

SMCCCD FALL 2022 FOOD AND HOUSING INSECURITY STUDENT SURVEY

SKYLINE COLLEGE REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Entering Fall 2022, the world was coming out of the COVID-19 pandemic and higher education was beginning to recover from enrollment declines. A national survey conducted during the pandemic, by the Hope Center for College, Community, and Justice, found that 39% of students at two-year colleges experienced food insecurities, 48% experienced housing insecurities, and 14% had experienced homelessness¹.

During the pandemic, the San Mateo County Community College District (SMCCCD) established weekly food distributions at each campus; a monthly food grant program for eligible students; and provided direct financial assistance with emergency funds from the state and federal government to students identified with financial need. In addition, California and San Mateo County enacted laws to protect tenants from evictions during the pandemic².

However, as the pandemic transitioned to an endemic, the U.S. inflation rate was on the rise. In the summer leading to Fall 2022, food prices had risen 10% and gas prices 60% from the previous year, and the monthly U.S. consumer index was at 9.1%, the highest in 20-years³. These circumstances prompted the San Mateo County Community College District (SMCCCD) to take a closer look at food and housing insecurity among the students that attend each of its three colleges.

In order to examine the extent of food and housing insecurity experienced by students, the District conducted an online survey of 15,984 students enrolled at its three campuses in October 2022. This report focuses on the results for Skyline College specifically. More than one thousand (n = 1,097) Skyline College students completed the survey for a response rate of 19% of 5,904 invitations sent. The survey questionnaire was designed to document the extent of food and housing insecurity experienced by students. A Spanish language version of the survey was also made available. Survey results will be used to inform conversations about SMCCCD students' basic needs and the associated challenges in improving student academic success. In addition, survey results will assist in the development of innovative policy solutions addressing the challenges faced by our students. The complete survey instrument can be found in Appendix C. It is nearly identical to the survey instrument used in the 2018 SMCCCD Food and Housing Insecurity Student Survey⁴; therefore, key changes since the 2018 survey are also highlighted in this report.

¹ <https://hope.temple.edu/sites/hope/files/media/document/HopeSurveyReport2021.pdf>

² The California COVID-19 Tenant Relief Act and the COVID-19 Rental Housing Recovery Act protected renters impacted financially as a result of COVID-19.

³ <https://www.bls.gov/charts/consumer-price-index/consumer-price-index-by-category-line-chart.htm>

⁴ <https://smccd.edu/drc/DISTRICT%20Food%20Housing%20Report%20FINAL%201%2024%2019.pdf>

Survey results revealed the following experienced by students with regard to their basic food needs due to income limitations.

- More than half (59%) of Skyline respondents indicated that the food they “bought just didn’t last, and I didn’t have money to get more.” 18% of students reported this as “often true” and another 41% reported this as “sometimes true.”
- 44% of Skyline students reported “cutting the size of meals or skipping meals” because there wasn’t enough money for food.
- Beyond the literal lack of food, the level of psychological insecurity was high, with 66% of Skyline students reporting “I worried whether my food would run out before I got money to buy more.”

Students were also asked about their housing security, including being homeless.

- Nearly 1 of 7 Skyline students (15%) experienced homelessness in the past 12 months.

Being homeless was defined in the survey as a student being without a place to live and was living in a vehicle, outside, or in a shelter, or couch surfing. Students also experienced housing insecurity, which is a broader set of challenges such as worrying about the ability to pay rent, moving frequently, or feeling unsafe in their living situation.

- 54% of Skyline students experienced financial difficulty paying rent during the past 12 months.
- 36% of Skyline students reported feeling “less than safe” in their current living situation.
- 9% of Skyline students reported moving because they “felt unsafe” at home during the past 12 months.

Overall, 8 out of 10 Skyline students reported experiencing some form of food or housing insecurity during the past 12 months.

Compared to the 2018 survey results, the following key changes were observed for the 2022 survey:

- 14 percentage-point more Skyline students reported that “the food (I/we) bought just didn’t last and (I/we) didn’t have money to get more.”
- 15 percentage-point increase in Skyline students reporting “cutting the size of meals or skipping meals” because there wasn’t enough money for food.
- 24 percentage-point increase in Skyline students reporting “I worried whether my food would run out before I got money to buy more.”
- 11 percentage-point more Skyline students having “financial difficulty paying rent during the past 12 months.”

THE INTERSECTION OF INSECURITIES

Students did not experience housing, food and income insecurity in isolation. Overall, 57% of Skyline students experienced all three forms of insecurity⁵, whereas 16% of students reported no insecurity in these areas. (see Figure 1). Food, housing and income insecurity also do not impact Skyline students at equal levels across various demographic areas. Female, First-Generation, Low-Income, Black, and Hispanic/Latinx students reported higher levels of insecurity. (Appendix B).

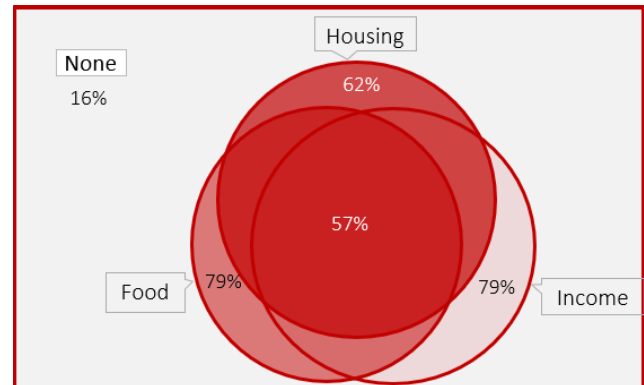


Figure 1: Intersection of Housing, Food and Income Insecurity experienced by Skyline College students (n = 1,097).

METHOD

Survey respondents were asked a series of questions designed to reveal the daily food and housing experiences of SMCCCD students and how they meet their basic needs. The questionnaire was designed to examine the extent to which students' needs for food and safe, affordable housing were being met, and the reasons contributing to their deprivation. Food insecurity is defined as the limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or the inability to secure food in socially acceptable ways⁶. The most extreme form of food insecurity can be accompanied by physiological sensations of hunger. Homelessness means that a student is without a place to live and may reside outside, in a vehicle, or in a shelter. Housing insecurity encompasses a broader set of challenges such as needing to move frequently, ephemeral living situations, and the inability to pay rent or utilities⁷.

KEY FINDINGS: FOOD INSECURITY

Survey results revealed the following challenges experienced by students with regard to their basic food needs due to income limitations.

- More than one-half (59%) of Skyline respondents indicated that "the food (I/we) bought just didn't last and (I/we) didn't have money to get more." 18% of students reported this as "often true" and another 41% reported this as "sometimes true." (Table 1)

⁵ This was an 10 percentage point increase from the 47% reported in 2018. However, since we were not able to replicate the exact definition used in 2018 for housing, food and income insecurities, any comparison to 2018 numbers should be interpreted with caution.

⁶ <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/measurement.aspx>

⁷ <https://hope.temple.edu/research/publications>

(Q.2) “The food that (I/we) bought just didn’t last, and (I/we) didn’t have money to get more.”

	Cañada	CSM	Skyline	District
Often true	16%	15%	18%	16%
Sometimes true	35%	36%	41%	37%
Never true	50%	49%	41%	47%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1

- 44% of Skyline students reported “cutting the size or meals or skipping meals” because there wasn’t enough money for food. (Table 2)

(Q.4) “Did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?”

	Cañada	CSM	Skyline	District
Yes	38%	40%	44%	41%
No	62%	60%	56%	59%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2

- Beyond the literal lack of food, the level of psychological insecurity is high: 66% of Skyline students report that they often or sometimes “worried whether my food would run out before I got money to buy more.” (Table 3)

(Q.1) “I worried whether my food would run out before I got money to buy more.”

	Cañada	CSM	Skyline	District
Often true	19%	21%	22%	21%
Sometimes true	41%	38%	44%	41%
Never true	41%	38%	44%	41%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 3

KEY FINDINGS: HOMELESSNESS AND HOUSING INSECURITY

Students were also asked about their housing security, including being homeless. A homelessness indicator was created with the student’s self-report of being homeless or experiencing any temporary housing situations, such as living in a vehicle, in a shelter, or on the streets, or couch surfing.

- Nearly 1 of 7 Skyline students (15%) experienced homelessness (as defined by the homelessness indicator) in the past 12 months. (Table 4)

	Cañada	CSM	Skyline	District
Yes	13%	13%	15%	13%
No	87%	87%	85%	87%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 4

When asked directly about being homeless, fewer students reported being homeless.

- 1 of 25 Skyline students (4%) report being homeless in the past 12 months. (Table 5)

(Q.14) "In the past 12 months, have you ever been homeless?"

	Cañada	CSM	Skyline	District
Yes	4%	4%	4%	4%
No	96%	96%	96%	96%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 5

Students also experience housing insecurity, which is a broader set of challenges such as worrying about the ability to pay rent, moving frequently, or feeling unsafe in their living situation.

- 54% of Skyline students experienced financial difficulty paying rent during the past 12 months. (Table 6)

(Q.10) "In the past 12 months, did your financial situation make it difficult to pay your rent or mortgage?"

	Cañada	CSM	Skyline	District
Yes	52%	50%	54%	52%
No	48%	50%	46%	48%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 6

- More than one-third (36%) of Skyline students reported feeling “less than safe” in their current living situation. (Table 7)

(Q.17) “How safe do you feel where you currently live?”

	Cañada	CSM	Skyline	District
Not at all safe	2%	1%	2%	2%
A little bit safe	8%	6%	7%	7%
Somewhat safe	26%	27%	27%	27%
Very safe	42%	45%	47%	45%
Extremely safe	22%	20%	17%	20%

Table 7

- 9% of Skyline students report leaving their household because they “felt unsafe” during the past 12 months. (Table 8)

(Q.16) “In the past 12 months, did you leave your household because you felt unsafe?”

	Cañada	CSM	Skyline	District
Yes	8%	8%	9%	8%
No	92%	92%	91%	92%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 8

KEY FINDINGS: A CLOSER LOOK AT FOOD AND HOUSING INSECURITY CORRELATES

Students were asked to identify specific experiences and daily life responses to food and housing insecurity and accompanying strategies in making ends meet. Survey respondents experiencing food or housing insecurity identified the following experiences, adaptive responses, and supports received associated with their experiences during the past 12 months. Each of the following conditions represent different aspects of the continuum of food and housing insecurity experienced by Skyline students. For Skyline, these challenges and struggles include the following:

- Received free food or meals—61%
- Borrow money from friends or family to help pay bills—46%
- SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) recipient—43%
- Medicaid or Public Health Insurance recipient—35%
- Went hungry because you could not afford more food—29%
- Not pay the full amount of a gas, oil, or electricity bill—24%
- Not pay or underpay your rent or mortgage—24%
- Tax refunds (including EITC)—20%

- Move in with other people because of financial problems—16%
- Have an account default or go into collections—12%
- Unemployment insurance—12%
- Live with others beyond the expected capacity of the house or apartment—11%
- WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, & Children)—10%
- Housing assistance—9%
- Not know where you were going to sleep at night—6%
- SSDI (Social Security Disability Insurance) recipient—6%
- Transportation assistance—5%
- Utility assistance (e.g., help paying for heat or water)—5%
- SSI (Supplemental Security Income) recipient—3%
- Child care assistance—3%
- TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) recipient—2%
- GA (General Assistance or General Relief Program) recipient—2%
- Get evicted from your home—2%
- Receive a summons to appear in housing court—1%

KEY FINDINGS: CHANGES FROM 2018 SMCCCD FOOD AND HOUSING INSECURITY STUDENT SURVEY

Students in Fall 2022 experienced the unprecedented event of the global COVID-19 pandemic and were faced with rising costs for basic necessities (e.g., food and gas). Key changes from the experiences of students in Spring 2018 are reported below. Comparisons are made only when the survey or analysis are exact between the two surveys.

- 14 percentage-point increase in Skyline students reported that “the food (I/we) bought just didn’t last and (I/we) didn’t have money to get more.” (59% in 2022 vs. 45% in 2018).
- 15 percentage-point more Skyline students reported “cutting the size of meals or skipping meals” because there wasn’t enough money for food (44% in 2022 vs. 29% in 2018).
- 24 percentage-point increase in Skyline students reporting “I worried whether my food would run out before I got money to buy more.” (66% in 2022 vs. 42% in 2018).
- Skyline students’ self-report of being homeless remained steady (4% in 2022 vs. 5% in 2018).
- There was an 11 percentage-point increase in Skyline students having “financial difficulty paying rent during the past 12 months.” (54% in 2022 vs. 43% in 2018).
- 5 percentage-point increase in Skyline students reporting feeling “less than safe” in their current living situation. (36% in 2022 vs. 31% in 2018).
- The percentage of Skyline students leaving their household because they “felt unsafe” during the past 12 months remained stable. (9% in 2022 vs. 8% in 2018).

APPENDIX A: CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

With the exception of gender, survey respondents' key demographic characteristics roughly approximate the total population of Skyline students. Survey responses were 'weighted' or adjusted to ensure that the statistics computed from the data representative of the total student population enrolled Fall 2022.

