



Affordable Housing Challenges in Historic Filipinotown¹

¹ The cover picture is part of the nation's largest Filipino American mural, *Gintong Kasaysayan, Gintong Pamana (Filipino Americans: A Glorious History, A Golden Legacy)*. The mural represents 5,000 years of Filipino and Filipino American history. Photograph taken by Mallory Valenzuela.

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With contributions from Randy Mai and AAS M108 Historic Filipinotown Team
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Part I: Introduction

Since its designation in 2002, the Historic Filipinotown neighborhood marks the significant presence of Pilipino Americans in Los Angeles. After decades of struggle from community leaders to gain recognition from the Los Angeles officials, Historic Filipinotown represents a tradition of resistance and resilience of Pilipino Americans in this nation. Although Pilipinos constitute the minority within their own ethnic enclave, there exist several small Pilipino-owned restaurants and businesses along Temple Street, Pilipino community-based organizations, and historic landmarks all recognizing the importance of Pilipinos in the U.S (Kitazawa 2012). These cultural attractions distinguish the town as a place dedicated to acknowledge the historic, and continually growing, presence of the Pilipino American community.

The following report provides an overview of a recent research project regarding housing assistance in Historic Filipinotown. In conjunction with The Asian Pacific Policy and Planning Council (A3PCON) and Search to Involve Pilipino Americans (SIPA), a community-based organization that serves the Historic Filipinotown community for over 40 years, a team of five students implemented the following report for the use of community leaders and policymakers to better address concerns on housing assistance as well as other community issues.²

² The team members are Gabriel Sanchez, Mallory Valenzuela, Caity Campos, Bob Azizi, Sana Ijaz.

Members of the Historic Filipinotown's team underwent a series of training classes under the supervision of Professor Paul Ong as preparation to survey community members. Joel Jacinto, Executive Director, and Dennis Arguelles, Director of Community Economic Development, shared invaluable knowledge of Historic Filipinotown, as well as our project's direction. The five students developed a survey focused on their concerns within the community, specifically their opinions of the affordability of housing. Students of the team gained first-hand insight of the residents' lived experiences.

The survey was conducted throughout the month of February 2012; a total of 80 surveys were collected from the process. Along with secondary data on the neighborhood population, the following survey report better informs neighborhood officials, community-based organizations like SIPA and policymakers of the everyday struggles these residents face.

History of Historic Filipinotown

The history of Pilipinos in the Los Angeles begins in the early 20th century. During this time a wave of immigrants from the Philippines, primarily young males, arrived in Los Angeles mostly in response to the country's need for workers in the agricultural sector. In many cities across the western United States, some Pilipinos sought low-wage work opportunities in big cities and created their own ethnic enclaves; during the 1920's and 1930's, "Little Manilas" were located within cities like Seattle (along King Street), Stockton (along El Dorado Street), San Francisco (along Kearny Street), and Los Angeles (along Temple Street). Along with a desire to reside nearby one

another, overt racism in the form of discriminatory housing regulations forced the Pilipinos to reside in the specific region (Trinidad 2002).

At the early part of the century, the city enforced restrictive covenants that limited Filipino settlement to an area in downtown between the Mainland and Los Angeles streets. Once the restrictions were removed, Pilipinos moved to Bunker Hill, but continued to move farther west after redevelopment efforts at the site forced them to leave their homes. This area was the site of many pool halls, restaurants, barbershops, taxi dance halls, and hotels where Pilipinos congregated. This was the area came to be known as "Filipinotown." However, in the 1930s, city officials approved the Bunker Hill Development Project, a plan that revitalized Los Angeles' Downtown neighborhood at the expense of pushing out the pre-existing residents (Montoya 2009). As a result of rising housing prices, a clear act of racist gentrification, many of the earlier Pilipino Americans were forced to leave this area. Consequently, many Pilipino moved into the current site of the designated Filipinotown.

After a thirty-year campaign, Historic Filipinotown, bordered by Hoover Street, the Temple Street, Glendale and Beverly Boulevards, was designated by the city of Los Angeles as a historic-cultural neighborhood in August 2, 2002. Figure 1 on the next page represents this demarcation. Figure 2, the next page after, provides an illustration of the Los Angeles County. Within this vast region, Historic Filipinotown remains at the heart, located just west of downtown Los Angeles.

Contemporary Overview of Neighborhood

Figure 3 represents the racial breakdown of Historic Filipinotown. Today, Latinos constitute the largest racial group in Historic Filipinotown, accounting for around 66% of the population, while Asians comprise about 25% – with Pilipinos as the largest Asian American Pacific Islander (AAPI) subgroup. Of the 25% of Asian Americans that reside in Historic Filipinotown, 64% are Filipino. Non-Hispanics Whites and Blacks each constitute only 4% of the neighborhood, while American Indians 0%.

Historic Filipinotown is a predominately immigrant neighborhood. A large majority (63%) are foreign born, compared with 36% for the Los Angeles County. Over a third (38%) of households in the neighborhood is linguistically isolated, over twice the level for the County. Because of limited skills and educational achievement, average (mean) household income is about half o that for the County (\$44,350 versus \$81,636), and the poverty rate is over one and a half times as high (26% versus 16%). With limited income, nine-tenth of households are renters (92%). While median rent is slightly lower than for the county (\$912 versus \$1,161), Filipinotown residents live in small units (72% have no more than one bedroom compared to 45% for the county) and are more crowded (3.1 persons per unit versus 2.8 per unit in the County).³

³ The data are based on the 2006-2011 American Community Survey. Analysis by Paul Ong. Area includes Census Tracts 2083.01, 2083.02, 2084.01, 2084.02, 2085.01, 2085.02, 2086.10, and 2086.20.

