

Redwood City &  
North Fair Oaks  
Community Needs  
Assessment Survey Findings –  
Spring

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September 2021



create  
knowledge.

ignite  
change.

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FOR YOUR HEALTH

**Stanford** | Community Engagement  
OFFICE OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS

# About the Survey Tool

Digital & Online

Self-Administered &  
Anonymous

In English & Spanish

**TOPICS** include ...

- food
- housing
- employment
- medical care
- childcare
- education
- technology
- demographics
- vaccinations
- local resources



## HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

One respondent answers on behalf of everyone they live with

# Distribution Method

## **SURVEY DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS**

- text messages
- email blasts
- social media
- newsletters
- periodicals
- word of mouth
- vaccine clinics
- food banks







## **DATA COLLECTION**

May & June 2021

## **RECRUITMENT CHANNELS**

Redwood City School District  
Boys and Girls Club  
Cañada College  
Catholic Charities  
The City Office of Redwood City  
Faith in Action  
Friends for Youth  
Multicultural Institute  
North Fair Oaks Community Council  
Police Activities League  
Redwood City Library  
Redwood City Parks and Rec  
Siena Youth Center  
St. Francis Center  
Unidos  
United through Education - Familias Unidas  
VOCA  
Consejo Comunitario de North Fair Oaks (NFO  
Community Council)  
San Mateo County DPH Messages  
St. Anthony's  
Redwood City Together  
Redwood City Newsletter  
Food and Vaccination Drop-Ins

# Sample Characteristics

		<b>Sample 1</b> Fall 2020	<b>Sample 2</b> Spring 2021
	Redwood City Population Represented	4%	2%
	Responses Before Data Cleaning	1395	751
	Households Represented	889	441
	People Represented	3555	1640

# *Demographics*

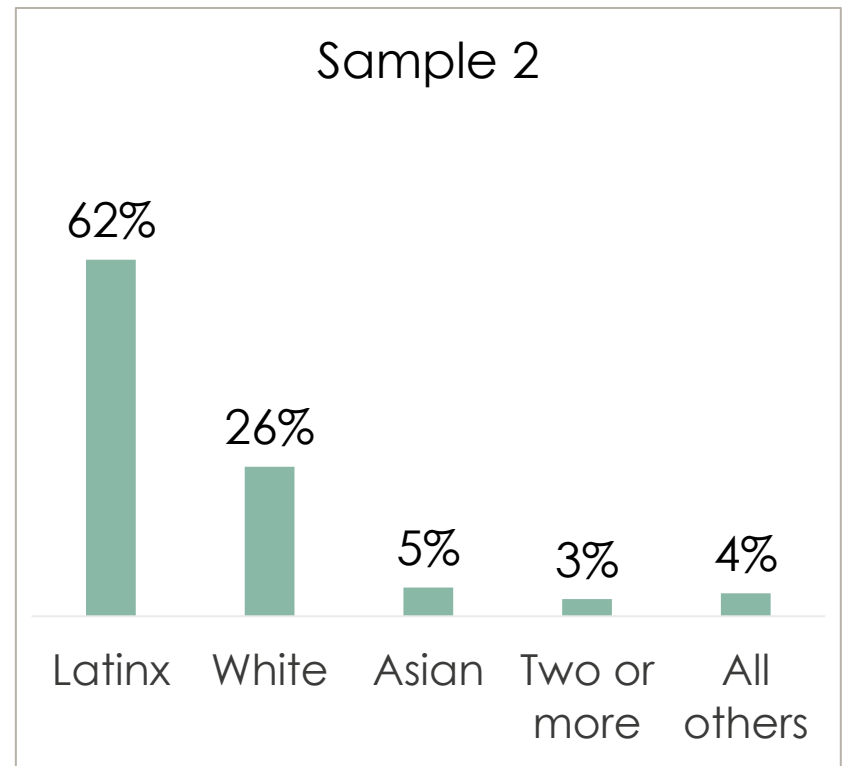
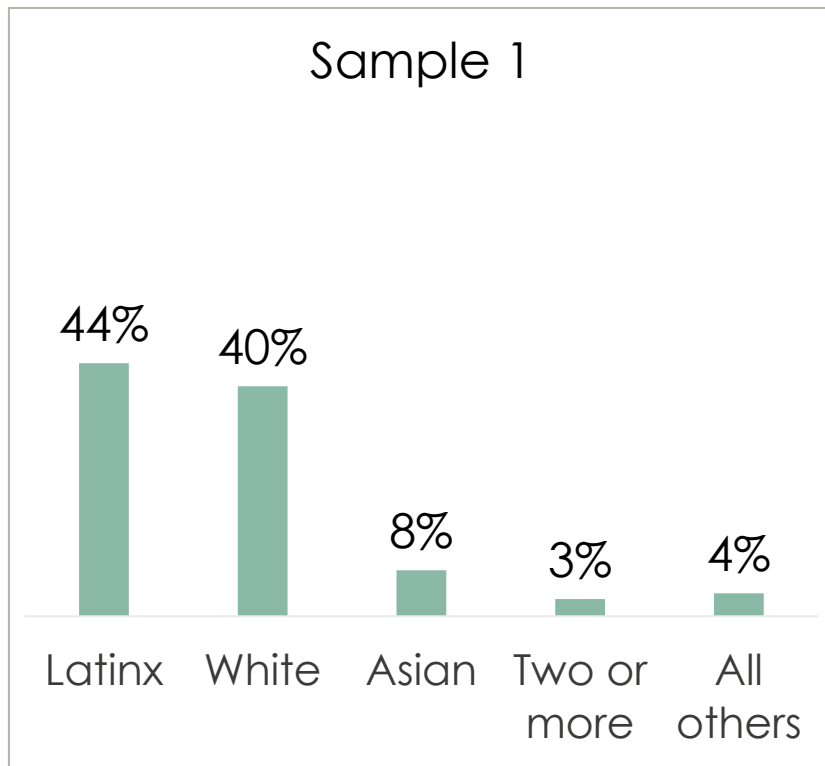
# Demographic Differences Samples One and Two

Sample Two had a higher proportion of:

- Spanish language respondents
- Latinx people
- People without college degrees
- North Fair Oaks residents
- Immigrants
- Renters
- Non-parents

# Race / Ethnicity

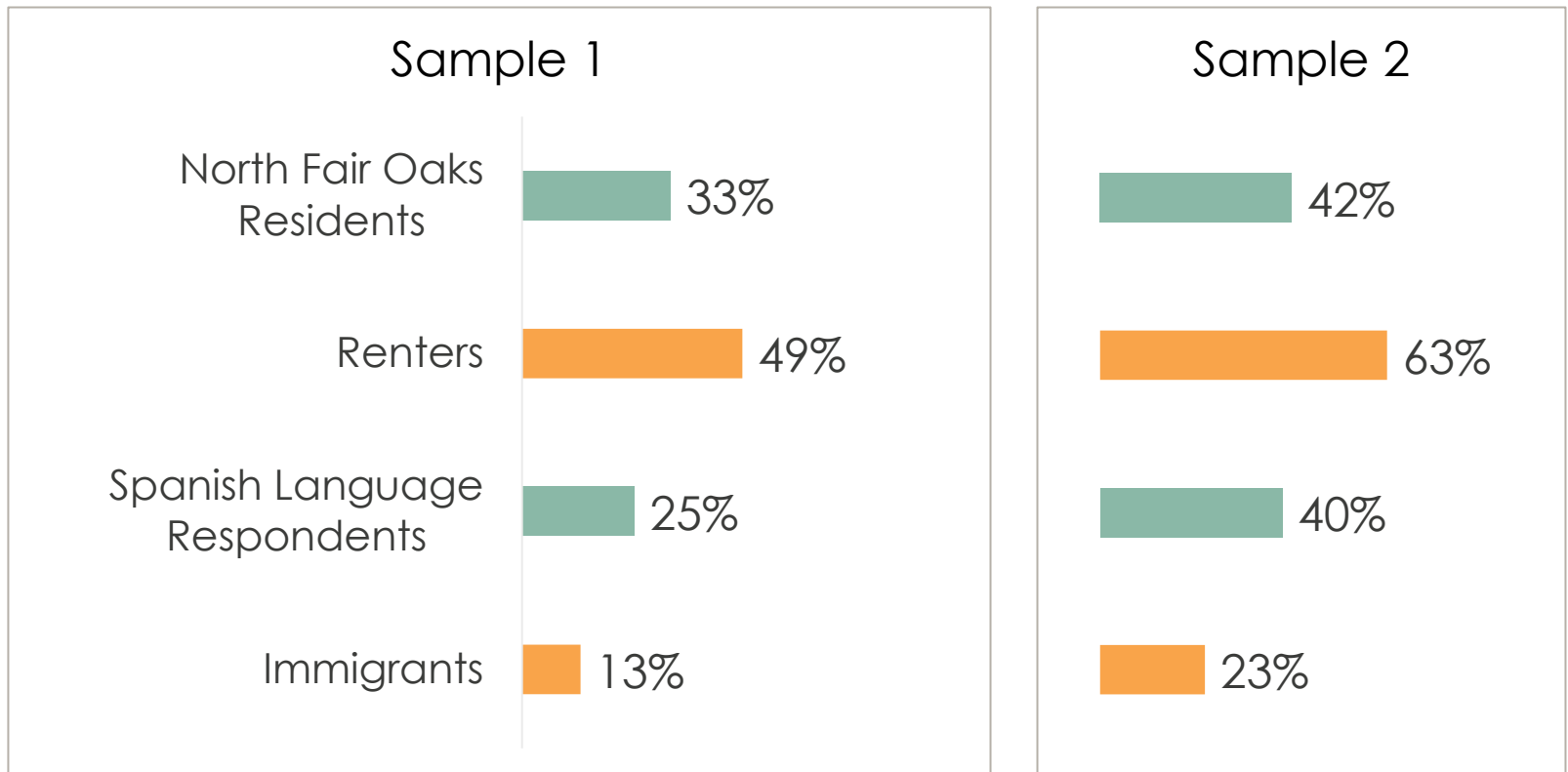
Sample Two had a higher proportion of Latinx people, and a lower proportion of white people.





