

2018 #REALCOLLEGE SURVEY

SCHOOL REPORT

APRIL 2019



For College, Community, and Justice

HOPE4COLLEGE.COM

2018 #REALCOLLEGE SURVEY SCHOOL REPORT FOR DE ANZA COLLEGE

Report prepared by the Hope Center for College, Community, and
Justice at Temple University

April 2019

OVERVIEW

* Invitations to complete the questionnaire were sent by email to approximately 20,700 students from De Anza College and 2,211 students participated. Thus, the estimated response rate is 10.7%.

* Overall Basic Needs Insecurity Rates:

- 39% of respondents were food insecure in the prior 30 days
- 54% of respondents were housing insecure in the previous year
- 16% of respondents were homeless in the previous year

* 62% of students at De Anza College experienced at least one of these forms of basic needs insecurity in the past year.

* There is substantial variation in basic needs insecurity across subgroups.

* 10% of food insecure students utilize SNAP benefits and 5% of homeless students utilize housing benefits.

For more information on the research methodology and survey participants, please refer to the appendices of the National 2018 #RealCollege Survey report.

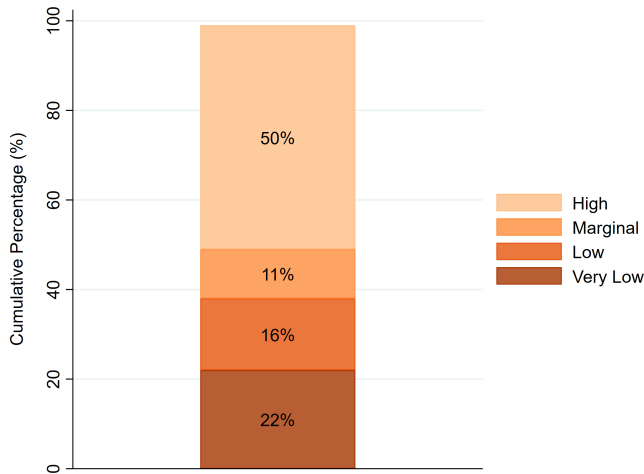
PREVALENCE OF BASIC NEEDS INSECURITY

Food Insecurity

Food insecurity is the limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe food, or the ability to acquire such food in a socially acceptable manner. The most extreme form is often accompanied with physiological sensations of hunger. We assessed food security among students using the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) 18-item set of questions.

During the 30 days preceding the survey, approximately 39% of survey respondents at De Anza College experienced low or very low levels of food security (Figure 1). Moreover, 40% of survey respondents at De Anza College worry about running out of food before having money to buy more and 41% cannot afford to eat balanced meals.

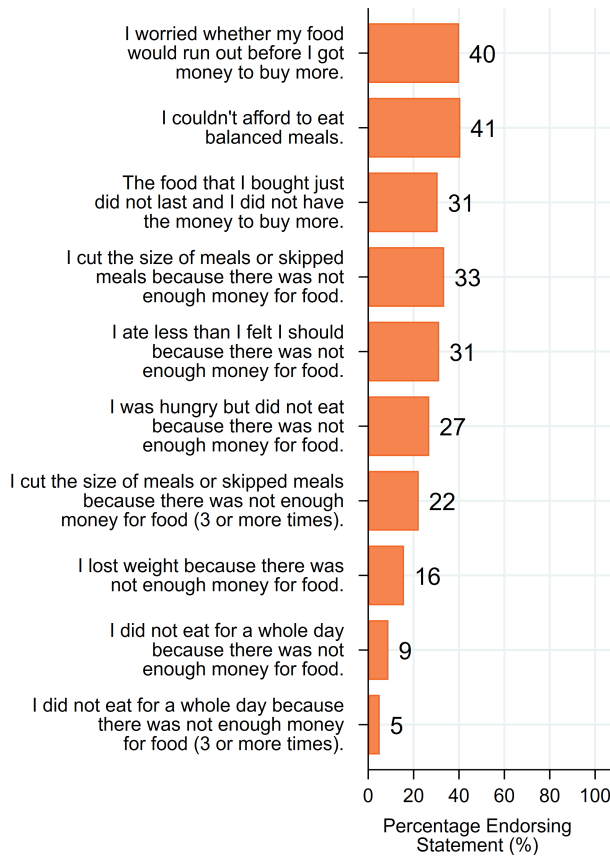
Figure 1. Food Security Among Survey Respondents at De Anza College



Source: 2018 #RealCollege Survey

Notes: According to the USDA, students at either low or very low food security are termed food insecure. For the full list of questions used to measure food security, see our full report available at www.hope4college.com. Cumulative percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding error.

