	360	58.1%	21.4%	18.1%	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)					
Yes	292	59.2%	19.2%	17.5%	4.1%
No	166	54.8%	24.7%	17.5%	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)					
Yes	101	57.4%	19.8%	19.8%	-
No	357	57.7%	21.6%	16.8%	3.9%
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)					
Yes	148	54.7%	24.3%	18.2%	-
No	310	59.0%	19.7%	17.1%	4.2%
Disability Status³					
Yes	49	81.6%	-	-	-
No	383	52.7%	22.7%	20.6%	3.9%
Homeowner or Renter					
Homeowner	360	50.3%	24.2%	22.8%	-
Renter	188	63.3%	18.1%	12.8%	5.9%
Home Damage					
Not damaged	211	51.7%	23.7%	18.0%	6.6%
Damaged, can still live there	87	56.3%	19.5%	19.5%	-
Damaged, cannot live there	114	60.5%	21.1%	17.5%	-
Completely destroyed	169	55.6%	22.5%	20.1%	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

2. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

3. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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**Appendix Table P12: How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?
Since the fire, at least one person in my household, including myself, has
experienced worsening mental health.**

	Total (count)	Strongly agree or agree	Neutral	Strongly disagree or disagree	Unsure
Overall	622	73.8%	14.5%	7.9%	3.9%
Race and Ethnicity¹					
Asian	15	80.0%	-	-	-
Black	23	73.9%	-	-	-
Latino	81	63.0%	19.8%	-	-
White	244	83.2%	9.8%	4.9%	-
LGBTQ+²					
Yes	22	50.0%	-	-	-
No	360	78.1%	13.1%	6.1%	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)					
Yes	291	77.7%	12.7%	5.8%	3.8%
No	167	77.2%	12.0%	8.4%	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)					
Yes	100	80.0%	12.0%	-	-
No	358	76.8%	12.6%	6.4%	4.2%
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)					
Yes	149	79.2%	11.4%	7.4%	-
No	309	76.7%	12.9%	6.5%	3.9%
Disability Status³					
Yes	49	87.8%	-	-	-
No	383	76.0%	13.3%	7.6%	3.1%
Homeowner or Renter					
Homeowner	361	77.8%	13.0%	7.8%	-
Renter	187	69.5%	16.6%	7.5%	6.4%
Home Damage					
Not damaged	212	60.4%	21.7%	12.7%	5.2%
Damaged, can still live there	87	73.6%	14.9%	-	-
Damaged, cannot live there	114	84.2%	10.5%	-	-
Completely destroyed	168	87.5%	6.5%	-	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

2. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

3. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table P13: How much do you agree or disagree with this statement? I have health concerns about myself or at least one person in my household being in or nearby areas that were burned by the fire.

	Total (count)	Strongly agree or agree	Neutral	Strongly disagree or disagree	Unsure
Overall	622	67.7%	18.2%	11.6%	2.6%
Race and Ethnicity¹					
Asian	15	80.0%	-	-	-
Black	23	82.6%	-	-	-
Latino	82	64.6%	19.5%	12.2%	-
White	244	67.6%	16.0%	15.2%	-
LGBTQ+²					
Yes	22	54.5%	-	-	-
No	360	69.2%	16.9%	12.2%	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)					
Yes	292	68.2%	16.8%	13.0%	-
No	167	70.1%	18.6%	10.8%	-
Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)					
Yes	101	70.3%	14.9%	13.9%	-
No	358	68.4%	18.2%	11.7%	-
Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)					
Yes	149	73.2%	16.1%	9.4%	-
No	310	66.8%	18.1%	13.5%	-
Disability Status³					
Yes	49	89.8%	-	-	-
No	383	65.3%	19.1%	14.1%	-
Homeowner or Renter					
Homeowner	361	67.9%	18.0%	11.9%	-
Renter	188	69.1%	18.6%	10.1%	-
Home Damage					
Not damaged	212	63.2%	21.7%	11.8%	-
Damaged, can still live there	87	72.4%	17.2%	-	-
Damaged, cannot live there	114	78.1%	12.3%	-	-
Completely destroyed	169	66.9%	19.5%	12.4%	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.

2. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.

3. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table P14: What housing needs do you have that you need help with, either for yourself or for someone else in your household?¹

Response Option	Overall (n=597)	Race and Ethnicity ²				LGBTQ+ ³		Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)		Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)	
		Asian (n=15)	Black (n=23)	Latino (n=82)	White (n=242)	Yes (n=22)	No (n=359)	Yes (n=289)	No (n=167)	Yes (n=100)	No (n=356)
Getting an air purifier to help with the indoor air quality in my home	32.0%	66.7%	52.2%	34.1%	27.7%	-	32.9%	34.9%	32.3%	33.0%	34.3%
Help with rent or mortgage payments	26.8%	-	47.8%	31.7%	25.2%	-	29.0%	30.4%	24.6%	32.0%	27.2%
Getting my home cleaned or repaired	26.6%	-	-	13.4%	31.4%	-	27.9%	22.1%	38.3%	19.0%	30.6%
Having debris removed from my home or property	22.8%	-	-	-	28.9%	-	25.1%	21.1%	29.9%	21.0%	25.3%
Finding long-term housing or relocation assistance	16.8%	-	34.8%	17.1%	17.8%	-	17.5%	17.3%	18.6%	26.0%	15.4%
Filing claims with my home or renter's insurance for home loss, home repairs, lost belongings, or lodging costs	16.6%	-	-	-	20.7%	-	18.1%	15.2%	24.0%	13.0%	19.9%
Finding short-term housing or shelter	9.9%	-	-	-	8.7%	-	9.2%	8.0%	13.8%	11.0%	9.8%
Restarting my electricity or gas services	7.7%	-	-	-	7.4%	-	7.0%	8.3%	7.2%	-	7.9%
Restarting my internet or phone services	7.2%	-	-	12.2%	5.4%	-	6.7%	7.3%	9.0%	-	8.1%
Legal help for tenant rights and housing protections	5.5%	-	-	-	-	-	5.3%	5.2%	6.6%	-	5.9%
Help solving disagreements with my landlord about rent increases, repairs, or deposit returns	4.2%	-	-	-	-	-	3.9%	5.5%	-	-	4.5%
Help with lease termination or eviction protection	3.9%	-	-	-	-	-	3.3%	4.5%	-	-	4.5%
Other	3.0%	-	-	-	4.5%	-	3.1%	-	-	-	3.4%
I do not need any help with my housing needs	21.4%	-	-	19.5%	21.5%	-	20.3%	20.1%	18.6%	15.0%	20.8%
Prefer not to answer	5.5%	-	-	-	-	-	3.6%	5.9%	-	-	4.5%

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Appendix Table P14: What housing needs do you have that you need help with, either for yourself or for someone else in your household? (continued)¹

Response Option	Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)		Disability Status ⁴		Homeowner or Renter		Home Damage			
	Yes (n=149)	No (n=307)	Yes (n=49)	No (n=381)	Homeowner (n=345)	Renter (n=182)	Not damaged (n=203)	Damaged, can still live there (n=81)	Damaged, cannot live there (n=112)	Completely destroyed (n=162)
Getting an air purifier to help with the indoor air quality in my home	32.2%	34.9%	40.8%	32.5%	26.4%	44.5%	37.4%	43.2%	40.2%	14.2%
Help with rent or mortgage payments	26.8%	29.0%	32.7%	27.3%	19.4%	40.1%	20.7%	29.6%	29.5%	32.7%
Getting my home cleaned or repaired	37.6%	23.5%	30.6%	27.8%	37.1%	11.5%	8.9%	49.4%	69.6%	12.3%
Having debris removed from my home or property	28.9%	22.1%	28.6%	25.7%	32.5%	12.6%	-	23.5%	37.5%	38.9%
Finding long-term housing or relocation assistance	18.1%	17.6%	30.6%	15.0%	12.5%	21.4%	6.4%	12.3%	20.5%	29.6%
Filing claims with my home or renter's insurance for home loss, home repairs, lost belongings, or lodging costs	26.2%	14.7%	20.4%	18.1%	22.9%	8.2%	-	22.2%	34.8%	21.0%
Finding short-term housing or shelter	10.1%	10.1%	22.4%	7.6%	9.3%	12.1%	-	13.6%	21.4%	8.0%
Restarting my electricity or gas services	-	8.8%	-	8.4%	9.0%	-	5.4%	13.6%	16.1%	-
Restarting my internet or phone services	9.4%	7.2%	-	6.8%	7.8%	-	-	16.0%	11.6%	-
Legal help for tenant rights and housing protections	-	5.5%	-	3.9%	-	12.6%	-	-	-	-
Help solving disagreements with my landlord about rent increases, repairs, or deposit returns	-	4.9%	-	3.7%	-	9.3%	-	-	-	-
Help with lease termination or eviction protection	-	4.6%	-	-	-	9.9%	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	3.4%	3.8%	-	-	-	-	-
I do not need any help with my housing needs	16.1%	21.2%	-	20.7%	26.7%	15.9%	33.5%	16.0%	-	18.5%
Prefer not to answer	-	4.9%	-	5.0%	4.1%	-	6.9%	-	-	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. Survey respondents were able to select more than one response option for this question. Additionally, respondents were given the option to select 'Other' and write in their own responses. These free responses were analyzed and have been summarized in the report along with all other free response entries.
2. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.
3. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.
4. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table P15: What financial needs do you have that you need help with, either for yourself or for someone else in your household?¹