# Demographic Subgroups

A quarter of Sample Two respondents were immigrants.



## *Key Takeaways*

# Key Takeaways: Unmet Needs

## THE CHALLENGES

The percentage of Redwood City residents with unmet housing, food, and employment needs has increased since the pandemic began.

## THE BRIGHT SPOTS

Access to technology and awareness of community resources has increased since the pandemic began.

Most unvaccinated respondents are open to getting the vaccine.

# Key Takeaways



## Housing Insecurity

- Has increased far more than other unmet needs
- Highest for parents and Spanish language respondents
- A large minority of renters are vulnerable to the moratorium expiration



## Food Insecurity

- Has the largest demographic disparities overall
- Food insecure respondents had lowest awareness of resources
- High rates of hunger and worry about food persist



## Digital Divide

- Technology interventions appear to be working, as access has increased across all types



## Vaccination Status

- 86% of respondents were vaccinated
- Over 60% of unvaccinated respondents were willing to get the vaccine

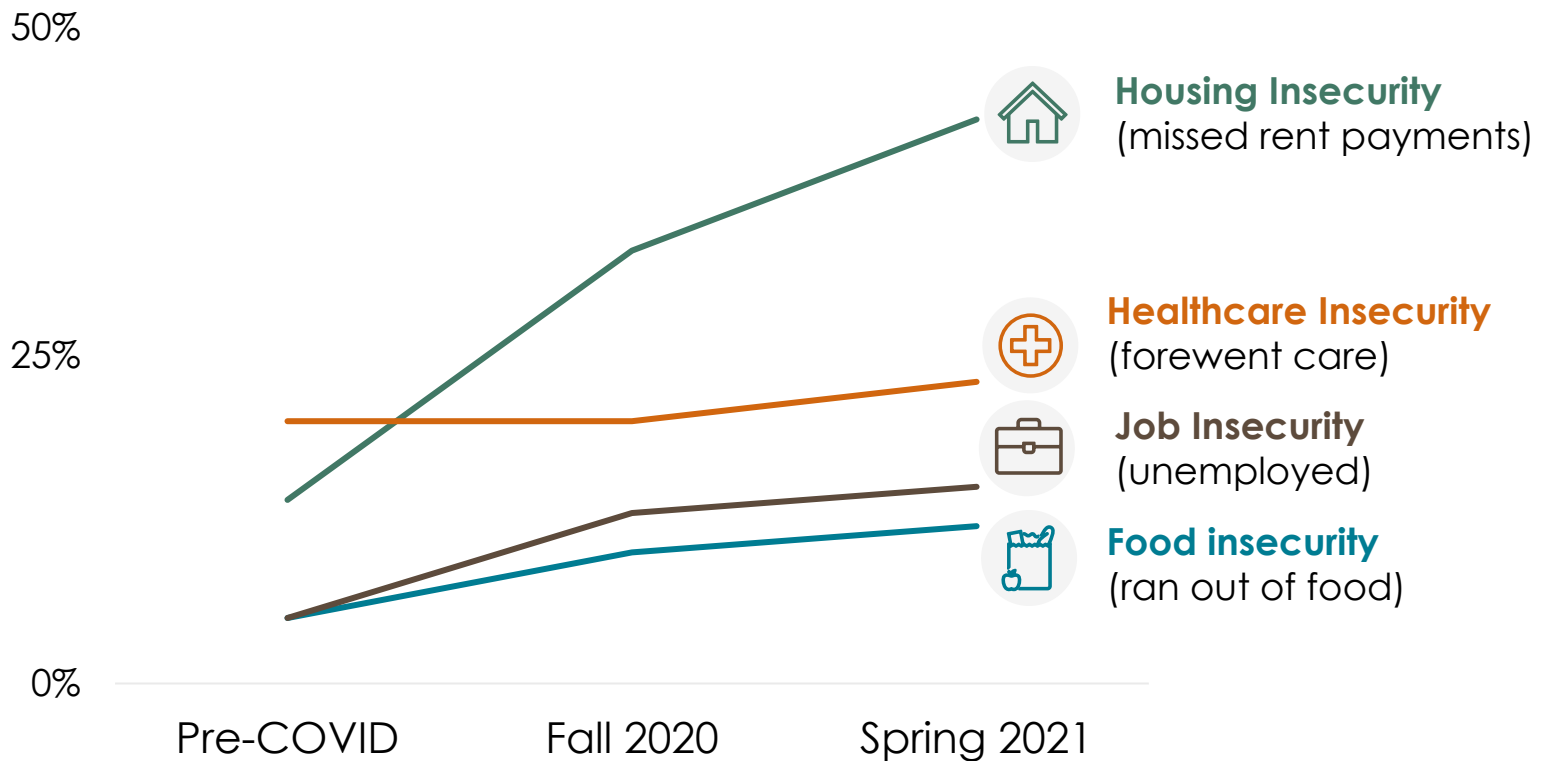
# *Basic Needs Insecurity*

# Statistical Analysis

- Applied statistical weights to the data to account for:
  - Race and ethnicity
  - Housing type (rent/own)
  - Children's ages
  - Household Sizes
- Compared weighted estimates across both surveys to provide reliable trends over time
- Analyzed the totals and demographic make-up of people with unmet need

