

Personal Demographics

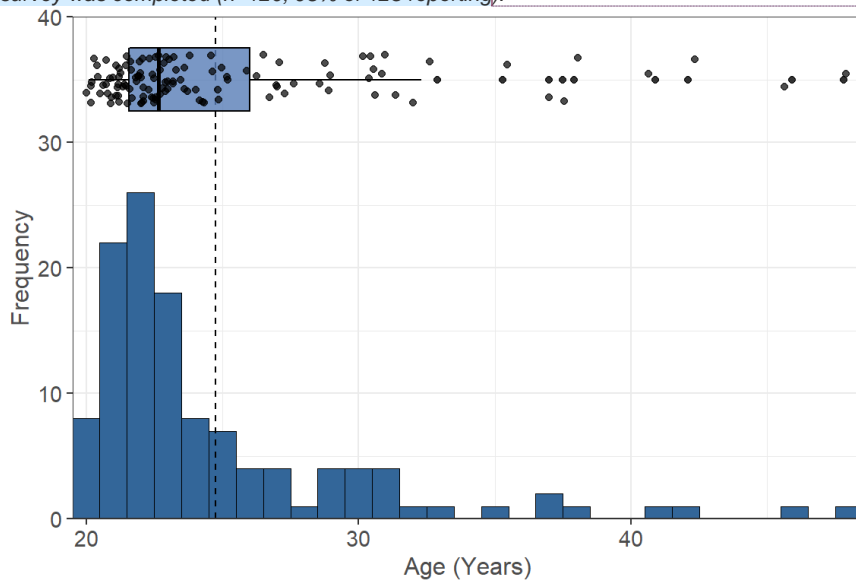
The following set of questions were asked in regards to the students' personal demographics. [This Questions](#) includes the students' age at the time of the survey (2020), ethnicities they identify as, and the number of dependents they are responsible for taking care of. They were also asked about parents' education, which will help us identify first generation college students based on certain criteria.

Commented [CF1]: I am unclear if the "based on certain criteria" is needed?

Commented [KC2R1]: removed

Age

The following was determined by taking the difference between birth date and the time at which the survey was completed (n=120, 98% of 123 reporting).



Commented [CF3]: I think this should be bolded to match the formatting on the rest of this page.

Commented [KC4R3]: bolded

1.1: Student Age Distribution

Figure

The age for participants in the survey range from 20.1 to 47.8 at the time of completion, with the majority of participants being between 20-30 years old. The average age of a participant in this survey is 24.7 years old.

Gender Identity

What is your gender identity? (n=119, 97% of 123 reporting).

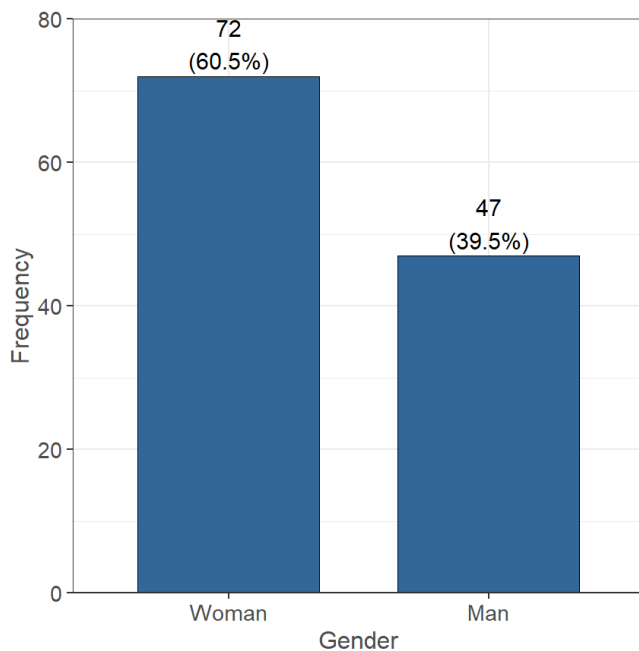


Figure 1.2: Student Gender Identity

Of the survey participants, 72 of them identify as a woman, 47 identify as a man. There are also survey participants who preferred not to answer.

Commented [CF5]: Specify how many?

Commented [KC6R5]: 4

Ethnicity

In the US Census, Hispanic Origins are not races. Do you identify as Hispanic or Latino or Spanish Origin? (n=116, 94% of 123 reporting).

Commented [CF7]: Might want a phrasing revision here unless this is a direct quote of the survey question?

Commented [KC8R7]: Direct quote from survey “Please answer both questions about Hispanic Origin and race. In the US Census, Hispanic Origins are not races.”

Commented [KC9R7]:

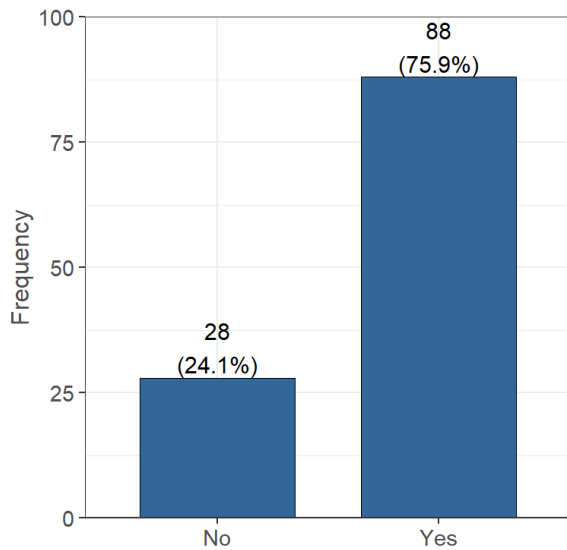


Figure 1.3: Hispanic Origin Identification

We define Hispanic Origin to include: Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, or another Hispanic/Latino/Spanish origin. The data indicates that the majority of survey participants identify as [some type](#) of Hispanic Origins (88 people), while [around approximately](#) a quarter of them do not identify as [having being of](#) Hispanic Origins (28 people).

Commented [CF10]: Who is we?

Race

What race do you identify as? Select all that apply (n=70, 57% of 123 reporting). *Note that races were collapsed from an original 14 options down to 5 broad groups defined by [census.gov](#).*

Table 1.1: Student Race Identification

		Yes (%)
White		43 (62.3%)

	Yes (%)
Black or African American	40 (58.0%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	12 (17.4%)
Asian	11 (15.9%)
American Indian and Alaska Native	10 (14.5%)

Dependents

If you have dependents, then how many of them receive more than 50% of their financial support from you? (n=116, 94% of 123 reporting).

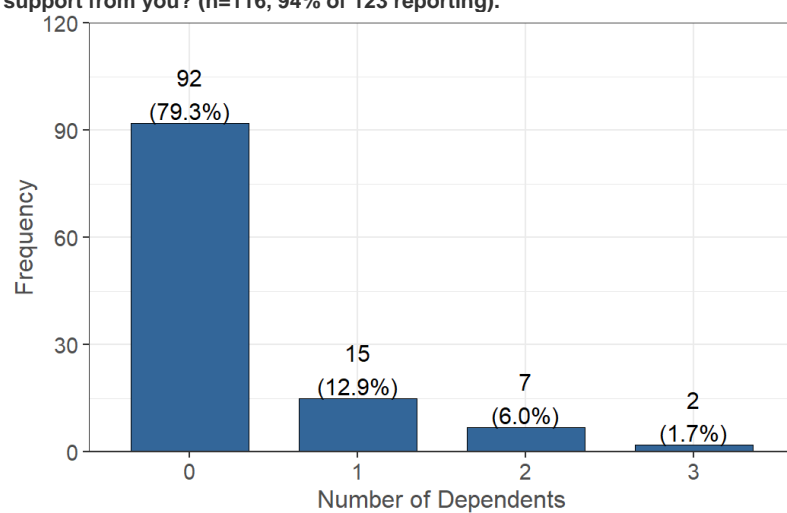


Figure 1.4:

Number of Dependents

The majority of survey participants claim to have 0 dependents (92 people). 15 survey participants claim to have only 1 dependent, and only 9 claim to have 2 or more dependents.

Dependent Ages

What is/are the age(s) of these dependent(s)?

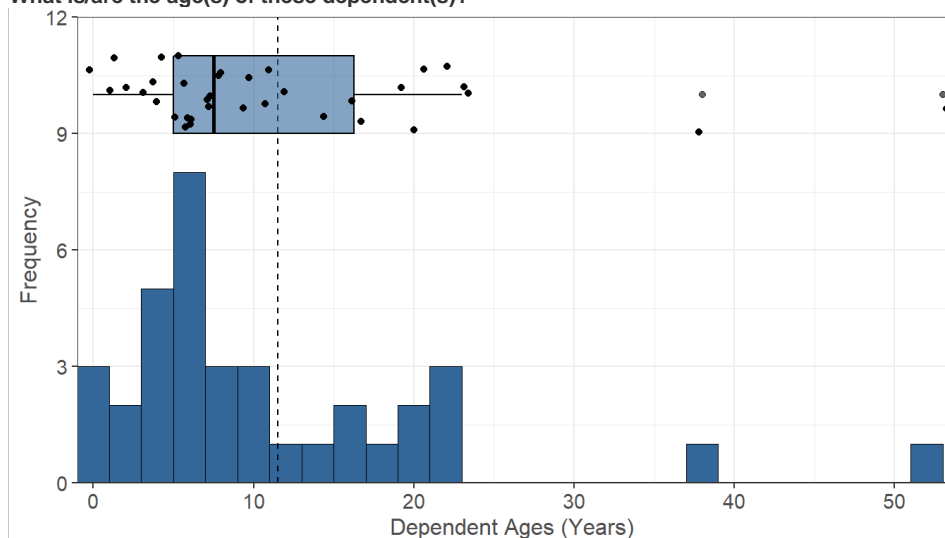


Figure 1.5: Dependent Age Distribution

From figure 1.8, the data indicates that the majority of dependents are under the age of 18. The ages of these dependents ranges from 0 to 53 with a standard deviation of 10.81. The average age for a dependent is 11.53 while the median age is 7.5. The most common dependent age is 6 years old, with 5 ~~parents~~ having dependents of this age.