Figure 2. Food Insecurity Among Survey Respondents at De Anza College



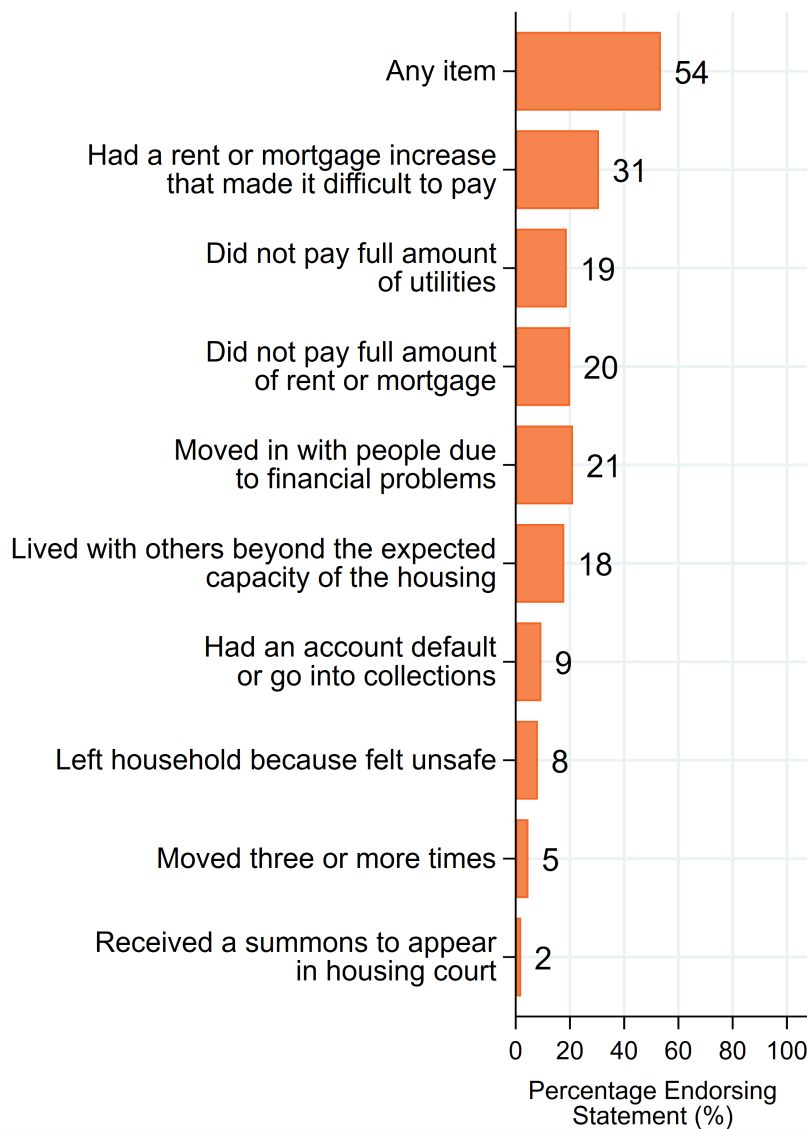
Source: 2018 #RealCollege Survey

Housing Insecurity

Housing insecurity includes a broad set of challenges such as the inability to pay rent or utilities or the need to move frequently. All of these challenges affect students, and results suggest they are more likely to suffer some form of housing insecurity than to have all their needs met during college. Housing insecurity among students was assessed with a nine-item set of questions developed by the Hope Center. Students are classified as housing insecure if they answered affirmatively to experiencing at least one of those items in the previous year.

How prevalent is housing insecurity at De Anza College? As displayed below, 54% of survey respondents are housing insecure (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Housing Insecurity Among Survey Respondents at De Anza College