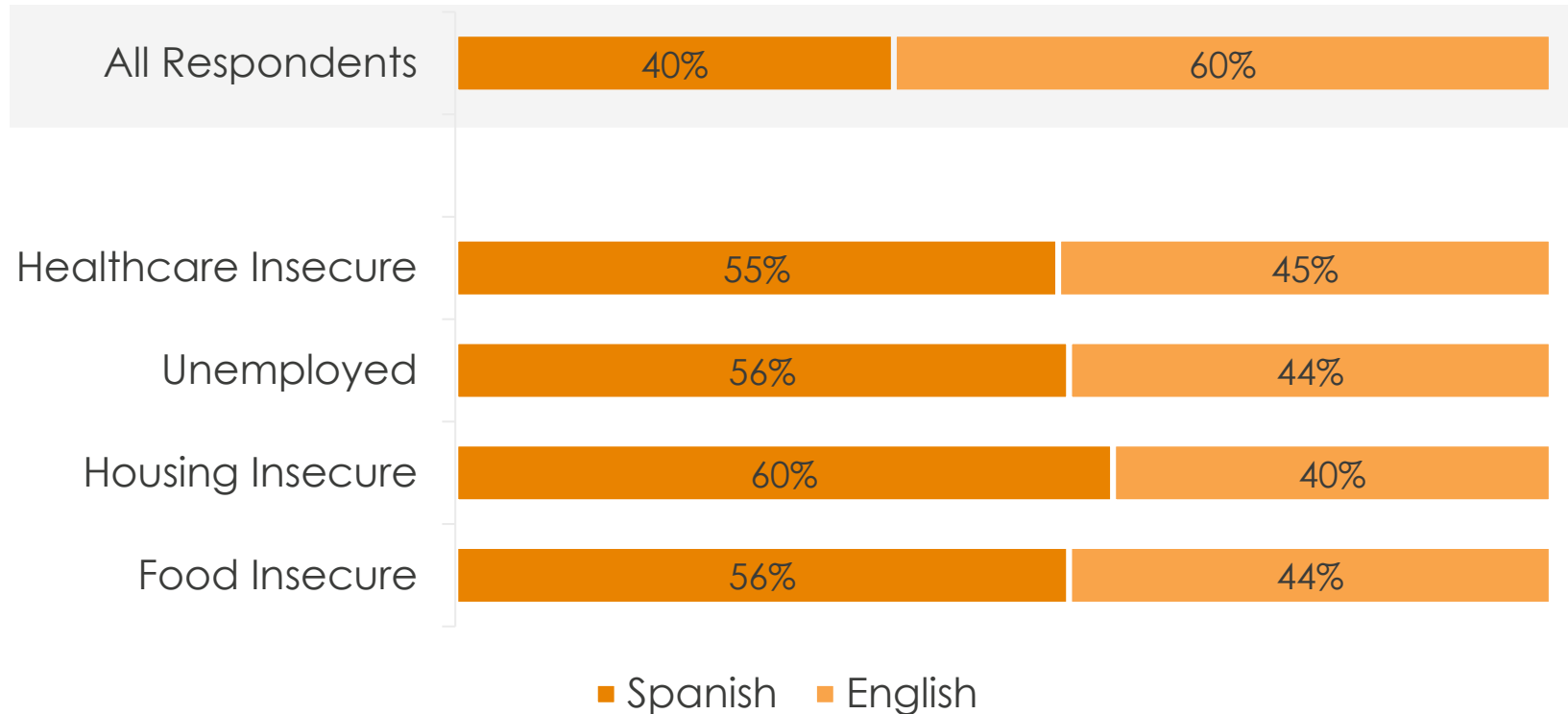
# Basic Needs Insecurity

Housing insecurity increased dramatically, food and job insecurity increased modestly.



# Who Has Unmet Need?: Spanish Survey

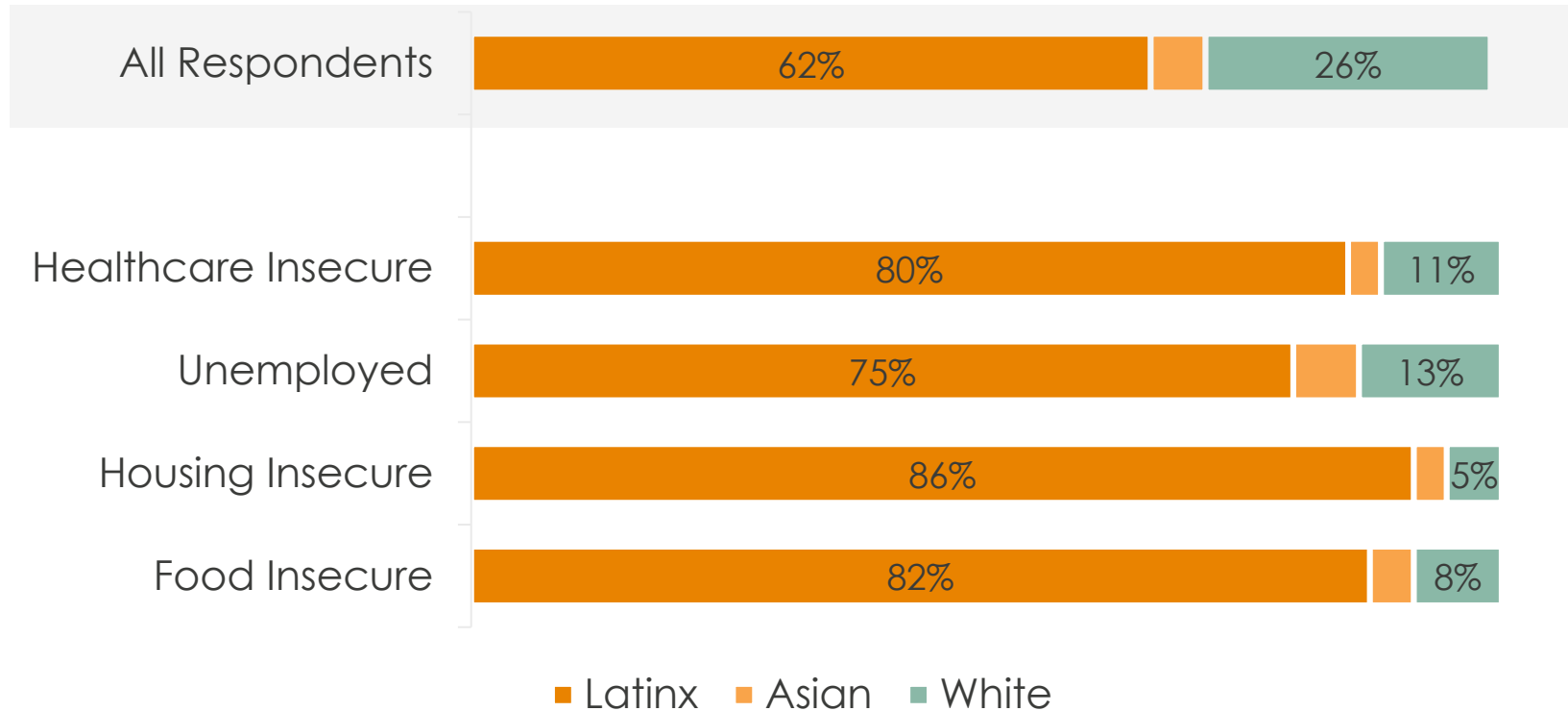
Spanish language respondents more likely  
have unmet need.