Parents Education

What is the highest level of education completed by your parents/guardians? (n=118, 96% of 123 reporting).

Commented [CF11]: I am wondering if a bar graph is the ideal option to show this data, as you cannot differentiate on the bars between ages (i.e. the third bar from the left... does that correspond to age 4? 5? 6? Maybe a scatter plot with the histogram above would be more clear?

Commented [KC12R11]: Checked with Robin, OK'd current graph.

Commented [KC13]: Changed parents to "participants"

Commented [KC14R13]: Changed parents to participants because it doesn't makes sense that a parent would have a child that is 30+, probably a child taking care of a parent.

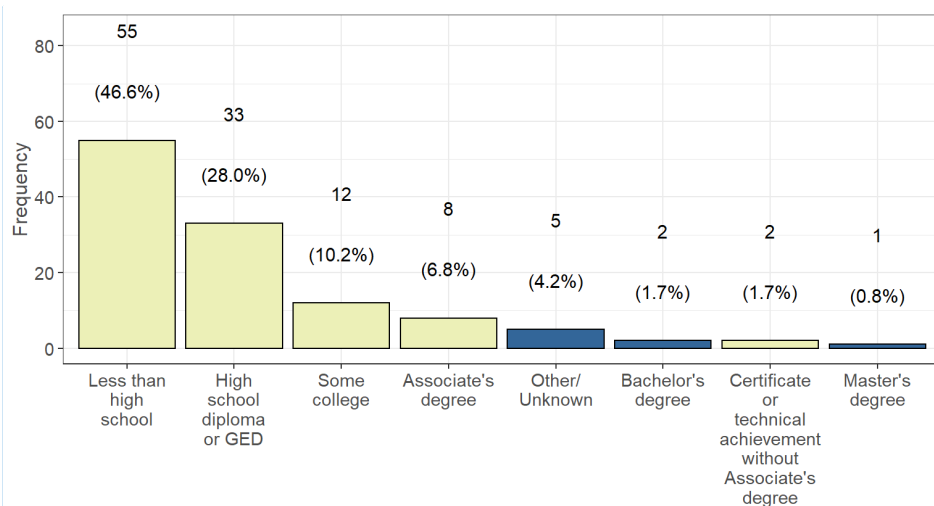


Figure 1.6: Parents Highest Education

Note: Variables filled with yellow above are used to show the conditions used to build the First Generation variable – see figure 1.7 for further information.

The highest level of education completed by most survey participants' parents is "Less than high school" (55). 33 survey participants claim their parents highest level is "High school diploma or GED", and 12 claim their parents highest level is "Some college". Only a minority of survey participants have parents who have some type of college level degree.

Commented [CF15]: Formatting of the X-Axis of this graph is odd/floating above the descriptions

Commented [CF16]: Added possessive '

Commented [CF17]: Provide more specific figure?

Commented [KC18R17]: 11

First Generation

Note: students with parents education identified as "Other/Unknown" were not marked as first gen or not since they could not be determined. (n=113, 92% of 123 reporting).

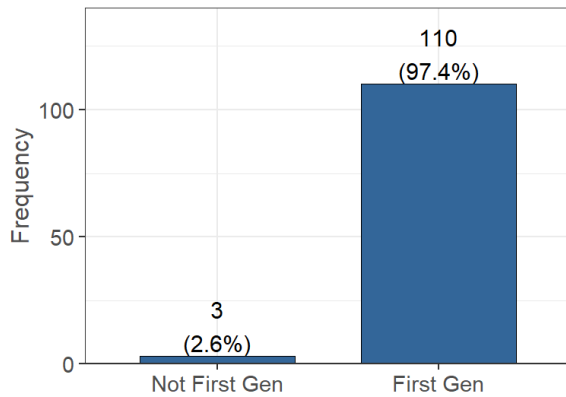


Figure 1.7: First Generation College Students

According to Figure 1.11, we can see that 110 survey participants are considered as First Generation College students and 3 survey participants are not considered First Generation College students.

As defined by the University of California, we define first generation students as “working to be part of the first generation in their families to earn a four-year university degree”. This means based upon parents education, as such, students in the data set are considered first generation if their parents do not have a Bachelor’s or Master’s degree from a four-year university. From the Parents Education graph (figure 1.6), all bars highlighted as yellow are considered first gen, while all bars in blue are not (excluding Other/Unknown).

Student Demographics

[Click here to go to the Student Demographics page.](#)



Funding

Partially funded by USDA SNAP, known in California as CalFresh, an equal opportunity provider and employer, and the California Department of Social Services. Any use of these results in further work must use the following citation:

Center for Healthy Communities, "Basic Needs Survey", June 2021. Retrieved on xx-xx-xxxx from <https://chicocalfresh.github.io/bns-pilot2-website/index.html>

Student Demographics

The following set of questions were asked ~~in regards to~~ [in regard to](#) the students' academic demographics. This includes information such as what Cal State University they are currently enrolled in, their class standing, major, GPA, and [number of](#) enrolled units. They were also asked questions about programs they participate in as well as what type of student they are (transfer, international, etc.) to help identify students.

Class Standing

Estimate your class standing by units completed (n=119, 97% of 123 reporting).

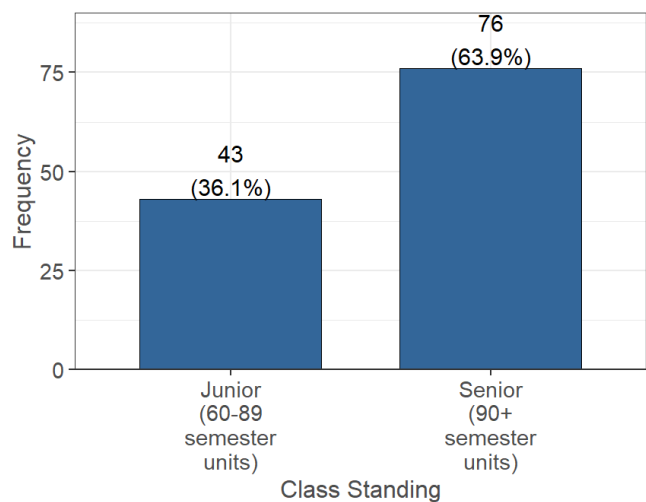


Figure 2.1: Current Academic Level

As the survey was distributed mainly to students in either their junior or senior year, we can see that there are 43 junior's and 76 senior's.

Commented [CF19]: Was the survey exclusively for juniors and seniors? If so, I would make that more clear.

Major

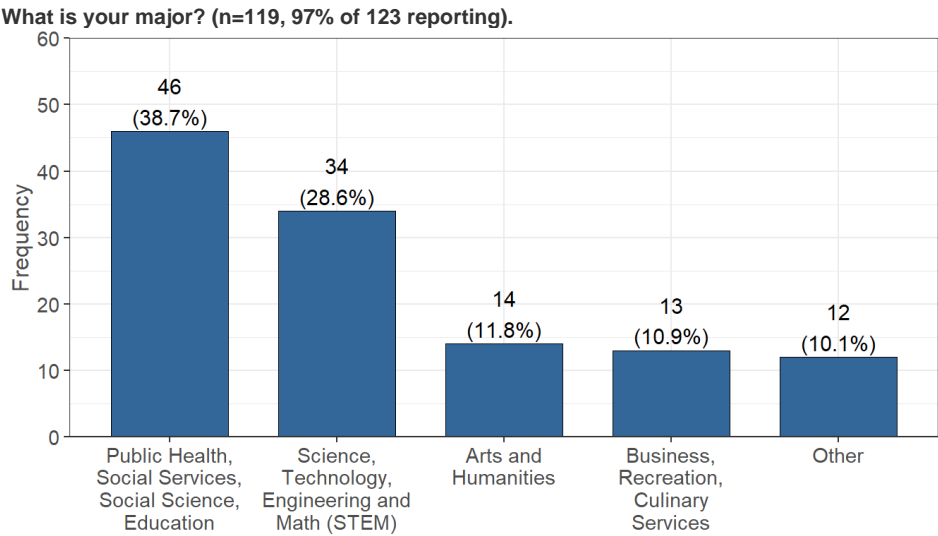


Figure 2.2: Declaration of Major

NOTE: Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) was shortened for the figure above, but also includes the following majors: Medicine, Computer Science, Agriculture, Accounting, Statistics, Nursing, and Nutrition.

