THE CRISIS IS ALREADY HERE

Impacts of the Attack on Immigrant Communities on Latine Renters in Concord

A Memo by East Bay Alliance for a Sustainable Economy

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this memo is to report on the impacts of the Trump Administration's attack on immigrant communities on the well-being of Latine renters in Concord, as reported by residents themselves in the summer of 2025.[1] Recent local and national news stories have revealed that an onslaught of federal policy changes have spread fear and exacerbated the power imbalance between working people and landlords, employers, and government agencies, including law enforcement. This has created a targeted chilling effect on the day-to-day activity of immigrant communities–especially, but not only, Latine ones–in ways that have made it harder for families to meet their basic needs, like food, housing, and health care.[2]

Between mid-July and September, East Bay Alliance for a Sustainable Economy (EBASE) led a survey of 102 Latine renters in Concord. Augmenting the aforementioned news reports, which have been largely based on testimonies from service providers, this is the first known survey to collect information in person from Latine residents in Contra Costa County about how their lives have changed due to the federal attacks on immigrant communities.

The survey found:

- The attacks have had the most severe negative impacts on the mental and physical health (81% of respondents), food security (80%), and employment security (78%) of residents.
- By disrupting and impeding economic activity in the community, the attacks have caused income-earners to lose hours or customers in 63% of households surveyed.
- 23% of respondents have had to scramble to cover unanticipated costs–such as work

1 "Latine" is a gender-neutral term used to describe people of Latin American descent. It is an alternative to the more common "Latino," which is gendered masculine.

2 Frances Nguyen. September 5, 2025. "For Immigrant Households, Fear of Arrest and Deportation Erodes Tenants' Rights." Shelterforce. Yue Stella Yu and Ben Christopher. July 30, 2025. "They Already Live on the Edge. Trump's Immigration Crackdowns Now Threaten Their Housing." CalMatters.

permit renewals, passport applications, or immigration attorneys–which have made it harder to afford essential goods.

- Between income disruptions and emergency costs, a majority of respondents have had a harder time affording rent (59%), food (52%), and utilities and other landlord-imposed fees (51%).
- 67% of respondents have had to cut back on their trips to grocery stores, restaurants, or food pantries out of fear. Many have had to eat less food and some have had to skip meals altogether.
- 77% of respondents have experienced a surge in stress, anxiety, or depression. This number is 24% higher among parents or caregivers living with children.
- Kids in approximately 50% of the households with children have had to miss some of their usual activities because the children and/or caregivers were too afraid to be in public.

We urge the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors to take concrete steps to mitigate the harm and help to stabilize immigrant families facing this crisis. **Based on these findings, we recommend that the County:**

- Significantly increase the allocation of emergency rental assistance funds to stabilize people in their homes and prevent homelessness. Priority should be given to funding trusted community groups that work directly with impacted communities to vet and coordinate the distribution of funds. Streamlining application and reporting requirements will ensure the greatest portion of funds directly benefits residents in need.
- Invest more funding in the County food bank and food security organizations. Explore ways to diversify food delivery systems to help deliver to immigrant-dense neighborhoods where residents are afraid to leave their homes.
- Expand and resource mental health services delivered by community organizations who can deliver culturally appropriate services in more trusted environments in immigrant communities.
- Address the trauma that children are experiencing by providing dedicated funding for mental health support in schools and early learning environments. Develop trainings and resources for parents, educators and caregivers.
- Implement a strong non-cooperation policy with ICE, and institute an alert system to notify community groups of ICE's presence in the County to help residents know the facts and mitigate the fear and panic caused by rumors.