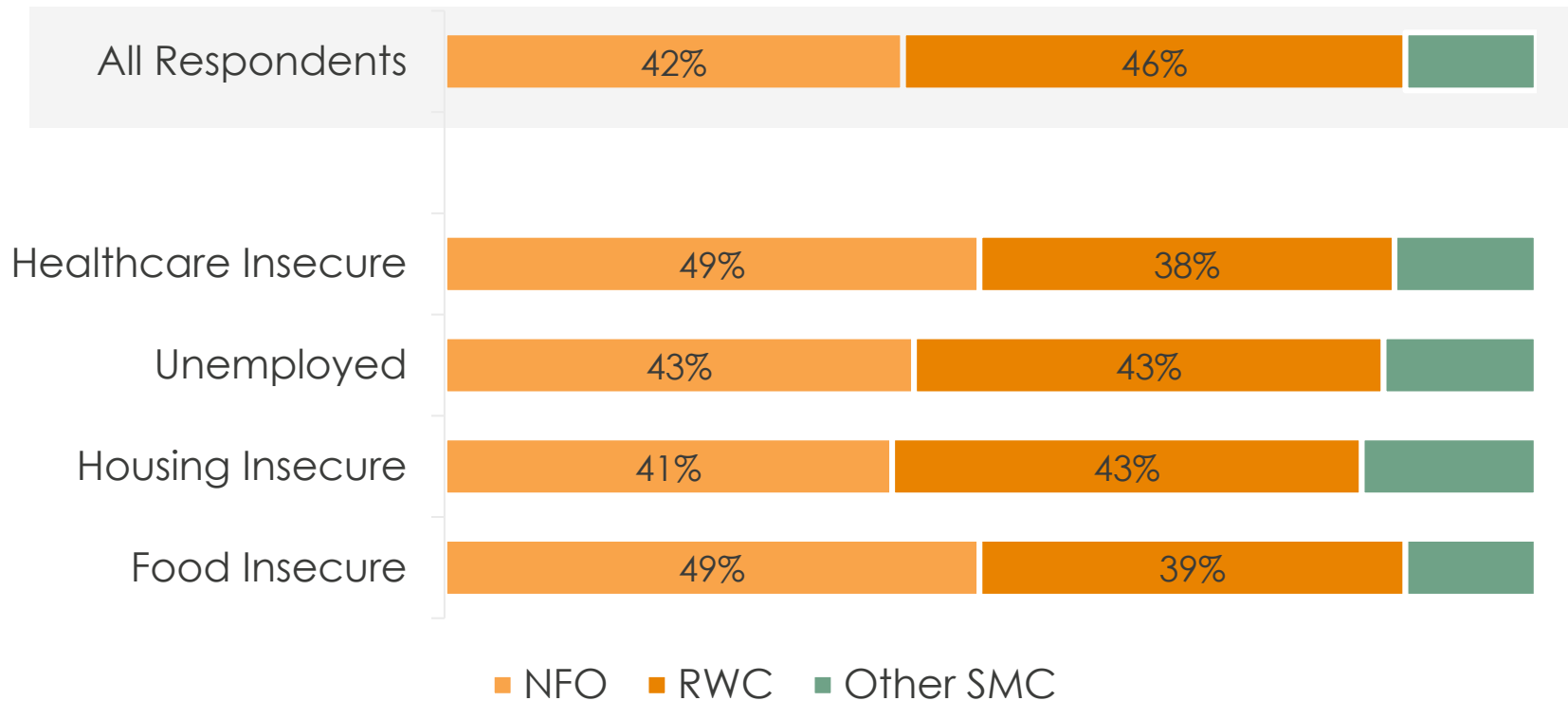
# Who Has Unmet Need?: Race/Ethnicity

White respondents were far less likely to have unmet need of all types.



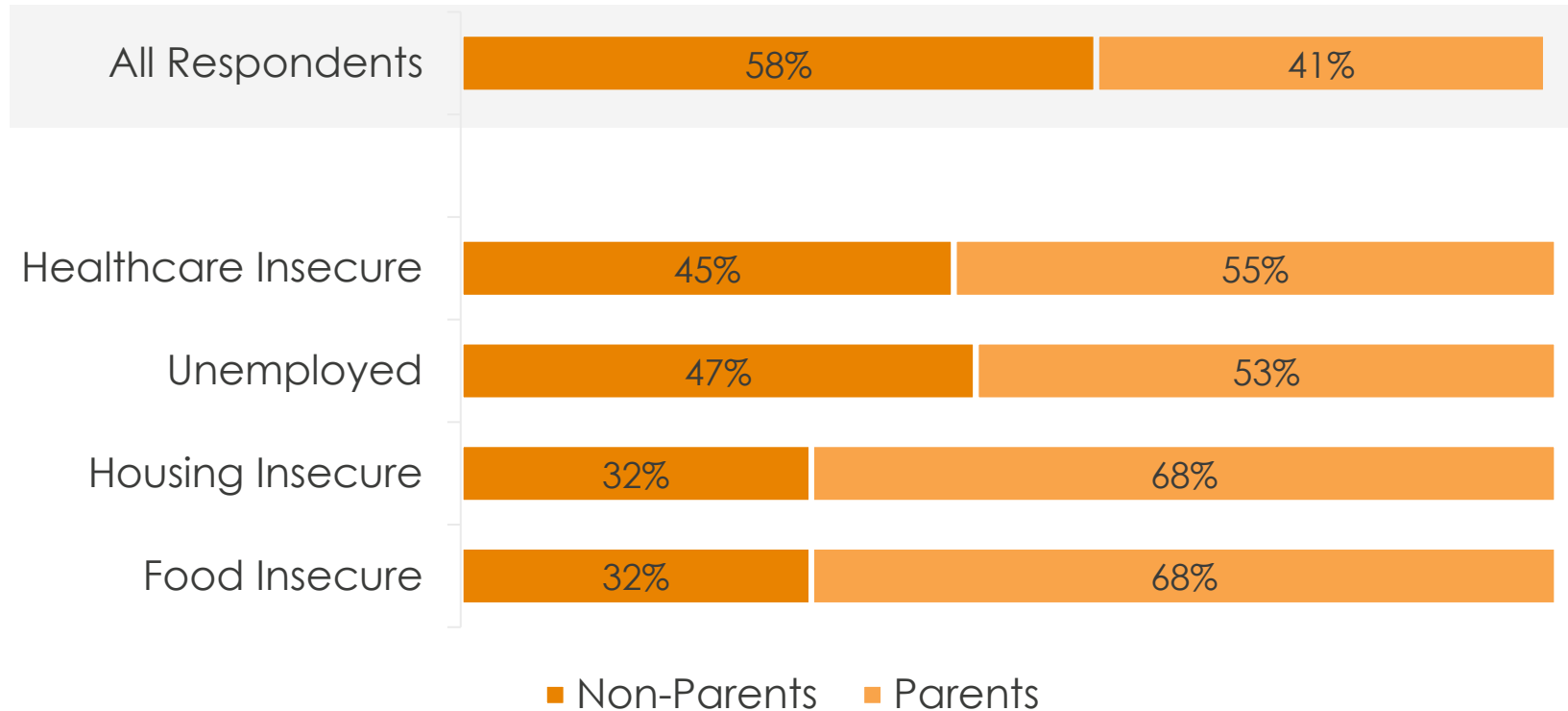
# Who Has Unmet Need?: North Fair Oaks (NFO)

NFO residents were more food and healthcare insecure than housing and job insecure.



# Who Has Unmet Need?: Parents

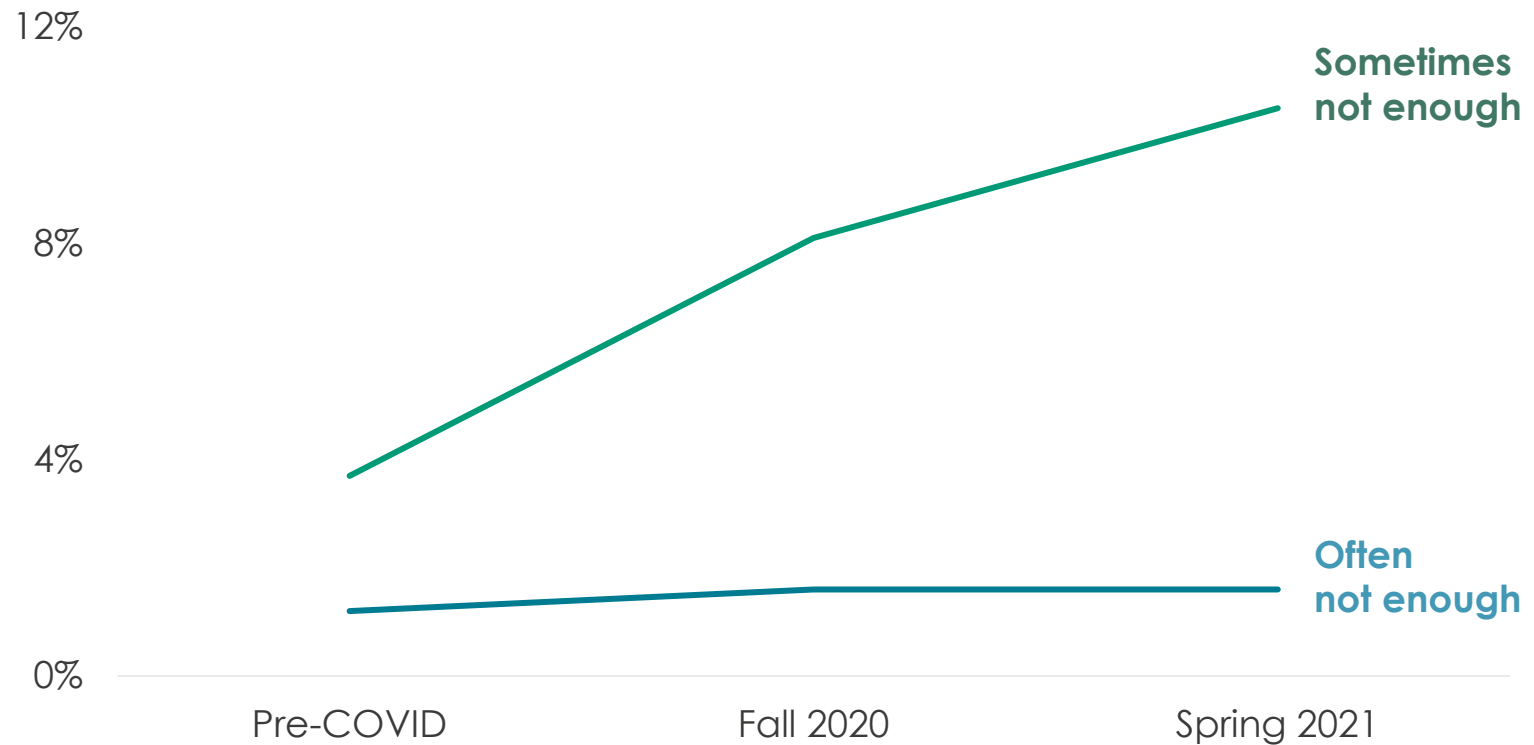
Parents more likely food and rental insecure than job and healthcare insecure.