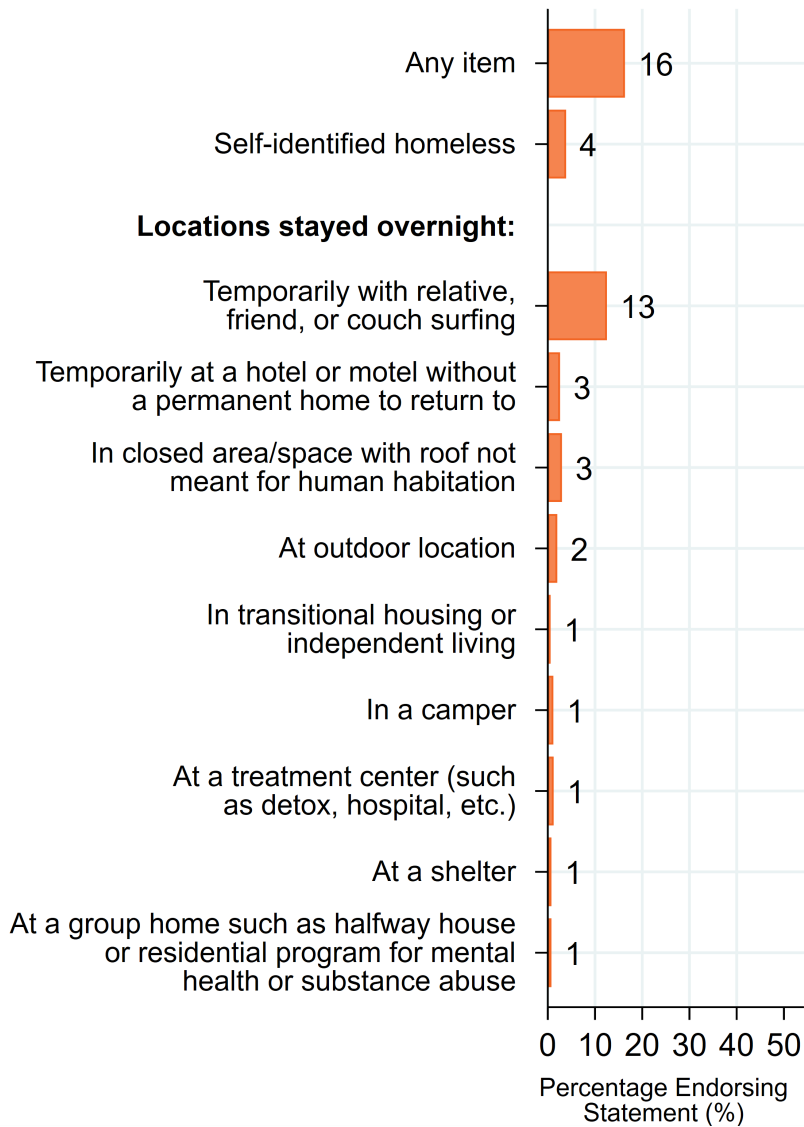
Source: 2018 #RealCollege Survey

Homelessness

Homelessness means that a person does not have a stable place to live. Students were identified as homeless if they responded affirmatively to a question asking if they had been homeless or they experienced living conditions that are considered signs of homelessness in the previous year. Homelessness among students was assessed with a tool developed by California State University researchers.

How prevalent is homelessness at De Anza College? As displayed below, 16% of survey respondents experience homelessness (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Homelessness Among Survey Respondents at De Anza College