CONTEXT

In the United States, undocumented status has long meant the denial of opportunity and security. Even prior to the start of the current administration, undocumented residents were often relegated to low-wage and precarious jobs and restricted from accessing social safety net services that might help them meet their basic needs.[3] This structural exclusion has meant more limited access to education, health care, and quality housing, which have reinforced patterns of poverty, inequality, and poor health.[4] In California, residents are generally entitled to legal rights and public services regardless of their immigration status. For instance, undocumented tenants are entitled to the same tenant protections as those with legal status, and landlords are barred from discriminating against or harassing tenants based on their immigration status. However, many undocumented workers and tenants have had a hard time realizing these rights due to language barriers, culturally incompetent services, discrimination, and the dangers of engaging with government institutions, like municipal agencies and courts.[5]

These threats to the basic human rights and well-being of immigrants have persisted for decades. Still, initial reports indicate that the Trump Administration's efforts to disqualify, surveil, detain, and deport immigrants have exacerbated the challenges facing immigrant communities across the country, regardless of legal status. The Administration has further restricted access to social and human services–including Head Start, SNAP, and physical, mental, and behavioral health care–as well as tax benefits, even though most undocumented people pay federal taxes.[6] Unprecedented collaboration between government agencies has funnelled personally sensitive information to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), fueling their increasingly indiscriminate deportation campaigns.[7] Ramping up in the summer of 2025, raids by masked ICE agents at worksites, transit stops, and once protected areas–like hospitals and courts, including in

3 Sasha Feldstein. 2022. Supporting the Economic Security of Undocumented Immigrants. California Immigrant Policy Center.
4 Luz Garcini et al. October 2022. "'No One Left Behind': A Social Determinant of Health Lens to the Wellbeing of Undocumented Immigrants." Current Opinion in Psychology.
5 Yu and Christopher, July 30, 2025.
6 Heidi Altman, Tanya Broder, and Ben D'Avanzo. August 20, 2025. "The Anti-Immigrant Policies in Trump's Final 'Big Beautiful Bill,' Explained." National Immigration Law Center. Drishti Pillai and Samantha Artiga. July 21, 2025. "New Policy Bars Many Lawfully Present and Undocumented Immigrants from a Broad Range of Federal Health and Social Supports." KFF News. No Author. April 8, 2025. "The Potential Impacts of IRS-ICE Data Sharing on Tax Compliance." The Budget Lab at Yale.
7 Kristen Hwang. June 13, 2025. "Gov. Newsom Lambasts Trump for Giving Immigrants' Health Data to Deportation Officials." CalMatters. William Turton, Christopher Bing, and Avi Asher-Shapiro. July 15, 2025. "The IRS Is Building a Vast System to Share Millions of Taxpayers' Data with ICE." ProPublica.

Contra Costa County–have had a devastating effect on workers and employers, leading to a loss of income among immigrant households.[8] On top of that, detention and deportation of working adults has caused sudden income shocks to already low-income families, threatening to set off a wave of mass evictions due to the inability to afford rent. On top of that, property owners and managers have illegally asked tenants about their immigration status or threatened to report them to ICE, intimidating renters into either remaining silent about poor living conditions or self-evicting.[9]

Surveyors spoke to a woman whose family used to share a rented single-family home with her husband's family. Her in-laws were deported, leaving her and her husband to pay double their usual rent and utilities. Meanwhile, their work permits expired. Under these conditions, they defaulted on a car payment and had to use their savings to pay the full rent and retrieve their car from the bank. She recently fainted. Her doctor told her she was at risk of a stroke due to stress. They barely leave the house now unless it's absolutely necessary.

Amidst such news reports, EBASE set out to ground the impacts of these conditions by surveying Latine renters in Concord. Concerns about the anti-immigrant attacks have been dismissed by some Contra Costa County leaders as speculation. So, EBASE sought to evaluate the material and immediate consequences that have already taken root. The fact that such stark changes have already occurred in Concord, even though Contra Costa has not yet become the center of a militarized mass deportation operation, like Los Angeles, speaks to the widespread, calculated harms of the current campaign. **But we are likely to see significant ICE presence in Contra Costa before long.** Congress recently increased ICE's budget by 300% with the goal of hiring 10,000 more officers to deport 1 million immigrants each year for the next four years.[10] We call upon our elected leaders to **take steps to create care and safety in immigrant communities** that are already feeling the consequences of this full-scale assault.