Gender	Skyline Respondents		District-wide Respondents		Skyline Total Population	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Female	65%	708	63%	1,969	52%	3,041
Male	33%	363	34%	1,070	46%	2,720
Not Reported	2%	26	3%	83	2%	143
Total	100%	1,097	100%	3,122	100%	5,904

Age	Skyline Respondents		District-wide Respondents		Skyline Total Population	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
less than 20	37%	401	39%	1,227	39%	2,286
20-29	39%	431	35%	1,103	40%	2,380
30-39	14%	149	13%	400	11%	664
40-49	5%	59	6%	199	5%	275
50-59	3%	38	4%	125	3%	164
60 and older	2%	19	2%	68	2%	135
Total	100%	1,097	100%	3,122	100%	5,904

Ethnicity	Skyline Respondents		District-wide Respondents		Skyline Total Population	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
American Indian/Alaskan Native American	<0%	***	<0%	***	<0%	***
Asian	21%	229	18%	555	17%	1,007
Black/African American	2%	26	2%	71	2%	134
Filipino	17%	185	9%	281	19%	1,103
Hispanic/Latinx	34%	378	42%	1,303	32%	1,900
Multiraces	9%	94	6%	200	9%	509
Pacific Islander	2%	21	2%	74	1%	75
Unknown	3%	29	4%	114	3%	158
White	12%	134	17%	521	17%	1,014
Total	100%	1,097	100%	3,122	100%	5,904

	Skyline Respondents		District-wide Respondents		Skyline Total Population	
	%	n	%	n	%	n
Low Income Status	39%	432	40%	1,242	24%	1,413
First Generation College	57%	622	54%	1,688	53%	3,105

***Responses or count <10

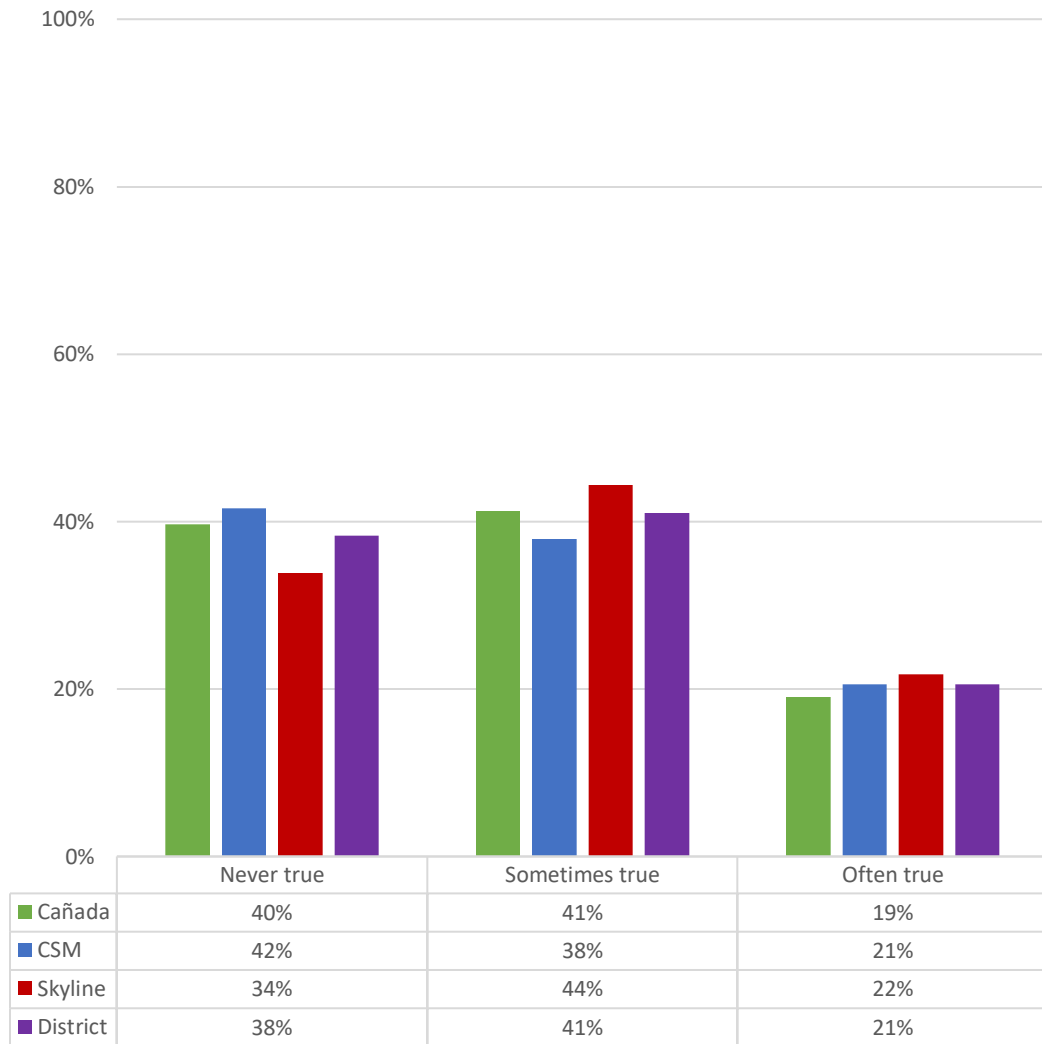
APPENDIX B: LEVELS OF INSECURITY BY STUDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

SKYLINE														
Food	Gender	%		Age	%		Ethnicity	%		First Gen	%		Low Income	%
	Female	81%		< 20	71%		American Indian/ Alaskan Native	***		No	65%		No	68%
	Male	77%		20-29	85%		Asian	78%		Yes	84%		Yes	97%
	N/R*	63%		30-39	91%		Black, African American	90%		N/R*	89%		Total	79%
	Total	79%		40-49	83%		Filipino	79%		Total	79%			
				50-59	72%		Hispanic/Latinx	85%						
				60+	47%		Multiraces	72%						
				Total	79%		Pacific Islander	98%						
							Unknown	81%						
							White	65%						
							Total	79%						
Income	Gender	%		Age	%		Ethnicity	%		First Gen	%		Low Income	%
	Female	82%		< 20	67%		American Indian/ Alaskan Native	***		No	65%		No	68%
	Male	76%		20-29	84%		Asian	77%		Yes	84%		Yes	97%
	N/R*	63%		30-39	88%		Black, African American	94%		N/R*	90%		Total	79%
	Total	79%		40-49	83%		Filipino	77%		Total	79%			
				50-59	64%		Hispanic/Latinx	86%						
				60+	40%		Multiraces	72%						
				Total	76%		Pacific Islander	100%						
							Unknown	81%						
							White	66%						
							Total	79%						
Housing	Gender	%		Age	%		Ethnicity	%		First Gen	%		Low Income	%
	Female	64%		< 20	49%		American Indian/ Alaskan Native	***		No	49%		No	52%
	Male	19%		20-29	68%		Asian	54%		Yes	67%		Yes	77%
	N/R*	1%		30-39	72%		Black, African American	89%		N/R*	65%		Total	62%
	Total	62%		40-59	75%		Filipino	55%		Total	62%			
				50-59	62%		Hispanic/Latinx	71%						
				60+	47%		Multiraces	59%						
				Total	62%		Pacific Islander	79%						
							Unknown	68%						
							White	48%						
							Total	62%						

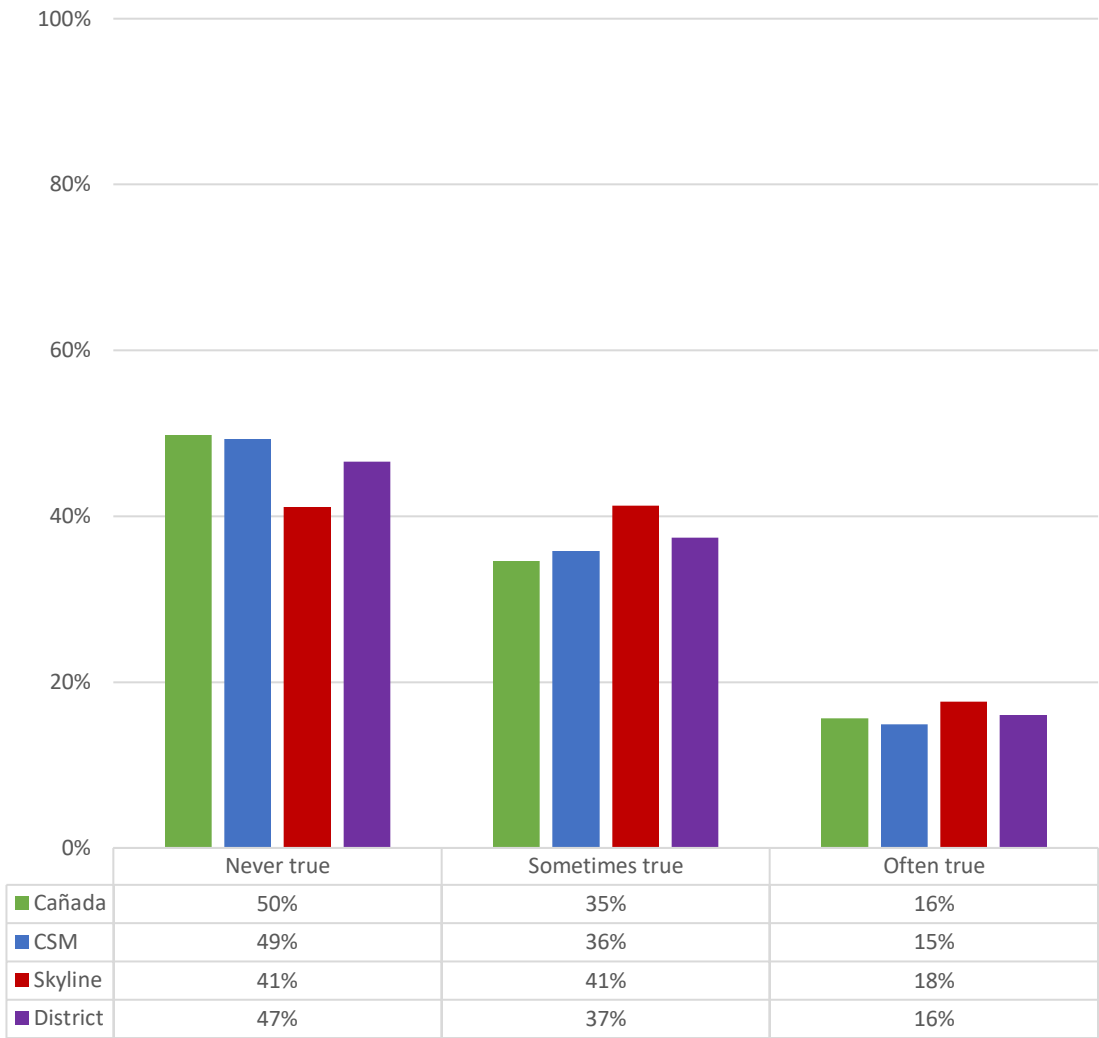
NOTES: *N/R = Not Reported; ***Response rate <10

APPENDIX C: SMCCCD FOOD AND HOUSING INSECURITY SURVEY Fall 2022

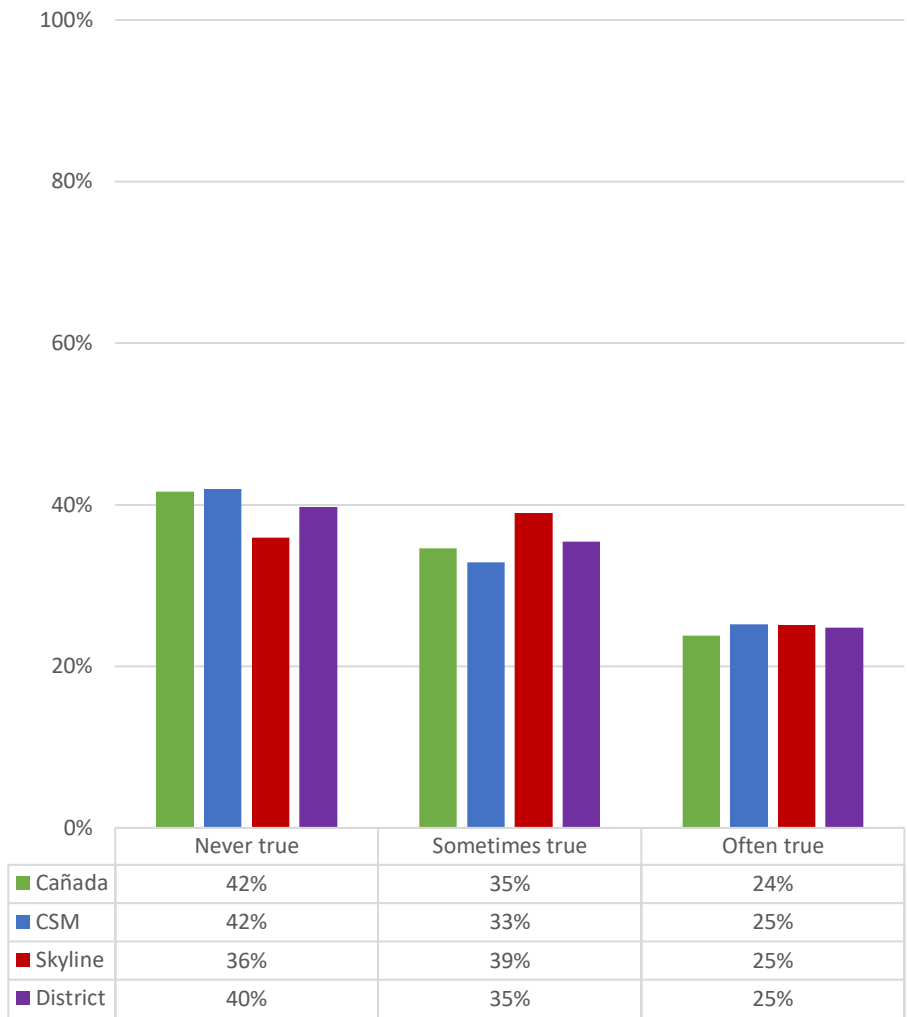
Q.1 I(we) worried whether my(our) food would run out before I(we) got money to buy more.



