

De Anza College Office of Institutional Research and Planning

To: Senior Staff

From: Ola Sabawi, Research Analyst

Date: 7/9/2020

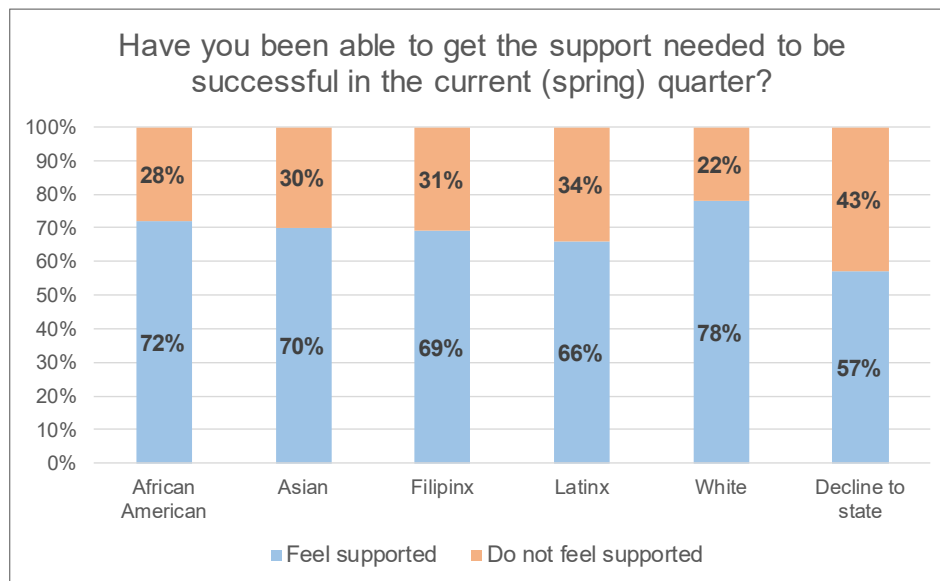
Subject: Basic Needs Insecurity and Remote Learning Survey for Spring 2020

The Basic Needs Insecurity and Remote Learning Survey for Spring 2020 was designed to assess food and housing insecurities among De Anza students as well as any additional challenges posed by the emergency shelter-in-place response to Covid-19 and remote learning. The survey was distributed by email to all De Anza students who were registered during spring 2020 and remained open for two weeks. 1,352 responses were collected, resulting in a response rate of 8%.

Summary of Findings

Remote Learning Support and Current Conditions

- The majority of survey respondents (**54%**; 647) indicated they would **most prefer to take classes online in fall 2020**, while 25% wanted to attend classes both online and on campus, and 21% prefer to attend classes on campus only.
- **70%** of respondents indicated that they **received all or most of the support they needed to be successful in spring 2020 and feel supported overall**. Further disaggregation by ethnicity show that most student groups feel supported at similar rates, with **Latinx students reporting the lowest rate of feeling supported this spring (66%)**, and White students reporting feeling the most supported (78%).

