Thank You To Our Generous Funders!

REDWOOD CITY
EDUCATION FOUNDATION

Redwood City
California
Founded 1867

Sequoia
Healthcare
District

FOR YOUR HEALTH

Stanford
Community Engagement
OFFICE OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS

About the Survey Tool

Topics include...

- food
- housing
- employment
- medical care
- childcare
- education
- technology
- demographics

Digital & Online
Self-Administered & Anonymous
In English & Spanish

Household Survey
One respondent answers on behalf of everyone they live with
Distribution Method

**Survey Distribution Channels**
- text messages
- newsletters
- email blasts
- periodicals
- social media
- word of mouth

**Data Collection**
September & October 2020

**Recruitment Channels**
- Boys & Girls Club
- Cañada College
- Caron Sheriff’s Program
- Catholic Charities
- Dream Center
- Faith in Action
- Familia Cristiana Verbo
- Family Harvest
- Friends for Youth
- Immigration Institute of the Bay Area
- Innovate Public Schools
- Multicultural Institute
- NFO Community Council
- One Life Counseling Services
- Peninsula Conflict Resolution Center
- Police Activities League
- City Office of Redwood City
- Redwood City Parks & Rec
- Redwood City Public Libraries
- Redwood City School District
- Siena Youth Center
- Socios for Success
- UndocuCollective
- United Through Education
- Upward Scholars
Sample Characteristics

- **85K** people in Redwood City
- **4%** represented in survey
- **1395** responses before data cleaning
- **889** responses with complete needs data
- **1145** responses after data cleaning
- **3555** people represented

John W. Gardner Center for Youth and Their Communities
Statistical Analysis

- We applied statistical weights to the data to account for...
  - Race and ethnicity
  - Housing type (rent/own)
  - Children’s ages
  - Household Sizes
- Weighted findings suggest survey sample was representative of Redwood City population
- Findings compared to historical census data validated our rates of increased need
Race / Ethnicity

Mostly representative, slight overcount of Latinx people and undercount of Asian people.
Education Level

Mostly representative, with an overcount of grad degrees.

- Less than HS: 14%
- HS Graduate & GED: 11%
- Associate's Degree or Some College: 19%
- Bachelor's Degree: 21%
- Graduate or Professional Degree: 35%
Demographic Subgroups

A diverse sample of key local communities.

- North Fair Oaks Residents: 33%
- Renters: 49%
- Spanish Language Respondents: 25%
- Immigrants: 13%
Household Types
Most households (64%) had a combination of 2+ adults and children.
Most children were elementary or middle school age.
Key Takeaways
Key Takeaways

**HEALTHCARE INSECURITY**
- Always has been high (20-25%) but has not increased as much as other unmet needs since COVID.

**FOOD INSECURITY**
- Increased dramatically and remains relatively high (15%), despite widespread awareness of multiple services.

**HOUSING INSECURITY**
- Affects one-third of renters (30-35%), with a small but meaningful portion (7%) under eviction threat.

Spanish language respondents are six times as likely to be food insecure and twice as likely to be housing insecure.
Key Takeaways

**DIGITAL DIVIDE**

Most pronounced for high-quality technology, for example:

- Lack of installed internet (15-30%)
- Lack of a home computer (20-40%)

**DISTANCE LEARNING**

Top challenges include:

- Lack of private workspace (22%)
- Insufficient support from teachers or school staff (20%)
Key Takeaways

**SECOND SHIFT**
- Most full-time workers (55%) are caring for children more than 8 hours a day.

**INCOME**
- Unemployment and furlough rates have doubled since COVID.
Food Insecurity
Youth & Food Insecurity

At least 255 youth live in food insecure households.

At least 761 youth live in households where adults worry food will run out.
Moderate to severe food insecurity affects 15% of households, twice what they reported before COVID.
Worry that Food Will Run Out

40% of households worry sometimes or often that food will run out, versus 25% before COVID.
Food Insecurity Subgroups

Spanish language respondents (up to 35%) faced more food insecurity than any other subgroup.

- Often not enough to eat
- Sometimes not enough to eat
- Enough, but not always the kind of food we want
- Enough of the kinds of foods we want to eat
Housing Insecurity
Youth & Housing Insecurity

At least **314 youth** live in a household that has missed rent.

At least **176 youth** live in a household that has received a utility shut off notice.
Over one-third of households did not pay all their rent, and of those, three-quarters do not know about rental assistance.
Eviction threats have more than doubled despite a moratorium on them.

- **During COVID**: 7 Yes, 93 No
- **Pre-COVID**: 3 Yes, 97 No
One in seven renter households have been informed that their utilities could be shut off due to lack of payment.

During COVID
- Yes: 14
- No: 86

Pre-COVID
- Yes: 8
- No: 92
Spanish language respondents were about twice more likely to be housing insecure than English language respondents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Unable to Pay</th>
<th>Able to Pay Some</th>
<th>Able to Pay All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFO</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish Language</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latinx</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Healthcare Insecurity
Youth & Healthcare Insecurity

At least **621 youth** rely on public healthcare.

At least **355 youth** live in a household that forewent care.
Trouble Paying Healthcare Bills

Trouble paying bills has increased modestly during COVID.