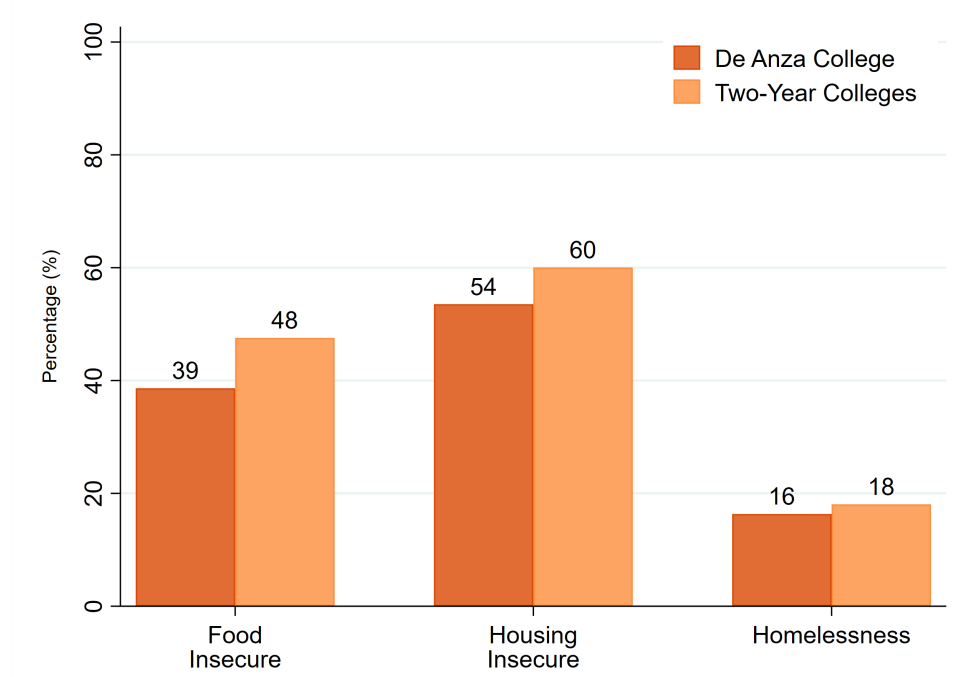


Source: 2018 #RealCollege Survey

COMPARISON TO TWO-YEAR COLLEGES

In comparison to the overall rates for students attending a two-year college in 2018, De Anza College has a lower rate of food insecurity, a lower rate of housing insecurity, and a lower rate of homelessness (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Comparison of Basic Needs Insecurity

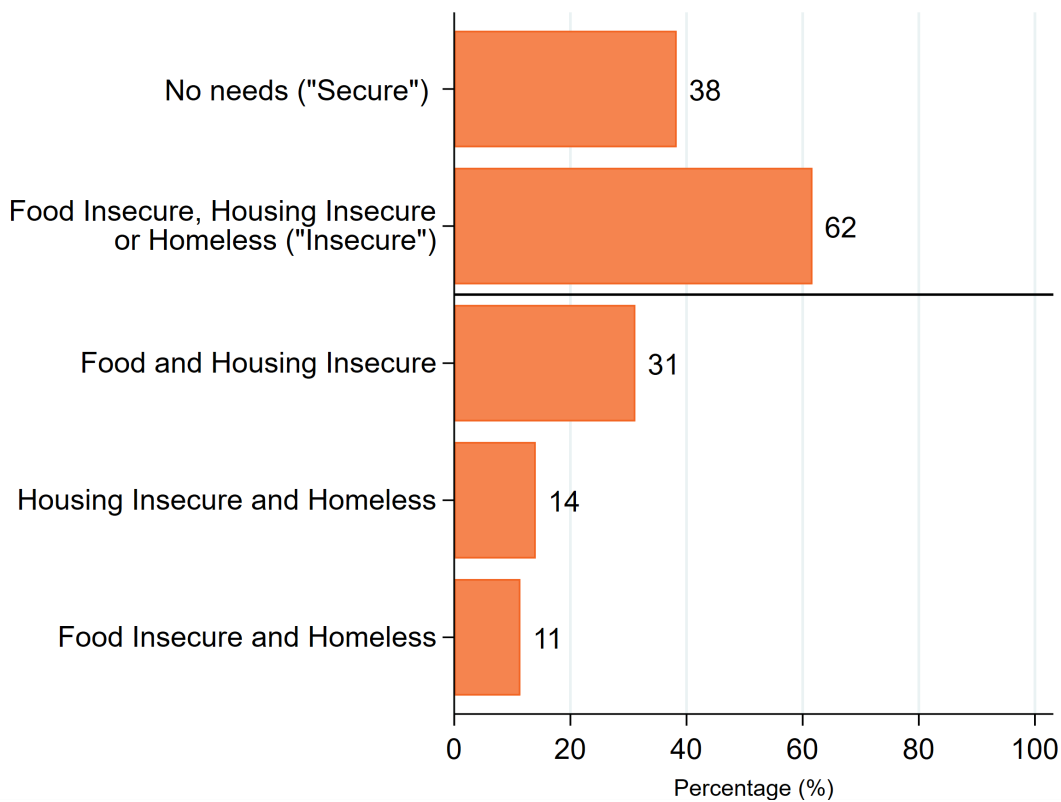


Source: 2018 #RealCollege Survey

OVERLAPPING CHALLENGES

Food insecurity, housing insecurity, and homelessness are overlapping concerns, with 62% of students at De Anza College experiencing at least one of these forms of basic needs insecurity in the past year (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Intersections of Food Insecurity, Housing Insecurity, and Homelessness Among Survey Respondents at De Anza College



Source: 2018 #RealCollege Survey

DISPARITIES IN BASIC NEEDS INSECURITY

Some students are at higher risk of basic needs insecurity than others. The tables in this section present rates of food insecurity, housing insecurity, and homelessness according to students' demographic, academic, and economic circumstances, as well as their life circumstances.