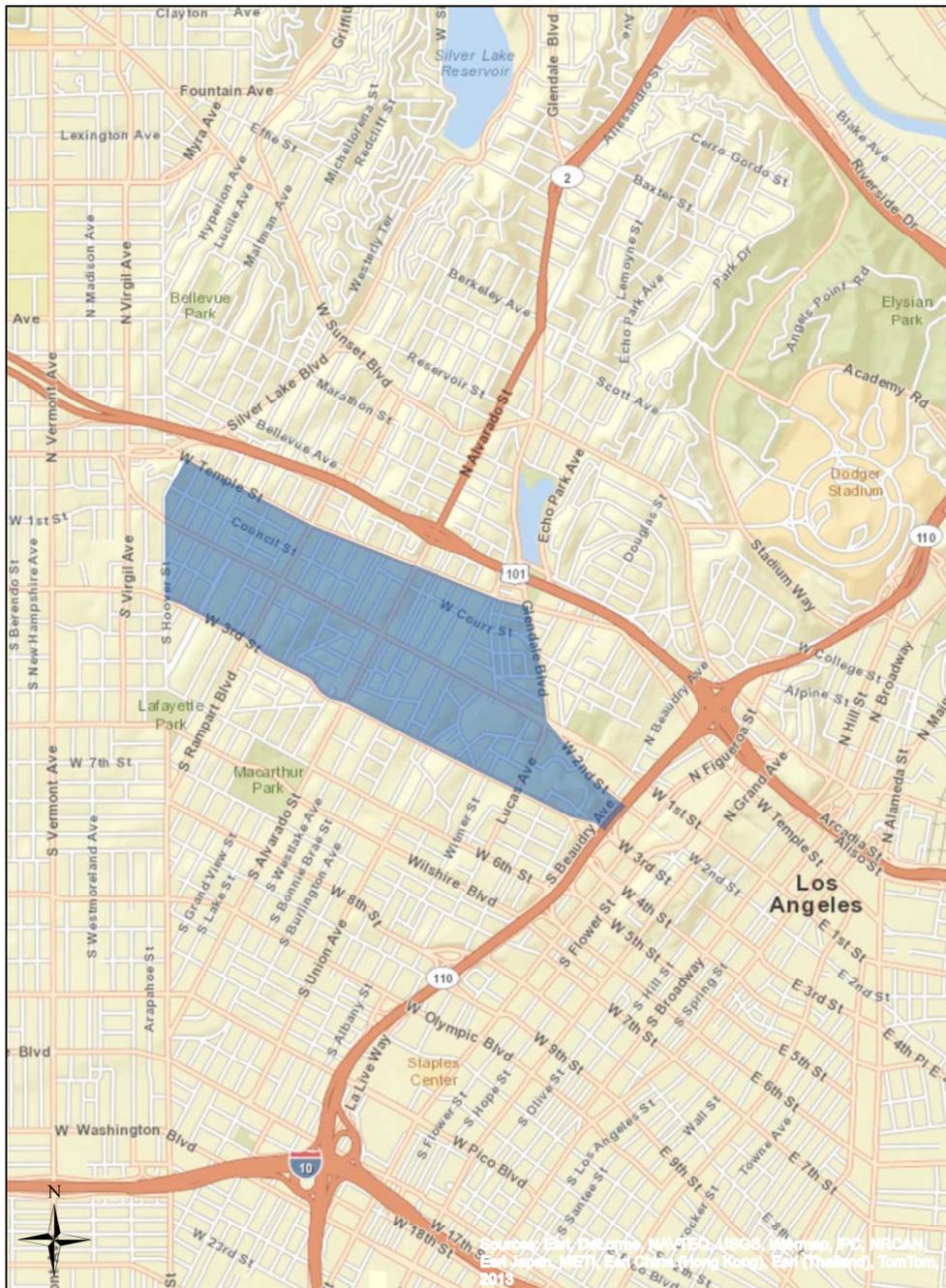


Figure 1. General location of Historic Filipinotown. The neighborhood's borders are Temple Street North, Hoover Street west, Beverly Boulevard south, and Glendale Boulevard East. Retrieved by Randy Mai.