Response Option	Overall (n=576)	Race and Ethnicity ²				LGBTQ+ ³		Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)		Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)	
		Asian (n=15)	Black (n=23)	Latino (n=80)	White (n=237)	Yes (n=22)	No (n=350)	Yes (n=283)	No (n=165)	Yes (n=97)	No (n=351)
Paying for belongings that I lost because of the fire, such as furniture, clothing, or other household items	29.9%	-	-	18.8%	37.1%	-	30.9%	30.4%	32.1%	29.9%	31.3%
Covering costs for rebuilding or repairing my home or property	28.1%	-	-	13.8%	32.9%	-	32.3%	30.4%	33.9%	30.9%	31.9%
Covering daily living costs (other than rent or mortgage)	27.6%	-	65.2%	33.8%	20.7%	54.5%	25.1%	31.4%	24.2%	32.0%	27.9%
Finding work	14.2%	-	-	26.3%	9.3%	-	13.7%	17.0%	11.5%	15.5%	14.8%
Filing claims with my vehicle or health insurance	4.9%	-	-	-	-	-	4.3%	4.9%	-	-	4.3%
Other	4.3%	-	-	-	-	-	4.3%	-	-	-	4.8%
I do not need any help with my financial needs	27.8%	-	-	22.5%	32.5%	-	30.6%	26.5%	29.1%	25.8%	27.9%
Prefer not to answer	8.9%	-	-	15.0%	-	-	6.3%	7.1%	-	-	7.1%

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Appendix Table P15: What financial needs do you have that you need help with, either for yourself or for someone else in your household? (continued)¹

Response Option	Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)		Disability Status ⁴		Homeowner or Renter		Home Damage			
	Yes (n=147)	No (n=301)	Yes (n=48)	No (n=373)	Homeowner (n=331)	Renter (n=178)	Not damaged (n=193)	Damaged, can still live there (n=81)	Damaged, cannot live there (n=107)	Completely destroyed (n=158)
Paying for belongings that I lost because of the fire, such as furniture, clothing, or other household items	29.9%	31.6%	43.8%	30.8%	29.3%	28.7%	-	21.0%	44.9%	56.3%
Covering costs for rebuilding or repairing my home or property	35.4%	29.9%	33.3%	31.4%	39.3%	10.7%	-	28.4%	47.7%	46.8%
Covering daily living costs (other than rent or mortgage)	19.7%	33.2%	41.7%	26.5%	16.6%	41.0%	28.0%	28.4%	32.7%	19.0%
Finding work	8.2%	18.3%	25.0%	13.7%	6.3%	21.9%	14.5%	18.5%	10.3%	13.3%
Filing claims with my vehicle or health insurance	-	4.7%	-	4.8%	4.8%	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	5.0%	-	4.3%	4.2%	-	-	-	-	-
I do not need any help with my financial needs	34.0%	24.3%	-	29.8%	34.7%	20.8%	45.1%	25.9%	17.8%	16.5%
Prefer not to answer	-	7.0%	-	5.9%	6.9%	9.6%	12.4%	-	-	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. Survey respondents were able to select more than one response option for this question. Additionally, respondents were given the option to select 'Other' and write in their own responses. These free responses were analyzed and have been summarized in the report along with all other free response entries.
2. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.
3. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.
4. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table P16: What health or mental health care needs do you have that you need help with, either for yourself or for someone else in your household?¹

Response Option	Overall (n=526)	Race and Ethnicity ²				LGBTQ+ ³		Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)		Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)	
		Asian (n=14)	Black (n=23)	Latino (n=76)	White (n=226)	Yes (n=20)	No (n=339)	Yes (n=268)	No (n=157)	Yes (n=91)	No (n=334)
Finding mental health support or counseling services	20.2%	-	-	15.8%	21.7%	-	19.8%	22.8%	18.5%	15.4%	22.8%
Finding dental care	9.1%	-	-	14.5%	5.8%	-	8.3%	10.8%	-	-	10.2%
Filling or getting prescriptions for medications	8.4%	-	-	-	8.8%	-	7.7%	9.0%	8.3%	-	9.3%
Finding a medical provider	6.5%	-	-	-	5.8%	-	6.2%	7.5%	-	-	7.2%
Accessing basic medical supplies (such as first aid or wound care supplies, over-the-counter medications, etc.)	5.1%	-	-	-	-	-	4.1%	6.0%	-	-	4.5%
Applying for health insurance	2.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3%
Accessing durable medical equipment (such as a wheelchair, cane, walker, oxygen, glucose monitoring device, etc.)	2.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I do not need any help with my health or mental health care needs	51.5%	-	-	43.4%	58.4%	-	57.2%	46.3%	59.9%	49.5%	51.8%
Prefer not to answer	15.4%	-	-	27.6%	8.8%	-	10.3%	16.8%	10.2%	20.9%	12.6%