Currently, the Contra Costa Board of Supervisors has the opportunity to spend $9.7 million in surplus federal relief funds from COVID-19.[11] These monies were meant to help

8 Ana B. Ibarra and Kristen Hwang. August 26, 2025. "ICE Is Suddenly Showing Up in California Hospitals. Workers Want More Guidance on What to Do." CalMatters. Samantha Lim and Brian Krans. June 16, 2026. "Bay Area Lawmaker Demands Answers after ICE Arrests at Immigration Courts." KQED.

9 Yu and Christopher, July 30, 2025. State of California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General. July 22, 2025. "Amidst Increased ICE Activity in California, Attorney General Issues Alert: Housing Discrimination against Immigrant Communities Is Illegal."

10 Margy O'Herron. August 13, 2025. "Big Budget Act Creates a 'Deportation-Industrial Complex'." Brennan Center for Justice.

11 This money is comprised of $14.7 million in former ARPA funds and $8 million in reimbursement from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Board allocated some of this funding to SNAP benefits. leaving $9.7 million.

vulnerable residents recover from the economic and health impacts of the pandemic. In California, Latine and immigrant residents were consistently among the most harmed.[12] While many are still yet to recover from these impacts, the current memo demonstrates that Latine renters in Concord are now facing a new wave of political and economic upheaval. **We therefore call upon the Board to its surplus federal funds to provide emergency rental, financial, food, and other assistance for our immigrant neighbors**, as well as all those struggling due to the current administration's attacks on the social safety net.[13]

METHODS

In order to conduct this research, EBASE designed a survey to assess the impacts of the current attack on immigrant communities on the day-to-day lives of Latine renters in Concord. The survey started with an open-ended question, which allowed respondents to describe how their lives have changed without being guided toward specific responses. Based upon their answer to this open-ended question, surveyors then asked a series of more specific questions about all those categories of concern named by the respondent (e.g., housing insecurity, food insecurity, mental health). Surveyors also asked respondents an open-ended question about what services or resources would help them cope with the challenges of the current crisis.

Starting in the middle of July, EBASE staff began to go door-to-door at apartment complexes in the Monument Community in Concord. Having worked in the neighborhood for almost a decade, EBASE targeted these buildings because staff knew that they were places that were primarily populated by working-class Latine renters. Most of these surveys were conducted in Spanish, although a few were conducted in English. In all likelihood, surveyors spoke to a mix of documented and undocumented immigrants. However, they did not ask respondents about their documentation status nor focus on undocumented residents, since news reports have revealed that ICE has indiscriminately targeted Spanish-speaking and/or Latine residents, meaning that the economic and emotional impact of these raids has

12 Feldstein, 2022. Julia Gelatt and Muzaffar Chishti. June 2022. "COVID-19's Effects on U.S. Immigration and Immigrant Communities, Two Years On." Migration Policy Institute. Alicia Riley et al. October 2025. "Inequities in Excess Pandemic Mortality among Documented and Undocumented Immigrants in California, 2020–2023." American Journal of Public Health.

13 Federal cuts have disrupted a number of social service providers in Contra Costa County–including the Food Bank, White Pony Express, and Meals on Wheels–forcing them to reduce assistance to residents in need. Lou Fancher. May 2, 2025. "Funding Cuts Threaten Concord's White Pony Express Food-Rescue Group." East Bay Times. Bryan Wen and Zhe Wu. July 30, 2025. "The Stakes: Struggling Area Food Banks Brace for Higher Demand after SNAP Cuts." Richmond Confidential. No Author. September 10, 2025. "Contra Costa County Pulls $277K Contract with Meals on Wheels Diablo Region." Contra Costa News.

been similarly widespread.[14]

Given this climate, surveyors encountered an elevated sense of fear among residents. Many were too frightened to open their door or provide information to strangers. EBASE only recorded responses from residents who were willing to participate in the survey in spite of the perceived risks. Over time, however, surveyors found that it became more difficult to get wary tenants to answer their doors. So, EBASE pivoted to a new approach, visiting public sites–such as food pantries, laundromats, and schools–which Latine residents continued to visit in order to meet their basic needs. In addition, staff conducted some surveys over the phone by following up with residents who had attended workshops. Finally, staff of Monument Impact conducted a number of surveys with residents who came to their offices for programming.