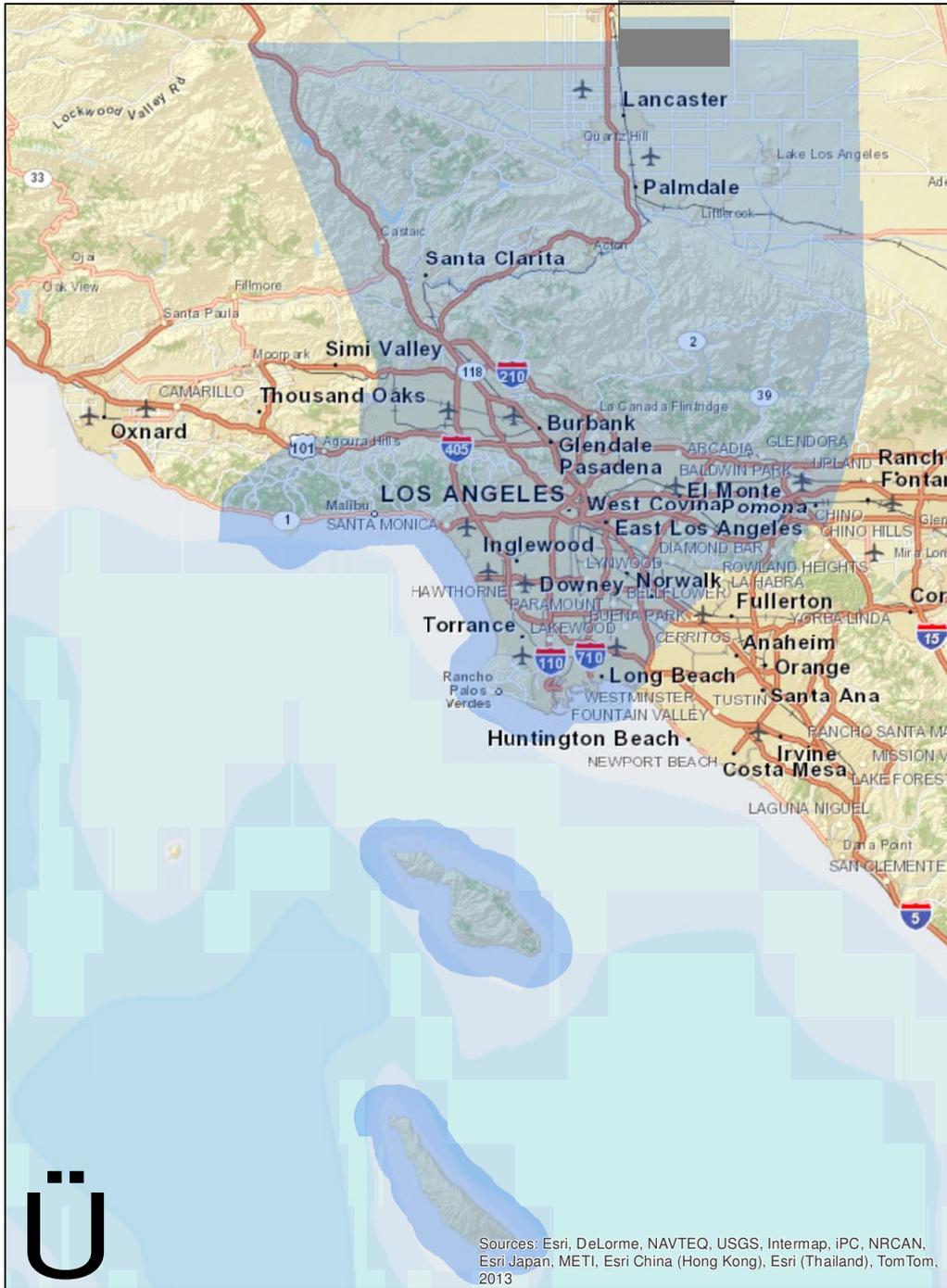
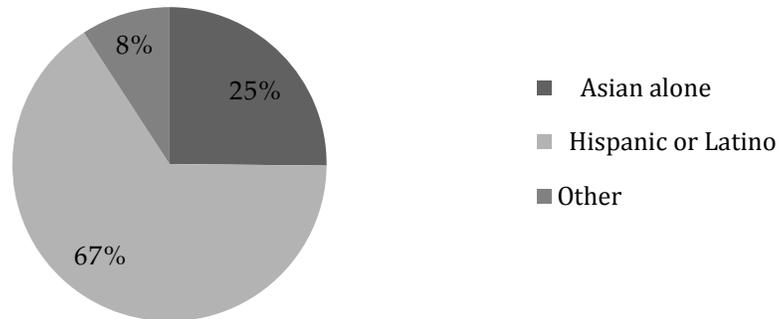


Figure 2. The shaded region highlights the Los Angeles County

Figure 3
Percentage of Total Population by Race in 2010
Source: 2010 Decennial Census



Search to Involve Pilipino Americans (SIPA) Background

Established in 1972, the community-based organization Search to Involve Pilipino Americans (SIPA) was founded with the intention to serve the residents of the Historic Filipinotown neighborhood. The organization's mission is to enhance the quality of life in Los Angeles' Historic Filipinotown and for Pilipino Americans throughout Los Angeles county. Since the organization's inception, SIPA has provided a number of services to both the Pilipino community in Los Angeles and the immediate residents of Historic Filipinotown, including a range of health and human services and community economic development programs directed toward increased self-sufficiency, educational attainment, cultural awareness and civic engagement. Although youth and family services remain the core of SIPA's services, programs for housing, small business consumer assistance and civic engagement and advocacy were created in the 1990s to address their constituents' comprehensive needs. Further expanding their work to meet the needs of Historic Filipinotown's diverse population, SIPA offers

services in English, Pilipino (Tagalog), Spanish and Armenian. For the near future, SIPA plans to promote the economic interests in Historic Filipintown economically underdeveloped neighborhood by edifying a new, multi-purpose building known as the Historic Filipinotown Community Cultural Center (HiFiCC) (Search to Involve Pilipino Americans).

In an effort to effectively use research as a means to ground the housing services provided, SIPA decided to partner with the UCLA Departments of Asian American Studies and Urban Planning to better identify the needs of the community and offer possible solutions. SIPA served as the community partner to the Historic Filipinotown team, offering invaluable support and guidance throughout the entire process.

The following sections in this report a detailed summary of the survey project UCLA students conducted for the organization. Below are the key steps the team enacted:

1. Scoping – Field visit to identify important issues within neighborhood and determine a focus for the project
2. Development of survey instrument, including testing and translation
3. Development of process to collect a sample
4. Survey Implementation

Part II: Survey Design and Implementation

Field Visit

On January 18, 2013, the Historic Filipinotown research team traveled to the site to tour the area. As with many other immigrant enclaves near Echo Park and Downtown Los Angeles, the neighborhood was filled with locally-owned markets, a variety of restaurants, and several medical clinics. Despite the name “Filipinotown,” many of the signs, shops, etc. were in Spanish. From the initial tour, the Latino presence was evident among the Pilipinos.