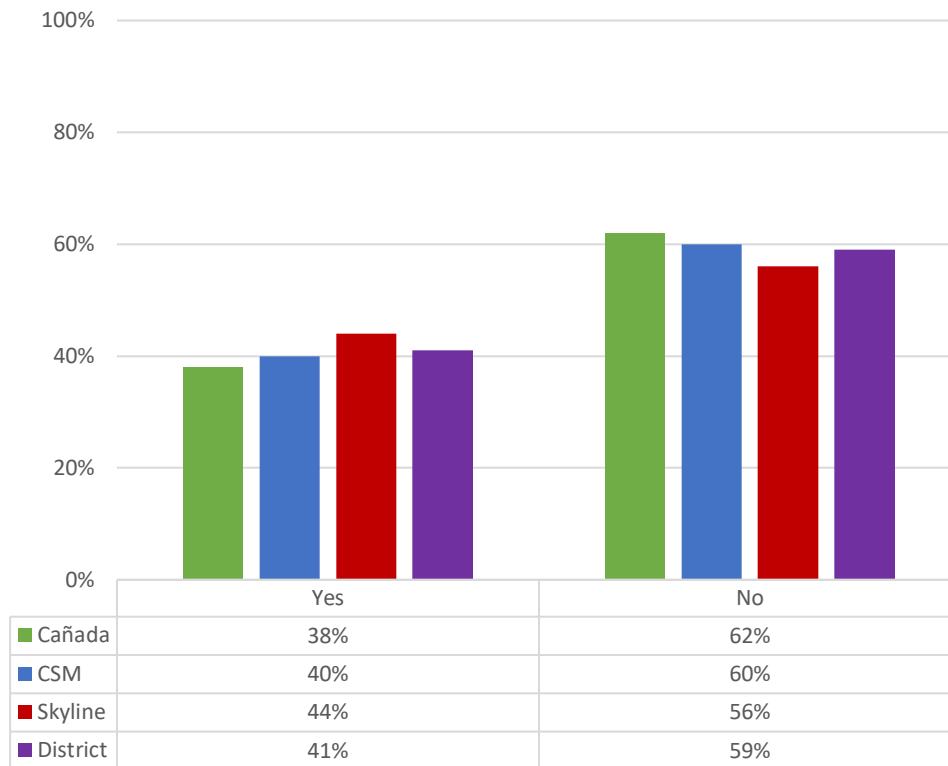
Q.2 The food that I(we) bought just didn't last, and I(we) didn't have money to get more.



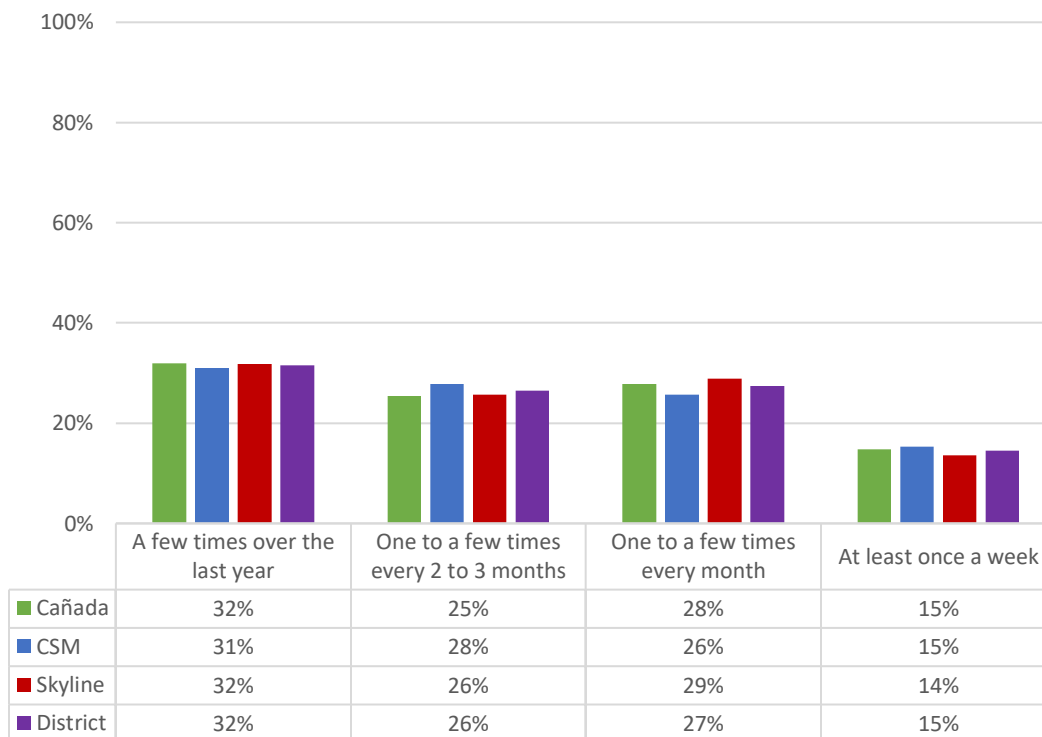
Q.3 (we) couldn't afford to eat balanced meals. (A balanced meal contains whole grains, protein, vegetables and fruit.)



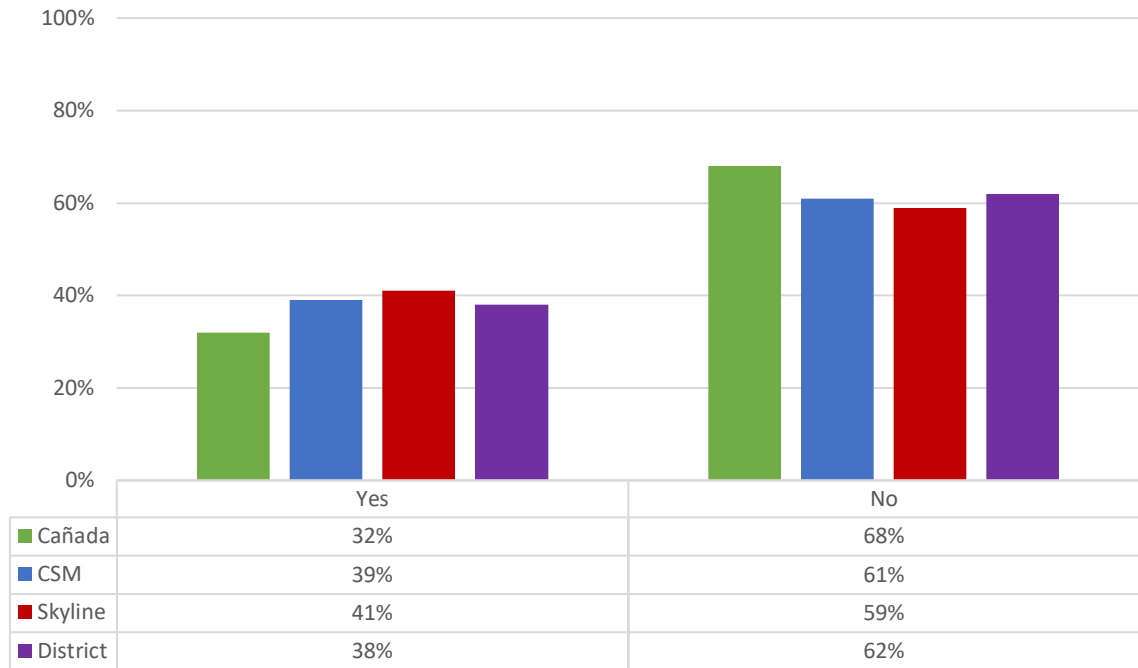
Q.4 In the last 12 months, did you (or other adults in your household) ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?



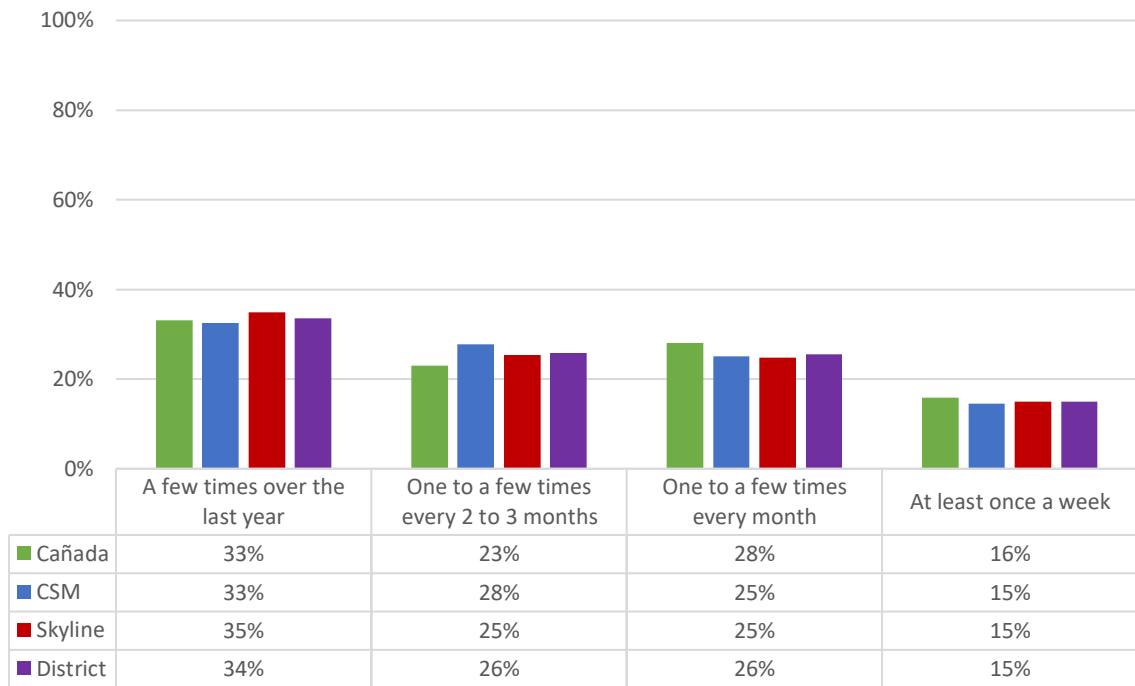
Q.5 How often did this happen?



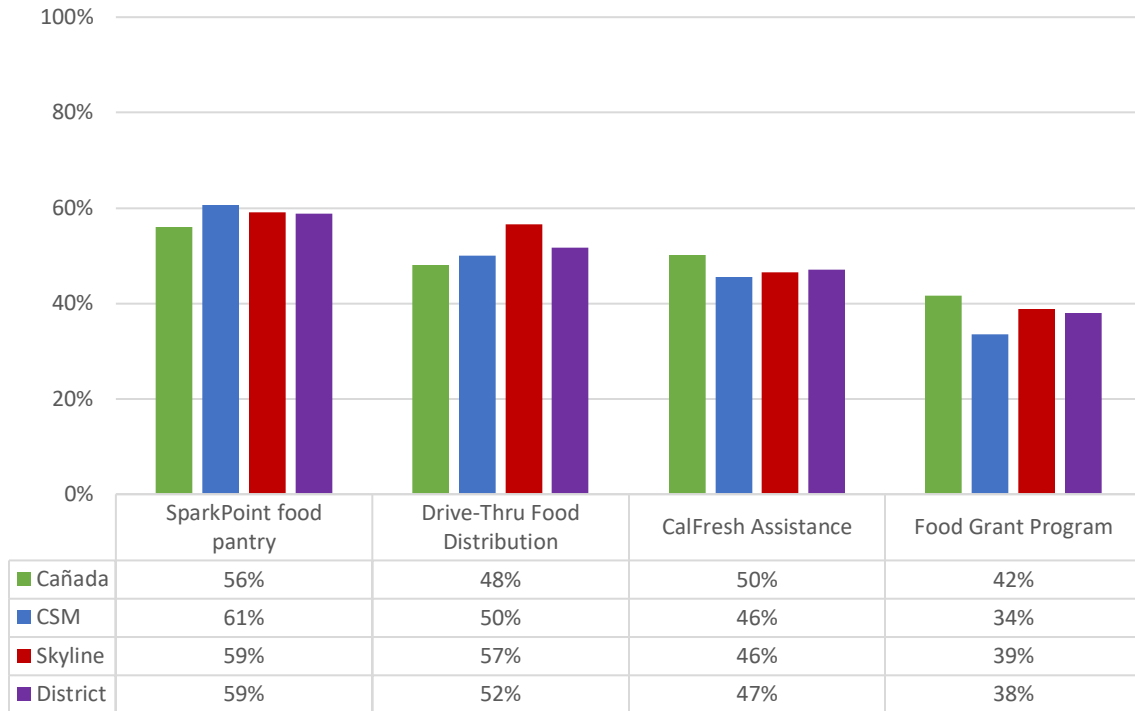
Q.6 In the last 12 months, were you ever hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food?



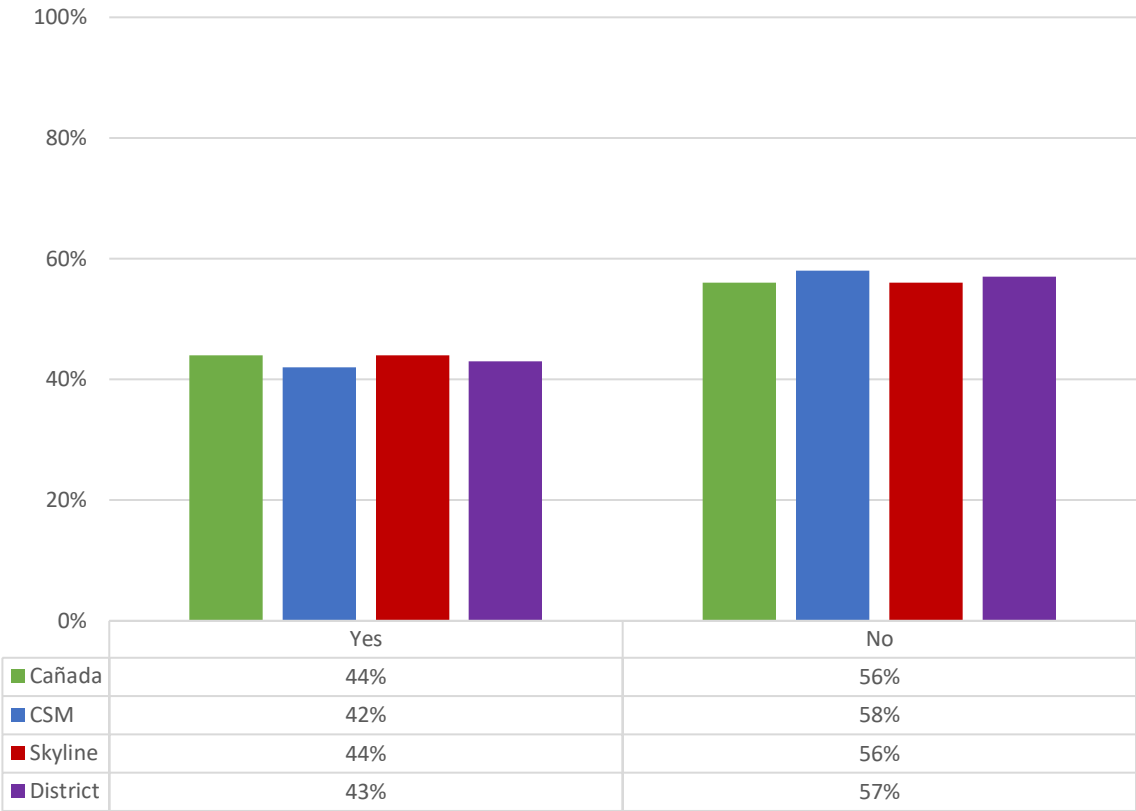
Q.7 How often did this happen?