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Appendix Table P16: What health or mental health care needs do you have that you need help with, either for yourself or for someone else in your household? (continued)¹

Response Option	Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)		Disability Status ⁴		Homeowner or Renter		Home Damage			
	Yes (n=141)	No (n=284)	Yes (n=42)	No (n=357)	Homeowner (n=304)	Renter (n=161)	Not damaged (n=173)	Damaged, can still live there (n=76)	Damaged, cannot live there (n=98)	Completely destroyed (n=146)
Finding mental health support or counseling services	18.4%	22.5%	35.7%	19.3%	17.4%	24.8%	18.5%	17.1%	19.4%	24.7%
Finding dental care	8.5%	9.5%	21.4%	7.0%	6.3%	12.4%	7.5%	-	-	12.3%
Filling or getting prescriptions for medications	8.5%	8.8%	-	8.1%	8.6%	8.1%	-	-	-	11.0%
Finding a medical provider	-	8.8%	-	5.6%	4.3%	10.6%	6.4%	-	-	9.6%
Accessing basic medical supplies (such as first aid or wound care supplies, over-the-counter medications, etc.)	-	5.6%	-	-	-	6.8%	6.4%	-	-	-
Applying for health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accessing durable medical equipment (such as a wheelchair, cane, walker, oxygen, glucose monitoring device, etc.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I do not need any help with my health or mental health care needs	61.7%	46.1%	31.0%	56.0%	61.8%	42.2%	52.0%	48.7%	64.3%	49.3%
Prefer not to answer	9.2%	16.9%	-	13.2%	9.9%	18.6%	20.2%	15.8%	-	9.6%

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. Survey respondents were able to select more than one response option for this question. Additionally, respondents were given the option to select 'Other' and write in their own responses. These free responses were analyzed and have been summarized in the report along with all other free response entries.
2. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.
3. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.
4. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table P17: What essential goods do you need help accessing, either for yourself or for someone else in your household?¹

Response Option	Overall (n=532)	Race and Ethnicity ²				LGBTQ+ ³		Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)		Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)	
		Asian (n=15)	Black (n=23)	Latino (n=80)	White (n=236)	Yes (n=22)	No (n=346)	Yes (n=280)	No (n=162)	Yes (n=98)	No (n=344)
Safe drinking water	20.5%	46.7%	39.1%	17.5%	16.5%	-	19.4%	18.9%	23.5%	22.4%	20.1%
Household cleaning supplies (such as disinfectants, paper towels, etc.)	19.9%	-	56.5%	22.5%	12.7%	-	18.2%	21.4%	17.9%	22.4%	19.5%
Bedding or sleeping essentials (such as blankets, pillows, air mattresses, etc.)	18.0%	-	34.8%	17.5%	14.4%	-	16.2%	18.2%	16.7%	20.4%	16.9%
Cooking supplies (such as pots and pans, utensils, plates, etc.)	17.9%	-	34.8%	12.5%	15.3%	-	16.2%	18.2%	15.4%	17.3%	17.2%
Personal protective equipment (PPE) to wear while cleaning up my home or property (such as face masks or gloves)	17.5%	-	-	16.3%	16.9%	-	18.2%	20.0%	19.1%	20.4%	19.5%
Groceries or food assistance programs (such as Cal-Fresh, SNAP or EBT)	17.1%	-	43.5%	36.3%	9.3%	-	17.1%	16.4%	18.5%	17.3%	17.2%
Personal care or hygiene items (such as soap, shampoo/conditioner, menstrual products, etc.)	13.3%	-	-	15.0%	7.6%	-	11.6%	13.6%	11.1%	15.3%	11.9%
Infant and children's supplies (such as diapers, wipes, formula, toys, school supplies, etc.)	8.5%	-	-	13.8%	5.1%	-	8.1%	12.5%	-	28.6%	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I do not need any help with accessing essential goods	44.7%	-	-	32.5%	54.2%	40.9%	49.7%	43.2%	47.5%	36.7%	47.1%
Prefer not to answer	6.0%	-	-	-	-	-	3.5%	5.7%	-	-	3.5%

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Appendix Table P17: What essential goods do you need help accessing, either for yourself or for someone else in your household? (continued)¹