The majority of students in the data [seem to be](#) majoring in [some type of](#) Public Health, Social Services, Social Science, [or](#) Education program (46 people). 34 of the students are Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) majors. Students were also given the option of “Other” to fill in a major if it did not fall into one of the above categories. [9 out of 12 specified their “Other” major, with results shown in Table 2.1 below, and of the 12 who selected this, 9 gave their responses below.](#)

Other Majors

Table 2.1: Other Major Declarations

Other Majors	Occurrence (%)
Deaf Studies	2/9 (22.2%)
Journalism	2/9 (22.2%)

Other Majors	Occurrence (%)
Human and Behavioral Science	1/9 (11.1%)
Marketing	1/9 (11.1%)
Criminology	1/9 (11.1%)
Film Production	1/9 (11.1%)
TV Production	1/9 (11.1%)

Overall GPA

What is your approximate overall grade point average (GPA)? (n=119, 97% of 123 reporting).

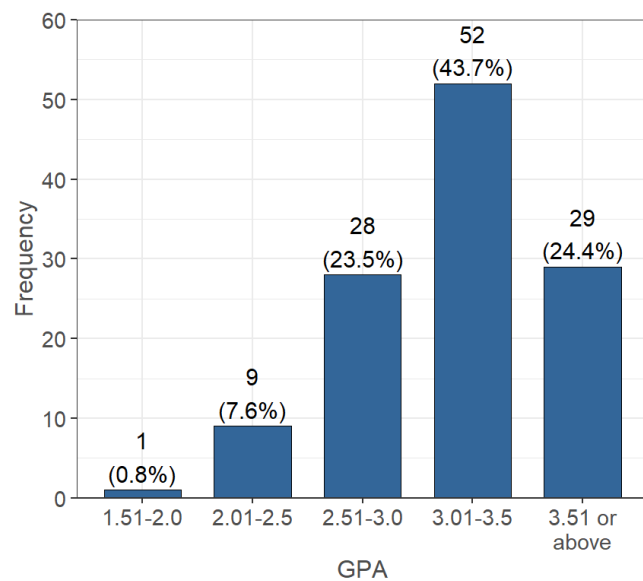


Figure 2.3: Approximate Overall GPA

The **most common** **highest frequency** overall GPA for the data ranges between 3.01-3.5 (52 students), followed by 3.51 or above (29 students). There are also 28 students who have an overall GPA between 2.51-3.0.

Currently Enrolled Units

How many units are you currently taking? (n=117, 95% of 123 reporting).

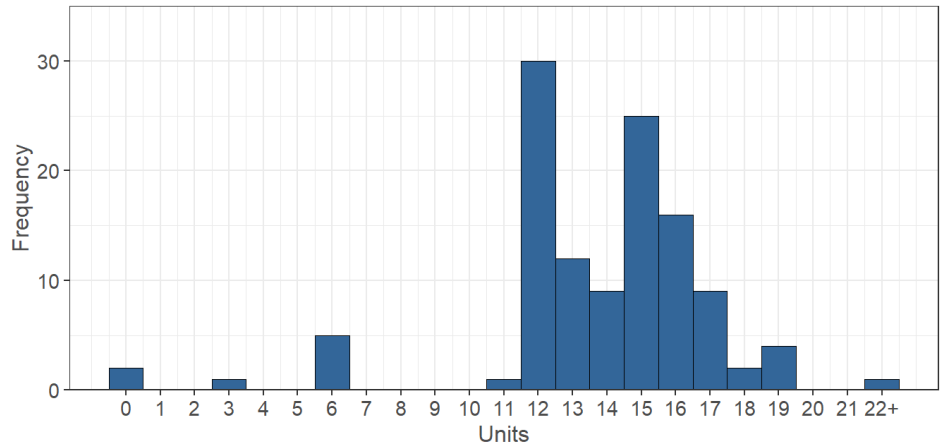


Figure 2.4: Currently Enrolled Academic Units

Note that "22+" was rounded for 22 in the following analysis for the currently enrolled number of units.

The average number of units that a survey participant in this data is enrolled in is 13.71 units, while the median is 14 units. The data indicates that **the majority of students** are considered full-time (12 or more units), with 12 units being the highest occurring and 15 units being the second highest **occurring**.

Commented [CF20]: I am not clear on the meaning of this sentence.

Commented [CF21]: Provide a %?

Student Identifiers

The following tables contain separate questions that were asked as a series of Yes/No responses to help further understand students. **They were grouped together in this page by the start of the question.**

I identify as...

Commented [CF22]: Not sure if I understand this sentence or if it is needed?

	Yes (%)
An EOP (Educational Opportunity Program) student (n = 119).	119 (100.0%)
A Transfer Student (n = 119).	44 (37.0%)
An ESL (English as a Second Language) student (n = 114).	24 (21.1%)
LGBTQA+ (n = 117).	19 (16.2%)
An Upward Bound, Educational Talent Search, AVID, TRIO, or other college preparation program alumni student (n = 109).	15 (13.8%)
A student with a disability (n = 115).	14 (12.2%)
A former foster youth/child (n = 119).	12 (10.1%)
A student athlete (n = 118).	4 (3.4%)
A DREAM (i.e. undocumented) student (n = 119).	4 (3.4%)
A non-California resident (not International) (n = 118).	3 (2.5%)
A DACA (i.e. Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals) student (n = 119).	3 (2.5%)
A Veteran of military service (n = 119).	2 (1.7%)
An International student (n = 119).	0 (0.0%)

Disability Support Services

Note: This name varies by campus and may not always be called the Disability Support Service Center.

Yes (%)

I have NOT received services through the Disability Support Services Center (n = 111).

51 (45.9%)

I receive services through the Disability Support Services Center (n = 118).

Commented [CF23]: Maybe I'm just confused, but I'm not sure why the n would be different than the question above it (n=111)?

I participate in...

Yes (%)

CalWorks (i.e. TANF or cash aid for needy families) or Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) (n = 110).

17 (15.5%)

The Greek system (i.e. sorority, fraternity) (n = 116).

Commented [CF24]: Remove period?

The CalFresh Employment or Training (CFET) Program (n = 112).

7 (6.2%)

The Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program (n = 109).

3 (2.8%)

I am...

Yes (%)

Currently a Pell Grant recipient (n = 100).

82 (82.0%)

Approved, awarded, or accepted for work study (with or without a work study job) (n = 103).

56 (54.4%)

Enrolled in a program that increases employability for current and former foster youth (PATH Scholars, Educational Opportunity Resilient Scholars Program (RSP), Renaissance Scholars Program) (n = 112).

13 (11.6%)

	Yes (%)
A single parent of a dependent household member under the age of 12 (n = 118).	13 (11.0%)
The parent/guardian of a dependent household member between the age of 6 and 12 with no adequate childcare (n = 117).	10 (8.5%)
Enrolled in the Mathematics, Engineering, Science achievement (MESA) program (n = 114).	5 (4.4%)
Enrolled in Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) (n = 114).	0 (0.0%)
Enrolled in a Teaching Credential Program (n = 0).	0 (NA)
Enrolled in the School of Social Work Practicum Program (Field work program) (n = 0).	0 (NA)

[Personal Demographics](#)

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Funding

Partially funded by USDA SNAP, known in California as CalFresh, an equal opportunity provider and employer, and the California Department of Social Services. Any use of these results in further work must use the following citation:

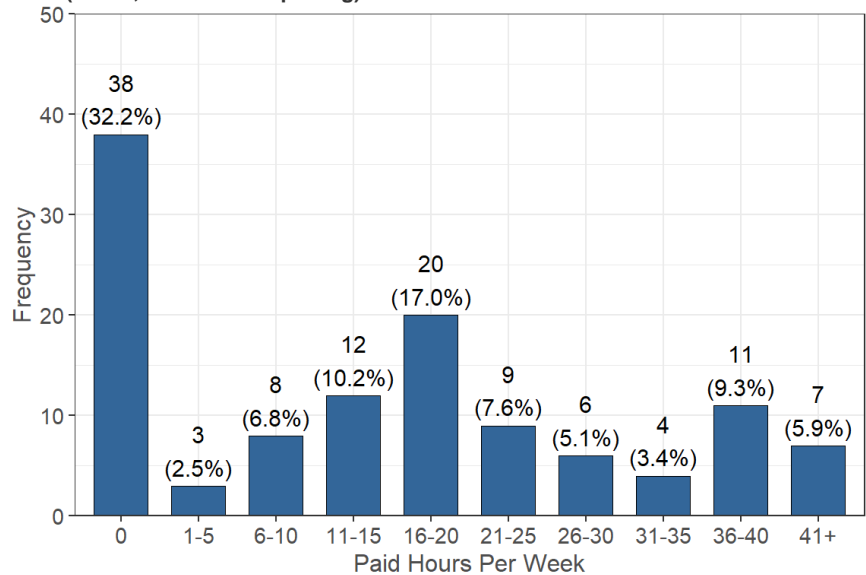
Center for Healthy Communities, "Basic Needs Survey", June 2021. Retrieved on xx-xx-xxxx from <https://chicocalfresh.github.io/bns-pilot2-website/index.html>

Workload

The following questions were asked in regards to the weekly workload taken on by students. This includes work from both paid/ and unpaid jobs, as well as time spent caregiving for a family member. Students' academic workload is also looked at in order to see the hours spent each week on school work, as well as looking at the combined hours across academic and non-academic responsibilities.