The tour of Filipinotown consisted of visiting the three Churches, the Gintong Pamana Mural, Unidad Filipinotown Park, the Filipino American Veterans Memorial, as well as The Park’s Finest Restaurant. The pride of Pilipino heritage gave the town a sense of identity. However, after a conversation with SIPA’s Executive Director, Joel Jacinto, he expressed deep concern with the immigrant community’s ability to afford rent upon arriving to the United States made the topic selection easy. Despite the obvious concerns of transit problems, business development, and maintaining the Pilipino identity, affordable housing seemed to be the most pressing need.

Theme Selection

After receiving a tour of Historic Filipinotown and discussing certain community conditions with Dennis Arguelles of SIPA, the Historic Filipinotown team chose to focus on the issue of affordable housing for neighborhood residents. SIPA, along with the Pilipino Workers Center (PWC), has worked to address this situation by purchasing property in the neighborhood and renting the properties to residents that meet a certain

government criteria for cheaper rent. Arguelles mentioned that many Pilipino families in need of services often times earn an income slightly above the necessary requirement and struggle to fulfill their rent payments. Based on the information, the Historic Filipinotown team decided to construct and institute a survey to document general housing characteristics and concerns for the Historic Filipinotown community. Due to the general lack of research conducted on the neighborhood, the main intent of this survey is to contextualize the housing experiences of constituents in order to help community-based organizations such as SIPA and PWC advocate to government officials to reconsider household income requirements and expand the existing housing services to more families in need.

Survey Design

The one page, double-sided survey is divided into three main categories: personal background, questions on housing, and open-ended questions regarding any additional concerns in Historic Filipinotown.

Table 1 below provides a brief overview of the Historic Filipinotown survey. In the section on personal background, respondents are asked questions used to gain more background information on the survey respondent. Questions about the person's ethnic background, gender, age, place of birth, highest form of education, etc., are listed in the survey to provide the Historic Filipinotown team a basis to compare the housing data retrieved from survey participants to the housing data members from the secondary group collected.

Table 1. Key Features of the Historic Filipintown Housing Survey:

Sample Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Part 1 of Survey: Personal/Background Information -Part 2 of Survey: Housing Characteristics -End of Survey: Concerns with Housing
Study Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Pilipinos, Latinos, and other ethnic populations -residents of Historic Filipinotown -age 18+ -exclusion of homeless people
Sample Size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Objective: 80+ residents of Historic Filipinotown

The second category on housing pinpoints the number of resident per household, the status of their home (owned or rented), the average rent, and the satisfaction of the respondents housing situation. This type of data lays the foundation for a comparison between primary and secondary analysis. In addition, it provides an accurate outlook of respondents about their structural issues within Historic Filipinotown. Lastly, the open-ended questions about concerns with housing and the community in general allowed the residents to voice their opinion about what problems need to be addressed by community-based organizations as well as political leaders.

Questionnaire Development, Testing, and Revising

During the initial development of the questionnaire, the team decided not to write an entirely new survey. Rather the questionnaire was based off the format of a

survey the Asian American Federation used to compile their report, *Revitalizing Chinatown Businesses: Challenges and Opportunities*. Since the team's original intent was to focus on the development of Pilipino businesses after the official designation of the city, similar questions from the Asian American Federation's survey were used in the Historic Filipinotown survey. However, once the team decided to shift the project's focus toward affordable housing, the team retained the general format but altered a couple of the questions to fit the theme. Thus as inexperienced surveyors, the team did not have to reinvent a new instrument; it provided more legitimacy in wording questions, which can be culturally sensitive.

Before implementing the survey, team members conducted a practice round with non-biased respondents. This required surveying individuals not involved in the course, timing the respondents while they responded to the survey, and making sure all questions on the survey were answered. The last step was to translate the survey into Spanish to adhere to the majority Latino population. In order to ensure the effectiveness of the translation, another team member re-translated the Spanish survey into English. Finally, the survey team conducted interviews during the months of January and February 2013 throughout Historic Filipinotown.

Training:

Each member of the team was required to take the Human Research-Social and Behavior Researchers and Staff course with the Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI). This required passing all modules, which included the following:

- History and Ethics
- Regulatory Overview
- Risk, Informed Consent, and Privacy and Confidentiality
- Vulnerable Subjects
- Education, International, and Internet Research
- University of California, Los Angeles

After completing the Human Research Curriculum modules, each team member became qualified to conduct the surveys in Filipinotown. This assured that the survey respondents in Historic Filipinotown were protected as human research subjects. Additionally, under the guidance of Professor Ong, Historic Filipinotown survey members learned the process of creating and administering the survey, as well as skills needed to communicate properly with community members. The class was made aware of sensitivity issues during the survey process. For example, it is important that the quick, insensitive questions come first and gradually transition into the more thought-provoking questions.

Implementation/Sampling:

The Historic Filipinotown team used convenience sampling as the main method to gather participants for the survey. Building from suggestions from community partners at SIPA and general knowledge of team members that frequented the neighborhood, the survey subgroup identified several locations in the community to implement the questionnaire.

Members of the survey team conducted surveys with the help of members of the secondary team with random participants within their designated location. The team engaged in convenient sampling at locations ranging from mass at St. Columban Church, a Catholic parish a block outside of the neighborhood boundaries, to visited high-traffic areas such as the McDonalds on Alvarado and Temple, Regis House Community Center, and a local health clinic. This allowed team members to immerse themselves and engage with residents in popular destinations of the area.

Overall, the survey team received non-biased responses. However, the survey team expected the respondents at the two centers (Regis House and the health clinic) to come from low-economic backgrounds due to the services being provided at the two centers. This may have affected the representation of the Filipinotown population for our survey, as the team received more survey responses from residents who seek services and government assistance from the Regis House and the health clinic.