Response Option	Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)		Disability Status ⁴		Homeowner or Renter		Home Damage			
	Yes (n=145)	No (n=297)	Yes (n=47)	No (n=366)	Homeowner (n=307)	Renter (n=163)	Not damaged (n=170)	Damaged, can still live there (n=78)	Damaged, cannot live there (n=103)	Completely destroyed (n=147)
Safe drinking water	23.4%	19.2%	36.2%	17.5%	18.6%	22.1%	17.1%	29.5%	29.1%	14.3%
Household cleaning supplies (such as disinfectants, paper towels, etc.)	16.6%	21.9%	29.8%	16.4%	12.7%	25.2%	16.5%	23.1%	26.2%	15.0%
Bedding or sleeping essentials (such as blankets, pillows, air mattresses, etc.)	14.5%	19.2%	34.0%	14.5%	12.1%	19.6%	8.8%	16.7%	26.2%	21.8%
Cooking supplies (such as pots and pans, utensils, plates, etc.)	14.5%	18.5%	25.5%	15.6%	13.0%	20.2%	9.4%	12.8%	24.3%	27.9%
Personal protective equipment (PPE) to wear while cleaning up my home or property (such as face masks or gloves)	19.3%	19.9%	29.8%	17.5%	17.6%	17.8%	10.6%	21.8%	23.3%	21.1%
Groceries or food assistance programs (such as Cal-Fresh, SNAP or EBT)	12.4%	19.5%	40.4%	12.8%	6.5%	28.2%	20.6%	21.8%	-	12.9%
Personal care or hygiene items (such as soap, shampoo/conditioner, menstrual products, etc.)	8.3%	14.8%	25.5%	9.6%	7.8%	17.8%	12.4%	14.1%	12.6%	11.6%
Infant and children's supplies (such as diapers, wipes, formula, toys, school supplies, etc.)	-	10.8%	-	7.1%	4.2%	8.6%	7.6%	12.8%	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I do not need any help with accessing essential goods	51.0%	41.8%	-	50.0%	56.7%	35.0%	52.4%	44.9%	40.8%	44.2%
Prefer not to answer	-	5.1%	-	4.6%	4.9%	-	7.6%	-	-	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. Survey respondents were able to select more than one response option for this question. Additionally, respondents were given the option to select 'Other' and write in their own responses. These free responses were analyzed and have been summarized in the report along with all other free response entries.
2. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.
3. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.
4. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table P18: What other needs do you have that you need help with, either for yourself or for someone else in your household?¹

Response Option	Overall (n=514)	Race and Ethnicity ²				LGBTQ+ ³		Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)		Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)	
		Asian (n=12)	Black (n=23)	Latino (n=79)	White (n=229)	Yes (n=20)	No (n=340)	Yes (n=274)	No (n=157)	Yes (n=96)	No (n=335)
Knowing where to go for reliable information about recovering after a fire	24.3%	-	-	15.2%	26.6%	-	25.0%	21.9%	30.6%	20.8%	26.3%
Applying for disaster recovery assistance with FEMA, Cal-EPA, or another state or federal agency	19.8%	-	34.8%	13.9%	19.7%	-	17.6%	19.0%	20.4%	19.8%	19.4%
Replacing or repairing a car or personal vehicle	17.3%	-	43.5%	24.1%	11.8%	-	15.3%	17.9%	14.6%	22.9%	14.9%
Getting gasoline or fuel for a car or vehicle	15.2%	-	65.2%	22.8%	8.3%	-	14.1%	16.1%	14.0%	16.7%	14.9%
Replacing lost legal documents (such as driver's license, passport)	11.9%	-	-	-	13.1%	-	12.4%	13.1%	11.5%	10.4%	13.1%
Accessing childcare or school-related support	9.3%	-	-	-	10.0%	-	10.3%	14.6%	-	12.5%	8.7%
Obtaining pet care supplies (such as food or medication), boarding, or veterinary services	8.4%	-	-	-	7.9%	-	7.9%	7.7%	9.6%	-	8.1%
Accessing public transportation	4.5%	-	-	-	-	-	3.2%	4.0%	-	-	4.2%
Other	2.9%	-	-	-	-	-	3.2%	-	-	-	-
I do not need help with any of these things	38.1%	-	-	36.7%	43.7%	-	42.9%	36.5%	43.3%	33.3%	40.6%
Prefer not to answer	5.1%	-	-	-	-	-	3.5%	4.7%	-	-	4.2%

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Appendix Table P18: What other needs do you have that you need help with, either for yourself or for someone else in your household? (continued)¹