Weekly Paid Work Hours

Estimate the number of hours you work in a PAID job (for example, server at a restaurant, office assistant, etc.) or paid internship (for example, training, shadowing, or practicum) per week. (n=118, 96% of 123 reporting).



Figure

3.1: Weekly Paid Hour Ranges

The data indicates that the majority of survey participants work either part-time or not at all. Only a small number of participants are considered to be working full-time (40 or more hours per week). Below is a breakdown of the exact paid hours worked by survey participants.

Exact Hours Breakdown

Although the majority of the participants claim to work 0 hours per week, below is a breakdown of the exact number of hours for those who claim to work a paid job (n=80, 65% of 123 reporting).

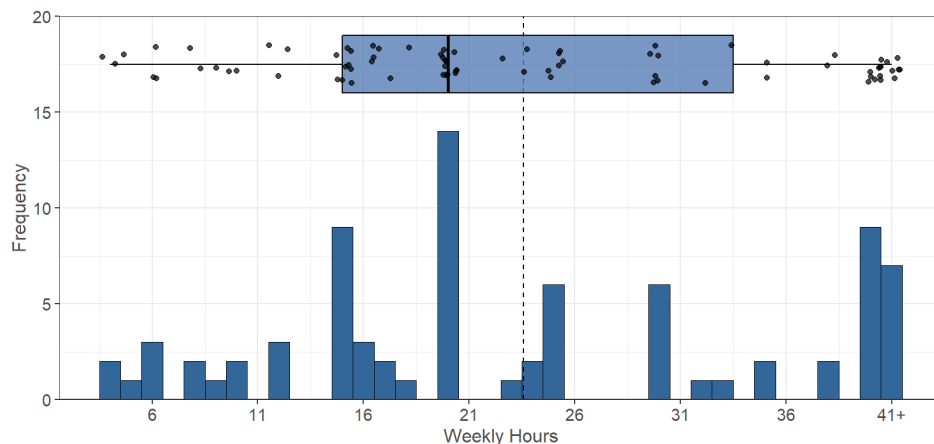


Figure 3.2: Weekly Paid Hours Distribution

Note that "41+" was rounded for 41 in the following analysis for the paid hours worked per week.

The average number of paid hours worked per week (denoted by the dotted line) is 23.58, while the median is 20 hours. It seems that the majority of students are considered part-time workers (less than 40 hours per week), with 20 hours per week being the most common response (NA people) and 15 hours per week being the next most frequent following that.

Commented [CF25]: Clarify?

Impact of COVID

Have the hours you work in a PAID job or internship changed due to COVID-19? (n=110, 89% of 123 reporting).

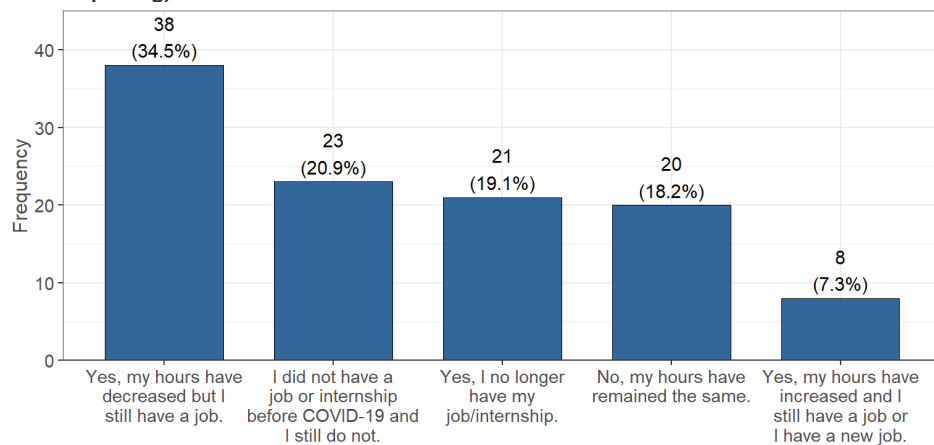
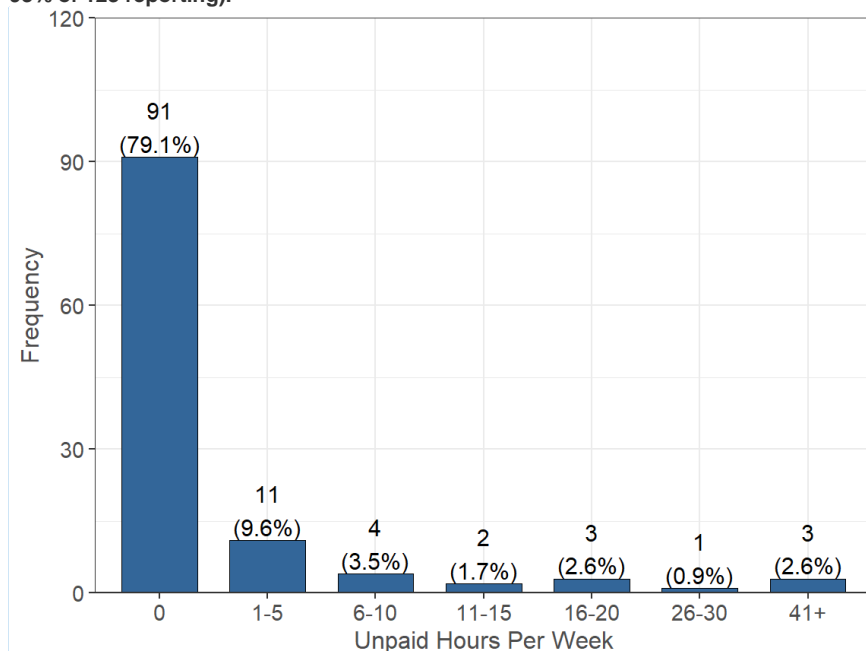


Figure 3.3: COVID Impact on Paid Hours

With the impact of COVID, the data indicates that most survey participants were able to keep their current paid jobs during COVID-19, potentially with changes to hours, with only slight changes. 38 students had their hours decrease, 20 students maintained the same hours, and 8 students had their hours increase. There was also 21 students who claimed that they no longer had their paid position due to the impact of COVID, while 23 students also claimed that they did not have a paid position before COVID.

Unpaid Work Hours

Estimate the number of hours you work in an UNPAID internship (for example, training, shadowing, practicum, and/or volunteer, etc.). Do not combine with answers above. (n=115, 93% of 123 reporting).



Figure

3.4: Weekly Unpaid Hour Ranges

We can see that the majority of survey participants (91) do not work an unpaid job. A small number of participants work part-time at an unpaid job and only a select few work full-time at an unpaid job. Below is a breakdown of the number of unpaid hours worked per week.

Commented [CF26]: Address why certain hour ranges are not shown in chart?

Commented [CF27]: Specify

Exact Hours Breakdown

Although the majority of the participants claim to work 0 hours per week, below is a breakdown of the exact number of hours for those who claim to work an unpaid job (n=24, 20% of 123 reporting).

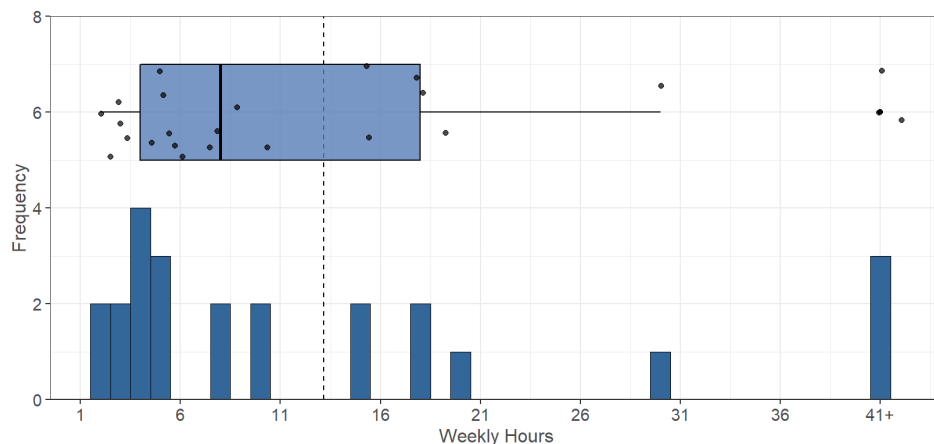


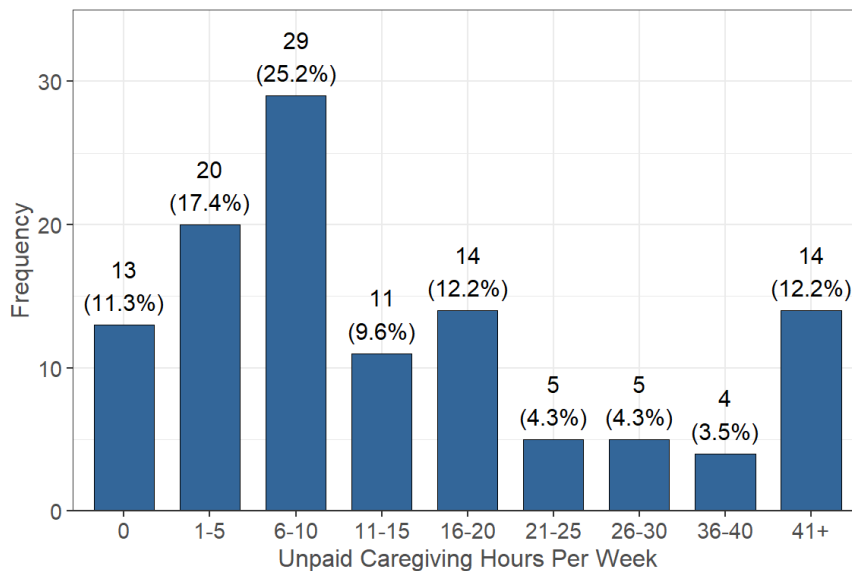
Figure 3.5: Weekly Unpaid Hours Distribution

Note that "41+" was rounded for 41 in the following analysis for the unpaid hours worked per week.