In total, from the middle of July to the end of September, staff successfully surveyed **102 households**. The next section reports on the most significant findings from the survey data.

KEY FINDINGS

The survey found that the attacks on immigrant communities have had the most severe negative impacts on the mental and physical health (81% of respondents), food security (80%), and employment security (78%) of Latine renters in Concord. Also of concern, over two thirds of respondents reported negative impacts on their children's well-being (70%) and housing security (66%).

Table 1: Adverse Impacts by Category

	Some Adverse Impact		No Adverse Impact	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Employment Security	77	78%	22	22%
Other Household Finances	40	40%	59	60%
Housing Security	65	66%	33	34%
Food Security	79	80%	20	20%
Mental/Physical Health	79	81%	19	19%
Children's Well-Being	45	70%	59	30%

14 The U.S. Supreme Court recently ruled that ICE was allowed to racially profile Latine Californians, regardless of citizenship status, on the grounds that individuals might be undocumented. Wendy Fry and Sergio Olmos. September 8, 2025. "Supreme Court Allows Immigration Agents to Resume 'Roving Patrols' in LA, Siding with Trump." CalMatters.

Note: The universe for each category is limited to the respondents who answered the questions related to that category. But for Children's Well-Being, the universe is limited to the respondents who indicated that there were children under 18 living in their home.

Surveyors spoke to a mother who rents a single room with two teenage daughters for $800 a month. She works as a house cleaner, but jobs have become inconsistent and unreliable. She has had to cut back on food purchases. She only has one brother in the U.S. If she's deported, she doesn't know who will take care of her children, both of whom are citizens. Recently, she got very sick and the doctor said it was likely due to stress.

Almost two thirds of respondents (63%) stated that the current crisis has hurt the ability of workers in their household to earn an income. Ongoing inflation, rising unemployment, and uncertainty surrounding tariffs appear to have contributed to a slowdown in sectors of the economy that employ Latine workers in Concord, such as cleaning and construction. But this nationwide slump seems to have been compounded in the Monument Community because the anti-immigrant attacks have disrupted the neighborhood-based economies that many rely upon to earn a living. For instance, residents who work as vendors or provide services directly to other Latine community members reported a significant loss of customers, largely because residents are too afraid to go out in public or spend money the way they used to.

Surveyors spoke to a woman whose brother and son usually seek work as day laborers. But after an ICE sighting at Home Depot, where many day laborers look for work, they stayed away for two weeks. As a result, the family lost income and had to dip into their savings. They stopped running the air conditioner in the summer in order to economize. The family lives near the immigration court in Concord, where people were abducted by ICE, so they have been on high alert. The respondent doesn't walk to the grocery store anymore. Instead, she waits until another family member will drive her. Both parents and children are experiencing much more stress. They are considering leaving the country.

On top of that, 59% of respondents reported that workers in their household have become too scared to go to work. At times, this fear has prevented residents from going out to earn an income. More often, however, people have had no choice but to set aside their fear and go to work regardless. In doing so, many have had to make new arrangements–like finding a less convenient but more discrete commute–to mitigate the risk of leaving their homes. This has made it more complicated, cumbersome, and stressful to earn a living.

The adverse impacts of the attacks on employment security appear to have been greatest among the sectors in which many low-income Latine residents work. 100% of respondents who indicated that the main income-earner in their household was a day laborer reported that they had been too scared to go to work and also lost hours or customers in ways that rippled across other aspects of household well-being. This is likely because laborers must congregate in recognizable locations in order to obtain work, which has made them a target for ICE raids.[15] Respondents reported less fear among food service workers. However, 100% stated that the food service workers in their households had lost hours or customers, primarily because the community is too scared to go out shopping or dine at restaurants.