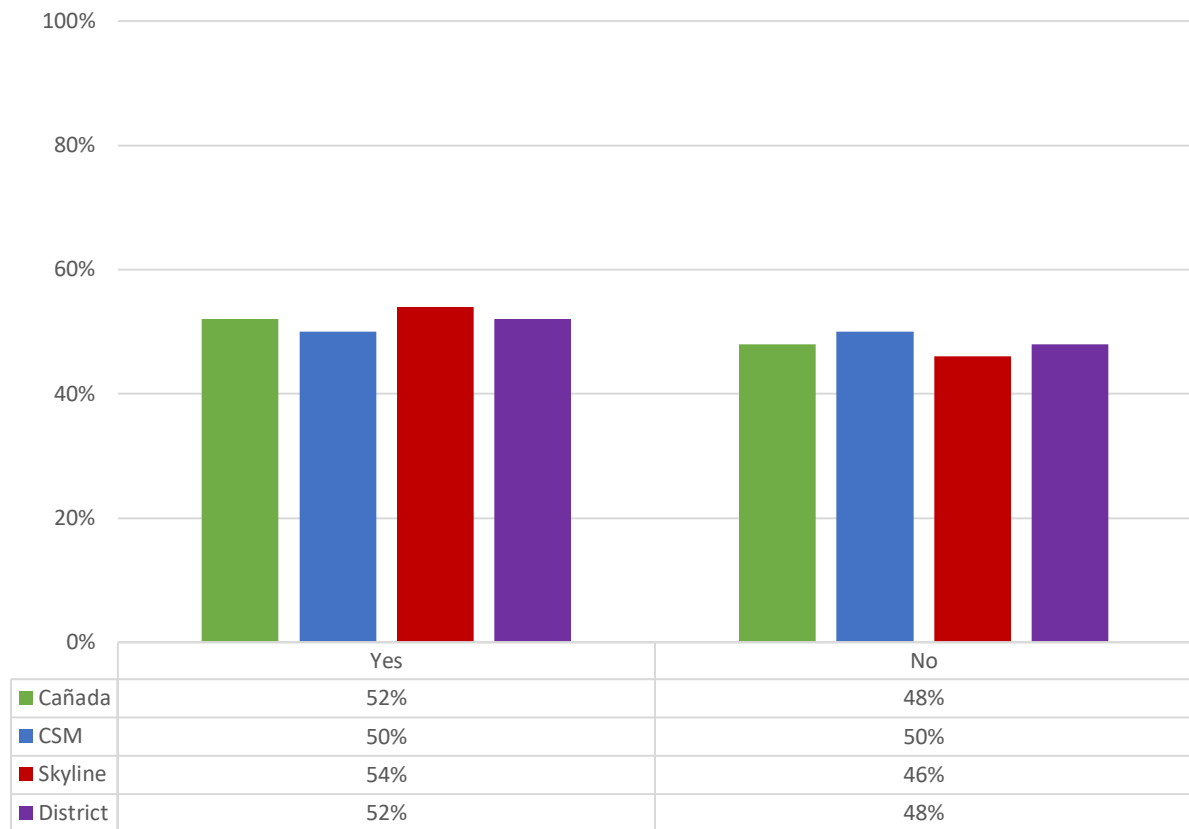
Q.8 Are you aware of the following resources available across the district? (Check all that apply)



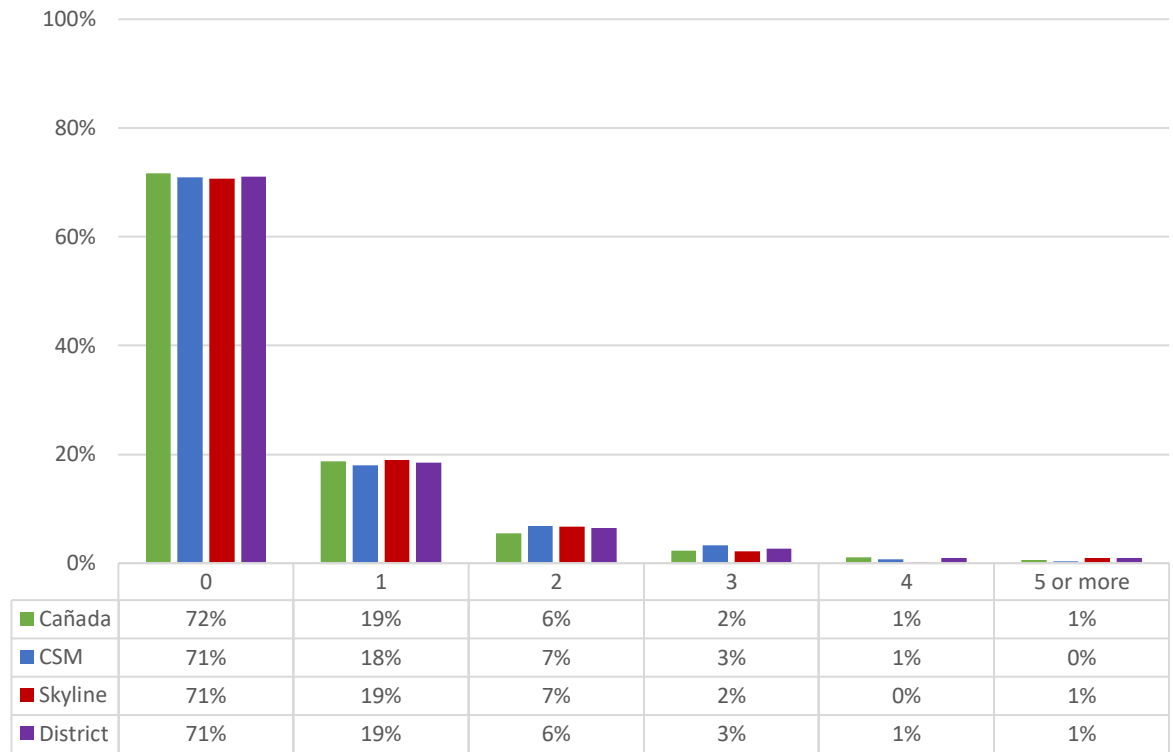
Q.9 In the past 12 months, was there a rent or mortgage increase that made it difficult to pay?



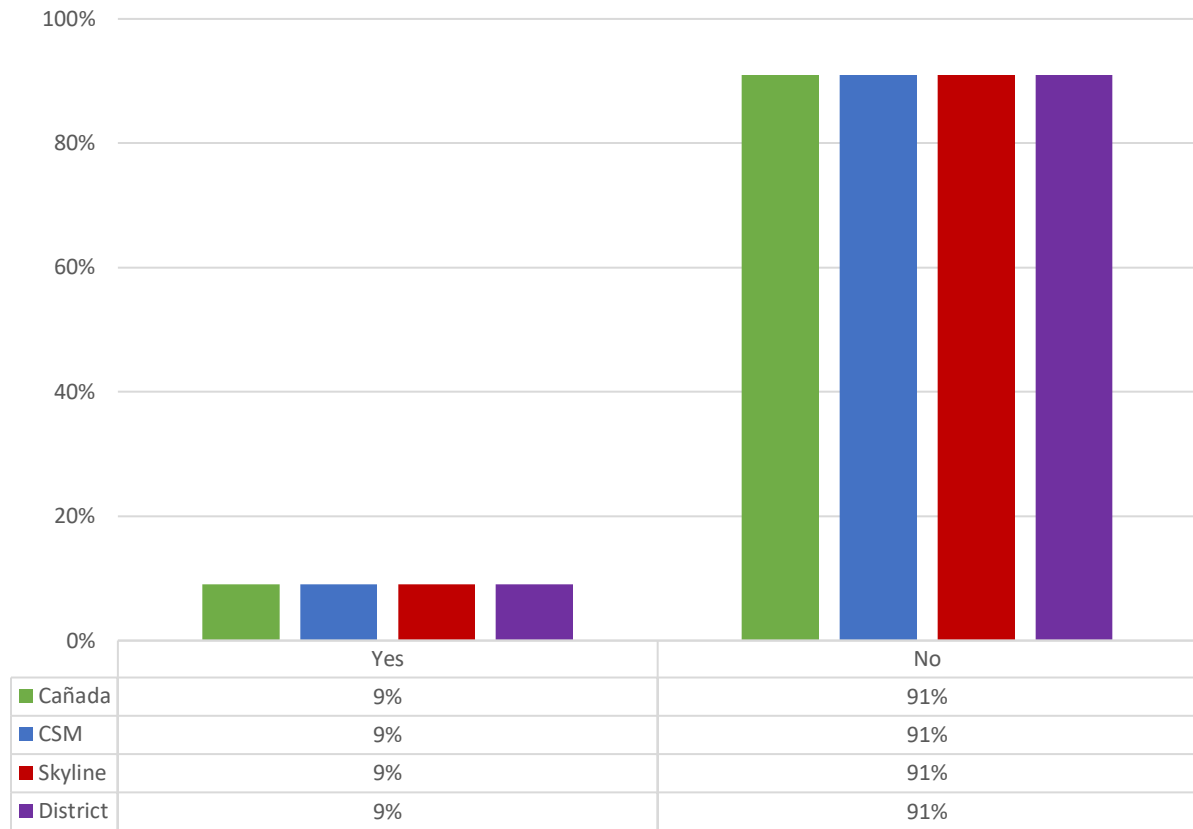
Q.10 In the past 12 months, did your financial situation make it difficult to pay your rent or mortgage?



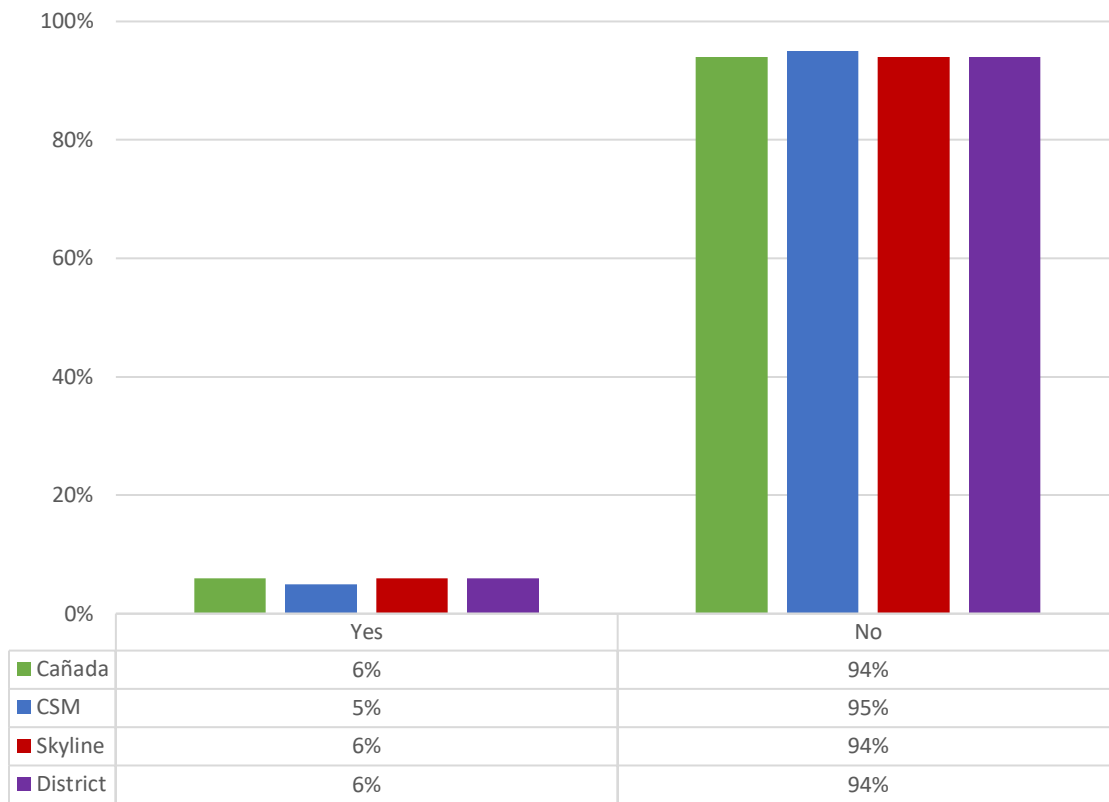
Q.11 In the last 12 months, how many times have you moved?



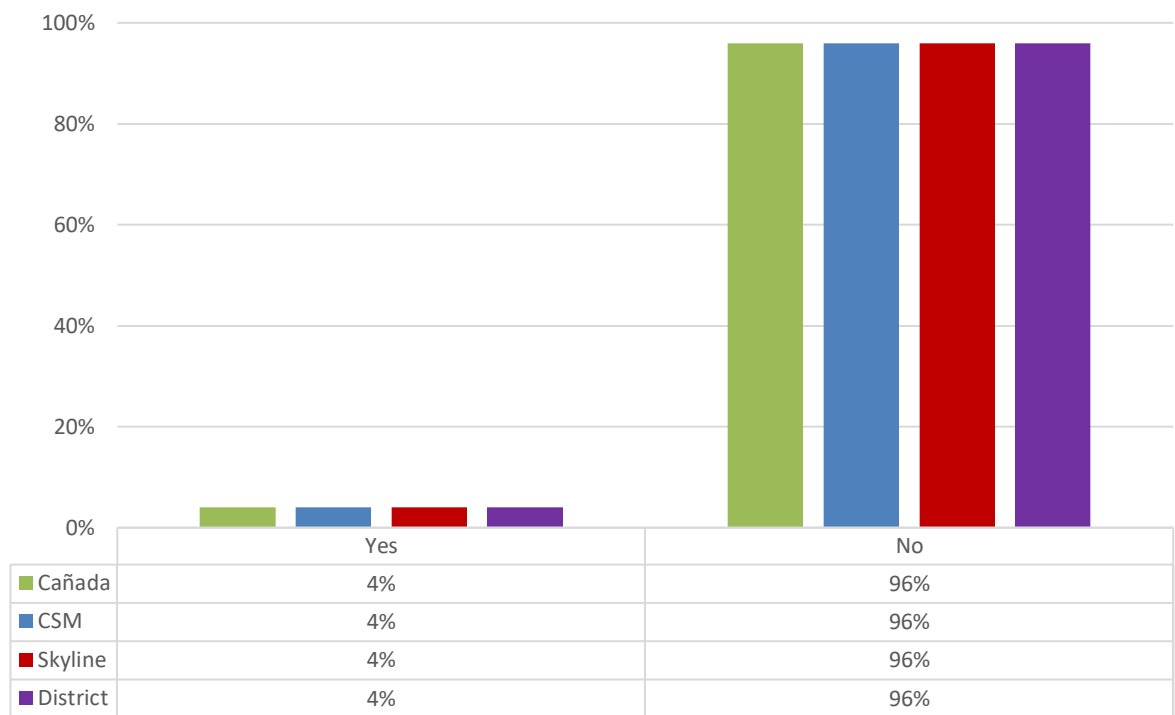
Q.12 Is your home in a public housing project, owned by a local housing authority or other public agency?