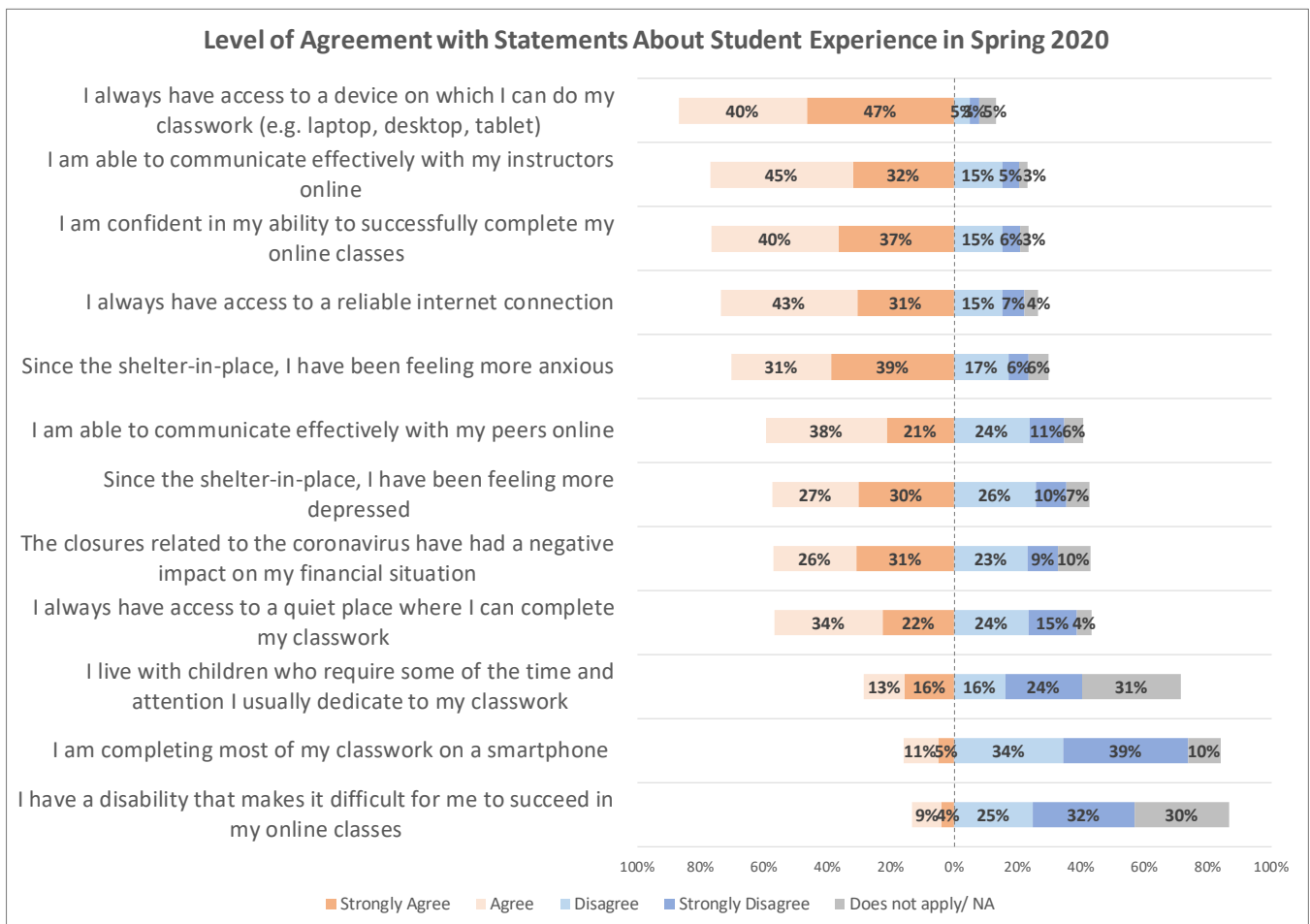


- The **top 10 areas where students reported needing the most additional support** ordered by need were:
 - Academic counseling
 - Financial aid
 - Tutoring and Student Success Center
 - Food, housing or financial emergency resources
 - Transfer Center resources
 - Internet and computer resources
 - Admission and Records
 - Library resources
 - Psychological counseling
 - Health services

- Of students who provided greater detail regarding their needs in the open-ended response, 17% or 46 students shared responses centered on the pressing need for financial help. Students highlighted their needs and emphasized what De Anza can do to help. The sentiments that were echoed the most were **reimbursement of fees for unused student services, refunds for an unused parking permit, and more access to financial aid and CARES Act Emergency funds.**
 - 11% or 31 students indicated they were **unhappy with their online courses** or the instructors' method of teaching. They highlighted the need for continued instructor training in online learning tools and best practices in online pedagogy, and the need to promote **better communication with their instructors and peers** (11%; 31).

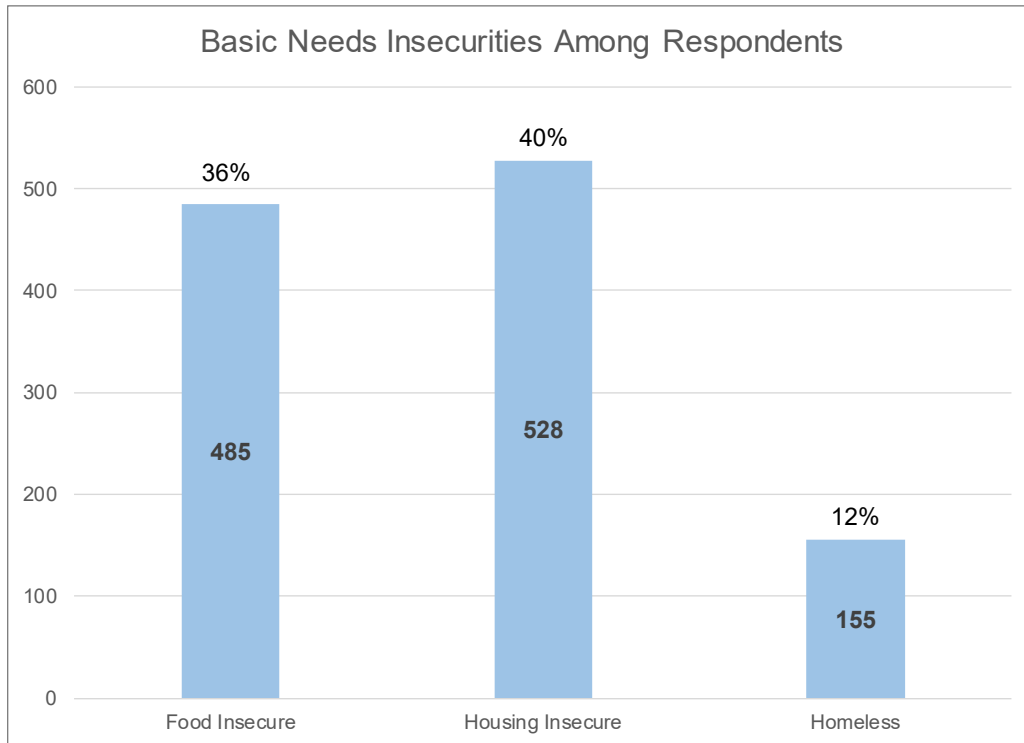
- **48%** (631) of respondents **reported losing a job or having reduced hours** because of recent closers related to the coronavirus. Of respondents who are still working, **73% reported sometimes or always feeling unsafe or anxious about their work environment exposing them to the coronavirus.**