Table 2: Adverse Impacts by Employment Sector

Employment Sector	Number of Respondents	Average Number of Categories Impacted*	Lost Hours of Customers?	Too Afraid to Go to Work
Cleaning	12	3.6	75%	58%
Construction	11	3.7	91%	82%
Food Service	7	4.4	100%	57%
Gardening/Landscaping	5	2.4	80%	40%
Retail	4	3.8	25%	50%
Day Labor	3	4	100%	100%
Vending	2	3.5	50%	0%
Teaching	2	2.5	0%	50%
Automotive	2	3	100%	0%
Goods Moving	2	2.5	50%	50%
Personal Services	1	5	100%	100%
Professional Services	1	1	0%	0%

Note: Responses are categorized by the main income-earner in the household. I.e., if the respondent did not work outside of the home but another household member did, then their responses are categorized according to the latter. The universe is limited to the respondents who provided some information about the work of the main income-earner. The categories in question (*) are Employment Security, Other Household Finances, Housing Security, Food Security, and Mental and Physical Health. Children's Well-Being is excluded from this analysis, as not every household has children living in the home.

15 A high percentage of respondents with construction workers in their household also reported adverse impacts. This may reflect that many community members who obtain work on construction jobs as day laborers reported that they worked in "construction," rather than "day labor."

Work disruptions have been the primary shock to household financial stability.[16] **After that, the second main challenge has been sudden increases in new legal and other costs.** 23% of respondents reported that they have had to scramble to cover unanticipated costs in order to protect themselves or their families, such as work permit renewals, passport applications, or immigration attorneys. According to respondents, this has only compounded the challenges of managing housing and food costs that continue to increase under current economic conditions and local policies.

Between income disruptions and increased costs, many residents have found it harder to meet their basic needs. A majority of respondents reported that it had become harder for them to afford rent (59%), food (52%), and utilities and other landlord-imposed fees (51%). A smaller percentage (16%) reported that it had become harder to afford their medications and medical care.

Surveyors spoke to a woman who works in a bakery. With fewer customers coming in, she has received fewer hours and less pay. In addition, her immigration proceedings were bumped up, so she has had to rush to find an attorney, which has drained her savings. She has been able to cover her family's rent but fallen behind on utilities. She has also had to eat lighter meals. "I am always feeling scared," she said. Her children are experiencing increased levels of stress, too.

In addition to these cost barriers, the essential day-to-day routines that other people may take for granted have, for low-income Latine residents, become fraught with anxiety and risk. 28% of respondents stated that they had skipped necessary medical visits for themselves, and 13% for their children, in order to avoid the risk of going out in public. Likewise, 67% stated that they had cut back on their trips to grocery stores, restaurants, or food pantries out of fear. Many explained how they changed their activities and movements–e.g., only going out at night or waiting until a family member with a car could take them–in order to mitigate the danger of being in public.

Surveyors spoke to a mother who has skipped medical appointments because she's too scared to walk around her neighborhood anymore. Her husband, a day laborer, has also been scared and avoided Home Depot, where he used to look for work. The loss of income is making it harder for them to pay rent. They have a teenage daughter who is now very anxious about her parents.

16 Several residents reported having friends or family members who had already been deported in other parts of the United States. But given that ICE operations in Contra Costa County had been, up until that time, less intense than in other areas, only a few people reported that income-earners in their household, or other people who they relied upon financially, had been deported.