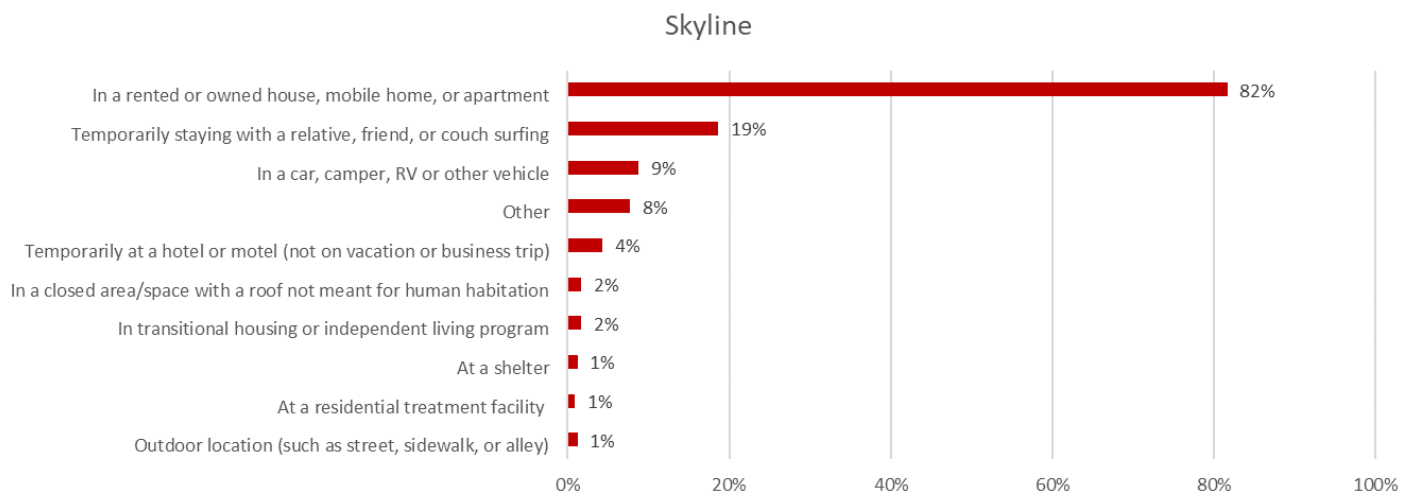
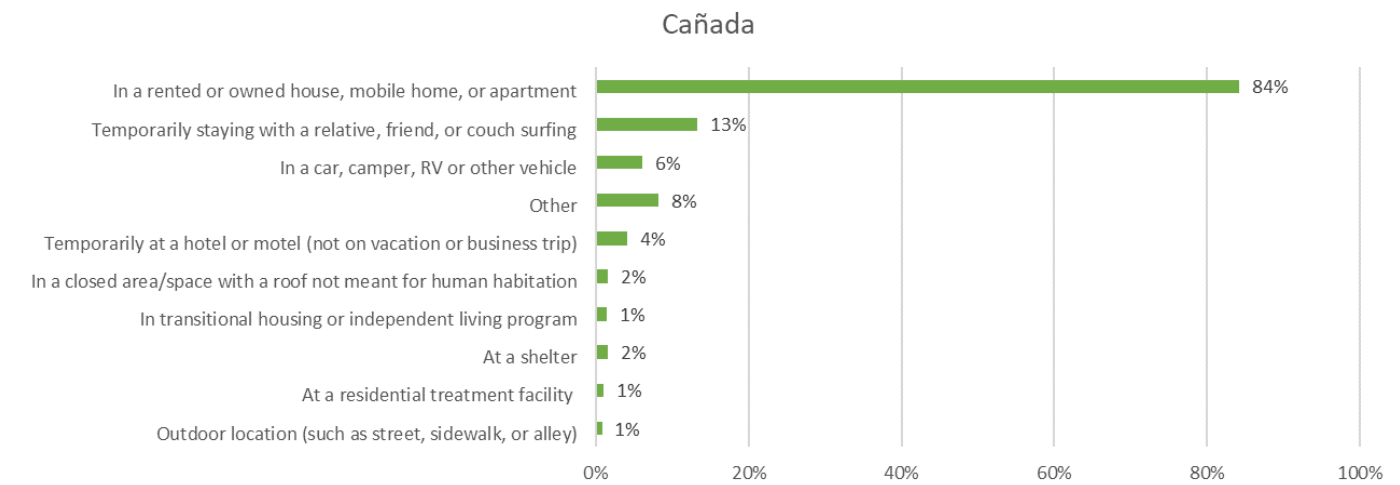
Q.13 Do you receive a public housing voucher, such as Section 8, to subsidize the cost of private housing?



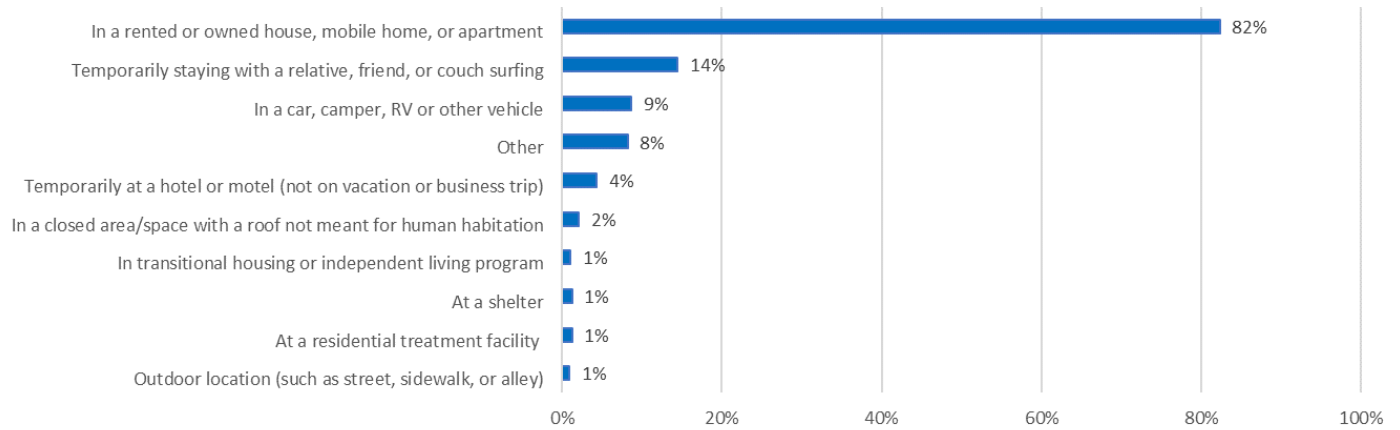
Q.14 In the past 12 months, have you ever been homeless?



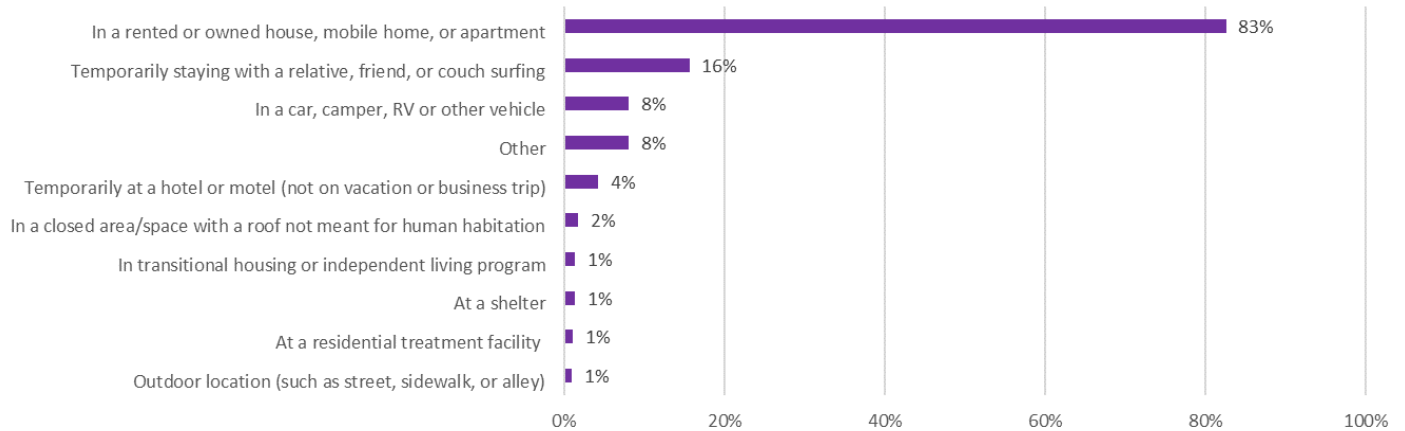
Q.15 In the past 12 months (since September 2021), have you slept in any of the following places?
(Check all that apply)