- Respondents reported their level of agreement to several statements about student experiences during spring 2020, as displayed in the graph below. Respondents agreed or strongly agreed the most with the following five statements:
 - **87%**; “I always have **access to a device** on which I can do my classwork (e.g. laptop, desktop, tablet).”
 - **77%**; “I am able to **communicate effectively with my instructors online.**”
 - **76%**; “I am **confident in my ability to successfully complete my online classes.**”
 - **74%**; “I always have access to a reliable internet connection.”
 - **70%**; “Since the shelter-in-place, **I have been feeling more anxious.**”



Basic Needs Insecurity

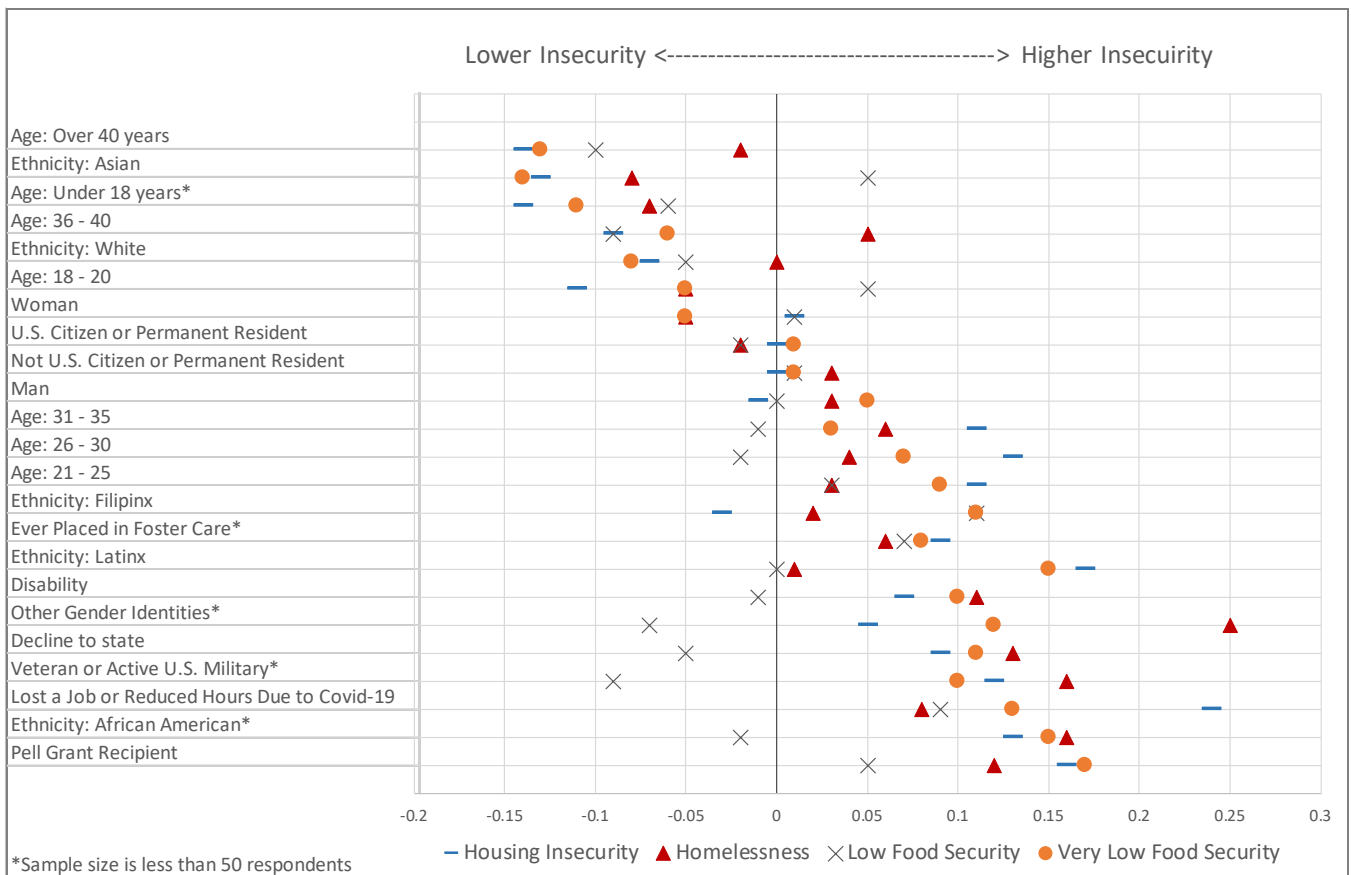
- **52%** (698) of survey respondents reported experiencing **at least one form of basic need insecurity sometime during the past 12 months.**
- **40%** (528) of survey respondents were **housing insecure**, **36%** (485) were **food insecure**, and **12%** (155) were **homeless**.



- Of all respondents who experienced basic needs insecurities, most respondents reported experiencing both food and housing insecurities during the past 12 months (34%; 237), followed by housing insecurity (24%; 165), food insecurity (20%; 141), and all three forms of basic needs insecurities – food, housing, and homelessness (14%; 97).