# *Food Insecurity*

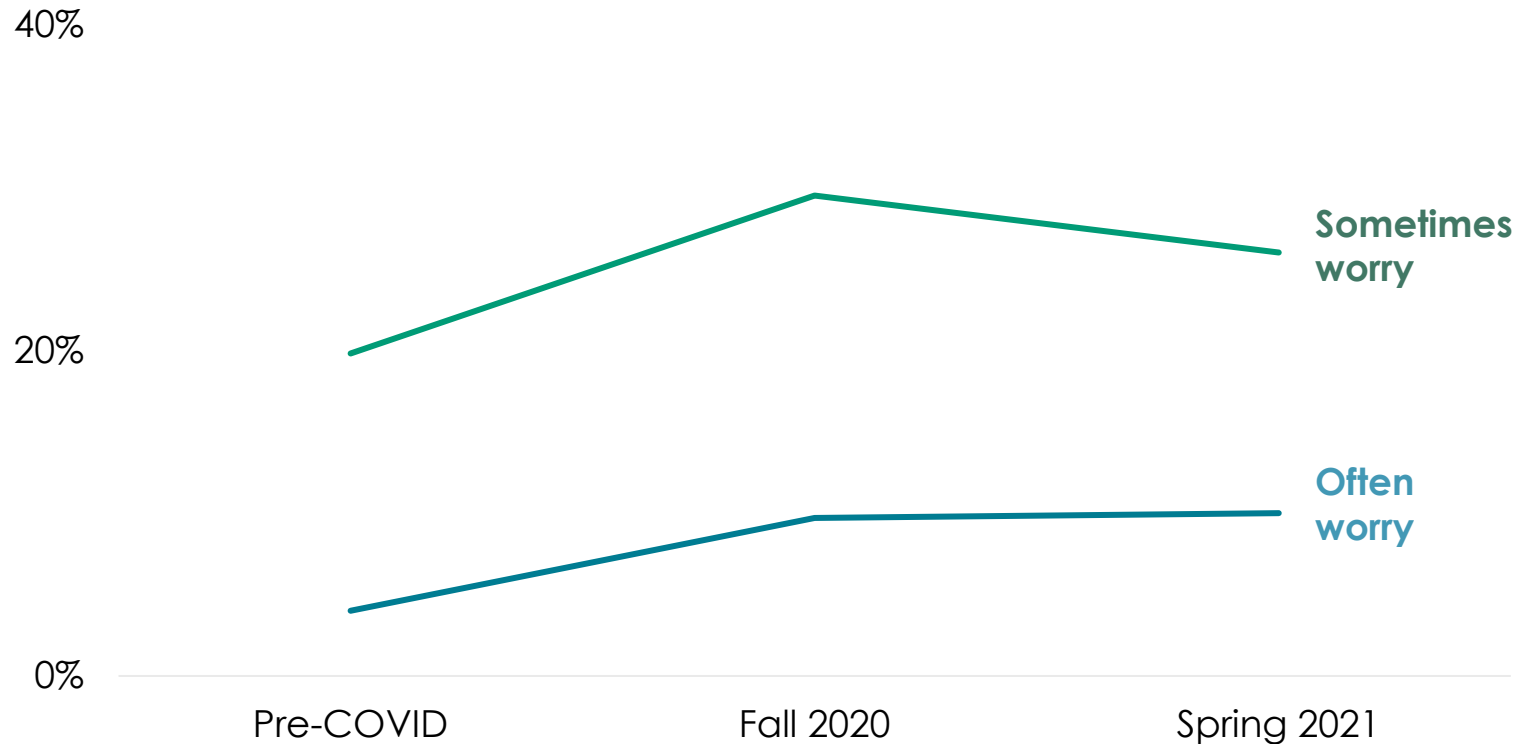
# Food Insecurity

Extreme food insecurity is stable but moderate food insecurity tripled.



# Worry that Food Will Run Out

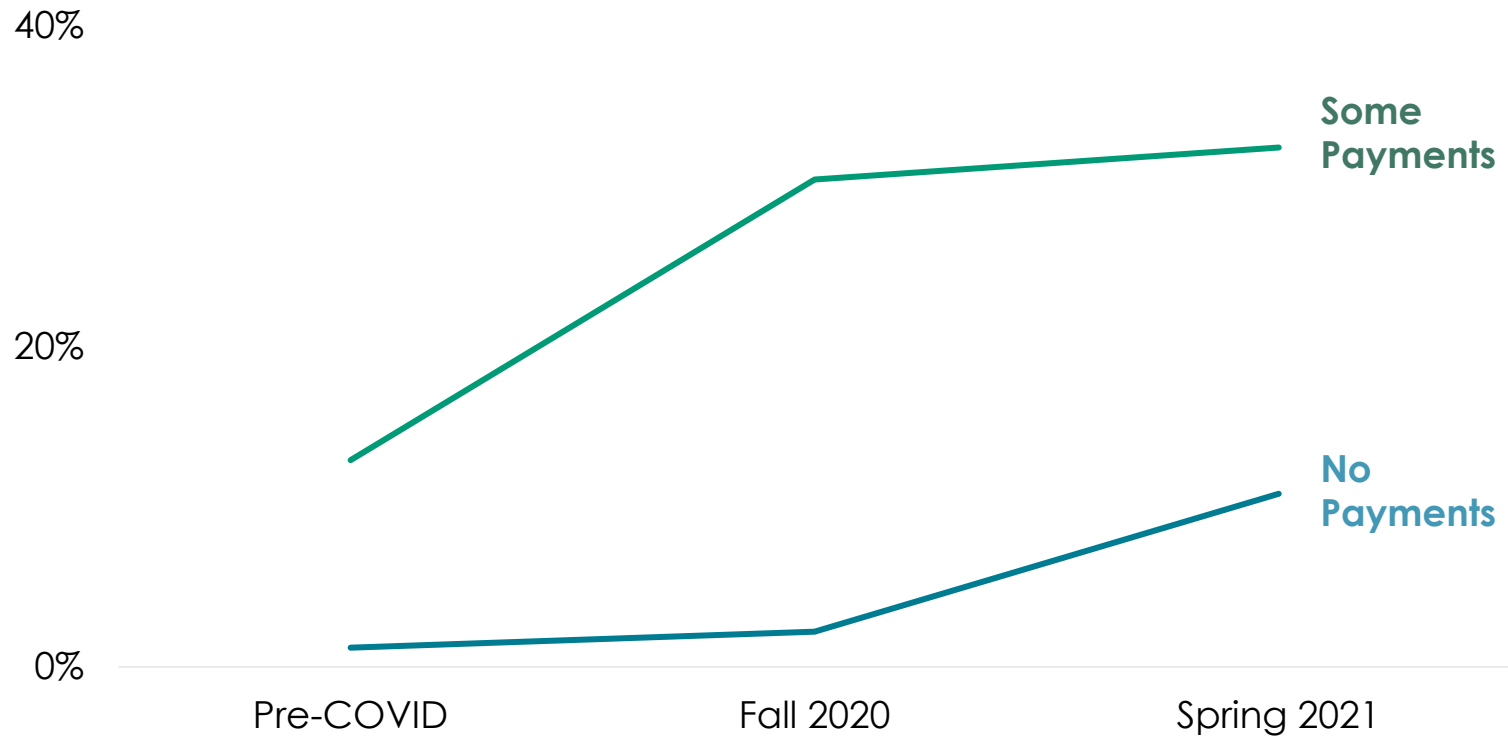
Lack of food increased but worry about food trended back down.