In addition, there was a main bus stop on the intersection of Temple Street and Alhambra Street that provided the majority of the survey respondents. Although the bus came frequently, two surveyors were able to receive up to four surveys in ten

minutes alone. The bus stop also proved to be a prime location due to its diverse demography. Also, customers were surveyed outside Temple Market - the most popular supermarket for Pilipino residents in Historic Filipinotown. While people were grocery shopping, the survey members took note of their responses and asked them the survey questions directly. However, this proved to be a challenge, as most of the supermarket customers were in a hurry and were difficult to communicate with in the given time.

In the process of collecting responses from the Historic Filipinotown community, members of the survey team encountered a number of difficulties that must be addressed in future attempts to survey the neighborhood. First, there existed a number of language barriers between members of the survey team and the survey participants. Only two of the five members of the survey team were proficient in Pilipino (Tagalog), thus limiting the quality of interaction between the rest of the survey team and neighborhood constituents. In addition, there was difficulty communicating with the Spanish-speaking population of Historic Filipinotown, which constitutes the majority of the community. Therefore, much of the survey data reports information from Pilipino residents and Latino residents proficient in English - a sample unreflective of the neighborhood's actual demographic. One recommendation is to create a survey team with a language skillset able to connect with the major populations of the neighborhood. With people either fluent or proficient in Spanish, a future team surveying Historic Filipinotown would be able to collect a sample survey representative of the actual population.

Second, due to scheduling conflicts, members of the survey team never surveyed the neighborhood as a whole and instead conducted fieldwork either individually or with a partner. Thus, the survey team struggled to adequately survey larges of people (for example attendees at St. Columban Church). It is highly encouraged that future survey teams make strong efforts to survey at the same time to yield optimal results.

Although the survey is not based on a random sample, the respondents are similar to all residents in two respects. One, 61% of its residents who were represented in the sample had earnings no more than \$25,000, similar to the 64% of Historic Filipinotown workers fell into the same category according to ACS. Two, 63% of the survey participants who were renters paid \$1,000 or less a month, compared with 62% in ACS. However, this survey is in no way completely representative of the entire Historic Filipinotown neighborhood.

Part III: Findings

Individual Median Income and Rent in Historic Filipinotown

When asked about their annual earnings, a majority of the respondents surveyed reported (46 out of 77) that they earned an income anywhere around \$0 - \$25,000. A couple of respondents were retired, mentioning that the bulk, if not all, of their income came from government support. According to the U.S. Census, the median earnings for full-time workers in the Los Angeles County is \$53,194 – a stark difference from the survey sample’s income. The findings from the survey indicate that Historic Filipinotown hosts many low-income, working class individuals. Figure 3 below provides an illustration of the overall sample’s annual income.

Many residents spend a majority of their monthly income on housing costs. Figure 4 reveals the high cost of rent across Historic Filipinotown census tracts. Based on the question, “How much do you pay for rent per month,” the team observed that the majority of respondents pay less than \$1000 for rent per month. This proportion is similar to statistics from the American Community Survey.

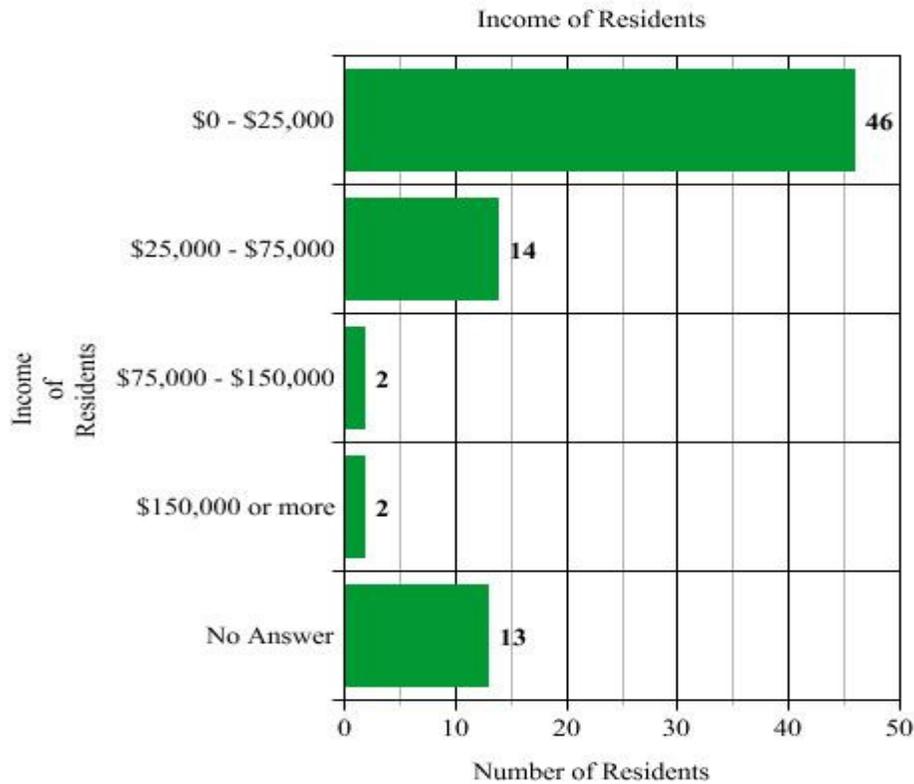


Figure 3. A bar graph of survey respondents’ reported income. By Mallory Valenzuela.

The sample retrieved pays rent at a higher rate than the median rent reported in the census by a little less than \$150. A total of 13 out of 76 respondents, or 17% of total respondents, responded saying that they pay \$80-\$900 for rent per month. In comparison to the average rent of residents in Historic Filipinotown (\$948.13), this characterizes the majority of the respondents of this survey paying more than the average rent amount of residents in Historic Filipinotown. The data, however, did not reveal what type of housing this amount of rent pays for. Figure 4 below also provides a visual overview of all the interview participants’ rent payments.