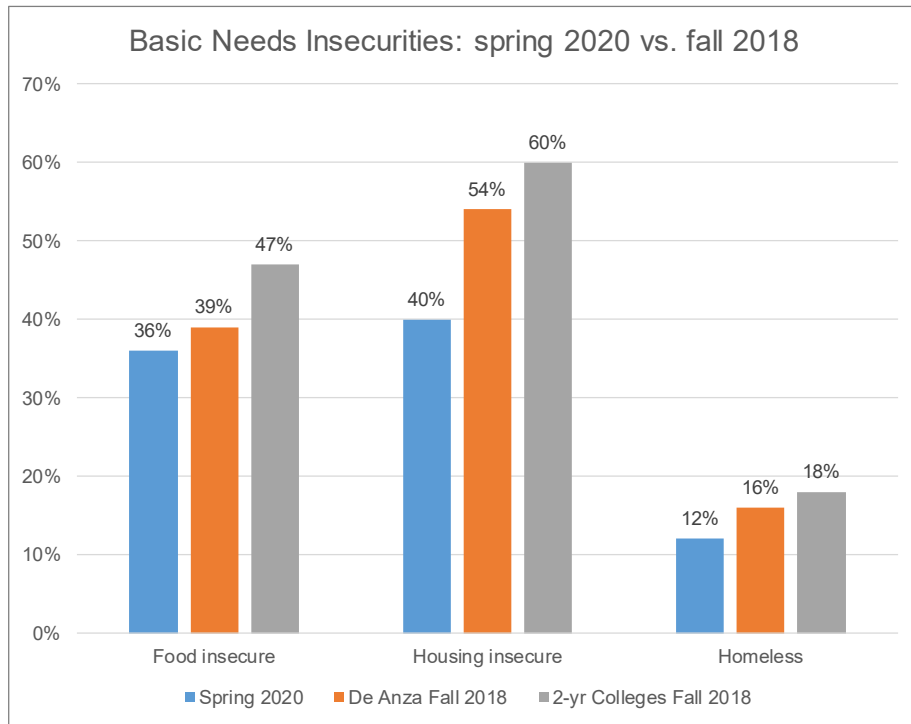
	Spring 20 Respondents	
	#	%
Food and Housing Insecure	237	34%
Housing Insecure	165	24%
Food Insecure	141	20%
Food, Housing Insecure, and Homeless	97	14%
Housing Insecure and Homeless	29	4%
Homeless	19	3%
Food Insecure and Homeless	10	1%
Total	698	100%

- Basic needs insecurity analysis by demographics show that **Pell Grant recipients, African American students, and those who indicated they lost a job or had reduced hours due to Covid-19 reported experiencing the highest levels of basic needs insecurities by percentage point gap median.**
 - The highest level of housing insecurity was reported by students who lost a job or had reduced hours due to recent Covid-19 closures (+24 PPG)
 - The highest level of food insecurity (with hunger) was reported by Pell Grant recipients (+17 PPG)
 - The highest level of homelessness was reported among respondents who identified with other gender identities (not male or female) (+25 PPG)



Note: Low food insecurity is food insecure without hunger and very low food security is food insecure with hunger.

- Compared with basic needs insecurity rates from De Anza’s fall 2018 survey, respondents’ **food insecurity rates were 3 percentage points lower, housing insecurity rates were 14 percentage points lower, and homelessness rates were 4 percentage points lower.**



Detailed Survey Results by Area

Food Insecurity

Food security among survey respondents was measured using the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Six-Item Short Form of the Food Security Survey Module¹. The food security scale has been adjusted to use in a self-administered survey format. Responses to each item on the food security scale are scored based on the number of affirmative responses. The score for each respondent determined their food security status; with a score between 0 and 1 affirmative responses indicating high or marginal food security, a score between 2 and 4 indicating low food security, and a score between 5 and 6 indicating a very low food security. Respondents' food security status are compared to national rates of two year institutions as reported by the #RealCollege survey that was administered in fall 2018².

Affirmative Responses to Food Security Items

Survey participants responded affirmatively to each item on the food scale in rates that were lower compared to national rates, except in response to the item “Did you ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?” where affirmative responses by De Anza students were 4 percentage points higher than national rates. The highest variability was in affirmative responses to the item: “Were you ever hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food?” to which survey respondents had a lower rate of affirmative responses by 16 percentage points than national rates.

Responses to specific items in the USDA 6-Item Food Security Scale (Last 12 Months)

	De Anza Respondents		2-yr Colleges 2018
	#	%	
The food that I bought just didn't last and I didn't have enough money to get more	425	32%	41%
I couldn't afford to eat balanced meals	475	36%	49%
Did you ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?	410	31%	27%
Did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?	339	25%	38%
Were you ever hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food?	213	16%	32%

¹ (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2012): <https://www.ers.usda.gov/media/8282/short2012.pdf>

² College and University Basic Needs Insecurity: A national #RealCollege survey report: https://hope4college.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/HOPE_realcollege_National_report_digital.pdf