# *Housing Insecurity*

# Ability to Pay Rent

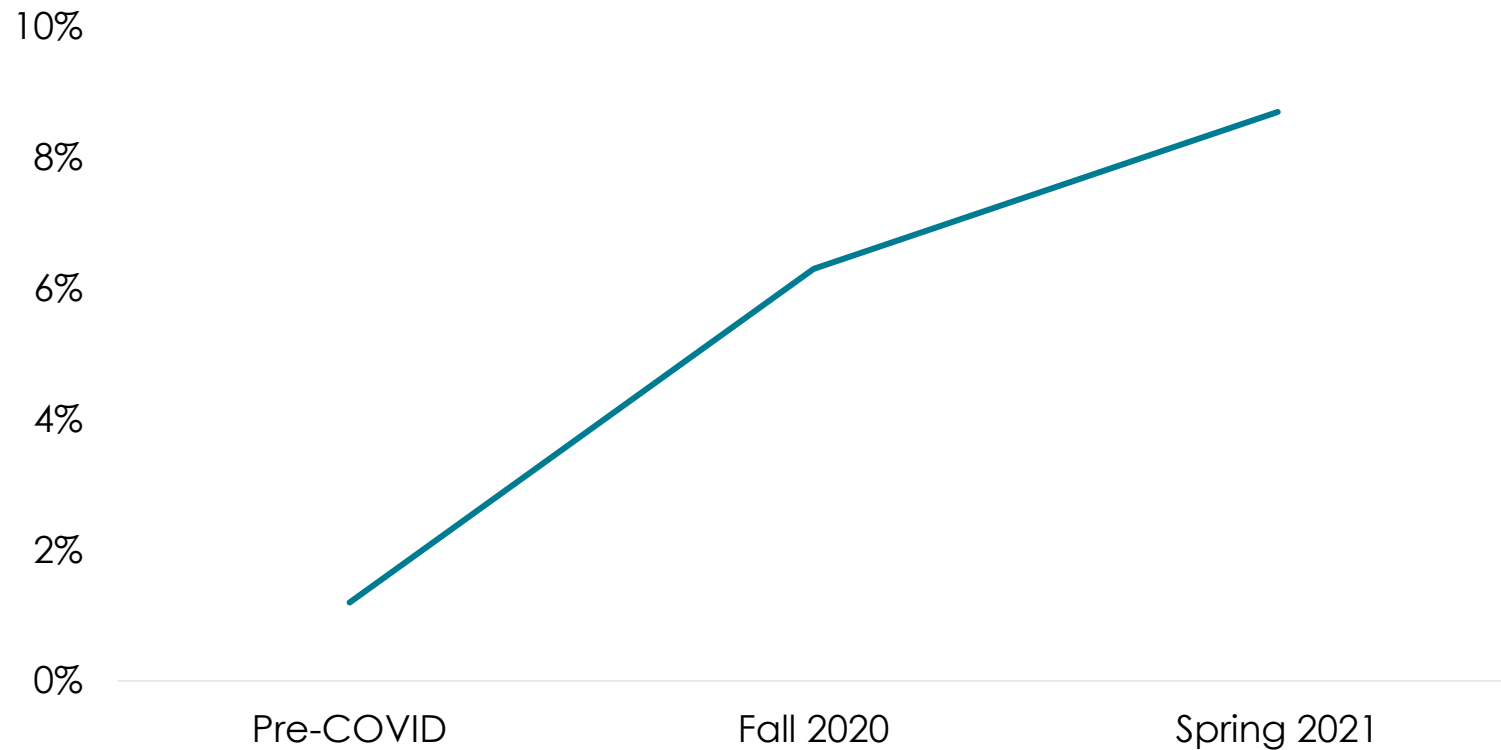
Missed only some payments stabilized, but missed all payments increased.





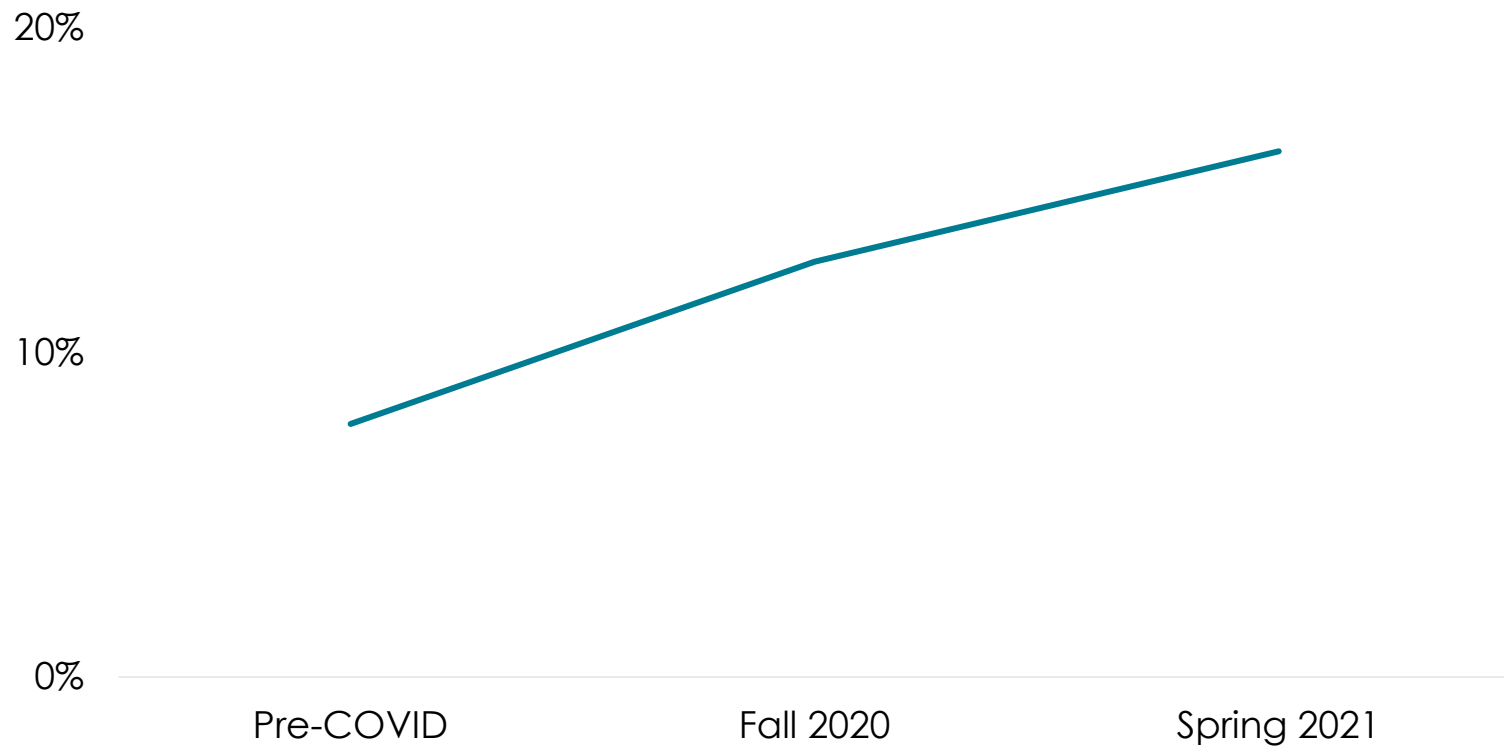
# Received Eviction Threat

Eviction threats increased by a factor of 9.