Response Option	Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)		Disability Status ⁴		Homeowner or Renter		Home Damage			
	Yes (n=141)	No (n=290)	Yes (n=45)	No (n=358)	Homeowner (n=299)	Renter (n=158)	Not damaged (n=165)	Damaged, can still live there (n=73)	Damaged, cannot live there (n=104)	Completely destroyed (n=142)
Knowing where to go for reliable information about recovering after a fire	33.3%	21.0%	40.0%	21.8%	26.8%	17.1%	11.5%	23.3%	32.7%	32.4%
Applying for disaster recovery assistance with FEMA, Cal-EPA, or another state or federal agency	21.3%	18.6%	26.7%	16.8%	18.1%	20.9%	9.7%	24.7%	22.1%	28.9%
Replacing or repairing a car or personal vehicle	14.9%	17.6%	31.1%	14.5%	12.0%	22.2%	13.3%	15.1%	16.3%	21.8%
Getting gasoline or fuel for a car or vehicle	-	19.3%	28.9%	11.5%	6.7%	22.2%	15.8%	19.2%	-	12.7%
Replacing lost legal documents (such as driver's license, passport)	14.9%	11.4%	-	12.6%	13.4%	7.6%	-	-	-	31.0%
Accessing childcare or school-related support	-	12.1%	-	9.2%	7.7%	10.8%	6.7%	-	-	12.0%
Obtaining pet care supplies (such as food or medication), boarding, or veterinary services	-	9.0%	20.0%	6.7%	7.4%	7.0%	-	-	-	12.7%
Accessing public transportation	-	5.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	3.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-
I do not need help with any of these things	42.6%	37.2%	22.2%	43.0%	44.5%	35.4%	49.1%	42.5%	33.7%	29.6%
Prefer not to answer	-	4.8%	-	3.6%	-	7.6%	7.9%	-	-	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. Survey respondents were able to select more than one response option for this question. Additionally, respondents were given the option to select 'Other' and write in their own responses. These free responses were analyzed and have been summarized in the report along with all other free response entries.
2. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.
3. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.
4. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table P19: Thinking about your experiences with accessing disaster relief services, which of the following statements are true for you?¹

Response Option	Overall (n=525)	Race and Ethnicity ²				LGBTQ+ ³		Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)		Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)	
		Asian (n=15)	Black (n=23)	Latino (n=81)	White (n=239)	Yes (n=22)	No (n=353)	Yes (n=284)	No (n=166)	Yes (n=97)	No (n=353)
I felt overwhelmed by too much information	29.5%	-	43.5%	22.2%	33.9%	-	31.7%	28.9%	34.3%	25.8%	32.3%
I didn't know what services were available	28.4%	-	47.8%	35.8%	22.2%	40.9%	27.8%	30.3%	25.3%	40.2%	25.2%
I applied for disaster relief services but was told I do not qualify	25.9%	-	-	24.7%	27.6%	-	26.6%	28.2%	25.3%	21.6%	28.6%
I had a hard time knowing what information I could trust	23.2%	-	34.8%	22.2%	23.8%	-	23.5%	21.8%	27.7%	21.6%	24.6%
I didn't know how to apply or who to contact	21.3%	-	47.8%	29.6%	15.9%	45.5%	20.7%	23.9%	16.9%	32.0%	18.4%
The application process was too complicated	15.8%	-	-	-	15.1%	-	15.9%	15.1%	18.7%	19.6%	15.6%
I'm uncomfortable giving my personal information on these applications	13.5%	-	-	-	10.5%	-	12.2%	13.7%	10.8%	12.4%	12.7%
Transportation issues made it difficult for me to access disaster relief services	8.6%	-	-	-	7.9%	-	8.8%	7.4%	13.3%	-	9.6%
I didn't have the required documents (such as ID or proof of residence) to access services	4.0%	-	-	-	-	-	3.7%	3.9%	-	-	3.4%
Language or communication issues made it difficult for me to access disaster relief services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	2.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
None of the above apply to me	24.0%	-	-	21.0%	29.3%	-	26.9%	23.9%	27.7%	19.6%	26.9%
Prefer not to answer	5.5%	-	-	-	-	-	3.4%	3.9%	-	-	4.0%

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Appendix Table P19: Thinking about your experiences with accessing disaster relief services, which of the following statements are true for you? (continued)¹