Halfway through the survey period, surveyors began to ask residents if they have had to skip a meal as a result of the current crisis. Among those asked, 15% reported that someone in their household had been forced to skip a meal. **But many more indicated that they have had to cut back to the most basic foodstuffs, forego healthier options, and reduce their portions.** Food insecurity is linked to higher incidences of heart disease, diabetes, cancer, and premature death among adults and educational challenges among children.[17]

Across all of the issues surveyed, the most stark impact was on residents' mental health. Given the climate of terror, and the high stakes of detention or deportation, 77% of respondents reported that they had experienced more severe stress, anxiety, or depression in ways that had a detrimental impact on their daily lives. Parents and caregivers seemed to be especially prone to added levels of stress due to the prospect of family separation and the risks that the current climate pose to their children or dependents. **79% of respondents with children in the home reported increased mental health problems, as opposed to 55% of those without children in the home.** Chronic stress is linked to a range of negative physical health impacts across the nervous, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, and other bodily systems.[18]

Table 3: Adverse Impacts by Children in the Home

Presence of Children	Average Number of Categories Impacted (*)	Stress, Anxiety, Depression?
Children in home	3.4	79%
No children in home	3.2	55%
All respondents	3.3	73%

Note: The categories in question (*) are Employment Security, Other Household Finances, Housing Security, Food Security, and Mental and Physical Health. Children's Well-Being is excluded from this analysis, as not every household has children living in the home.

Surveyors spoke to a Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipient. When the renewal of her work permit was delayed, she lost her job and remained unemployed for two months. During that time, she used up her savings to pay rent and other expenses. She also lost access to her medical coverage when she lost her job. These experiences exacerbated her anxiety and depression. But without benefits, she's no longer receiving the mental health care that she needs.

17 Michael Precker. September 22, 2021. "Food Insecurity's Long-Term Health Consequences." American Heart Association News.

18 No Author. October 21, 2024. "Stress Effects on the Body." American Psychological Association.

Among respondents with children in the home, 45% reported that the children had themselves experienced an uptick in mental health problems. Some indicated that children in their home had been traumatized by seeing friends deported or worrying at all times about whether they were going to be separated from their parents. In this environment, many families reported curbing their usual activities in order to avoid unnecessary risks. 43% of respondents stated that they had skipped some of their children's activities because the kids were too scared to go, while 50% reported that they had skipped some activities because the caregiver was too scared to take the children.

RECOMMENDATIONS

At the end of the conversation, surveyors asked residents an open-ended question about what would be most useful to help them weather the current attacks on immigrant communities. **The most common response, by far, was rental assistance (39% of respondents).** This makes sense, as housing costs are typically the largest household expense, and the consequence of nonpayment–eviction–can be devastating.[19] After rental assistance, the top responses included food assistance (21%), general financial assistance (14%), immigration legal assistance (14%), and mental health services and workshops (11%). **These are all things that Contra Costa County can and should fund right now out of its surplus federal relief dollars.**

Table 4: Solutions Proposed by Respondents

Proposed Solution	Number	Percent Total
Rental assistance	33	39%
Food assistance	18	21%
General financial assistance	12	14%
Immigration legal assistance	12	14%
Jobs	11	13%
Information about immigrants' rights	9	11%
Mental health services/workshops	9	11%
Accurate information about ICE activity in area	6	7%
Information about family preparedness	4	5%
Food deliveries	4	5%
County noncooperation with ICE	4	5%
Immigration reform/amnesty	3	4%
Safe spaces to gather	3	4%

19 Because undocumented residents are largely excluded from mainstream economic opportunities and income supplements, they constantly confront an elevated risk of housing insecurity. As of 2021, 67% of undocumented renters in California were rent burdened–meaning they were forced to spend more than 30% of their income on rent–as opposed to 57% of all immigrant renters and 53% of U.S.-born renters. See Yu and Christopher, July 30, 2025.

Proposed Solution	Number	Percent Total
Stop the raids	3	4%
Better wages	2	2%
Health insurance	2	2%
Help with errands	2	2%
Information about tenants' rights	2	2%
Accompaniment to appointments	1	1%
Better service at health clinic	1	1%
Childcare	1	1%
Integrated source of information	1	1%
More affordable baby items	1	1%
Notary services	1	1%
Stabilize the economy	1	1%
Tenant protections	1	1%
Utility assistance	1	1%

Note: Universe is limited to people who responded to this question. Respondents were allowed to list more than one solution.