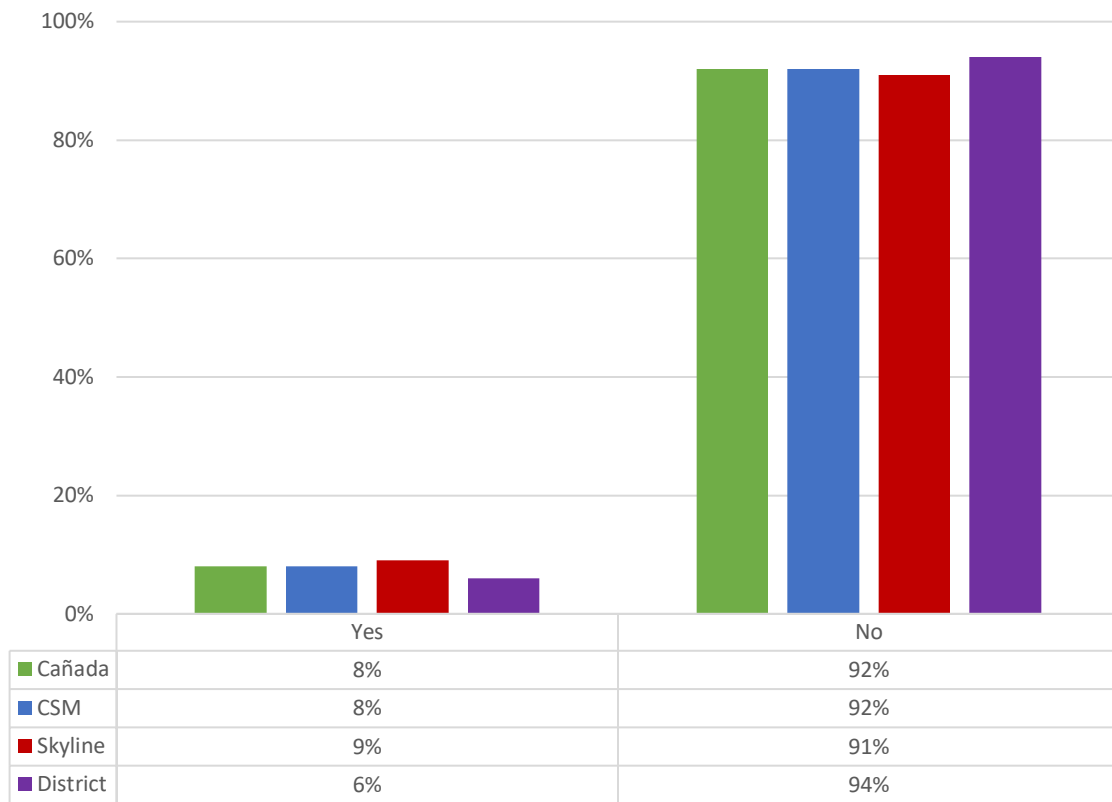
CSM



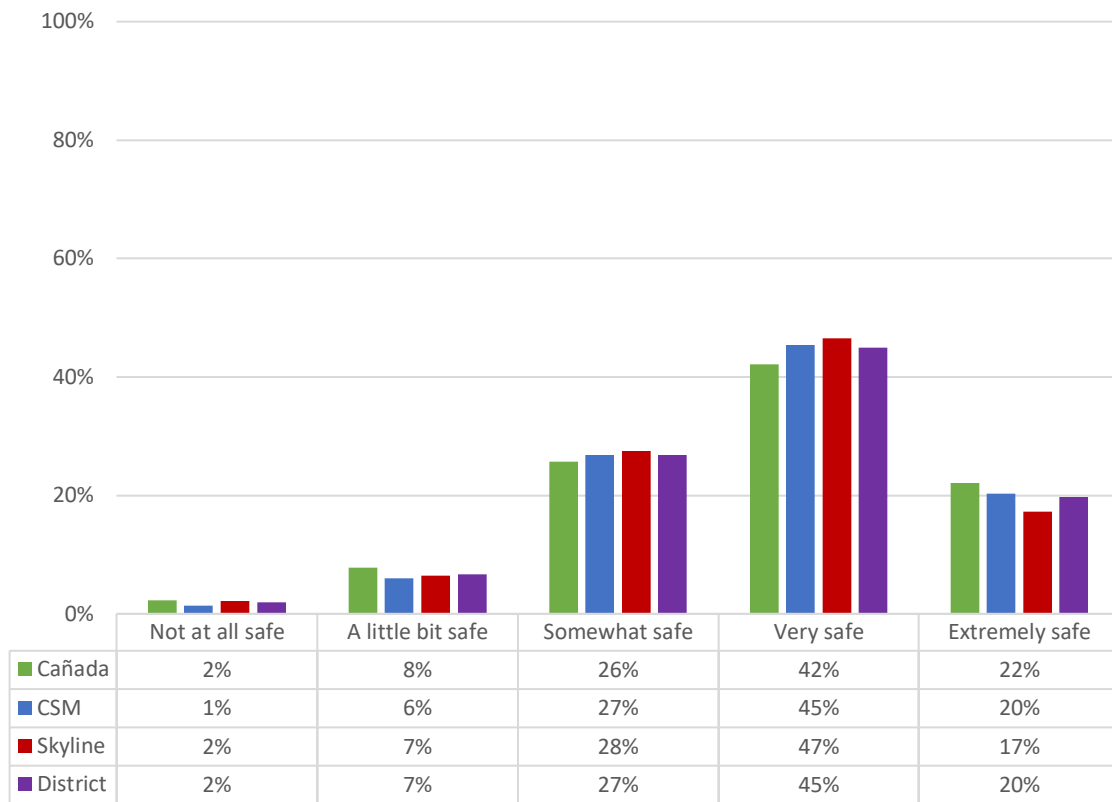
District



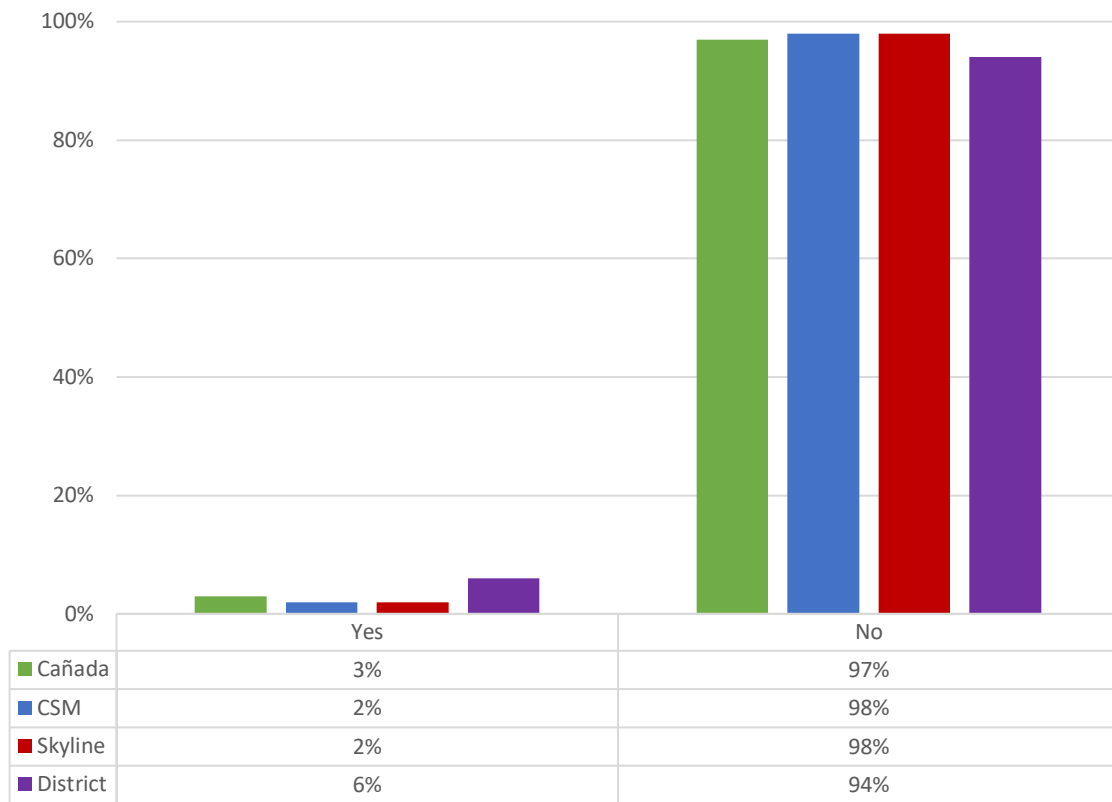
Q.16 In the past 12 months, did you leave your household because you felt unsafe?



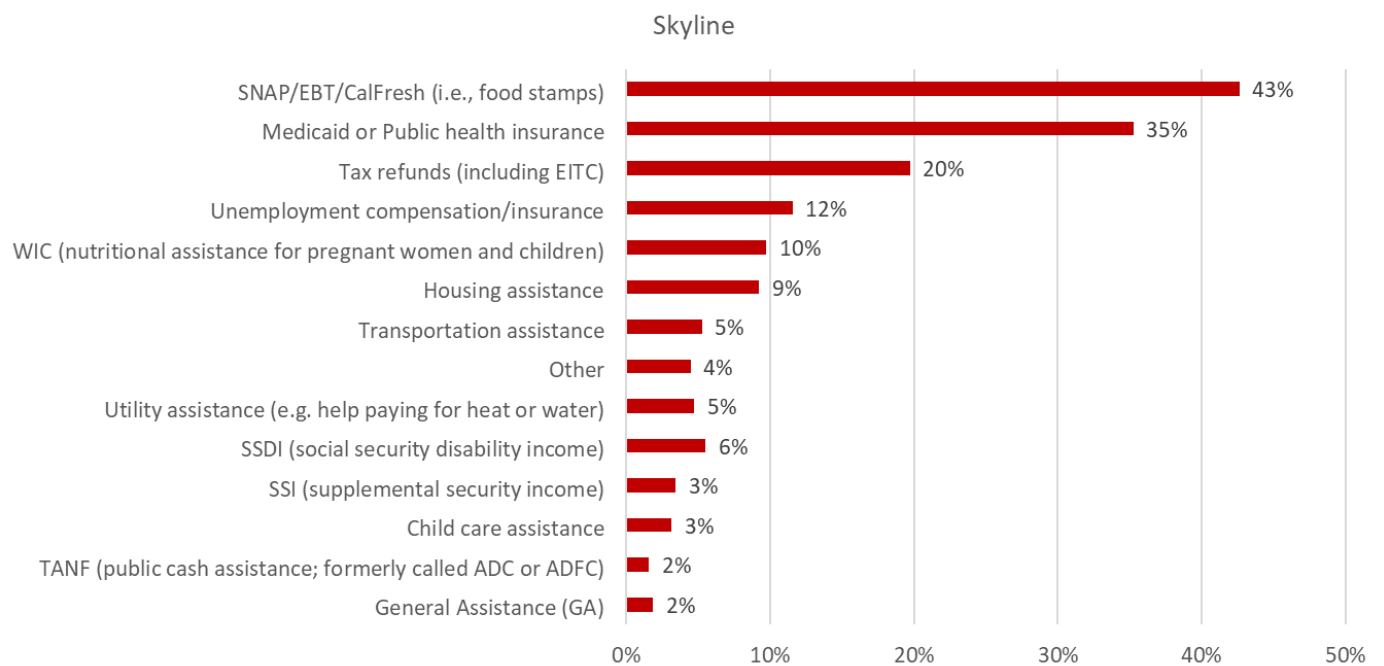
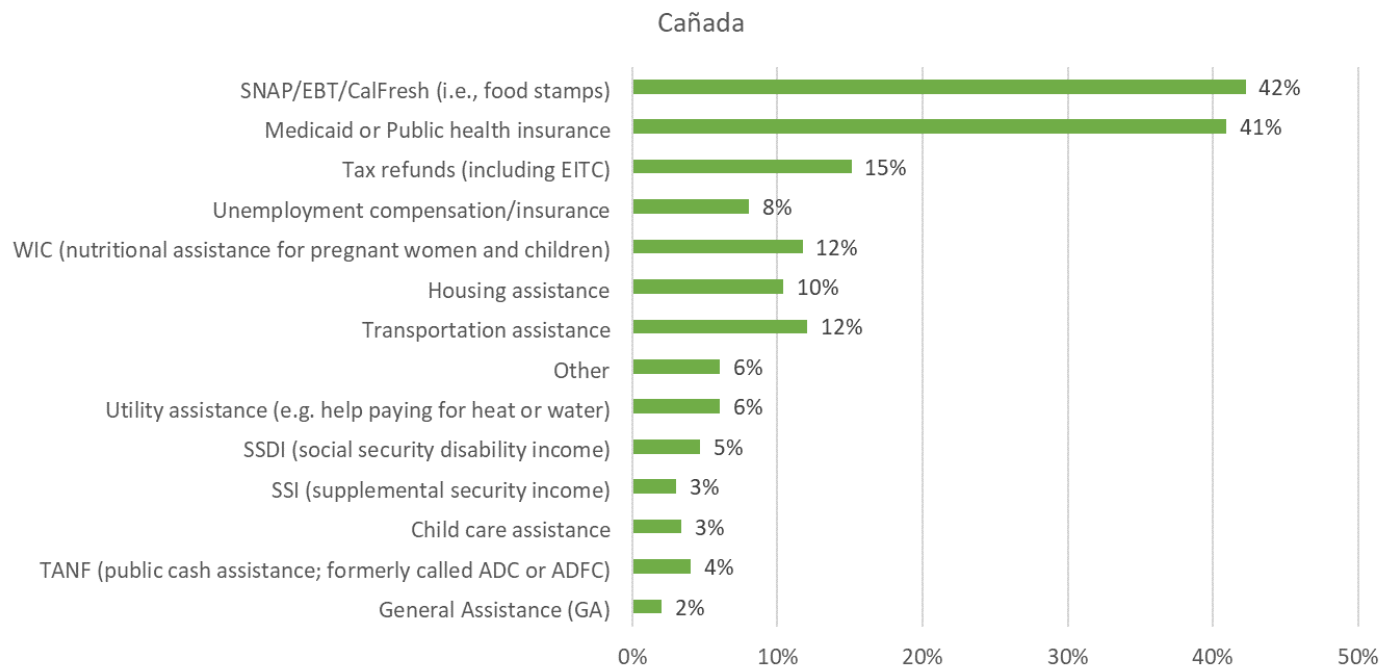
Q.17 How safe do you feel where you currently live?

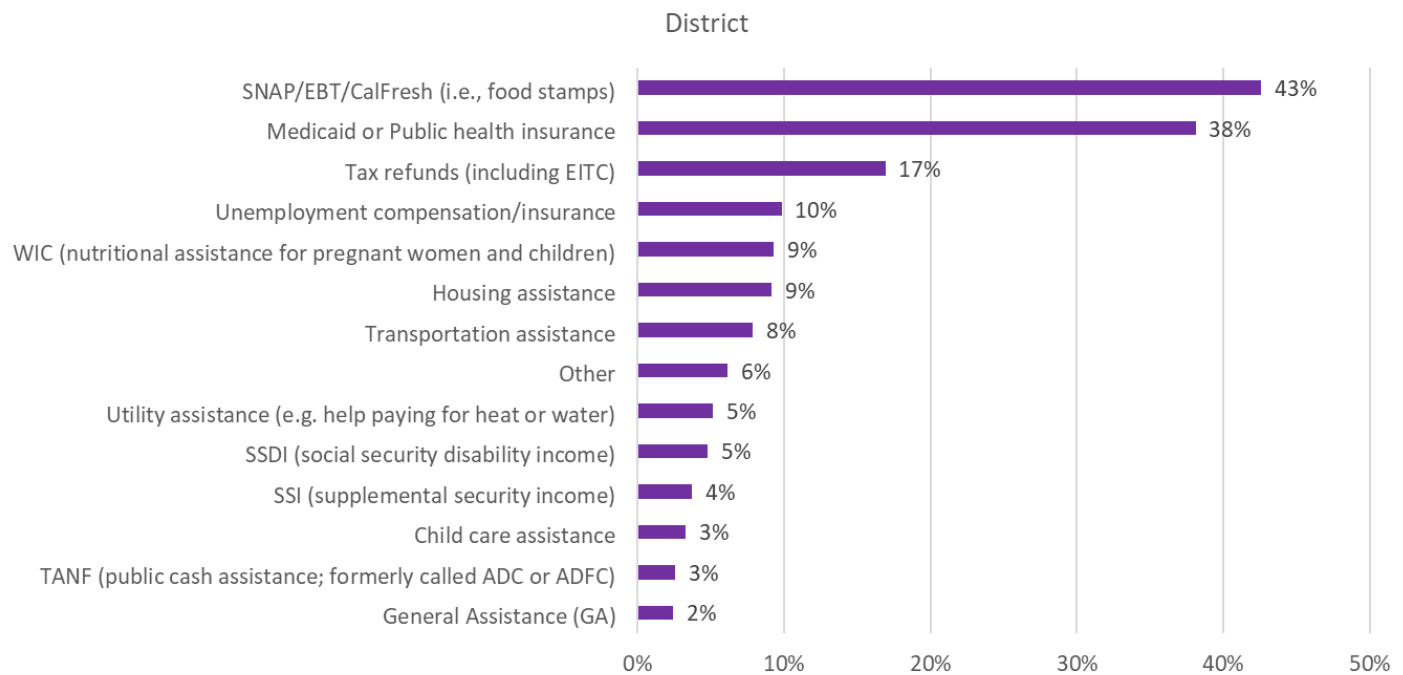
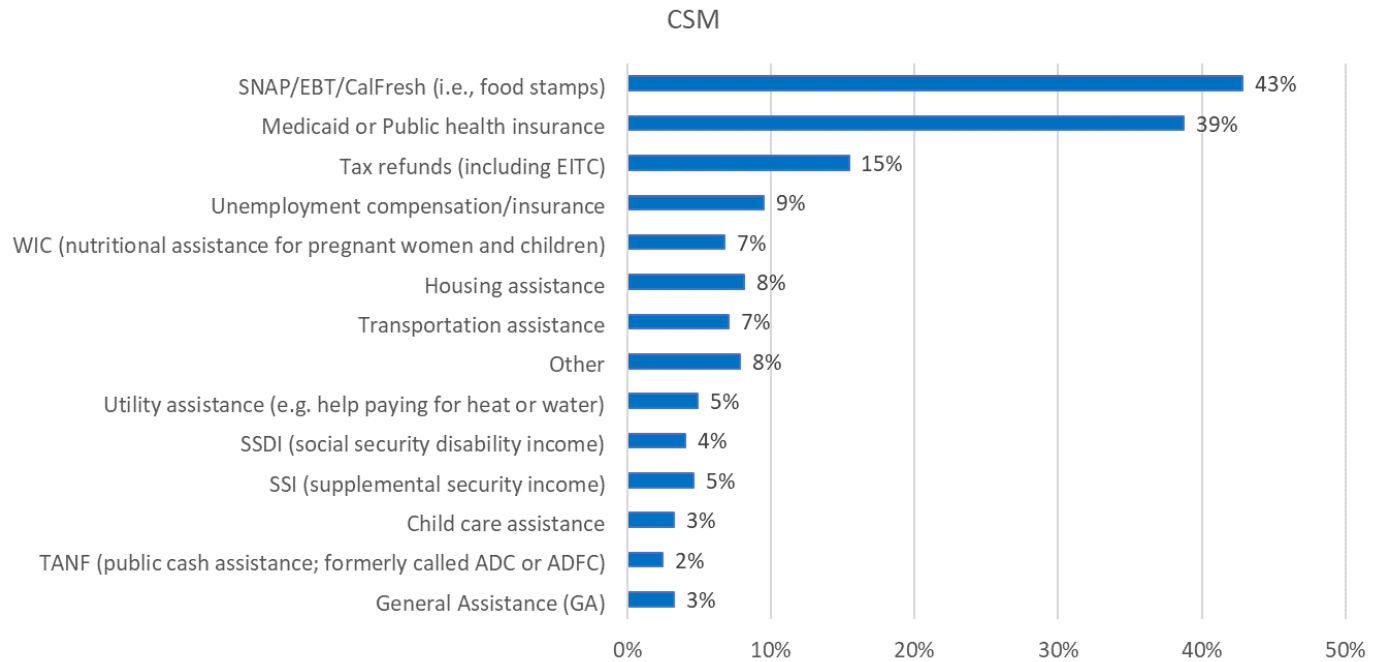


Q.18 In the past 12 months, were you thrown out of your home by someone else in the household?