# Utility Shut-Off Notice

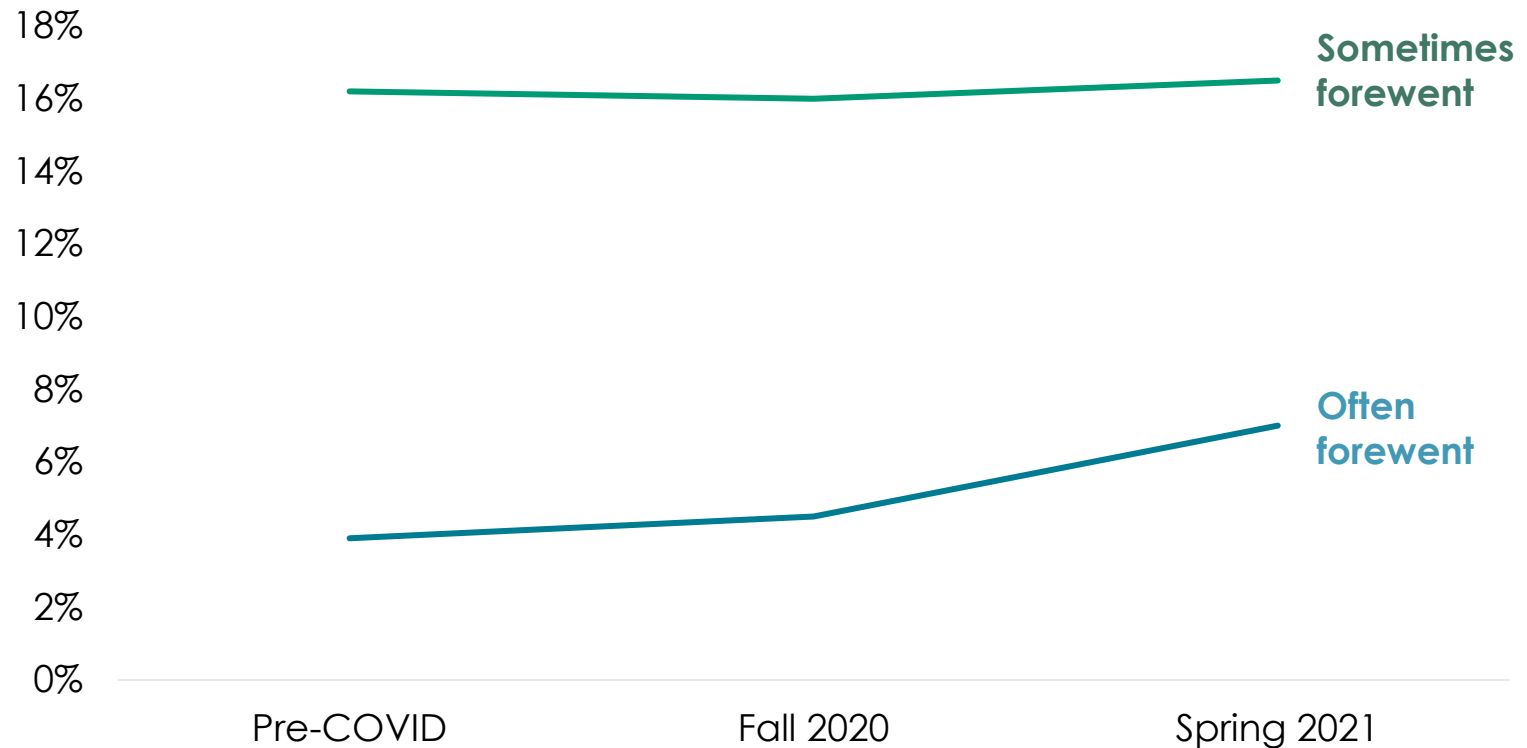
Renters' utility shut-off notices doubled.



# *Healthcare Insecurity*

# Foregoing Physical Care

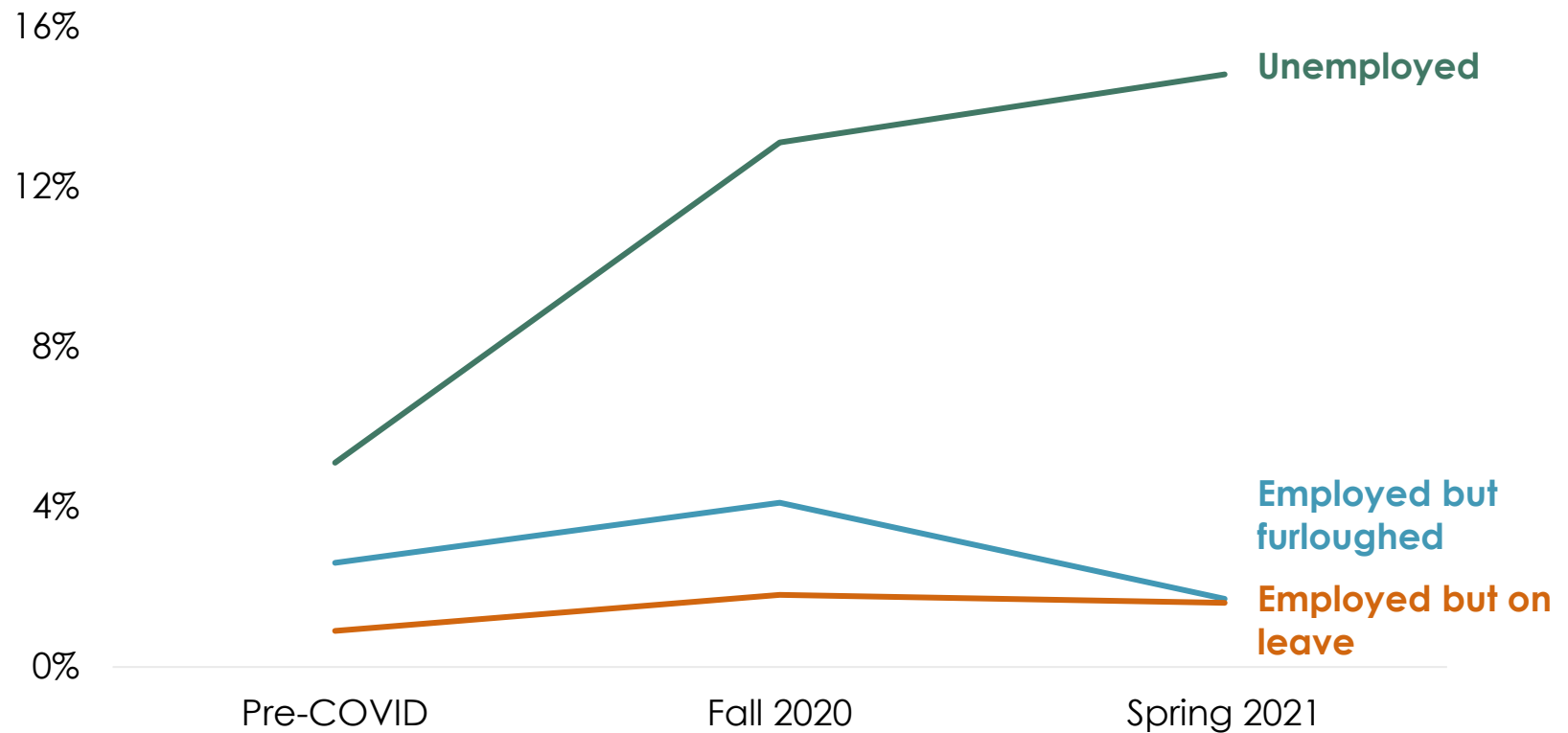
Extreme healthcare insecurity increased more than moderate.