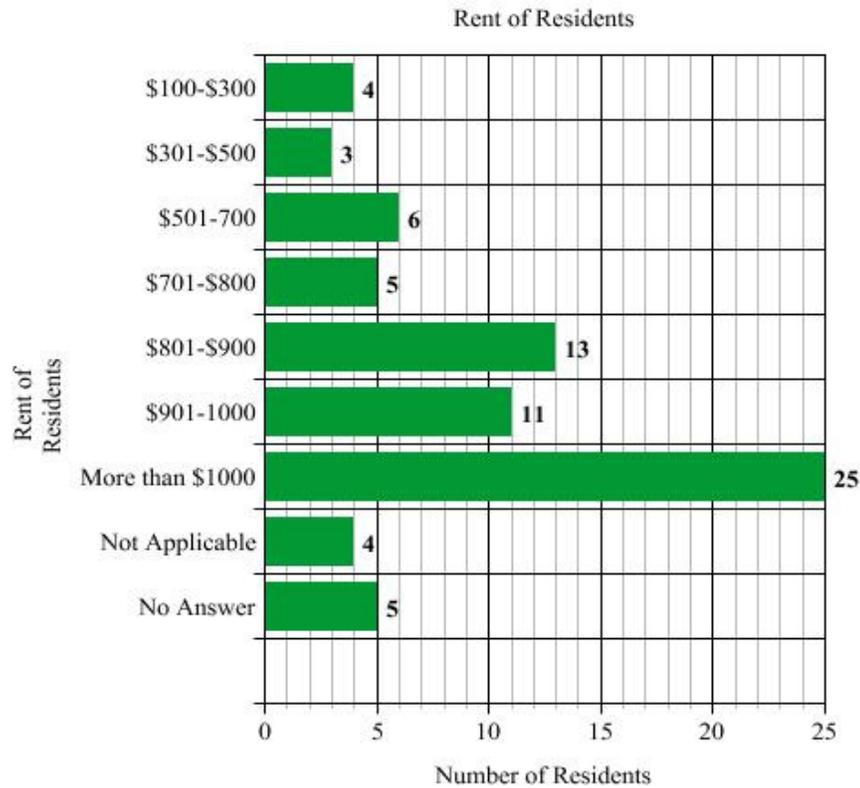


Figure 4. A bar graph of survey participants’ rent. By Mallory Valenzuela.

Concerns with Housing and Recommendations/Changes Residents Would Like to See

At the end of the survey, survey members included two open-ended questions in order to gain an understanding of other important topics in the community pertinent to the residents. The first asked participants other issues they had with housing. The major concerns regarding housing in Historic Filipinotown were primarily safety (38 of 76 respondents, or 50%), affordability of housing (8 of 76 respondents, or 11%), and quality of housing (8 of 76 respondents, or 11%). Although one of the survey questions focused on the pricing of rent (see Figure 1), respondents were more concerned with the safety of their neighborhood in comparison to the issue of affordability of their housing in

Historic Filipinotown. Figure 4 provides a pie chart illustrating the respondents' concerns.

The second open-ended question, and last question overall, asked survey participants what changes they would like to see in their neighborhood. Building from their responses, members of the team developed central themes interviewees voiced. The major changes that residents would like to implemented in Historic Filipinotown were primarily the quality of their housing (28 of 76 respondents, or 37%) and the safety of their neighborhood (13 of 76 respondents, or 17%).

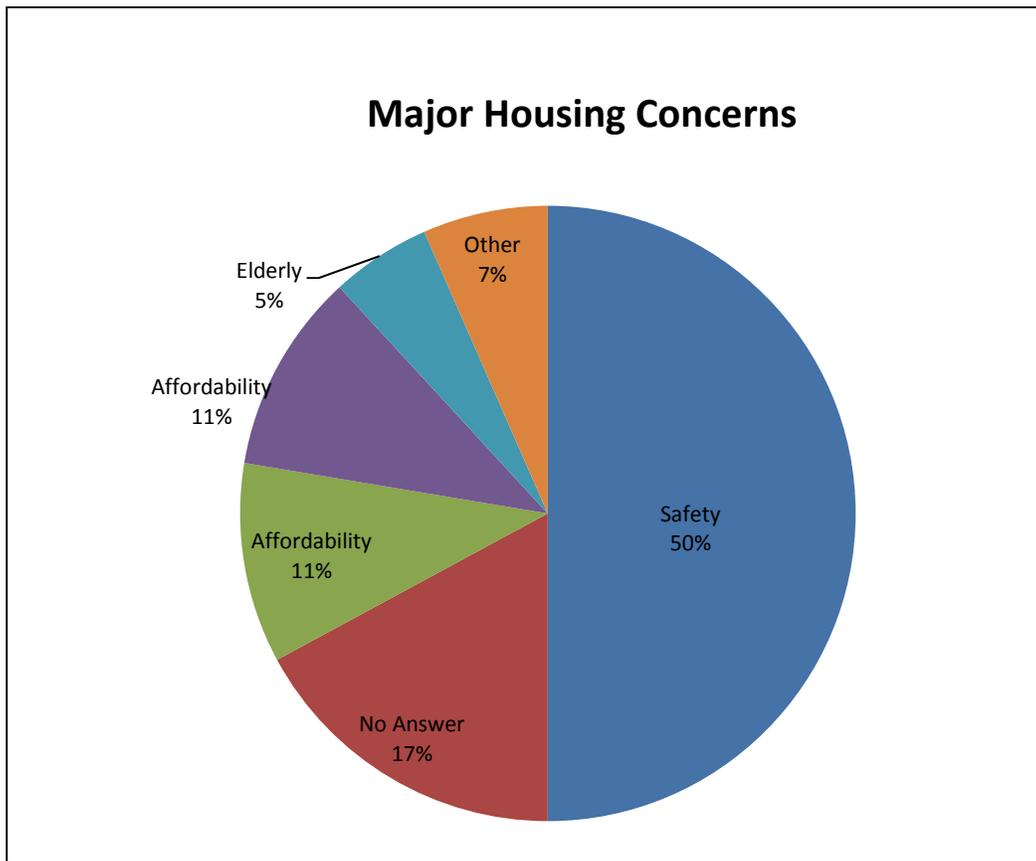


Figure 4. Chart by Paul Ong.