Response Option	Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)		Disability Status ⁴		Homeowner or Renter		Home Damage			
	Yes (n=148)	No (n=302)	Yes (n=49)	No (n=374)	Homeowner (n=305)	Renter (n=161)	Not damaged (n=164)	Damaged, can still live there (n=74)	Damaged, cannot live there (n=106)	Completely destroyed (n=147)
I felt overwhelmed by too much information	30.4%	31.1%	40.8%	29.9%	30.2%	27.3%	18.9%	29.7%	34.0%	41.5%
I didn't know what services were available	25.7%	29.8%	42.9%	25.4%	20.7%	35.4%	32.3%	33.8%	22.6%	24.5%
I applied for disaster relief services but was told I do not qualify	23.0%	29.1%	28.6%	27.8%	27.5%	23.0%	13.4%	21.6%	41.5%	32.7%
I had a hard time knowing what information I could trust	24.3%	23.8%	26.5%	22.5%	21.0%	24.8%	16.5%	24.3%	24.5%	29.9%
I didn't know how to apply or who to contact	16.9%	23.5%	34.7%	19.3%	15.4%	25.5%	22.6%	29.7%	15.1%	18.4%
The application process was too complicated	15.5%	16.9%	-	14.4%	14.1%	15.5%	13.4%	20.3%	12.3%	19.0%
I'm uncomfortable giving my personal information on these applications	-	15.6%	-	11.5%	9.5%	16.8%	12.8%	17.6%	10.4%	14.3%
Transportation issues made it difficult for me to access disaster relief services	8.8%	9.9%	-	6.7%	6.9%	11.2%	9.1%	-	-	8.2%
I didn't have the required documents (such as ID or proof of residence) to access services	-	4.3%	-	3.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Language or communication issues made it difficult for me to access disaster relief services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
None of the above apply to me	27.0%	24.5%	-	27.3%	28.2%	21.7%	32.9%	21.6%	17.9%	20.4%
Prefer not to answer	-	4.6%	-	4.5%	4.3%	-	6.7%	-	-	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. Survey respondents were able to select more than one response option for this question. Additionally, respondents were given the option to select 'Other' and write in their own responses. These free responses were analyzed and have been summarized in the report along with all other free response entries.
2. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.
3. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.
4. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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Appendix Table P20: What have been the most helpful sources of support for you or others in your household?¹

Response Option	Overall (n=489)	Race and Ethnicity ²				LGBTQ+ ³		Households with Children (Ages 0-17 Years)		Households with Children (Ages 0-5 Years)	
		Asian (n=15)	Black (n=23)	Latino (n=78)	White (n=243)	Yes (n=21)	No (n=354)	Yes (n=288)	No (n=163)	Yes (n=99)	No (n=352)
Friends	65.2%	66.7%	56.5%	55.1%	72.8%	-	67.5%	68.4%	64.4%	63.6%	67.9%
Family members	59.7%	60.0%	43.5%	55.1%	64.2%	38.1%	60.7%	60.8%	58.3%	66.7%	58.0%
Community groups or organizations	20.9%	-	-	12.8%	24.7%	-	20.6%	22.2%	19.0%	21.2%	21.0%
My religious or spiritual community	15.3%	-	-	23.1%	14.0%	-	14.7%	14.6%	14.7%	15.2%	14.5%
Support with food, clothing, or water	12.5%	-	-	12.8%	10.3%	-	11.6%	14.2%	9.8%	-	13.4%
FEMA	11.5%	-	-	-	14.0%	-	9.9%	8.0%	18.4%	-	13.6%
County of Los Angeles government	10.2%	-	-	-	13.6%	-	11.0%	4.9%	20.9%	-	12.5%
My homeowner's association	8.2%	-	-	-	10.7%	-	8.8%	5.6%	14.1%	-	9.7%
Programs and services from the city that I live in	7.2%	-	-	-	6.2%	-	7.9%	8.3%	-	-	7.4%
Housing services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
None of the above	7.8%	-	-	-	4.9%	-	7.9%	8.3%	-	-	8.0%