CONCLUSION

This research demonstrates that many of the consequences of the anti-immigrant attacks that have been reported in the media have also taken root in Concord, negatively impacting a wide swath of Latine community members. Compared to Los Angeles, there have been relatively few ICE raids in Concord to date. But after high-profile operations at the immigration court and John Muir Health Center, and sightings at Home Depot and apartment complexes, fear has become pervasive. Indeed, this intentional intimidation and calculated chilling effect has been one component of the Administration's strategy to pressure immigrants to "self-deport."[20] It appears to have taken hold in Concord, causing immediate and material ripple effects that threaten the well-being of Latine residents, regardless of their legal status in the country.

Fear has caused residents to isolate and hide. It has caused them to avoid public places and job sites. It has caused stress and anxiety to surge. It has caused a slowdown at restaurants, flea markets, and other small businesses. And this, in turn, has forced residents to cut back on utilities, car payments, medical costs, even food–anything to avoid defaulting on their rent, since they know that they will be even more vulnerable without a roof over their heads. Nevertheless, many residents reported that, the longer this goes on and the more severe it becomes, they will not be able to afford their rent any longer, increasing the likeli-

20 Muzaffar Chishti and Colleen Putzel-Kavanaugh. June 18, 2025. "Can the Trump Administration's 'Self-Deportation' Campaign Succeed?" Migration Policy Institute.

hood of an eviction crisis. This is a matter of when, not if.

But there is hope, too. In these extremely difficult times, we can strengthen and stabilize our neighbors by creating communities of care and safety, in which all people have access to the housing, food, health care, and security that everyone needs to thrive. A community that is resourced and where people are in connection with each other is in a much better condition to weather challenges. As our immigrant and Latine neighbors face vicious and stressful attacks, we can all play a part to create communities of care and safety.

EBASE is joining with tenants, faith leaders, and allies to increase safety through neighborhood and workplace outreach in order to share resources and services. We invite allies and interested neighbors to join with us by participating in these efforts. Increasingly, as conditions get more difficult, we will need more people activated to assist neighbors with accessing food, health care, and security. As we come together to take care of each other, we will create the systems needed for strong communities to face the current crisis and build into the future.

The Board of Supervisors can also help to create communities of care and safety by investing surplus federal relief funds to provide emergency rental, financial, food, and mental health assistance for our immigrant neighbors. This kind of support can help to stabilize families facing this crisis as we build together towards more long-term solutions. While we understand that the Board has considered holding onto these funds in order to plan for "rainy days" to come, the results of this survey make it painfully clear that, among low-income Latine residents, the storm is already here. Rental assistance and community-based food assistance, in particular, are proven, cost-effective ways to intervene, keeping families housed and nourished and preventing the Trump Administration's economic and psychological attacks on our neighbors from further destabilizing our communities.

Appendix: Full List of Responses

	Some Adverse Impact		No Adverse Impact	
Question	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
Employment Security				
Has an income-earner lost hours or customers?	60	63%	35	37%
Has an income-earner been too afraid to go to work?	57	59%	39	41%
Other Household Finances				
Have you had to spend money on new legal or other expenses?	21	23%	70	77%
Housing Security				
Have you had more trouble affording the rent?	57	59%	40	41%
Have you had more trouble affording the utilities or other fees?	48	51%	46	49%
Food Security				
Have you had more trouble affording food?	49	52%	46	48%
Have you been too afraid to go out to buy food?	62	67%	31	33%
Have you had to skip meals?	7	15%	41	85%
Mental/Physical Health				
Have you had more trouble affording medical care or medicine?	14	16%	73	84%
Have you been too afraid to go to medical appointments?	24	28%	63	72%
Have you experienced more stress, anxiety, or depression?	74	77%	22	23%
Children's Well-Being				
Have children been too afraid to go to usual activities?	26	43%	35	57%
Have caregivers been too afraid to take children to usual activities?	30	50%	30	50%
Have children had to forego medical care or medicine?	7	13%	47	87%
Have children experienced more stress, anxiety, or depression?	25	45%	31	55%