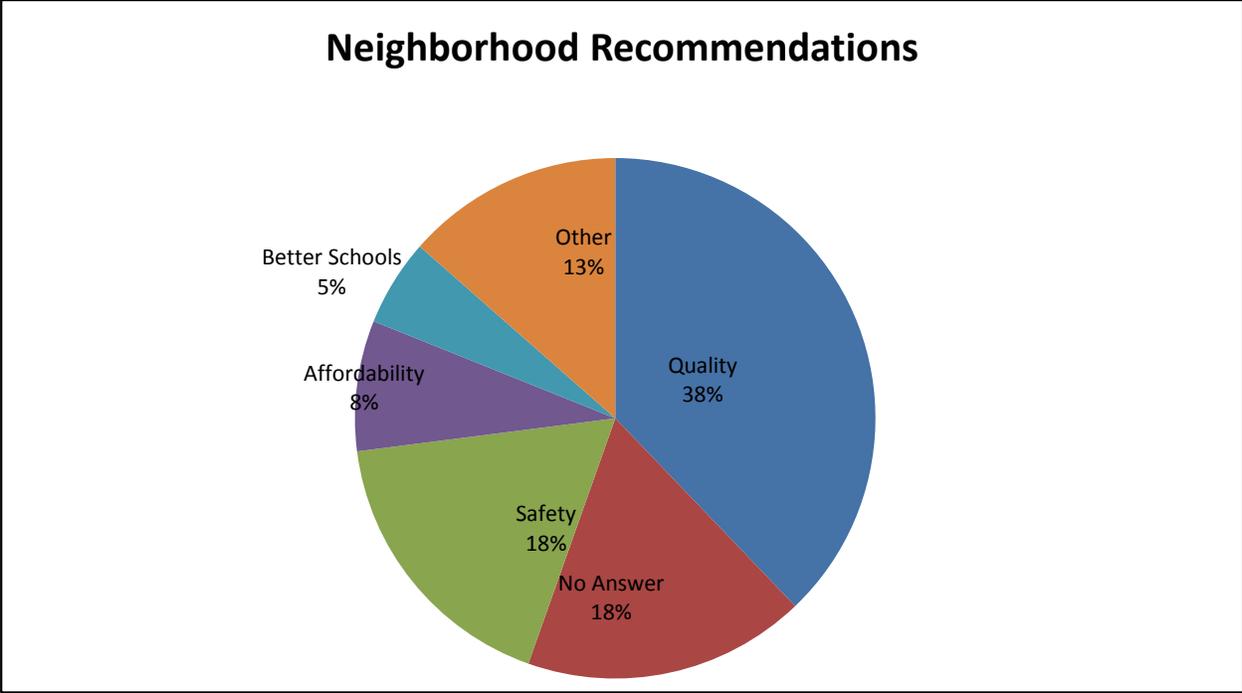


Figure 5. Chart by Paul Ong

Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

Based on responses from community members of Historic Filipinotown, the team observed two primary concerns neighborhood residents echoed: the rising prices of rent and public safety. Community members stated the prices of rent have increased since the time they first moved into their homes and are becoming more difficult to afford. Gentrification in the adjacent neighborhoods such as Silverlake and Echo Park have attributed to these changes. Furthermore, residents frequently voiced their concern for safety in the community due to the influence of gangs and visibility of cannabis clubs on the youth. Because affordable housing and safety are two major public concerns, urban planning and community-based organization have a dire responsibility to work at a grassroots level to confront these fixable issues.

A recommendation for policymakers and state officials is to consider changing evaluations to qualify for housing assistance to better support the families whose incomes struggle to afford the rent however are slightly too high to be considered eligible. With the rising costs of rent, families at the bottom of the middle class bracket remain are unable to qualify for government assistance toward their housing. Government leaders must be aware of the fact that a large population - not only in Historic Filipinotown but also throughout the Los Angeles County - hold a liminal status in receiving aid from the state. A suggestion towards elucidating the struggles residents encounter with housing affordability is for government officials to evaluate the need for housing assistance based on each adult's per capita income within a household, as opposed to using median household income. Asian American families

tend to live in homes with more members than families of other racial groups (Pew Research Center 2012). The increased number of individuals earning wages may result in the appearance of a middle class household that masks their low-income status. Therefore, analysis of the per capita income of a household would result in a clearer understanding of such government aid.

With the quality of housing as another large concern respondents noted in the survey, government officials must also begin to develop studies and ways to assess the quality and public satisfaction of their housing. In addition, community leaders, with help from Los Angeles city officials, must find ways to address the public's desire for increased public safety in the neighborhood. Although leaders from community-based organizations within Historic Filipinotown noted affordable housing as a pervasive issue for the neighborhood, survey respondents highlighted the need for better public safety for the youth. For future reference, prior to redeveloping another survey, the Historic Filipinotown team suggests communication between researchers, community stakeholders, and residents in order to identify a common issue everyone would like address collectively. From there, researchers can develop a survey and derive solutions from the data pertinent to participants' neighborhood concerns.