The average number of unpaid hours worked per week (denoted by the dotted line) is 13.17, while the median is 8 hours. It seems that the majority of survey participants do not work unpaid positions, with 4 weekly hours is the highest-frequency response being most common (4 people respondents) and with 5 weekly hours following being next most frequent (3 respondents) that.

Unpaid Caregiving Hours

Estimate the number of hours you spend each week on unpaid family obligations (for example, taking care of younger siblings, preparing family meals, running errands for the family, etc.). (n=115, 93% of 123 reporting).



Figure

3.6: Weekly Caregiving Hour Ranges

The data indicates that the majority of survey participants ~~do~~ spend some time each week caring for family members. ~~Only~~ 13 participants estimated that they spent 0 hours per week ~~for on unpaid~~ family obligations. ~~There are also around the same number~~ A similar proportion of participants ~~who~~ estimated they work full-time (40 or more hours per week) on ~~these unpaid~~ family obligations. Below is a breakdown of these unpaid hours spent on family obligations each week.

Exact Hours Breakdown

Although some of the participants claim to ~~work spend~~ 0 hours per week ~~on unpaid family obligations~~, below is a breakdown of the exact number of hours for those who claim to ~~spend time on do so unpaid family obligations~~ (n=102, 83% of 123 reporting).

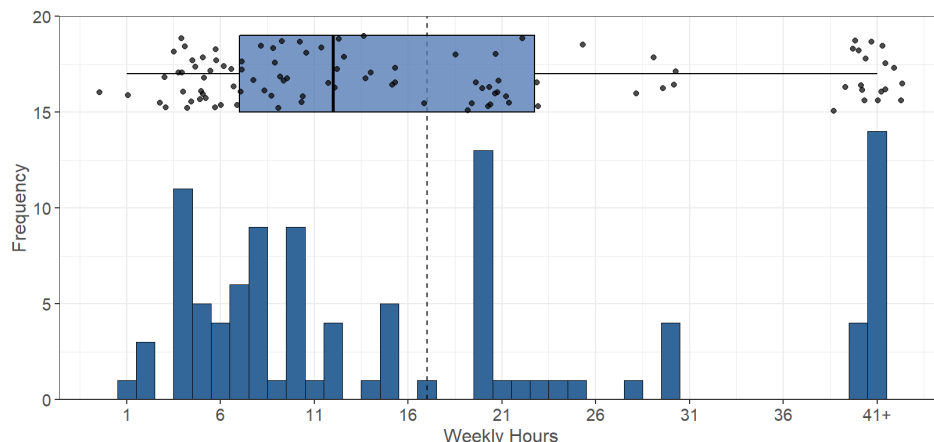


Figure 3.7: Weekly Caregiving Hours Distribution

Note that "41+" was rounded for 41 in the following analysis for the unpaid caregiving hours worked per week.

The average number of unpaid caregiving hours worked per week (denoted by the dotted line) is 17.01, while the median is 12 hours. There does not seem to be a clear pattern in the number of unpaid caregiving hours worked, with 41 hours per week of caregiving was the being most common response (14 people) and 20 hours per week was the second most frequent following that (13 people).

Academic Workload

Below is a breakdown of the academic workload, using the 3 hours of work per unit measurement (n=117, 95% of 123 reporting). Note that values denoted as "22+" are now "66+", but were rounded to 66 for the analysis below.

Figure 3.8: Academic Hours Distribution

The average number of academic hours worked per week (denoted by the dotted line) is 41.13, while the median is 42 hours. The majority of students do seem to be working 36 or more hours per week, with 36 hours being most common (30 people) and 45 hours following that (25 people).

Commented [CF28]: Is "hours worked" the correct description for academic hours?

Commented [CF29]: Suggest rephrase similar to above in "Exact Hours Breakdown" section.

Non-Academic Workload

Below is a combination of both paid and unpaid hours worked by students to get a further understanding of the workload participants face on a weekly basis. The values are also filtered so that only people who worked (more than 0 hours in total) were included (n=84, 68% of 123 reporting). Note that values denoted as "41+" were added together to form "82+", but are rounded to 82 for the analysis below.

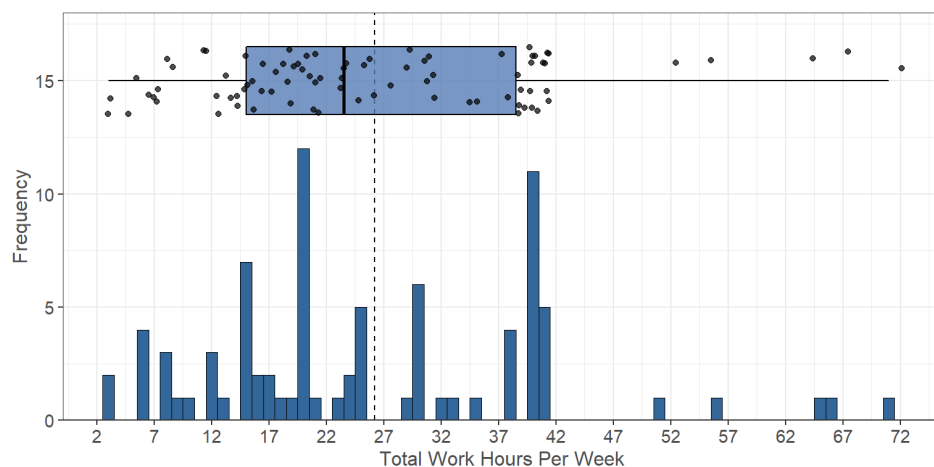


Figure 3.9: Non-Academic Hours Distribution

The average number of total hours worked per week (denoted by the dotted line) is 26.21, while the median is 23.5 hours. The data indicates that the majority of students do seem to be working under 40 non-academic hours per week in total, with 20 hours being most common (12 people) and 40 hours following that (11 people).

Commented [CF30]: Suggest rephrase similar to above in "Exact Hours Breakdown" section.

Total Workload

Below is a combination of all worked hours per week, both academic and non-academic. This includes units (3 hr/unit), paid, and unpaid worked hours (n=118, 96% of 123 reporting). Note that values denoted as "41+" and "22+" were rounded to 41 and 22 (respectively) for the below analysis.

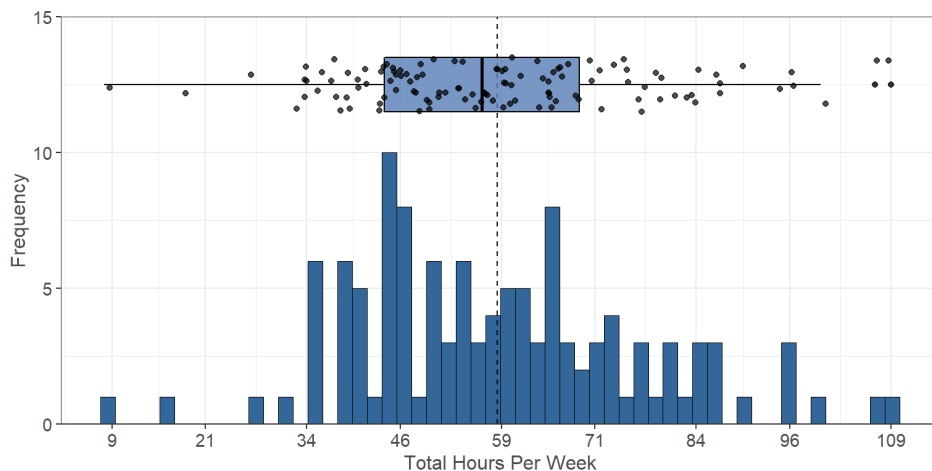


Figure 3.10: Total Workload Hours Distribution

The average number of total hours worked per week (denoted by the dotted line) is 59.44, while the median is 57.5 hours. The data indicates that the majority of students do seem to be working over full-time in total, with 45 hours being most common (10 people) and 48 hours following that (8 people).

Commented [CF31]: Suggest rephrase similar to above in "Exact Hours Breakdown" section.

CalFresh Workload

People are required to meet a certain work criteria in order to receive CalFresh benefits. All able-bodied adults are required to work a minimum of 80 hours per month, which can be broken down into roughly 20 hours per week. This can be either paid or unpaid work, and more information on this requirement can be found on the [Department of Social Services](#) website. If you are a student, you may be enrolled in at least 6 academic units or more (equivalent to 18+ hours per week of academic workload) rather than having a paid/unpaid job. For more information on student eligibility, see the [College Student Eligibility](#) requirements on Chico State's website.