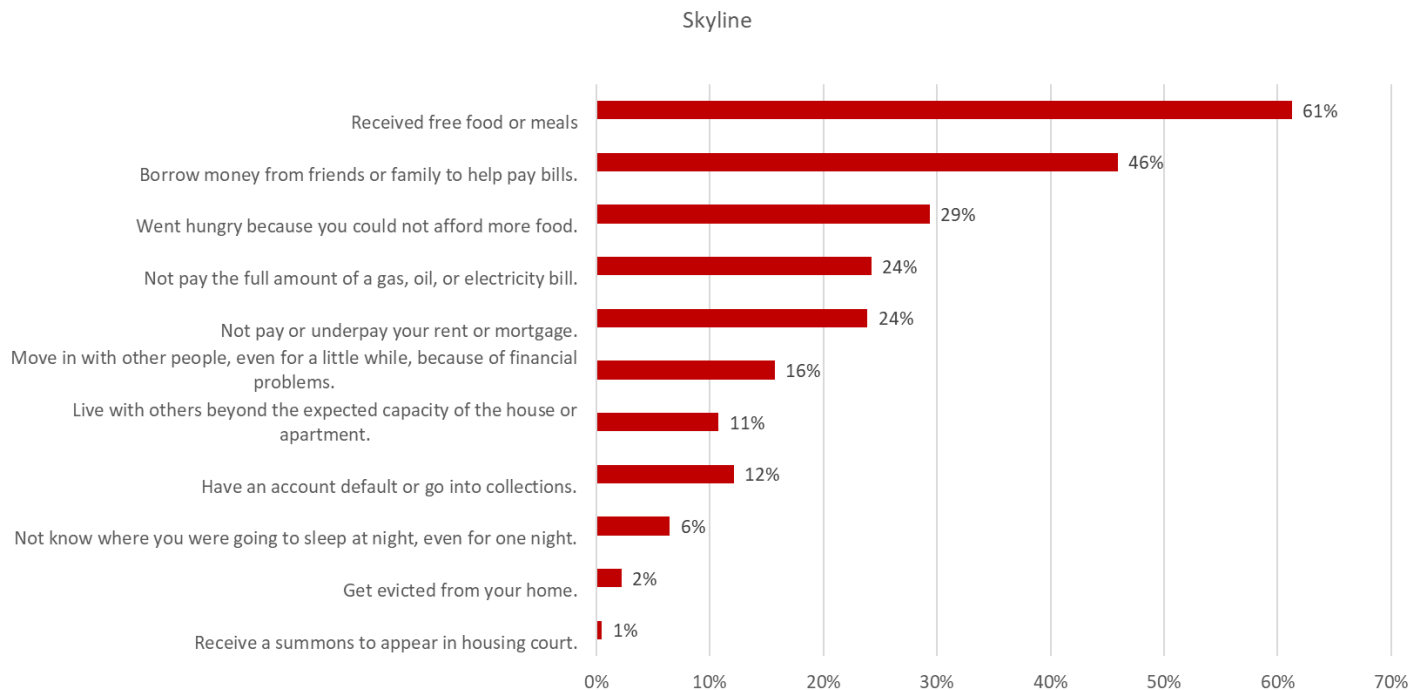
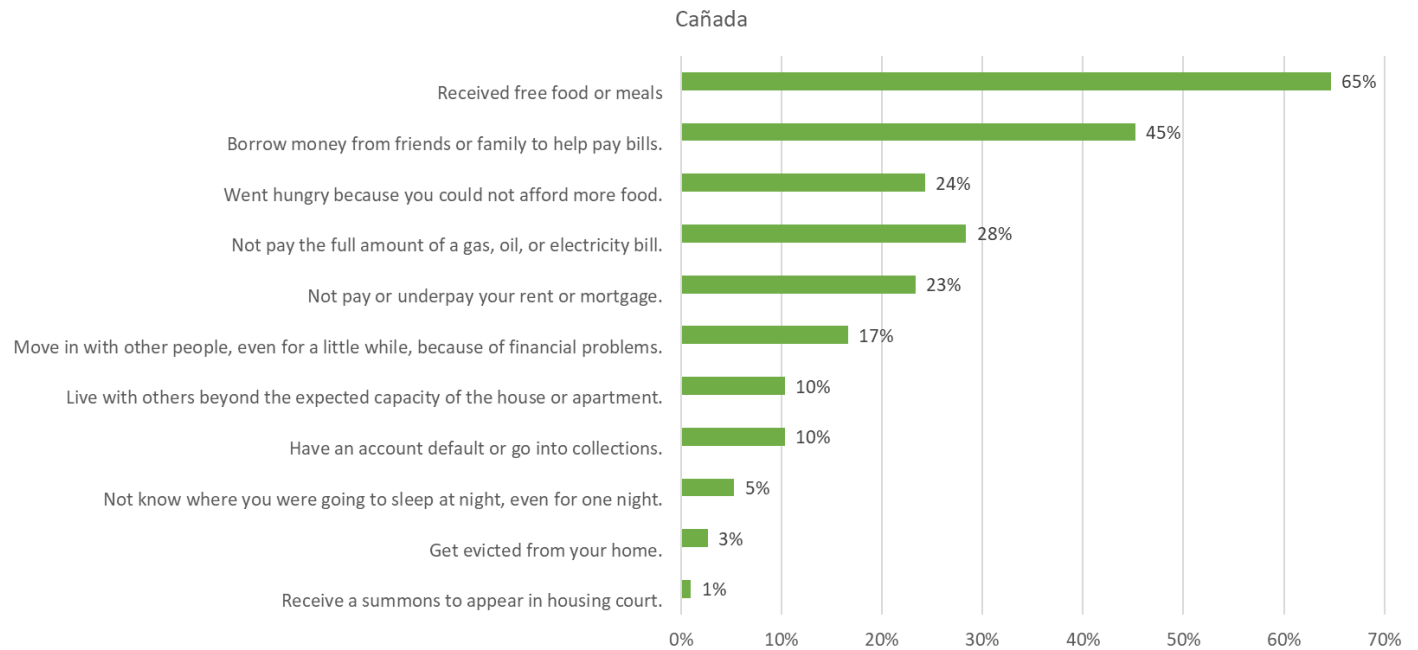


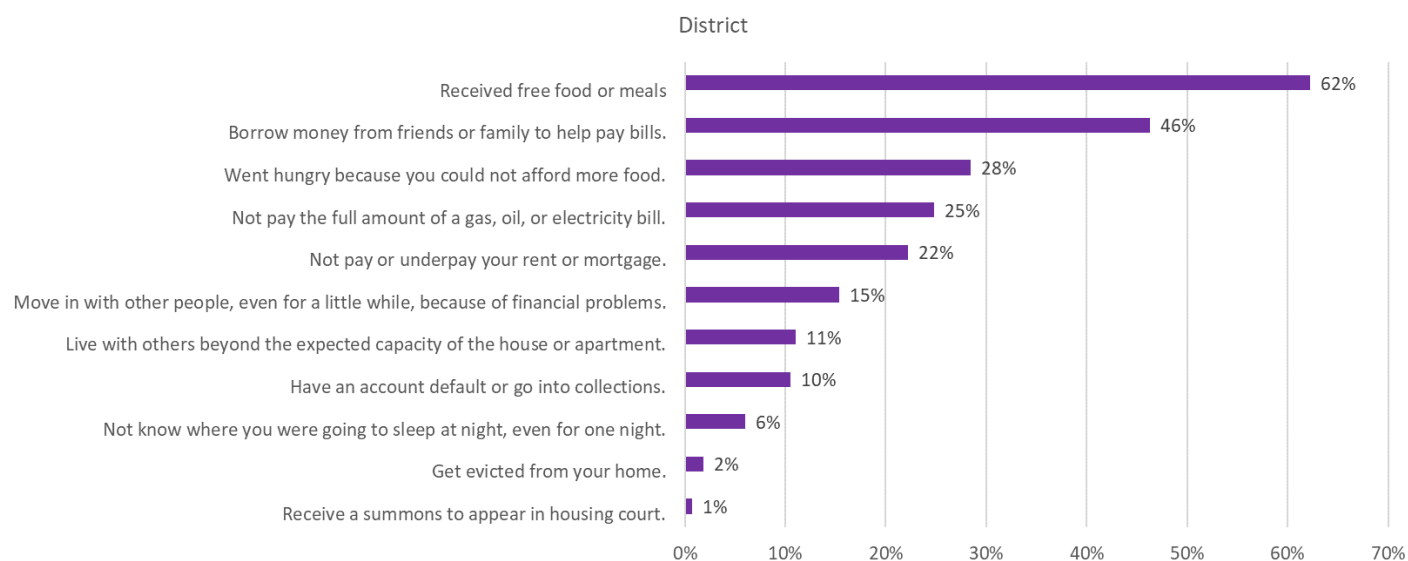
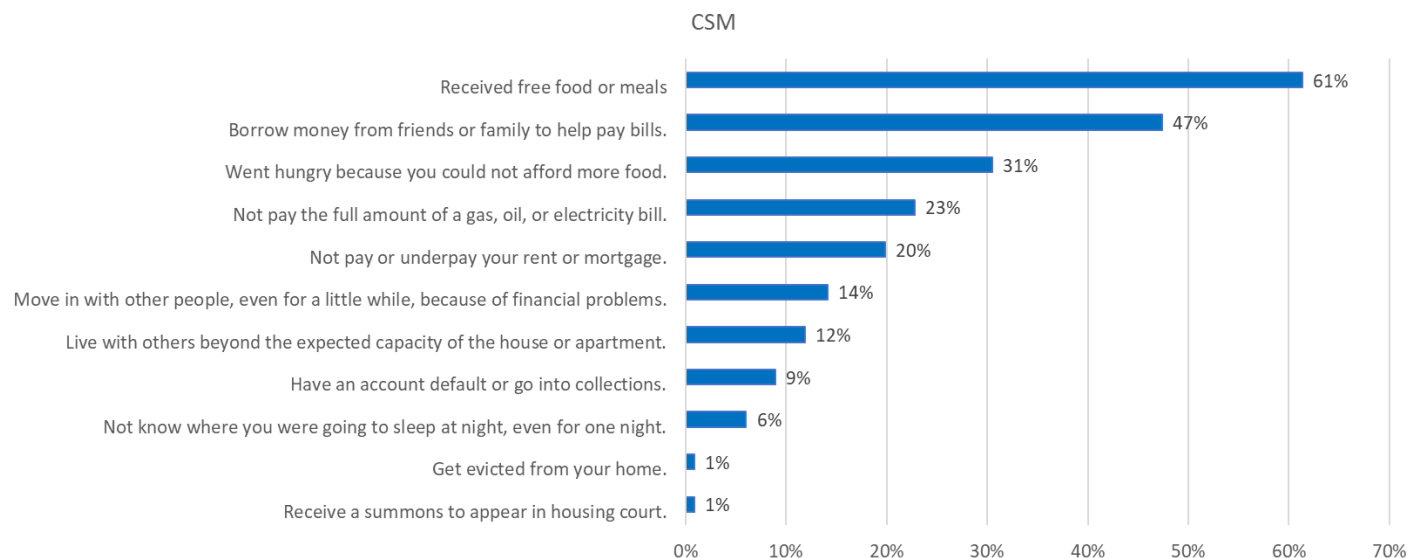
Q.19 In the past 12 months, from which of the following programs did you receive assistance? (Check all that apply)



