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

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Amy Gerstein

September 2021
Thank You To Our Generous Funders!
About the Survey Tool

**TOPICS** include …

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

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
- periodicals
- email blasts
- word of mouth
- social media
- vaccine clinics
- newsletters
- 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Represented</th>
<th>Sample 1 (Fall 2020)</th>
<th>Sample 2 (Spring 2021)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Redwood City Population Represented</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responses Before Data Cleaning</td>
<td>1395</td>
<td>751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households Represented</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People Represented</td>
<td>3555</td>
<td>1640</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
Sample Two had a higher proportion of Latinx people, and a lower proportion of white people.
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.

- **Housing Insecurity** (missed rent payments)
- **Healthcare Insecurity** (forewent care)
- **Job Insecurity** (unemployed)
- **Food insecurity** (ran out of food)
### Who Has Unmet Need?: Spanish Survey

Spanish language respondents more likely have unmet need.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Respondents</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare Insecure</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Insecure</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecure</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Who Has Unmet Need?:
Race/Ethnicity

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>All Respondents</th>
<th>Healthcare Insecure</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Housing Insecure</th>
<th>Food Insecure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latinx</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>NFO (%)</th>
<th>RWC (%)</th>
<th>Other SMC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Respondents</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare Insecure</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Insecure</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Insecure</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Who Has Unmet Need?:
Parents

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

- **All Respondents**: 58% Food Insecure, 41% Housing Insecure
- **Healthcare Insecure**: 45% Food Insecure, 55% Housing Insecure
- **Unemployed**: 47% Food Insecure, 53% Housing Insecure
- **Housing Insecure**: 32% Food Insecure, 68% Housing Insecure
- **Food Insecure**: 32% Food Insecure, 68% Housing Insecure

- **Non-Parents**
- **Parents**
Food Insecurity
Food Insecurity

Extreme food insecurity is stable but moderate food insecurity tripled.
Lack of food increased but worry about food trended back down.
Housing Insecurity
Missed only some payments stabilized, but missed all payments increased.
Received Eviction Threat

Eviction threats increased by a factor of 9.
Renters’ utility shut-off notices doubled.
Foregoing Physical Care

Extreme healthcare insecurity increased more than moderate.

- **Pre-COVID**
  - Often forewent: 4%

- **Fall 2020**
  - Often forewent: 6%

- **Spring 2021**
  - Often forewent: 8%

- **Pre-COVID**
  - Sometimes forewent: 12%

- **Fall 2020**
  - Sometimes forewent: 14%

- **Spring 2021**
  - Sometimes forewent: 16%
Job Insecurity
Temporary unemployment decreased, long-term unemployment increased.
Reasons for Unemployment

- COVID-related layoffs, business closures, loss of business: 45%
- Caring for elderly or children: 25%
- Getting COVID or fear of getting COVID: 8%
Digital Divide
Digital Divide

Unmet technology needs decreased.

- No Computer
- No Installed Internet
- No Internet
- No Device

Fall 2020

Spring 2021
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

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.

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