The below graphs breaks down if a person meets the workload requirements based solely on one of the following criteria:

- Academic workload - enrolled in 6 or more units (18 or more hours).
- Paid Workload - working 20+ weekly hours at a paid position.
- Unpaid Workload - working 20+ weekly hours at a unpaid position.
- Total Workload - working 20+ weekly hours in total (combination of academic, paid, and unpaid).

Note: people with a workload of 0 hours were included in the graph and analysis.

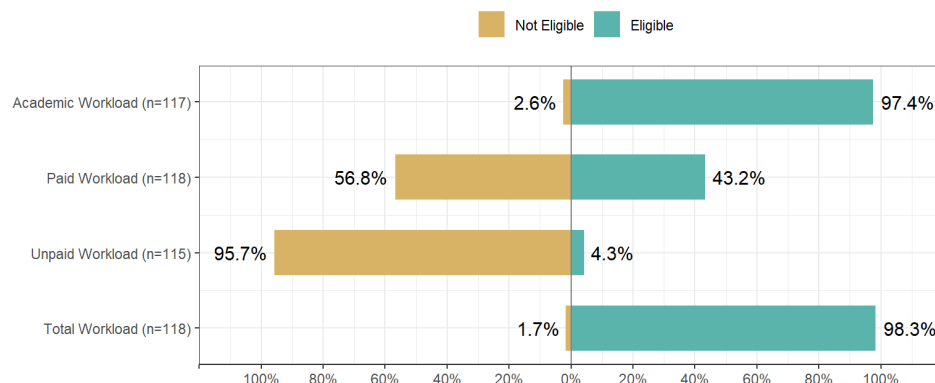


Figure 3.11: CalFresh Workload Qualification Breakdown

- Based on the academic workload, the data indicates a large majority of participants are taking more than 6 units and are meet the eligibility requirements (114 people). A very small minority of participants are not taking more than 6 units and do not meet the eligibility requirements (3 people).
- -Based on the paid workload, the data indicates that less than half of participants work 20 or more hours per week and meet the eligibility requirements (51 people). [Comparatively, 67 respondents A little over half](#) work less than 20 hours per week and do not meet the eligibility requirements [\(67 people\)](#).
- Based on the unpaid workload, the data indicates that only a minority of participants work 20 or more hours per week and meet the eligibility requirements (5 people). The vast majority work less than 20 hours per week and do not meet the eligibility requirements (110 people).
- Based on the total workload, the data indicates that the majority of participants work 20 or more hours per week and meet the eligibility requirements (116 people). Only a small number work less than 20 hours per week and do not meet the eligibility requirements (2 people).



Funding

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Housing

The following questions were asking in regards to students current and past housing situations. This includes changes due to COVID, if they are living near their college (with most schools being remote at the time of the survey), the type of home they currently live in, and hardships that they faced in the past year with housing.

COVID Housing Impact

Has your housing situation changed due to COVID-19? (n=109, 89% of 123 reporting).

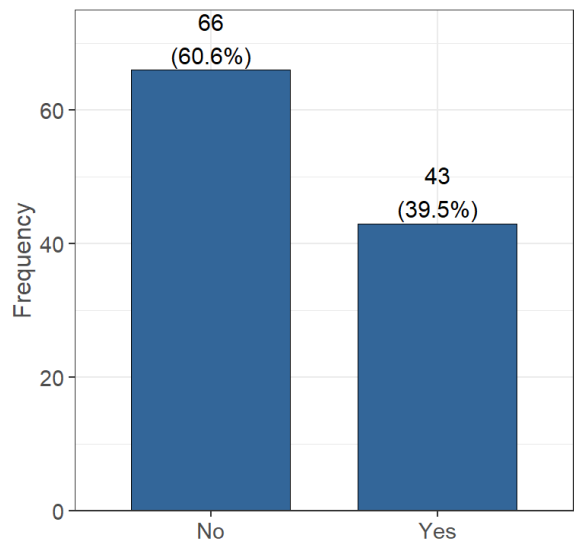


Figure 4.1: Impact of COVID on Housing

There are 66 people that participated in the survey that claim their housing has not changed due to the impacts of COVID. There also are 43 people that say their housing situation did change due to the impacts of COVID.

Living Near College

Are you currently living in the city/area in which you are enrolled in college? (n=116, 94% of 123 reporting).

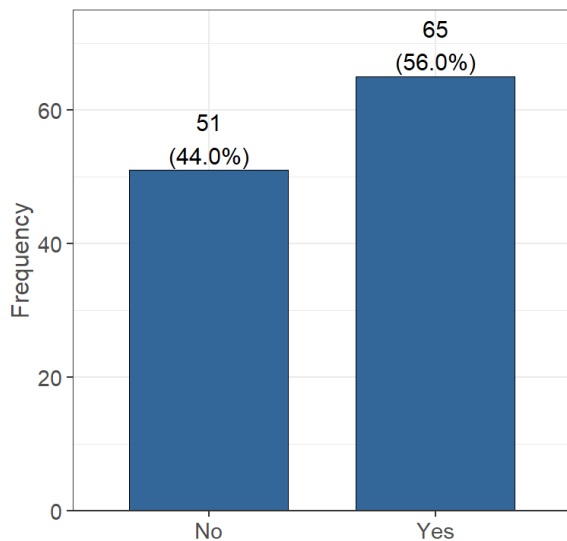


Figure 4.2: Living Near Enrolled College

There are 51 people that participated in the survey that do not currently live in the city/area of their enrolled college. There also are 65 people that say they do live in the city/area of their enrolled college. This high "No" value could likely be due to many campuses being remote and students choosing to live at home or in an area with a lower cost of living.

Commented [CF32]: I am slightly concerned that this could be construed as jumping to a conclusion that our data may not directly support... thoughts?

Current Housing Situation

Which best describes your current housing situation?

Current Housing Situation	Yes (%)
I live with parents or other relatives, not paying rent with my own money	45/111 (40.5%)
I live with parents or other relatives, paying rent with my own money	29/111 (26.1%)
I rent an apartment or house with roommates	19/111 (17.1%)

Current Housing Situation	Yes (%)
I rent an apartment or house without roommates	8/111 (7.2%)
I live in university housing or residence halls	6/111 (5.4%)
I am temporarily living with friends or relatives, without permanent housing (couch surfing)	3/111 (2.7%)
I live in transitional housing or a halfway home	1/111 (0.9%)

In the past 12 months...

The following were asked as a series of Yes/No questions to help better understand the living situations of participating students.

	Yes (%)
Was there a rent or mortgage increase that made it difficult to pay (n = 102)?	37 (36.3%)
Have you been unable to pay or underpaid a utility bill (n = 107)?	35 (32.7%)
Have you ever been late paying rent or mortgage (n = 109)?	32 (29.4%)
Have you lived with others beyond the expected capacity of your house or apartment (n = 108)?	30 (27.8%)
Have you been unable to pay or underpaid your rent or mortgage (n = 99)?	26 (26.3%)
Have you had to stay in a hostile housing environment or abusive relationship because you had no other place to live (n = 108)?	11 (10.2%)
Have you been asked to leave your home by someone you lived with (n = 113)?	9 (8.0%)

Yes (%)

Have you been evicted (n = 115)?

1 (0.9%)

The following were asked as frequency questions to help better understand the living situations of participating students.

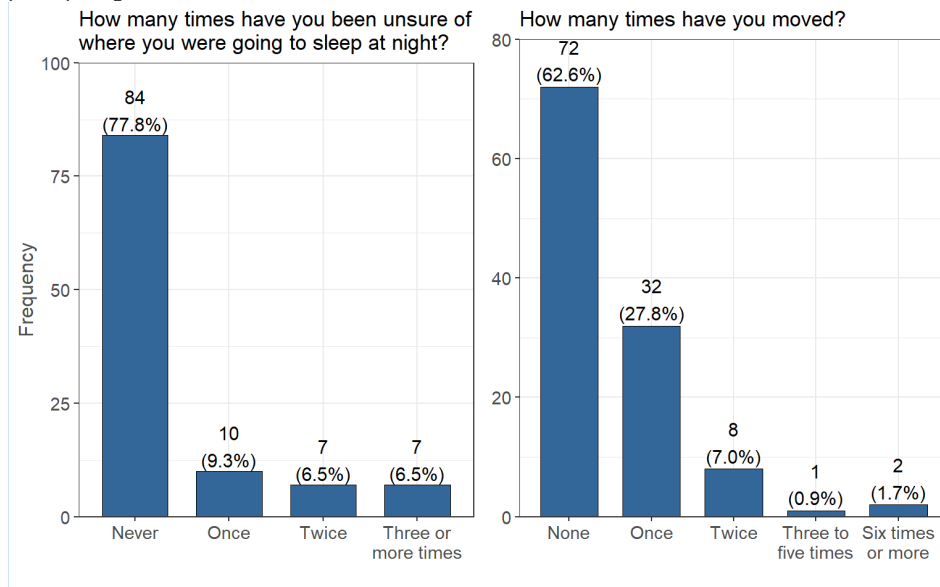


Figure 4.3: Unsure of Sleeping and Times Moved

Over the past 12 months, the majority of people were never unsure of where they would be sleeping (84 people-) or have not moved housing (72 people). [Responses claiming sleep location uncertainty were closely distributed among the frequency options. For uncertainty in where they would be sleeping, the remaining responses were mostly evenly distributed over the other options. For number of times that a person has moved, 32 people have claimed they moved once in the last 12 months and 8 people have moved twice. Only a small minority have moved 3 or more times in the last 12 months.](#)

Sleeping Places

In the last 30 days, or in the past 12 months, have you slept in any of the following places?