Food Security Status

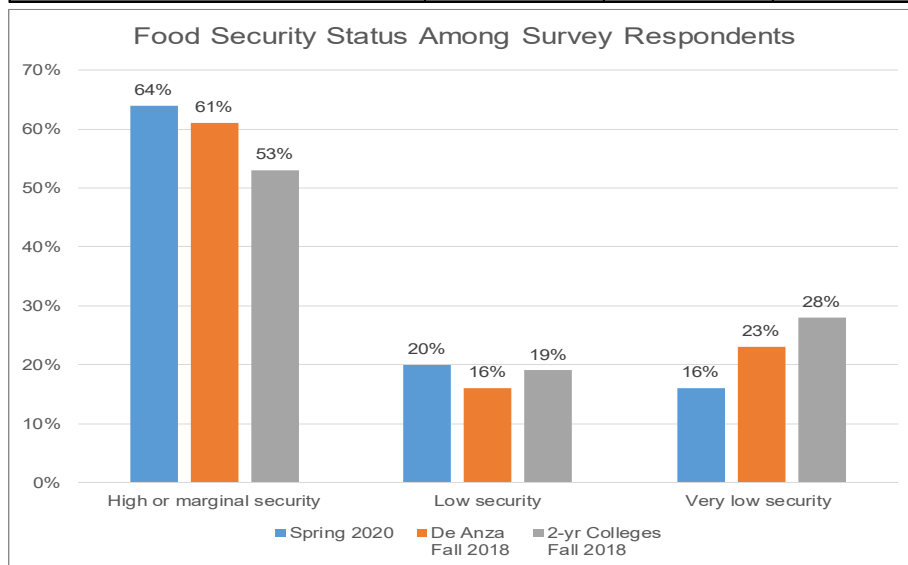
Definitions of the three food security statuses according to the USDA’s Guide to Measuring Household Food Security are:

- High or marginal food security:
Food secure – Household show no or minimal evidence of food insecurity
- Low food security:
Food insecure – Without hunger
- Very low food security:
Food insecure – With hunger

Consistent with prior survey results, the majority of survey respondents reported “high or marginal” food security, while low food security “food insecure without hunger” rates were higher than 2018 De Anza rates and national averages:

- 64% (852) of respondents had a “high or marginal” food security status which is 3 percentage point higher than the fall 2018 survey and 11 percentage points higher than the national average.
- 20% (270) of respondents had a “low” food security status which is 4 percentage points higher than the fall 2018 survey and one percentage point higher than the national average.
- 16% (215) of respondents had a “very low” food security status which is 7 percentage points lower than the fall 2018 survey and 12 percentage points lower than the national average.

	Spring 2020	De Anza Fall 2018	2-yr Colleges Fall 2018
<i>Food Security scale</i>	<i>Last 12 Months</i>	<i>Last 30 Days</i>	
High or marginal security (score = 0-1)	64%	61%	53%
Low security (score = 2-4)	20%	16%	19%
Very low security (score = 5-6)	16%	23%	28%



Housing Insecurity and Homelessness

Housing insecurity and homelessness were measured using survey items from De Anza’s Basic Needs Insecurities survey that was distributed in spring 2018³. Housing insecurity was defined as a set of broad housing issues including frequent moves, crowding, poor housing quality, or the inability to afford rent or bills. Homelessness describes the absence of a place to live, which includes people who live in shelters, vehicles, or abandoned structures⁴. Housing insecurity and homelessness were measured with 5 survey items each. An affirmative response to any one of the items indicates evidence for housing insecurity or homelessness. Items measuring housing insecurity are similar to the ones used by #RealCollege survey in fall 2018, therefore, rates of affirmative responses can be compared between the surveys. Items measuring homelessness are different between the surveys and cannot be compared.

Respondents indicated lower rates of housing insecurity (40%; 528) and lower rates of homelessness (12%; 155) than regional and national averages:

- Housing insecurity among survey respondents was 14 percentage points lower than De Anza’s fall 2018 rate and 20 percentage points lower than the national average.
- Homelessness rates among respondents was 4 percentage points lower than De Anza’s fall 2018 rate and 6 percentage points lower than the national average.

	Spring 2020	De Anza Fall 2018	2-yr Colleges Fall 2018
Housing Insecure	40%	54%	60%
Homeless	12%	16%	18%

Affirmative Responses to Housing Insecurity Items

One housing insecurity item had higher rates of affirmative responses when compared with rates from the fall 2018 survey:

- 10% (127) of respondents indicated they had to move two or more times during the past 12 months compared with 5% from fall 2018 (5 percentage point difference). This percentage point gap was the biggest difference between current response rates to housing security items and those from fall 2018.
- The highest overall affirmative rate was 23% (308) to the item “Doubled up or shared a room” sometime during the past 12 months.

³ <https://www.deanza.edu/ir/deanza-research-projects/surveys/FoodHousingTransportationSecurity1st.pdf>

⁴ (Goldrick-Rab, Richardson, & Hernandez, 2017): <http://www.wihopelab.com/publications/Hungry-and-Homeless-in-College-Report.pdf>

	De Anza Respondents		Spring 2018
	#	%	
<i>Any of the below items:</i>	528	40%	54%
Didn't pay the full amount of rent or mortgage	224	17%	20%
Didn't pay the full amount of utilities	233	18%	19%
Moved two or more times in the year	127	10%	5%
Doubled up or shared a room	308	23%	-
Moved in with other people due to financial problems	230	17%	21%

Affirmative Responses to Homelessness Items

The homelessness items with the highest rates of affirmative responses were:

- 6% (79) of respondents indicated they stayed in a shelter sometime during the past 12 months.
- 5% (70) indicated they did not know where they were going to sleep even for one night during the past 12 months.
- 5% (65) indicated they didn't have a home sometime during the past 12 months.