Recommendations for future UCLA-A3PCON Research

There are many recommendations for future involvement and research in Historic Filipinotown. First, the research team would recommend that the next group of researchers prioritize a field visit to Historic Filipinotown before solidifying any plans concerning the survey structure and survey implementation. After conducting the field

visit, the team members were able to assess the commercial shops, businesses, and major areas of high traffic volume, which allowed the team to situate the research within the actual context of the area. However, this visit should have occurred much earlier in the process.

The second recommendation is to prioritize communication with community-based organizations that are heavily involved in Historic Filipinotown early in the process. By working closely with a community-based organization such as SIPA, the team was able to learn pertinent information and gain a perspective of the area that the team members would not have gained from a field visit. However, this communication with the organization happened later in the quarter, causing the team to operate and make decisions without proper feedback.

Third, it is important to conduct surveys in high-volume areas. These locations included the McDonalds on Temple Street, the bus stops, and major churches in Filipinotown. It is important to be cognizant of these high-traffic areas, as this allows for more efficient surveying.

Appendix

English Survey

1. Do you live within Historic Filipinotown (within red lines in below picture)?
 Yes No

Personal/Family Background

1. What is your ethnicity? _____
2. What is your gender? Female Male
3. What is your age? _____
4. Were you born in the United States? Yes No
If no, where? _____
5. Is English your first language? Yes No
If not, what is? _____
6. What is your highest form of education?
 Less than high school
 High school degree or GED
 Some college or technical degree
 College Degree and/or higher
Did you receive this degree in the United States? Yes No
7. What is your current occupation? _____
8. What is your annual income?
 \$0 - \$25,000 \$25,000 - \$75,000 \$75,000 - \$150,000 \$150,000+

Housing

9. How many persons live with you? _____
How many of them are children (ages 0-12) _____
Adolescents? (13-17) _____
Adults? (17-60) _____
Elderly? (60+) _____
If applicable, how many of them work? _____
What are their annual salaries? _____

10. Are you married? Yes No

12. Is this your first house/apartment? Yes No

If no, where did you live previously? _____

If applicable, why did you decide to move?

13. How many rooms are in your home? _____

14. Do you receive any assistance from the government to pay for your home?

Yes No

If yes, please describe:

15. How satisfied are you with your current living situation?

Unsatisfied Somewhat Unsatisfied Neutral Somewhat Satisfied Satisfied

16. What are your biggest concerns with housing in Historic Filipinotown (if any)?

17. What changes would you like to see with housing in Historic Filipinotown (if any)?

Spanish Survey

Revisión

Esta revisión es la parte de un proyecto de investigación de grupo conducido en la sociedad con la Política Pacífica asiática y Consejo Planificador (A3PCON) y tres unidades UCLA: el americano asiático Estudia el Departamento (AASD), Centro de Estudios americano asiático (AASC) y el Departamento de la Planificación Urbana. Este proyecto desarrollará un procedimiento para identificar un tema de prioridad en la Ciudad filipina y coleccionar y analizar datos primarios de entrevistas con residentes Filipinotown Históricos.

1. ¿Vive usted dentro de Filipinotown histórico (dentro de líneas rojas en debajo del cuadro)? Sí no

Personal/ Antecedentes familiares:

1. ¿Cuál es su pertenencia étnica? _____

2. ¿Cuál es su género? Masculino Femenino

3. ¿Cuál es su edad? _____

4. ¿Fue nacido usted en los Estados Unidos? Sí no
¿Si no, dónde? _____

5. ¿Es inglés su primera lengua? Sí no
¿Si no, qué es? _____

6. ¿Cuál es su forma más alta de la educación?
 Menos que escuela secundaria
 grado de Escuela secundaria o GED
 Algún colegio o grado técnico
 Grado de Colegio y/o más alto
¿Recibió usted este grado en los Estados Unidos? Sí no

7. ¿Cuál es su ocupación corriente? _____

8. ¿Cuáles son sus ingresos anuales?
 0 dólares - 25,000 dólares 25,000 dólares - 75,000 dólares 75,000 dólares –
 150,000 dólares 150,000 dólares
Alojamiento:

9. ¿Cuántas personas viven con usted? _____
Cuantos de ellos son niños (envejece 0-12) _____

¿Adolescentes? (13-17) _____
¿Adultos? (17-60) _____
¿Mayor? (60) _____
¿De ser aplicable, cuántos de ellos trabajo? _____
¿Cuáles son sus salarios anuales?

10. ¿Está casado usted? Sí no
¿Si sí, cuál es la ocupación de su cónyuge? _____
¿Cuál es su/su sueldo anual? _____

11. ¿Posee usted su propia casa o paga usted el alquiler? los •Poseen el Alquiler de •
¿De ser poseído, cuánto compró usted su casa? _____
¿De ser alquilado, cuánto paga usted para el alquiler? _____
¿Cuántos años y/o meses ha vivido usted allí? _____

12. ¿Es esta su primera casa/apartamento? Sí no
¿Si no, dónde vivió usted antes? _____
¿De ser aplicable, por qué decidió usted moverse?

13. ¿Cuántos cuartos están en su casa? _____

14. ¿Recibe usted alguna ayuda del gobierno para pagar para su casa? Sí no
Si sí, por favor describa:

15. ¿Qué satisfecho son usted con su situación viva corriente?
 Insatisfecho Algo Insatisfecho Neutro Algo Satisfecho Satisfecho

16. ¿Cuáles son sus preocupaciones más grandes con el alojamiento en Filipinotown histórico (si alguno)?

17. ¿Qué los cambios quisiera usted ver con el alojamiento en Filipinotown histórico (si alguno)?

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