By Demographic Background

Table 1. Demographic Disparities in Rates of Food Insecurity, Housing Insecurity, and Homelessness Among Survey Respondents at De Anza College

	Number of Students	Food Insecurity (%)	Housing Insecurity (%)	Homelessness (%)
GENDER ORIENTATION				
Male	633	39	52	18
Female	872	39	56	17
Transgender	21	71	43	33
Other	34	59	65	35

SEXUAL ORIENTATION				
Heterosexual or straight	1,218	37	54	17
Gay or lesbian	48	40	67	25
Bisexual	147	49	53	22
Other	94	40	52	18
RACIAL OR ETHNIC BACKGROUND				
White or Caucasian	377	35	50	19
African American or Black	46	54	65	24
Hispanic or Latinx	381	49	70	20
American Indian or Alaskan Native	21	67	76	43
Middle Eastern or North African or Arab or Arab American	48	44	65	17
Southeast Asian	281	37	51	16
Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian	47	47	60	17
Other Asian or Asian American	410	32	44	15
Other	88	51	58	22
Prefers not to answer	53	42	55	21
STUDENT IS A U.S. CITIZEN OR PERMANENT RESIDENT				
Yes	1,263	39	54	16
No	194	34	52	24
Prefers not to answer	65	45	60	17
HIGHEST LEVEL OF PARENTAL EDUCATION				
No high school diploma	218	45	68	17
High school diploma	307	44	60	20
Some college	447	44	59	18

Bachelors degree	490	26	40	14
Does not know	66	50	56	27
AGE				
18 to 20	730	34	45	14
21 to 25	380	46	66	26
26 to 30	170	52	69	20
Older than 30	241	32	55	13

Source: 2018 #RealCollege Survey

Note: Results from any category with fewer than 10 participants are not shown in the table.

By Student Academic, Economic, and Life Experiences

Table 2. Rates of Food Insecurity, Housing Insecurity, and Homelessness by Student Life Experiences Among Survey Respondents at De Anza College

	Number of Students	Food Insecurity (%)	Housing Insecurity (%)	Homelessness (%)
COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS				
Full-time (at least 12 credits)	1,070	37	50	15
Part-time (fewer than 12 credits)	630	41	59	18
YEARS IN COLLEGE				
Less than 1	534	30	44	15
1 to 2	558	42	56	19
3 or more	482	47	64	16
DEPENDENCY STATUS				
Dependent	618	36	48	13
Independent	894	41	59	21
STUDENT RECEIVES THE PELL GRANT				
Yes	395	54	65	23
No	1,307	34	50	14
STUDENT HAS CHILDREN				
Yes	249	43	60	14
No	1,453	38	52	17
RELATIONSHIP STATUS				

Single	877	39	53	19
In a relationship	444	43	59	18
Married or domestic partnership	172	24	48	9
Divorced	25	52	68	20
Widowed
STUDENT HAS BEEN IN FOSTER CARE				
Yes	30	70	87	53
No	1,491	38	54	17
STUDENT HAS BEEN IN MILITARY				
Yes	49	31	59	24
No	1,480	39	54	17
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Employed	947	46	62	20
Not employed, looking for work	260	36	50	14
Not employed, not looking for work	425	23	36	9
STUDENT HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME				
Yes	30	70	77	40
No	1,581	38	54	17
DISABILITY OR MEDICAL CONDITION				
Learning disability (dyslexia, etc.)	100	65	66	36
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)	139	61	69	32
Autism spectrum disorder	27	59	59	30
Physical disability (speech, sight, mobility, hearing, etc.)	62	60	66	26
Chronic illness (asthma, diabetes,	156	49	64	21

autoimmune disorder, cancer, etc.)				
Psychological disorder (depression, anxiety, etc.)	439	54	66	26
Other	38	55	71	34
No disability or medical condition	913	31	49	13