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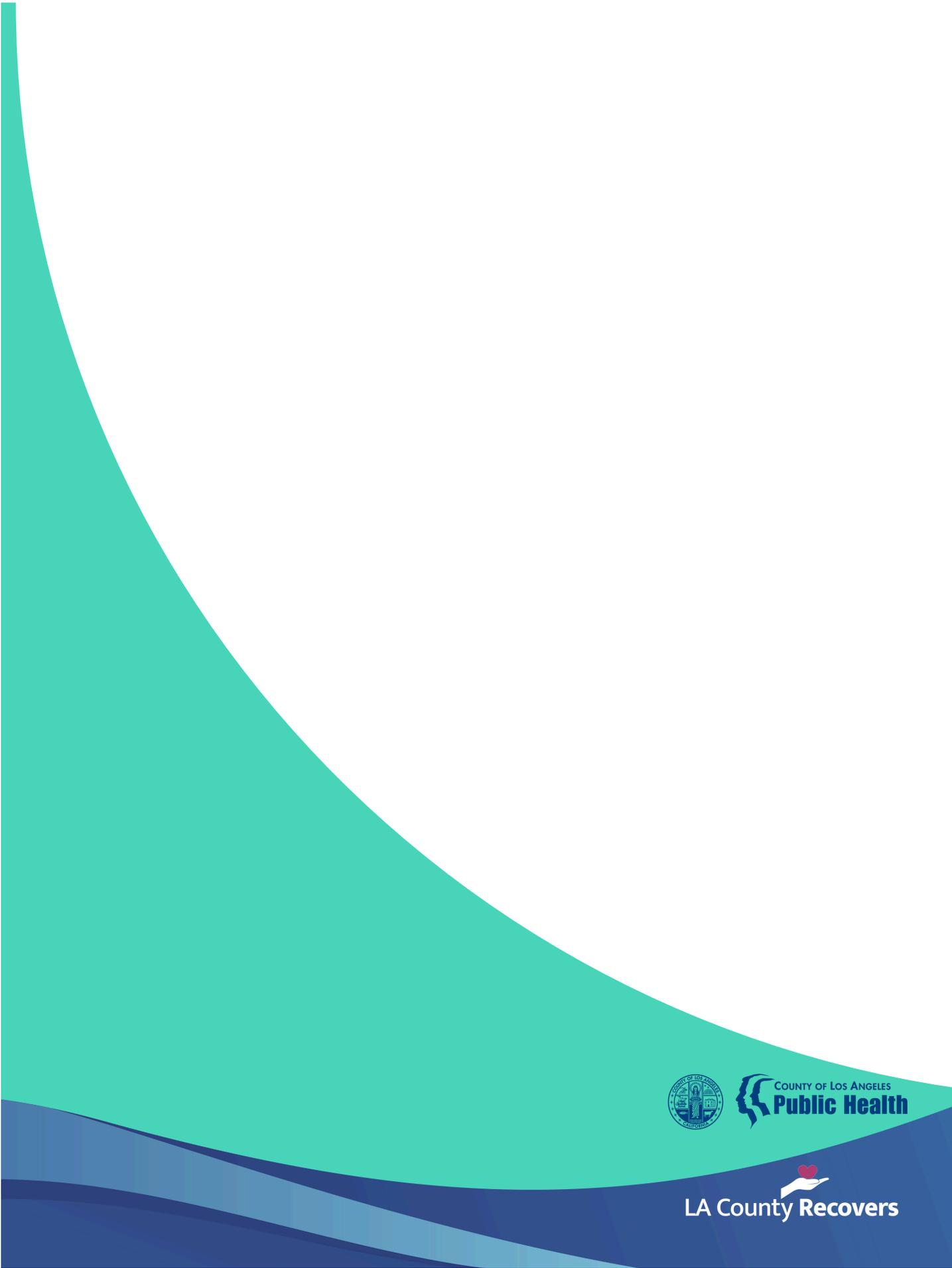
Appendix Table P20: What have been the most helpful sources of support for you or others in your household? (continued)¹

Response Option	Households with Older Adults (Ages 65 Years and Older)		Disability Status ⁴		Homeowner or Renter		Home Damage			
	Yes (n=149)	No (n=302)	Yes (n=49)	No (n=377)	Homeowner (n=289)	Renter (n=146)	Not damaged (n=145)	Damaged, can still live there (n=67)	Damaged, cannot live there (n=105)	Completely destroyed (n=143)
Friends	69.1%	65.9%	44.9%	70.0%	69.2%	58.9%	52.4%	53.7%	71.4%	81.1%
Family members	62.4%	58.6%	53.1%	61.3%	65.1%	53.4%	50.3%	58.2%	64.8%	69.9%
Community groups or organizations	18.1%	22.5%	-	22.5%	21.1%	21.9%	13.1%	19.4%	21.0%	29.4%
My religious or spiritual community	15.4%	14.2%	-	16.2%	13.8%	17.8%	15.2%	-	20.0%	12.6%
Support with food, clothing, or water	10.7%	13.6%	-	12.2%	10.7%	12.3%	8.3%	14.9%	13.3%	15.4%
FEMA	14.8%	10.3%	-	11.7%	11.4%	11.0%	-	-	16.2%	15.4%
County of Los Angeles government	19.5%	6.3%	-	11.4%	13.5%	-	-	-	10.5%	15.4%
My homeowner's association	13.4%	6.3%	-	9.5%	12.8%	-	-	-	15.2%	8.4%
Programs and services from the city that I live in	-	8.3%	-	6.9%	6.2%	-	8.3%	-	-	-
Housing services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
None of the above	-	8.3%	-	5.8%	6.2%	10.3%	13.1%	-	-	-

Note: As not all respondents answered every question, the total count of respondents overall and for each demographic group may vary from table to table. Data in cells with a dash (-) are not presented due to small sample sizes and concerns related to confidentiality and statistical reliability.

1. Survey respondents were able to select more than one response option for this question. Additionally, respondents were given the option to select 'Other' and write in their own responses. These free responses were analyzed and have been summarized in the report along with all other free response entries.
2. American Indian or Alaska Native, Middle Eastern or North African, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander are not presented due to small sample sizes.
3. LGBTQ+ includes lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender non-binary/non-conforming/Queer. Data are not disaggregated due to small sample sizes.
4. Disability was based on participant response to the following question: "Do you consider yourself a person with a disability?"

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