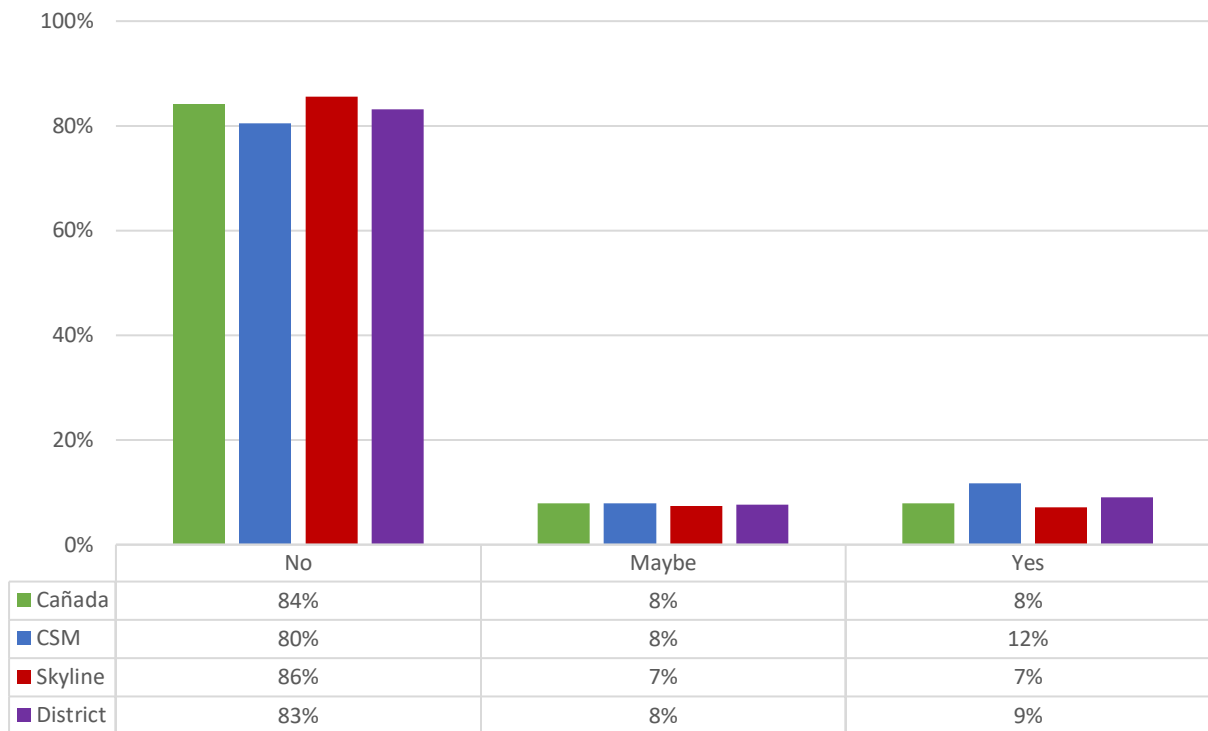


Q.20 In the past 12 months, did you experience any of the following? (Check all that apply)

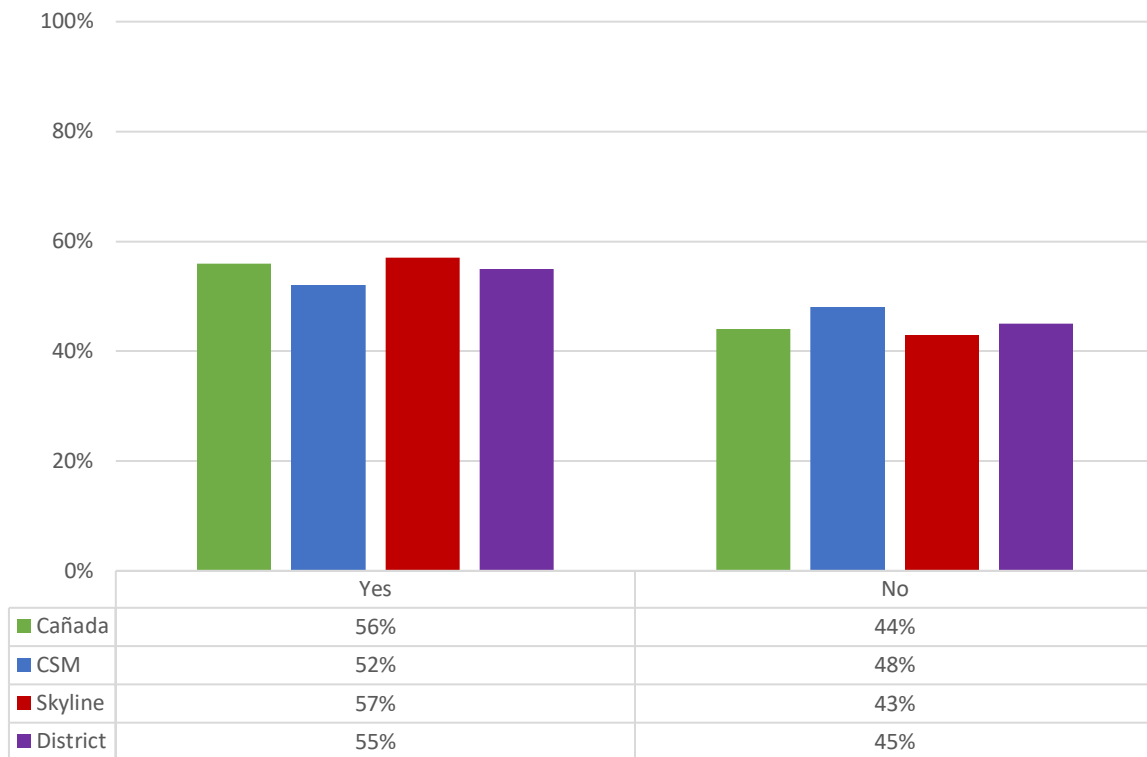




Q.21 Are you aware of the San Mateo County Community College District's Rapid Response Hotel Stay Program?



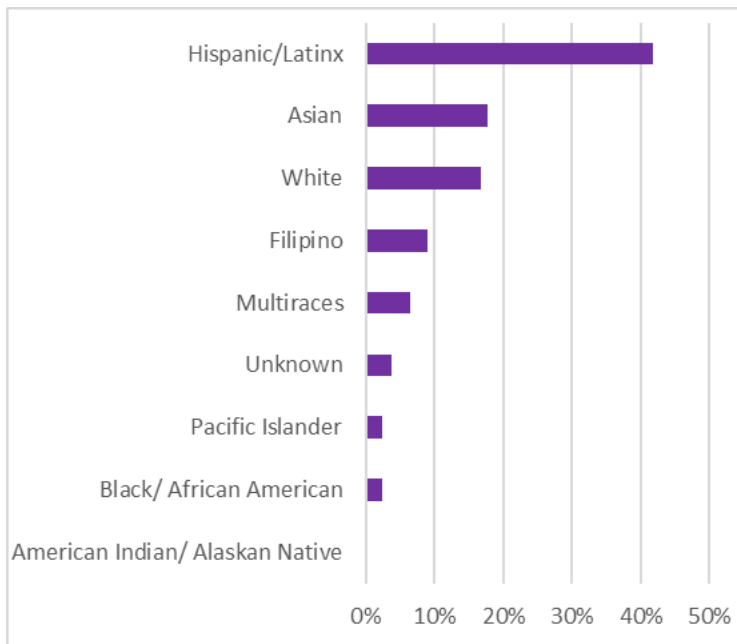
Q.22 Would you like to learn more about food and housing programs available in the district? (By clicking yes, you will receive an email with links to available resources).



Survey Population

	Cañada	CSM	Skyline	District
Total survey invitations	3,980	6,100	5,904	15,984
Respondent count	807	1,218	1,097	3,122
Response rate (%)	20%	20%	19%	20%

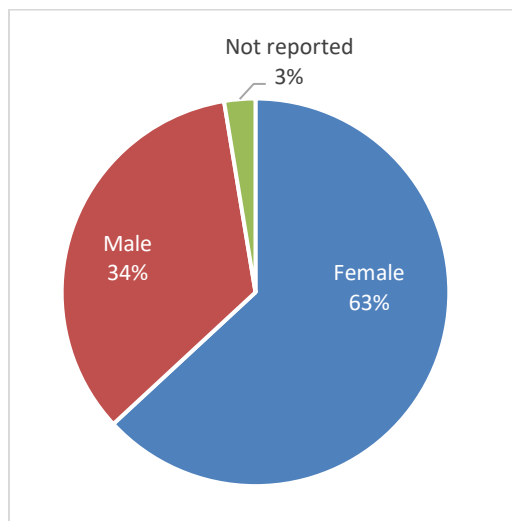
Characteristics of respondents



Ethnicity

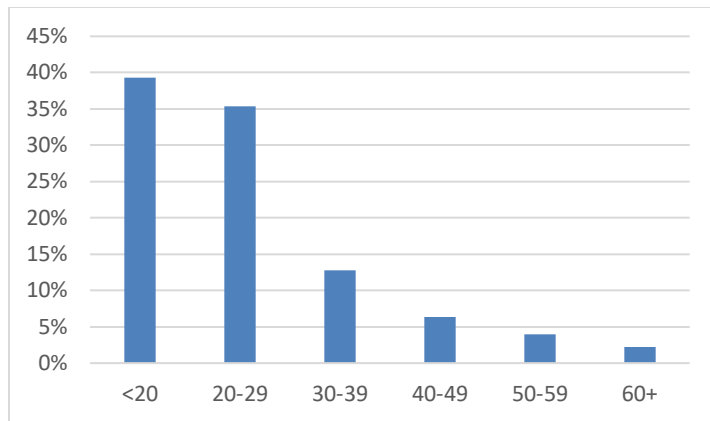
Ethnicity	Count	%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	***	<1%
Asian	555	18%
Black/African American	71	2%
Filipino	281	9%
Hispanic/Latinx	1,303	42%
Multiraces	200	6%
Pacific Islander	74	2%
Unknown	114	4%
White	521	17%

***Responses <10



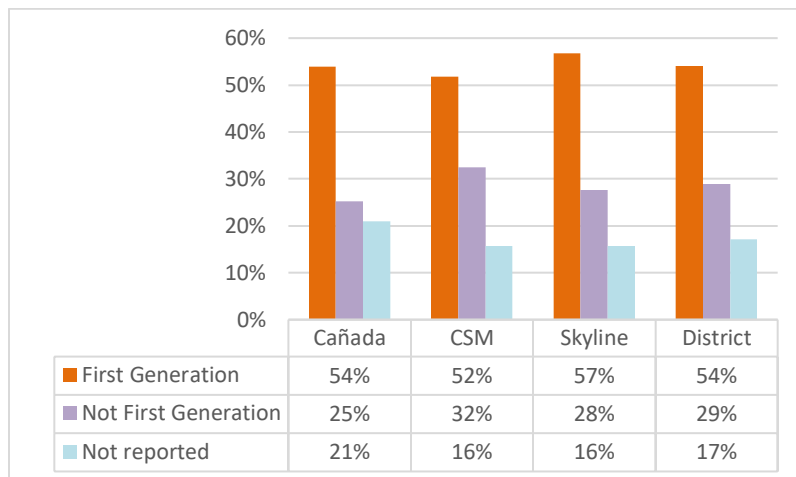
Gender

Gender	Count	%
Female	1,969	63%
Male	1,070	34%
Not reported	83	3%

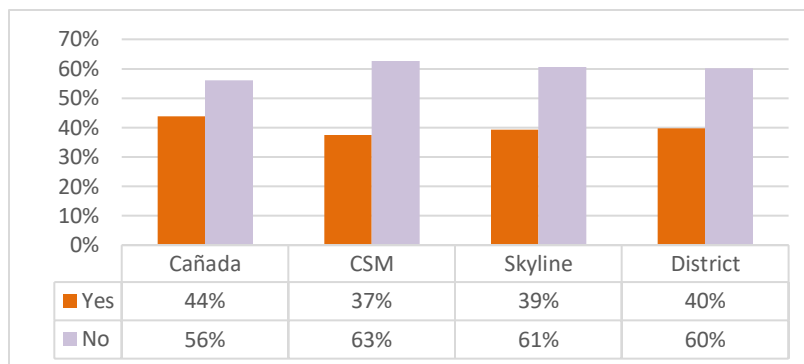


Age Groups

Age Groups	Count	%
<20	1,227	39%
20-29	1,103	35%
30-39	400	13%
40-49	199	6%
50-59	125	4%
60+	68	2%



First Generation Status



Low Income Status

Survey Language

Number of surveys taken in Spanish: 43

Survey Response Weighting Methodology

Survey invitees were categorized into four groups based on ethnicity and income status, as demonstrated in the following example table. The percentage of respondents from each group (A, B, C, D) was then compared to the percentage of invitees from the same group. This comparison was completed district-wide and for each campus. The difference from the invitee percentage and the respondent percentage then provided a weighting factor for each group at the district level and for each campus. These weighting factors were then applied to each survey response based on which group that respondent was categorized into.

Survey Invitees

	Grp	URM	LowInc	Count	%
District	A			5,710	0.3572
District	B		X	988	0.0618
District	C	X		6,417	0.4015
District	D	X	X	2,869	0.1795

Survey Respondents

	Grp	Count	Resp %	Difference (Inv%-Resp%)	District Weight
District	A	897	0.2873	0.0699	0.9301
District	B	296	0.0948	-0.0330	1.0330
District	C	983	0.3149	0.0866	0.9134
District	D	946	0.3030	-0.1235	1.1235

College	Grp	URM	LowInc	Count	%
CAN	A			1,409	0.3540
CAN	B		X	245	0.0616
CAN	C	X		1,519	0.3817
CAN	D	X	X	807	0.2028

College	Grp	Count	Resp %	Difference (Inv%-Resp%)	College Weight
CAN	A	209	0.2590	0.0950	0.9050
CAN	B	76	0.0942	-0.0326	0.0326
CAN	C	244	0.3024	0.0793	0.9207
CAN	D	278	0.3445	-0.1417	1.1417

College	Grp	URM	LowInc	Count	%
CSM	A			2,506	0.4108
CSM	B		X	369	0.0605
CSM	C	X		2,202	0.3610
CSM	D	X	X	1,023	0.1677

College	Grp	Count	Resp %	Difference (Inv%-Resp%)	College Weight
CSM	A	411	0.3374	0.0734	0.9266
CSM	B	106	0.0870	-0.0265	1.0265
CSM	C	351	0.2882	0.0728	0.9272
CSM	D	350	0.2874	-0.1197	1.1197

College	Grp	URM	LowInc	Count	%
SKY	A			1,795	0.3040
SKY	B		X	374	0.0633
SKY	C	X		2,696	0.4566
SKY	D	X	X	1,039	0.1760

College	Grp	Count	Resp %	Difference (Inv%-Resp%)	College Weight
SKY	A	277	0.2525	0.0515	0.9485
SKY	B	114	0.1039	-0.0406	1.0406
SKY	C	388	0.3537	0.1029	0.8971
SKY	D	318	0.2899	-0.1139	1.1139