Note: students were only allowed to chose either "last 30 days" or "past 12 months", so students who selected past 12 months are interpreted as "over 30 days but less than 1 year".

Stable

Commented [CF33]: Noticing side-by-side charts have different Y axis scales... should that be corrected?

	Last 30 days	Last 12 months
In a rented or owned house, mobile home, or apartment with my family (parent, guardian, relative or caretaker)	21/116 (18.1%)	52/116 (44.8%)
In a rented or owned house, mobile home, or apartment (alone or with roommates or friends)	16/116 (13.8%)	22/116 (19.0%)
Campus or University Housing	5/116 (4.3%)	11/116 (9.5%)
Sorority/Fraternity house	0/116 (0.0%)	1/116 (0.9%)

Unstable

	Last 30 days	Last 12 months
Temporarily staying with a relative, friend or couch surfing until I find other housing	5/116 (4.3%)	4/116 (3.4%)
Temporarily at a hotel or motel without a permanent home to return to (not on vacation or business travel)	1/116 (0.9%)	3/116 (2.6%)
In a transitional housing or independent living program	0/116 (0.0%)	3/116 (2.6%)
In a closed area/space with a roof not meant for human habitation such as an abandoned building, garage, tent, etc.	0/116 (0.0%)	3/116 (2.6%)
Outdoor location such as street, sidewalk, alley, park, etc.	0/116 (0.0%)	2/116 (1.7%)
In a car, truck, van, RV or camper	3/116 (2.6%)	2/116 (1.7%)
At a shelter	1/116 (0.9%)	1/116 (0.9%)

	Last 30 days	Last 12 months
At a group home such as halfway house or residential program for mental health or substance abuse	0/116 (0.0%)	1/116 (0.9%)

Unstable Housing

In the past 12 months, if you have experienced unstable housing, what was the most common reason? (n=42, 34% of 123 reporting).

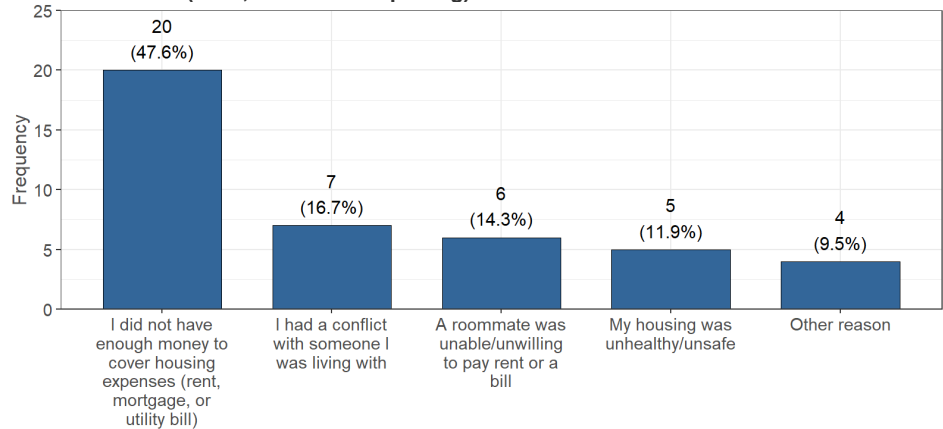


Figure 4.4: Unstable Housing Identification

~~It seems~~[The data shows](#) that of the people who experienced unstable housing, the most common cause was not having enough money to cover housing expenses (20 people). The next most common was cause was from issues with roommates, both having conflicts (7 people) and them being unable/unwilling to pay living expenses (6 people).

Housing Insecure & Homeless

- Students with at least 3 housing insecurity indicators present are housing insecure, [while those with 2 or fewer are not considered housing insecure-they are not otherwise](#) (n=87, 71% of 123 reporting).
- Students with at least 1 homelessness insecurity indicator present are considered to have experience homelessness at date of survey (n=116, 94% of 123 reporting).

Unstable Housing Type

Yes (%)

Housing Insecure

26.4%

Homeless (year)

9.5%

Homeless (month)

6.0%

Commented [CF34]: Table could be improved by adding # of survey responses out of total (like in other tables above).

- Looking at the above table we can see The data indicates that the majority of students are not considered to be housing insecure (64 students, 73.6%), while the remaining students could be classified as housing insecure based on their indicators (23 students, 26.4%).
- Looking at the table above, we can see The data shows that the majority of students did not experience homelessness in either the past month (109 students, 94.0%) or year (105 students, 90.5%). However, we can see around 3x more students did experience homelessness during the past year (11 students, 9.5%) compared to during the past month (7 students, 6.0%).



Funding

Partially funded by USDA SNAP, known in California as CalFresh, an equal opportunity provider and employer, and the California Department of Social Services. Any use of these results in further work must use the following citation:

Center for Healthy Communities, "Basic Needs Survey", June 2021. Retrieved on xx-xx-xxxx from <https://chicocalfresh.github.io/bns-pilot2-website/index.html>

CalFresh Student Eligibility

The following questions were asked in regard ~~tos CalFresh requirement to~~ criteria ~~laid out by the CalFresh Requirements. This Criteria~~ includes U.S. citizenship (or lawful permanent resident), receiving Cal Grant A/B, and receiving food from a campus meal plan. Household size and monthly income is also looked at and broken down into a chart to show CalFresh eligibility. Students were also determined to be eligible or not for CalFresh based on their responses to these criteria questions.

CalFresh Criteria

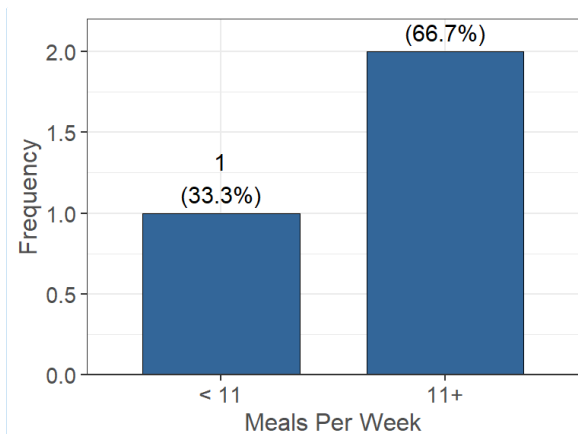
Below are a series of Yes/No questions asked in order to help determine if a person is potentially eligible for CalFresh benefits.

	Yes (%)
Are you a U.S. citizen (n = 115)?	108 (93.9%)
I received Cal Grant A or B (n = 97)?	85 (87.6%)
I was approved for “work study” even though I may not actually have a work study job placement (n = 85)?	60 (70.6%)
If not a U.S. citizen, are you a lawful permanent resident (i.e. have a ‘green card’) (n = 7)?	5 (71.4%)
Are you on a campus meal plan (n = 115)?	3 (2.6%)

Of the participants in the survey, 108 claim to be U.S. citizens and 7 claim to not be U.S. ~~c~~Citizens. ~~For people who were not~~For those who did not claim U.S. citizenship, 5 people claim to be a lawful permanent residents and 2 people do not claim to ~~not~~ be a lawful permanent residents. There are 25 people who claim not to be approved for work study and 60 who do claim to be approved for work study. There are 12 students who do not receive Cal Grant A or B (~~composing~~consisting of 12.4% of the data), and 85 students who do receive Cal Grant A or B. The majority of people in the data (112 people) do not receive any meals from a ~~c~~Campus ~~m~~Meal ~~p~~Plan. Further breakdown of the 3 campus meal plan recipients is below. ~~and the 112 people that are on a Campus Meal Plan claim the following assistance below:~~

Meals Per Week

How many meals per week do you get on your meal plan? (n=3, 2% of 123 reporting).



Commented [CF35]: Cannot see "2" at the top of 11+ bar.

Figure 5.1: Meals Per Week from Meal Plan

2 people [get-receive](#) more than 11 meals per week from [cCampus mMeal pPlans](#), while 1 [people](#) [person get-received](#) less than 11 meals per week from a [cCampus mMeal pPlan](#).

Household Size & Income

The following two questions were asked about household size and monthly income, which were then combined into a single plot:

- How many people in your household do you purchase and prepare food with, including yourself? This may or may not include your roommate(s). (n=110, 89% of 123 reporting).
- How much is your household's gross monthly income (before taxes and not including financial aid)? (n=98, 80% of 123 reporting).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
\$150 or less	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

\$151-\$2,082	7	15	9	14	5	2	0	1
\$2,083-\$2,820	2	5	3	1	2	0	0	0
\$2,821-\$3,556	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
\$3,557-\$4,292	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
\$4,293-\$5,030	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
\$5,031-\$5,694	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
\$5,695-\$6,344	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$6,345-\$7,064	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

\$7,065 or more

0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 5.1: Housing Size vs. Income (CalFresh Eligibility)

In the above graph, cells highlighted in green & bold indicate a person is potentially eligible for CalFresh based on their income and cells highlighted in red & italics indicate a person is not eligible. This information is pulled from the CalFresh requirements section A2 (see below for link).