	De Anza Respondents	
	#	%
<i>Any of the below items:</i>	155	12%
Was thrown out of your home	42	3%
Was evicted from your home	29	2%
Stayed in a shelter	79	6%
Stayed in a vehicle, abandoned building, or other place not meant as housing	50	4%
Did not know where you were going to sleep, even for one night	70	5%
Didn't have a home	65	5%

Survey Results

1. Fall quarter classes will be held mostly online for health and safety reasons. If you are planning to attend De Anza College in the fall quarter, would you most prefer to take classes:

	Respondents #	Respondents %
Online	647	54%
Both online and on campus	308	25%
On campus	253	21%
Total	1,208	100%

2. Have you been able to get the support needed to be successful in the current (spring) quarter?

	Respondents #	Respondents %
Yes – I have received all the help I need	480	36%
Mostly – I have had some challenges where I need continued support but overall I feel supported	455	34%
Somewhat – I have some challenges that I still need to address and do not feel completely supported	314	23%
No – I have not received the support I need to be successful	91	7%
Total	1,340	100%

3. In which areas could you use additional support: (Select all that apply)

	Respondents #	Respondents %
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,089</i>	<i>100%</i>
Academic counseling	494	45%
Financial Aid	418	38%
Tutoring and Student Success Center	316	29%
Food, housing or financial emergency resources	258	24%
Transfer Center resources	222	20%
Internet and computer resources	197	18%
Admissions and Records	196	18%
Library resources	186	17%
Psychological counseling	181	17%
Health Services	118	11%
Training on using Canvas or Zoom	98	9%
Technical assistance with Canvas for online courses	81	7%
Other	73	7%
Disabled students' services	43	4%
Assessment Center	28	3%
Veterans' services	0	0%

3. a) Other write-in areas of additional support

	Respondents #	Respondents %
Total	55	100%
Access to equipment or classrooms on campus: autotech, ceramics studio, art studio, swimming pool, PE	9	16%
Better communication with instructors, Deans, Financial Aid Office, fellow students	6	11%
Better online teaching tools for instructors and more training in online instruction methods	5	9%
Less course related workload or more deadline flexibility	5	9%
Return to on campus instruction, hands on lab work	5	9%
A place to study and do homework with charging outlets and internet access.	4	7%
Financial help to pay for tuition and fees, rent, laptop	4	7%
Employment opportunities	3	5%
Help with childcare	3	5%
Access to education plan in DegreeWorks	1	2%
Access to free internet	1	2%
Access to Adobe software	1	2%
EOPS	1	2%
Free textbooks	1	2%
Immigration information	1	2%
ISP	1	2%
More online courses with asynchronous instruction for added flexibility	1	2%
More online courses with synchronous instruction	1	2%
Refund for unused parking permit	1	2%
Support from family	1	2%

4. Did you lose a job or have your hours reduced because of recent closures related to the coronavirus?

	Respondents #	Respondents %
No	696	52%
Yes	631	48%
Total	1,327	100%

5. If you are currently working off campus, how many hours are you working per week?

	Respondents #	Respondents %
5 or less hours	49	11%
6 - 10 hours	44	10%
11 - 20 hours	109	25%
21 - 30 hours	83	19%
31 - 40 hours	97	22%
More than 40 hours	51	12%
Total	433	100%

6. If you are currently working, how often do you feel unsafe or anxious about your work environment exposing you to the coronavirus?

	Respondents	
	#	%
Sometimes	211	42%
Always	156	31%
Never	133	27%
Total	500	100%

7. How many people in your home - or who provide you with financial support - have lost their jobs?

	Respondents	
	#	%
None	760	56%
1 other person	339	25%
2 - 3 others	215	16%
4 - 6 others	36	3%
More than 6 people in my household	2	0%
Total	1,352	100%

8. Please select your level of agreement with the following statements about your experience as a student this spring.

	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Does not apply/ NA		Total	
I am confident in my ability to successfully complete my online classes	494	37%	540	40%	206	15%	75	6%	37	3%	1,352	100%
I am able to communicate effectively with my instructors online	433	32%	607	45%	205	15%	70	5%	37	3%	1,352	100%
I am able to communicate effectively with my peers online	289	21%	513	38%	320	24%	149	11%	81	6%	1,352	100%
Since the shelter-in-place, I have been feeling more anxious	525	39%	424	31%	232	17%	84	6%	87	6%	1,352	100%
Since the shelter-in-place, I have been feeling more depressed	408	30%	368	27%	347	26%	130	10%	99	7%	1,352	100%
The closures related to the coronavirus have had a negative impact on my financial situation	416	31%	357	26%	314	23%	126	9%	139	10%	1,352	100%
I live with children who require some of the time and attention I usually dedicate to my classwork	210	16%	174	13%	217	16%	328	24%	423	31%	1,352	100%
I have a disability that makes it difficult for me to succeed in my online classes	53	4%	127	9%	335	25%	435	32%	402	30%	1,352	100%
I always have access to a quiet place where I can complete my classwork	304	22%	464	34%	318	24%	206	15%	60	4%	1,352	100%
I always have access to a reliable internet connection	414	31%	581	43%	207	15%	91	7%	59	4%	1,352	100%
I always have access to a device on which I can do my classwork (e.g. laptop, desktop, tablet)	629	47%	547	40%	65	5%	42	3%	69	5%	1,352	100%
I am completing most of my classwork on a smartphone	70	5%	147	11%	465	34%	533	39%	137	10%	1,352	100%

9. With which gender do you identify?

	Respondents #	Respondents %	De Anza Population %
Woman	842	62%	50%
Man	453	34%	49%
Transgender	7	1%	-
Non-binary	15	1%	0%
Genderqueer or gender nonconforming	4	4%	-
An identity not listed above	11	1%	-
No Response	20	1%	1%
Total	1,352	100%	-

