Thank You To Our Generous Funders!

- Redwood City Education Foundation
- Redwood City
- Stanford Community Engagement
- Sequoia Healthcare District

For Your Health
About the Survey Tool

**Topics** include...
- food
- housing
- employment
- medical care
- childcare
- education
- technology
- demographics

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

DATA COLLECTION
September & October 2020

SURVEY DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS
• text messages • newsletters
• email blasts • periodicals
• social media • word of mouth

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
- **8889** 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
Demographics
Race / Ethnicity

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

Mostly representative, with an overcount of grad degrees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than HS</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS Graduate &amp; GED</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate's Degree or Some College</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's Degree</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate or Professional Degree</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIGITAL DIVIDE</th>
<th>DISTANCE LEARNING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Most pronounced for high-quality technology, for example:</td>
<td>Top challenges include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lack of installed internet (15-30%)</td>
<td>• Lack of private workspace (22%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lack of a home computer (20-40%)</td>
<td>• Insufficient support from teachers or school staff (20%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
Food Insecurity

Moderate to severe food insecurity affects 15% of households, twice what they reported before COVID.

- 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>During COVID</th>
<th>Pre-COVID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Often not enough to eat</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes not enough to eat</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enough, but not always the kind of food we want</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

- **Parents**: 11% Often not enough to eat, 26% Sometimes not enough to eat, 61% Enough of the kinds of foods we want to eat
- **NFO**: 17% Often not enough to eat, 36% Sometimes not enough to eat, 43% Enough of the kinds of foods we want to eat
- **Spanish Language**: 28% Often not enough to eat, 49% Sometimes not enough to eat, 19% Enough of the kinds of foods we want to eat
- **Latinx**: 19% Often not enough to eat, 42% Sometimes not enough to eat, 36% Enough of the kinds of foods we want to eat
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>During COVID</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-COVID</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Utility Shut-Off Notice

One in seven renter households have been informed that their utilities could be shut off due to lack of payment.

- During COVID: 14% Yes, 86% No
- Pre-COVID: 8% Yes, 92% No
Spanish language respondents were about twice more likely to be housing insecure than English language respondents.
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 bills has increased modestly during COVID.
Foregoing Physical Care

Foregoing physical care has not increased since COVID.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Often</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-COVID</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During COVID</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
Digital Divide
99% of households with school-age children have a connected device.

Only 82% of households with school-age children have a computer.
A majority of households have access to a connected device.
Fewer households have a home computer, including one in five families with school aged children.

- Parents: 79 Yes, 21 No
- School Age: 82 Yes, 18 No
- NFO: 67 Yes, 33 No
- Latinx: 63 Yes, 37 No
Have Internet Access

Most households have internet access.

- **Parents**: 96 Yes, 4 No
- **School Age**: 96 Yes, 4 No
- **NFO**: 93 Yes, 7 No
- **Latinx**: 90 Yes, 10 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 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K-8 Youth</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-12 Youth</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Education</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Learner</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Have Enough Time to Complete Work

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

- **K-8 Youth**: 95 Yes, 5 No
- **9-12 Youth**: 97 Yes, 3 No
- **Special Education**: 93 Yes, 7 No
- **English Learner**: 92 Yes, 8 No
Low rates of challenges due to lack of access to online materials, even among people with limited technology.
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
Childcare Burden

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.

![Bar Chart]

**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
Hours Caring for Children by Subgroups

One third of full-time employees also provide twelve or more hours of childcare.

- **Full-Time**: 22 (0 to 3), 22 (4 to 7), 23 (8 to 11), 33 (12+)
- **Women**: 19 (0 to 3), 18 (4 to 7), 20 (8 to 11), 44 (12+)
- **NFO**: 23 (0 to 3), 16 (4 to 7), 23 (8 to 11), 39 (12+)
- **Latinx**: 21 (0 to 3), 16 (4 to 7), 23 (8 to 11), 40 (12+)
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.

### Employment Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Pre-COVID</th>
<th>During COVID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed but Furloughed</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed but On Leave</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed and Working</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired, Disabled, or Not Looking</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**
- Unemployed
- Employed but Furloughed
- Employed but On Leave
- Employed and Working
- Retired, Disabled, or Not Looking
### Employment Status by Subgroup

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>

- Unemployed
- Employed but Furloughed
- Employed but On Leave
- Employed and Working
- Retired, Disabled, or Not Looking
Community Resource Uptake

86% of parents are aware of Redwood City school lunches

27% of renters are aware of Redwood City COVID Rental Assistance
Resources for food have the highest awareness and uptake.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Don't Know</th>
<th>Know but Don't Use</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Francis</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair Oaks Community Center</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RWC Lunches</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Harvest</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental Assistance</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMC Human Services</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community Resource Preferences

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