During COVID
- Often: 22
- Sometimes: 73

Pre-COVID
- Often: 17
- Sometimes: 80

- Often
- Sometimes
- Never
Foregoing Physical Care

Foregoing physical care has not increased since COVID.

During COVID:
- Often: 19
- Sometimes: 77

Pre-COVID:
- Often: 19
- Sometimes: 78

Legend:
- Often
- Sometimes
- Never
Foregoing Mental Care

Mental care insecurity equivalent to physical care, except “often” was twice as frequent.

During COVID
- Often: 7
- Sometimes: 15
- Never: 78

Pre-COVID
- Often: 5
- Sometimes: 15
- Never: 80
There’s a smaller spread in healthcare insecurity across subgroups than for other needs.
99% of households with school-age children have a connected device.

Only 82% of households with school-age children have a computer.
Have a Connected Device

A majority of households have access to a connected device.

- Parents: 99%
- School Age: 98%
- NFO: 98%
- Latinx: 96% (4% No)

Yes  No
Fewer households have a home computer, including one in five families with school aged children.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Age</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFO</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latinx</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Have Internet Access

Most households have internet access.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Age</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFO</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latinx</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes | No
Fewer households have installed internet, particularly Latinx households.

- Parents: 85% Yes, 15% No
- School Age: 85% Yes, 15% No
- NFO: 74% Yes, 26% No
- Latinx: 71% Yes, 29% No
Distance Learning
Distance Learning Challenges

Nearly **one-third of families** lacked access to a private place to work last Spring.

About **one-fifth of families** had insufficient support from teachers or school staff last Spring.
Households with English learner and special education students report more problems due to lack of private workspace.

- **K-8 Youth**: 77% have access to privacy, 23% do not.
- **9-12 Youth**: 77% have access to privacy, 23% do not.
- **Special Education**: 70% have access to privacy, 30% do not.
- **English Learner**: 61% have access to privacy, 39% do not.
Have Enough Time to Complete Work

Relatively few households struggled with having enough time to complete work, but this may be higher in Fall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Yes (%)</th>
<th>No (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K-8 Youth</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-12 Youth</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Education</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Learner</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yes  No
Low rates of challenges due to lack of access to online materials, even among people with limited technology.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K-8 Youth</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-12 Youth</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Education</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Learner</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Households with English learners and special education students report needing more teacher support.

- **K-8 Youth**: 79% Yes, 21% No
- **9-12 Youth**: 81% Yes, 19% No
- **Special Education**: 72% Yes, 28% No
- **English Learners**: 76% Yes, 24% No
Second Shift
Households are spending much more time on childcare.

Households are spending less money on childcare.
A plurality of households (40%) are providing twelve or more hours of childcare on a workday, much more than before (14%).
Money Spent on Childcare

The proportion of households who are spending less than $100 a month on childcare has increased dramatically since COVID.

During COVID
- $0-100: 67
- $101-500: 10
- $501-1000: 7
- $1001-2000: 8
- $2001+: 9

Pre-COVID
- $0-100: 46
- $101-500: 20
- $501-1000: 14
- $1001-2000: 12
- $2001+: 8
One third of full-time employees also provide twelve or more hours of childcare.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subgroup</th>
<th>0 to 3</th>
<th>4 to 7</th>
<th>8 to 11</th>
<th>12+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full-Time</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFO</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latinx</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Job Insecurity
Job Insecurity

Total hours worked have decreased since COVID.

Wages have decreased since COVID, especially for those already low-income.
Unemployment and furlough rates have more than doubled. People do not appear to be exiting the workforce yet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>During COVID</th>
<th>Pre-COVID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed but Furloughed</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed but On Leave</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed and Working</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired, Disabled, or Not Looking</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Job insecurity does not vary based on geography, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status, unlike other forms of insecurity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subgroup</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Employed but Furloughed</th>
<th>Employed but On Leave</th>
<th>Employed and Working</th>
<th>Retired, Disabled, or Not Looking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renters</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFO</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latinx</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community Resource Uptake
Community Resource Uptake

86% of parents are aware of Redwood City school lunches

27% of renters are aware of Redwood City COVID Rental Assistance
Community Resource Uptake Comparison

Resources for food have the highest awareness and uptake.

- St. Francis: Don't Know 74, Know but Don't Use 22, Use 4
- Fair Oaks Community Center: Don't Know 38, Know but Don't Use 50, Use 12
- RWC Lunches: Don't Know 20, Know but Don't Use 63, Use 16
- Second Harvest: Don't Know 24, Know but Don't Use 64, Use 12
- Rental Assistance: Don't Know 69, Know but Don't Use 29, Use 1
- SMC Human Services: Don't Know 33, Know but Don't Use 49, Use 18
Community Resource Preferences

Free meals were ranked higher than housing, technology, education, and transit resources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free Meals &amp; Pantry Bags</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free WiFi Near RWC School</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental Assistance</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WiFi Hotspots &amp; Computers</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Workspaces</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tech Support Hubs</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Public Transit</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Next Steps

- Deliberate amongst community leaders on implications of survey findings.
- Conduct data learning sessions and community briefings.
- Solicit feedback, determine any new questions, and survey again in spring 2021.
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

john w. gardner center for youth and their communities
@gardnercenter