10. With which race/ethnicity do you identify?

	Respondents #	Respondents %	De Anza Population %
African American	32	2%	4%
Asian	516	38%	42%
Filipinx	78	6%	6%
Latinx	305	23%	25%
Native American	4	0%	0%
Pacific Islander	9	1%	1%
White	295	22%	17%
Decline to state	113	8%	4%
Total	1,352	100%	-

11. What is your age?

	Respondents #	Respondents %	De Anza Population %
Under 18 years	30	2%	3%
18 - 20	439	32%	42%
21 - 25	302	22%	28%
26 - 30	190	14%	11%
31 - 35	112	8%	6%
36 - 40	94	7%	4%
Over 40 years	166	12%	8%
No Response	19	1%	-
Total	1,352	100%	-

12. Before the coronavirus outbreak, approximately how many hours per week were you working on campus? Off campus?

	Respondents #	Respondents %
<i>Hours worked on campus</i>	<i>691</i>	<i>100%</i>
5 or less hours	429	62%
6 - 10 hours	122	18%
11 - 20 hours	81	12%
21 - 30 hours	21	3%
31 - 40 hours	28	4%
More than 40 hours	10	1%
<i>Hours worked off campus</i>	<i>953</i>	<i>100%</i>
5 or less hours	234	25%
6 - 10 hours	137	14%
11 - 20 hours	190	20%
21 - 30 hours	149	16%
31 - 40 hours	155	16%
More than 40 hours	88	9%

13. Other demographic characteristics:

	Respondents #	Respondents %	De Anza Population %
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,352</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>100%</i>
Veteran or Active U.S. Military			
Yes	36	3%	2%
No	1,265	94%	98%
No Response	51	4%	-
Pell Grant Recipient			
Yes	278	21%	15%
No	941	70%	85%
No Response	1,352	10%	-
Disability			
Yes	154	11%	5%
No	1,101	81%	95%
No Response	97	7%	-
Ever Placed in Foster Care			
Yes	11	1%	0%
No	1,272	94%	100%
No Response	69	5%	-
U.S. Citizen or Permanent Resident			
Yes	1,049	78%	87%
No	242	18%	13%
No Response	61	5%	-

14. Basic needs insecurities disaggregated by demographic characteristics:

	Respondents #	Housing Insecure	Homeless	Food Security	
				Low Security	Very Low Security
Gender					
Woman	842	40%	11%	19%	18%
Man	453	39%	13%	22%	13%
Other Gender Identities	37	57%	14%	22%	30%
No Response	20	-	10%	27%	-
Ethnicity					
African American	32	63%	16%	38%	25%
Asian	516	36%	14%	19%	15%
Filipinx	78	40%	9%	23%	21%
Latinx	305	49%	12%	25%	21%
Native American	4	50%	50%	-	50%
Pacific Islander	9	44%	11%	11%	22%
White	295	35%	7%	15%	12%
Decline to state	113	37%	14%	21%	11%
Age					
Under 18 years	30	36%	11%	3%	3%
18 - 20	439	35%	10%	20%	13%
21 - 25	302	51%	12%	24%	21%
26 - 30	190	52%	18%	21%	28%
31 - 35	112	38%	16%	22%	12%
36 - 40	94	37%	7%	18%	10%
Over 40 years	166	24%	10%	14%	12%
No Response	19	29%	14%	63%	-
Veteran or Active U.S. Military					
Yes	36	42%	6%	14%	28%
No	1,265	40%	12%	21%	16%
No response	51	15%	19%	13%	13%
U.S. Citizen or Permanent Resident					
Yes	1,049	40%	11%	20%	16%
No	242	40%	14%	21%	17%
No Response	61	38%	18%	26%	6%
Pell Grant Recipient					
Yes	278	57%	18%	28%	29%
No	941	35%	10%	18%	13%
No Response	133	39%	14%	18%	12%
Disability					
Yes	154	52%	17%	18%	27%
No	1,101	38%	10%	20%	15%
No Response	97	41%	21%	22%	13%
Ever Placed in Foster Care					
Yes	11	64%	40%	36%	45%
No	1,272	39%	11%	20%	16%
No Response	69	45%	21%	24%	12%
Lost a Job or Reduced Hours Due to Covid-19					
Yes	631	52%	16%	25%	23%
No	696	28%	8%	15%	10%
No Response	25	31%	14%	29%	7%