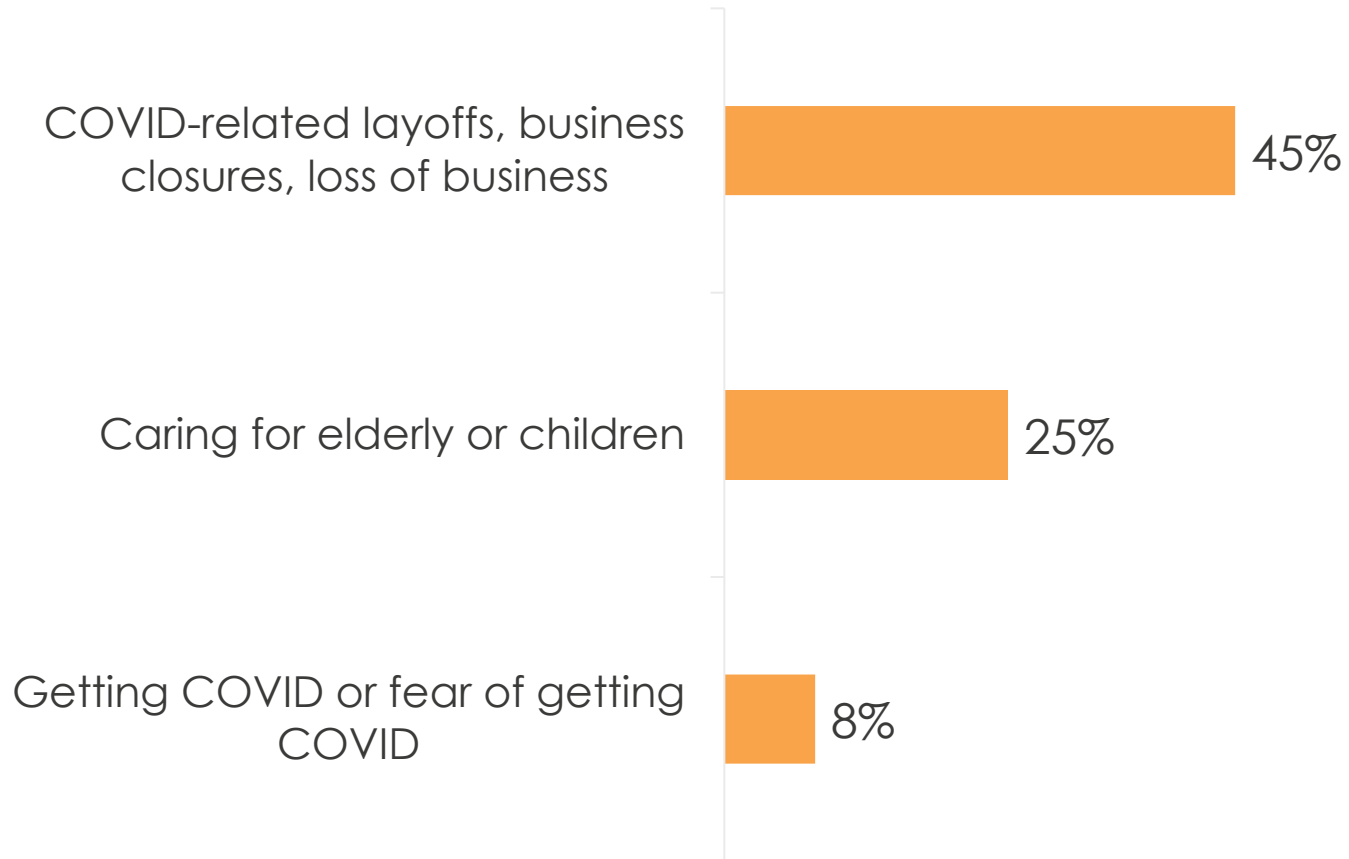
# *Job Insecurity*

# Employment Status

Temporary unemployment decreased,  
long-term unemployment increased.



# Reasons for Unemployment

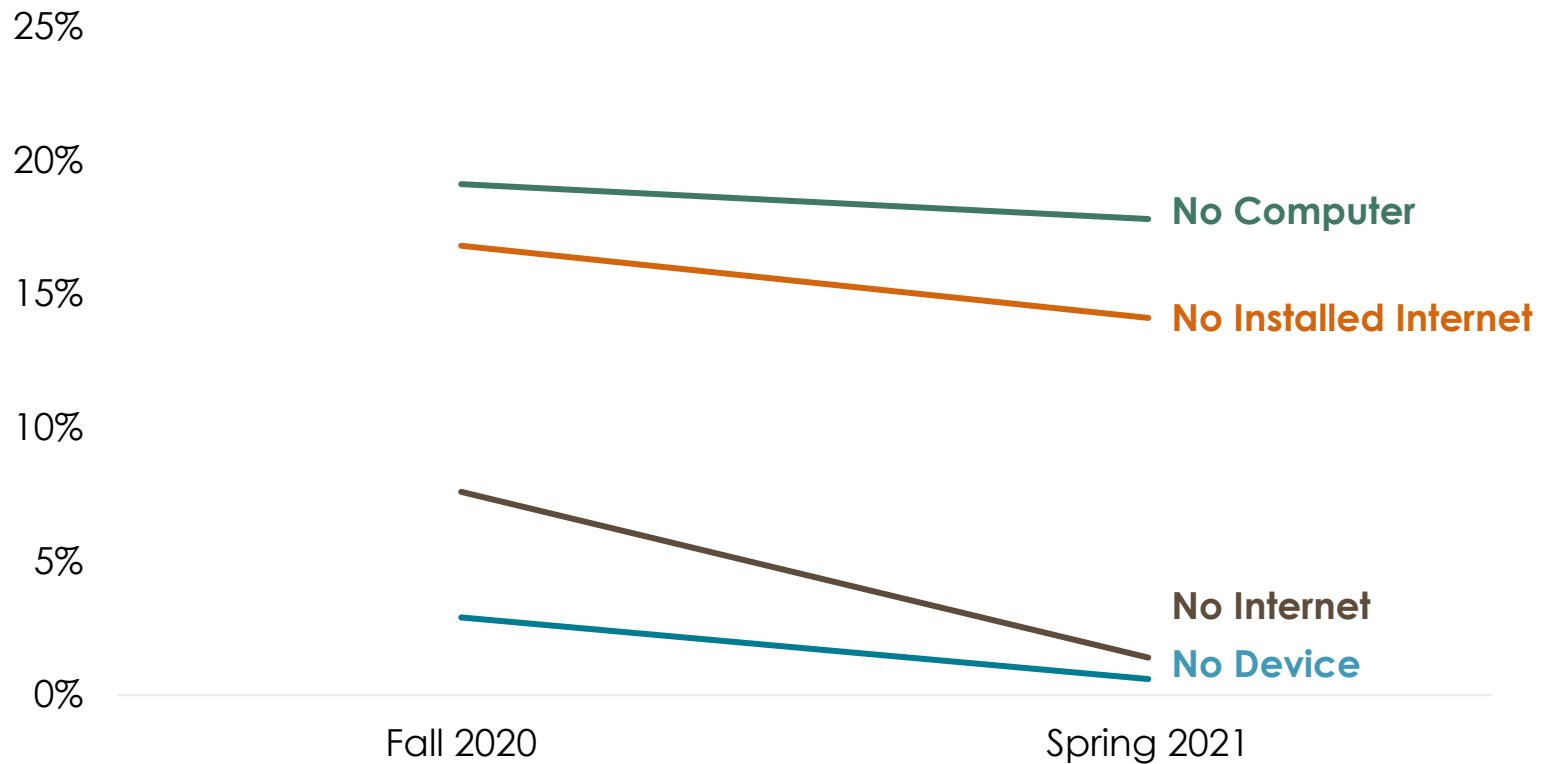


# *Digital Divide*



# Digital Divide

Unmet technology needs decreased.



# *Distance Learning*

# Distance Learning Challenges

The three most common learning challenges **children** faced were:

Not knowing  
what to do  
on an  
assignment

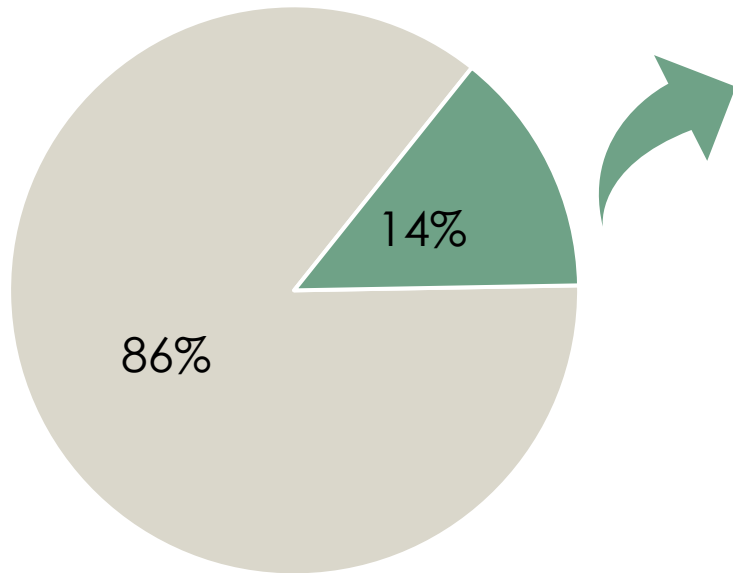
Not having  
enough  
assistance on  
assignments

No private  
work space

Most parents reported having no challenges with distance learning.

# *Vaccination*

# Respondent Vaccination Status



- Vaccinated
- Unvaccinated

**Of the 50 unvaccinated respondents, 19 were unwilling to get vaccinated.**

The most common reasons were:

- Concerns about safety
- Concerns about side effects
- Belief others need it more
- Thinking vaccines don't work

# *Implications*

# Implications

- Focus basic needs assistance on highest vulnerability groups: Latinx people, North Fair Oaks residents, Spanish language respondents
- Housing insecurity is the top need and worsening
- Align food insecurity resources and coordinate outreach
- Target resources for trusted community partners
- Vaccination rates suggest campaign successful

# Thanks for joining us today!

The John W. Gardner Center partners with communities, researchers, and practitioners to produce research to improve and strengthen the well-being of youth, inform policy and practice, and emphasize equity and capacity-building in youth-serving organizations.

*<https://gardnercenter.stanford.edu>*

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