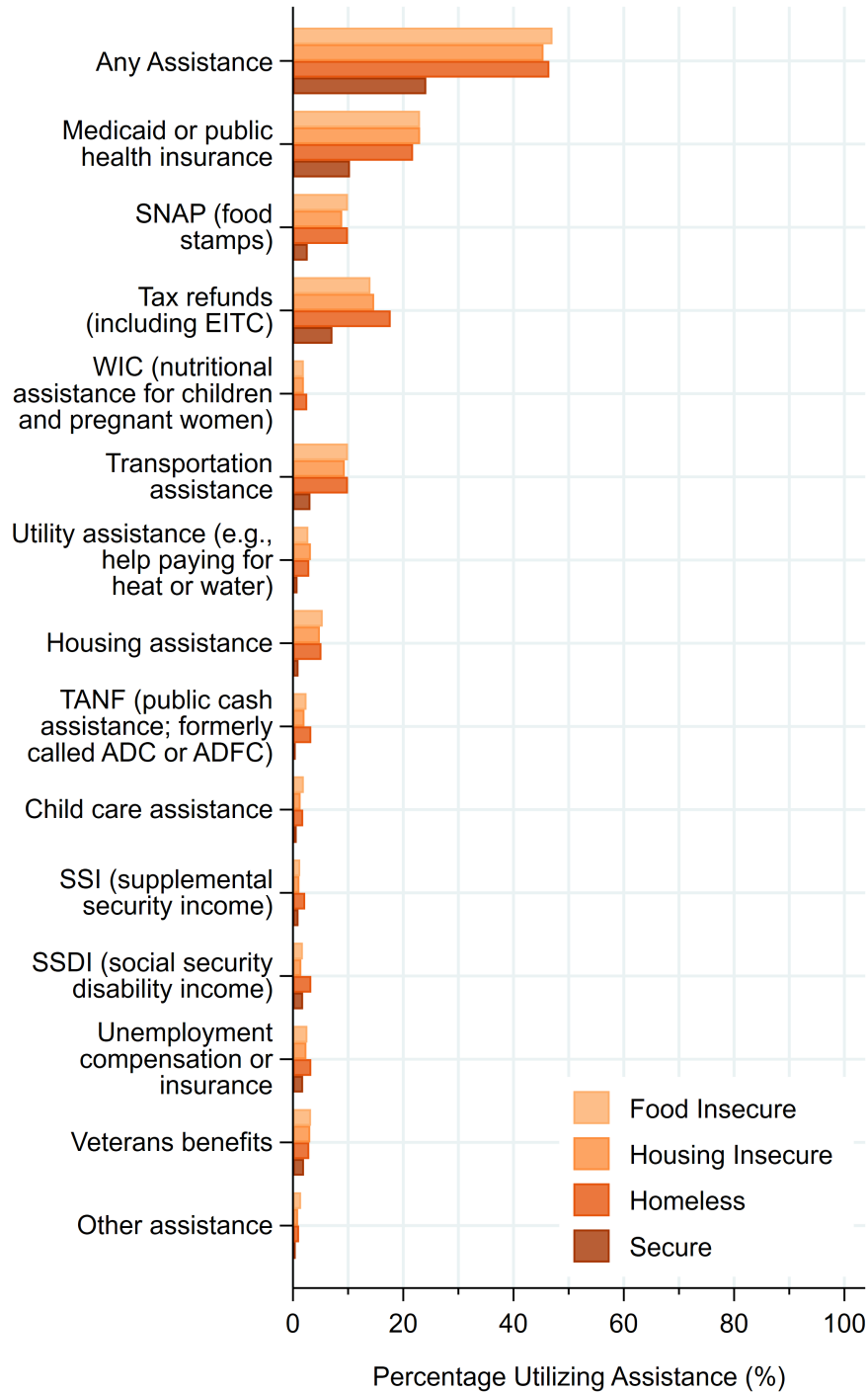
Source: 2018 #RealCollege Survey

Note: Results from any category with fewer than 10 participants are not shown in the table.

UTILIZATION OF SUPPORTS

Many students at De Anza College who experience basic needs insecurity do not receive public assistance (Figure 7). Fully 10% of food insecure students receive SNAP. In addition, 5% of students who experience homelessness receive housing assistance. It is also worth noting that students who are secure in their basic needs are still accessing public benefits, albeit at lower rates (24%) than their peers.

Figure 7. Use of Assistance Among Survey Respondents at De Anza College According to Basic Needs Security



Source: 2018 #RealCollege Survey

CONCLUSION

The #RealCollege survey affirms what has been evident to many college administrators, faculty, staff, and students for years: basic needs insecurity is a condition challenging many undergraduates pursuing credentials. The scope of the problem described here is substantial and should be cause for a systemic response.

ABOUT US

The Hope Center for College, Community, and Justice at Temple University is home to an action research team using rigorous research to drive innovative practice, evidence-based policymaking, and effective communications to support #RealCollege students. For more information, visit <https://www.hope4college.com>.

CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have questions about this report, please contact the Hope Center Research Team at hopesrvy@temple.edu.