15. Additional comments grouped by themes:

	Count	Percent
Total Additional Comments	276	100%
Need extra financial help from the school by reduction of course tuitions and fees, reimbursement of fees for unused services in spring and fall quarter, parking permit refunds for those who purchased a 2019-20 permit, and access to more financial aid money and CARES Act Emergency funds.	46	17%
Unhappy with online learning or teaching method. Teachers need better training with Canvas and need to be better prepared for teaching online courses. Promote best practices and better communication between teacher and peers.	31	11%
Complaining that teachers are assigning a significantly larger workload with very little instruction. Full-time students are struggling with volume of assigned coursework and request to recalibrate workload because they are not able to keep up.	18	7%
Agree that all fall courses should be fully online due to health risks and are comfortable with learning online.	15	5%
Need to borrow electronic equipment or need financial assistance to buy their own: laptop, advanced computer software, printer, or graphing calculator.	12	4%
More compassion, sympathy, and deadline flexibility from instructors due to student hardships, teachers should at least acknowledge current issues facing this cohort of students instead of business as usual.	12	4%
Unable to communicate effectively with college administration or staff due to email response delays, unhelpful or rude responses, and inability to contact by phone.	12	4%
Request access to the library because they have no adequate location to study or complete course work. Students are in need of charging stations, Wi-Fi, bathrooms, and better ergonomic support.	11	4%
Experiencing anxiety and depression over social isolation, inability to acquire textbooks or course materials, pandemic death toll, and national political climate.	11	4%
Resume on campus learning as soon as possible: offer hybrid courses with optional on campus attendance, or offer face-to-face instruction with added safety measures.	10	4%
Need access to reliable and fast Wi-Fi at home.	8	3%
Were not able to obtain BOG, fee waiver, California Training Benefits, or Financial Aid money because of disqualification rules.	8	3%
International students need help with tuition reduction or tuition refund.	8	3%
Complain that links to student support services are not properly advertised and are hard to find, such as Zoom and Canvas tutoring and support, Student Success Center services, food and housing resources, transfer help, and emotional and psychological help resources.	8	3%
Unable to communicate effectively with course instructor in online format, instructor does not reply to emails or is absent for weeks at a time.	8	3%
In financial stress due to job loss.	7	3%
Need monetary help with monthly expenses - unable to keep up with bills, rent, and other monthly expenses.	7	3%
Provide more enrollment spaces in online courses or offer more sections.	7	3%
Struggling with childcare and academics.	7	3%
Unable to register for summer or fall courses due to job loss and financial instability, or because of non payment of current term fees - request to temporarily waive registration hold for non payment during current circumstances.	7	3%
Having trouble with online learning because of a disability.	6	2%
Eager to come back on campus to resume swimming, athletics, or adaptive PE.	6	2%
Want better access to counselors or a direct way to contact counselors with pressing questions.	6	2%
Promote more online courses with synchronous instruction.	5	2%
Resources and help with emergency housing - can no longer afford to pay rent and not sure what their next step should be or where to turn.	5	2%

	Count	Percent
Total Additional Comments - Continued	276	100%
On campus instruction is necessary for some procedural or clinical courses.	4	1%
Resources and help with obtaining food, clothing, and free or discounted office supplies.	4	1%
Experiencing delays with receiving their CAREs Grant and Financial Aid disbursements.	3	1%
Find Online tutoring support unhelpful and difficult to communicate or cannot find tutoring support for CIS courses.	3	1%
Thankful for financial aid relief or support they received from college.	3	1%
Better support for students of color such as resources, donations, and petitions.	2	1%
Encourage instructors to assign free online textbooks, or provide help with textbook purchase.	2	1%
Provide more emergency funds, and communicate with applicants when processing or rejecting their applications.	2	1%
Need access to their automotive tools on campus.	1	0%
Request access to health services through video or phone.	1	0%
Want to be informed of the sanitation procedures that are taking place for their in-person fall class.	1	0%
Teacher accountability for students who are not succeeding academically, more student contact and outreach.	1	0%
Promote secure Zoom meetings (password protected).	1	0%
Pressure local and state government to provide more relief on behalf of your students.	1	0%
Promote virtual school clubs to reduce anxiety and promote unity.	1	0%
Provide more resources for emotional support.	1	0%
Provide asynchronous online courses with flexible hours.	1	0%
Provide students with ways to thank essential workers on campus this fall.	1	0%
Highlight the need for course descriptions to specify if required software can run on MAC, PC, or both.	1	0%
Having trouble using Canvas on smartphone and submitting quizzes or exams.	1	0%
Wave late library fees for books borrowed before shelter-in-place.	1	0%

Survey Methodology and Demographic Comparisons

This response rate is three to four percentage points lower than the usual response rate for this survey. The ratio of demographic representation among survey respondents were also different than those of prior surveys. When comparing respondents' demographic characteristics to the fall 2018 survey, we found that a higher rate of Asian students and a smaller rate of White students and women responded to this survey. This survey also had a smaller response rate from students who received a federal Pell Grant and students with disabilities. Food, housing, and homelessness rates were compared to the rates reported by the Hope Center for College, Community, and Justice at Temple University for fall 2018⁵⁶. National food, housing insecurity, and homelessness rates reported by other two-year colleges were used for this comparison.

Survey results show a consistent trend among De Anza students, with a slight majority (52%; 698) of survey respondents reporting at least one form of basic needs insecurity. This rate is 10 percentage points lower than the 62% basic needs insecurity rate reported for fall 2018. Results also show lower rates for each category of basic needs insecurities when compared to fall 2018 rates,

⁵ 2018 #REALCOLLEGE Survey School Report for De Anza College: https://www.deanza.edu/ir/deanza-research-projects/surveys/RC2018_SchoolReports_DeAnzaCollege-1.pdf

⁶ College and University Basic Needs Insecurity: A national #RealCollege survey report: https://hope4college.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/HOPE_realcollege_National_report_digital.pdf

with the biggest variation being a 14-percentage point reduction found between housing insecurity rates. The variation in rates of basic needs insecurities between this and past surveys could be due to the smaller response rate or due to the variation in ratios of demographic responses as mentioned above. Analysis of questions related to the Covid-19 emergency response revealed that 48% (631) of respondents have lost a job or had their hours reduced because of recent closures. Response percentages are calculated from the total valid responses to each question, excluding null or unknown responses.