The majority of people claim to purchase/prepare food (household size) for 2 people (34 people claimed this). This is followed by 19 people claiming to have a household size of 1 person, and 19 people claiming to have a household size of 3 people. The majority of people's household income (despite household size) seems to be in the range \$151-\$2,082 (55 people). As the income bracket increases, the number of people within those bracket decreases drastically. Only 6 people claim to have a monthly income greater than \$4,292.

CalFresh Eligible

This variable was created under the following criteria (n=96, 78% of 123 reporting).

Disclaimer: only county eligibility workers have the authority to determine official eligibility for CalFresh. These students are just most likely to be eligible based on the below listed criteria.

- The person is between the ages 18 to 49.
- The person is at least a part-time student (6 units per semester for the three campuses in this survey).
- The person is either a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident.
- Does not get more than half of their meals from meals plans (< 11 per week or none).
- Identifies as an EOP student.
- Falls under the household size/income from the [Department of Social Services](#) requirements.

Most Likely to be CalFresh Eligible

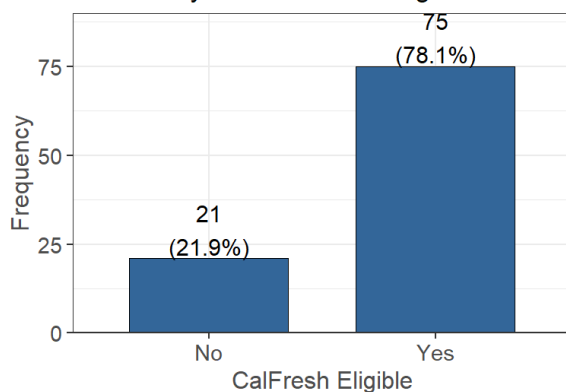


Figure 5.2: Eligible for CalFresh

We can see that the majority of participants are most likely eligible for CalFresh (75 people), while 21 people are most likely to not be eligible for these benefits.



Funding

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Center for Healthy Communities, "Basic Needs Survey", June 2021. Retrieved on xx-xx-xxxx from <https://chicocalfresh.github.io/bns-pilot2-website/index.html>

Basic Needs Programs and Services

The following questions were asked in regards to the participation and impact of Basic Needs programs and services on students' lives. Students were asked to evaluate how they feel these programs have benefited them both academically and non-academically, as well as barriers/reasons in regards to why they are not using certain programs. This includes programs such as CalFresh, Food Pantries, Meal Programs, Medi-Cal (also known as Medi-Calaid in the United States), and Emergency Housing Services.

Participation

Pick all Basic Needs Programs and Services that you participate in (mark all that apply):

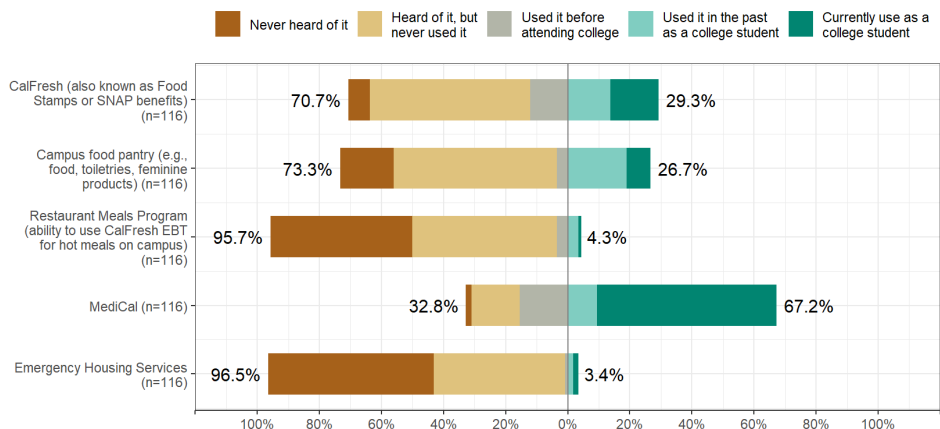


Figure 6.1: Participation in Basic Needs Programs

Impact

CalFresh EBT

Note: for the first graph on EBT application we have (n=34, 28% of 123 reporting). And for the second graph on how many people are fed we have (n=30, 24% of 123 reporting).

Commented [CF36]: I suggest removing this sentence and putting just the n/% reporting figures directly above the graph after the survey question.

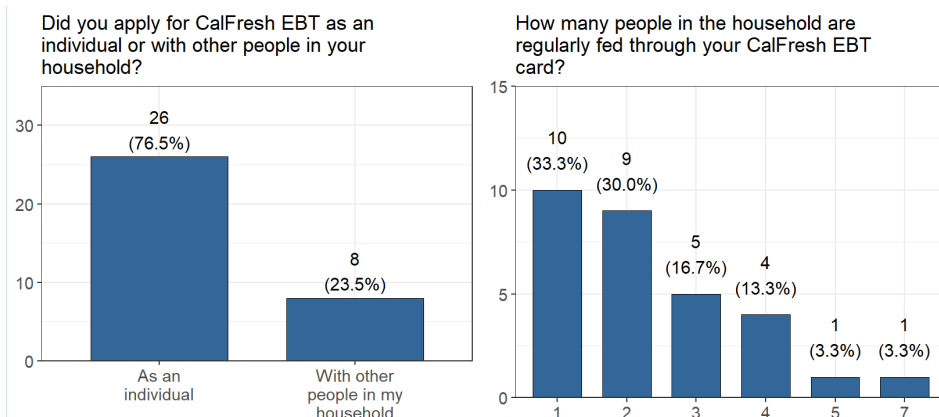


Figure 6.2: CalFresh EBT: Application & Feeding

Looking at the above graphs, the data indicate that the majority of people apply for CalFresh EBT as an individual (26 people) while only compared to 8 people applied with other people in their household. Similarly, the majority of people claimed only 1 person is fed through the EBT card (10 people). 9 people claim to feed 2 people through the EBT card, and only a small amount of people claim to feed 5 or more people through the EBT card.

Commented [CF37]: Consider aligning the scales and sizing of these graphs?

Monthly CalFresh Money

How much money do you receive from CalFresh each month? (n=34, 28% of 123 reporting).

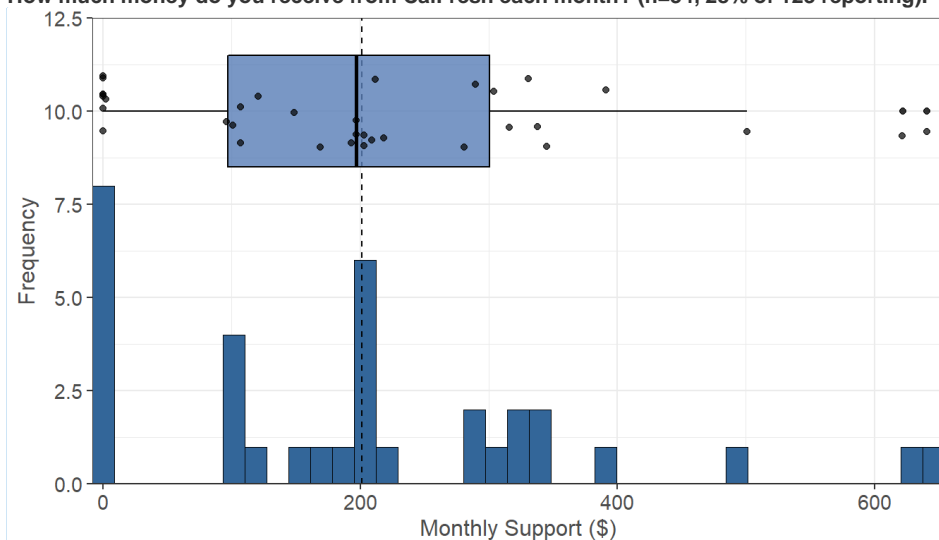


Figure 6.3: Monthly Allowance from CalFresh

Commented [CF38]: I'd consider the altering the Y-axis scale to go with whole numbers (increments of 2?) rather than increments of 2.5.

The average amount of money received per household using CalFresh (denoted by the dotted line) is \$201.29, while the median is \$197. The values range from \$0 to \$641. [The majority of households who do receive these benefits seems to be getting around \\$250 or less per month.](#)

Household Size Breakdown

Below is a breakdown of the average monthly allowance received from CalFresh based on household size.

Household Size	Household Average	Per Person Average
1	\$149.40	\$149.40
2	\$192.00	\$ 96.00
3	\$267.00	\$ 89.00
4	\$424.25	\$106.06
5	\$391.00	\$ 78.20
7	\$197.00	\$ 28.14
		\$ 91.13

Table 6.1: CalFresh by Household Size

Looking at the above table, the general pattern seems to be that as household size increases so does the monthly average assistance from CalFresh. The household average was divided by the household size to find the “per person average” for CalFresh assistance. [From taking the average of these values, we can see that a person on CalFresh receives an average](#)[The overall average per-person](#) monthly assistance [of-is](#) \$-91.13.

Commented [CF39]: Suggested rephrasing: This data suggests a general pattern of overall average monthly assistance amounts increasing with household size.

Is This Enough?

Note: for the first graph on if the allowance is enough we have (n=34, 28% of 123 reporting). And for the second graph on when people run out we have (n=25, 20% of 123 reporting).

Commented [CF40]: Suggest n/% reporting go with questions right above graphs.

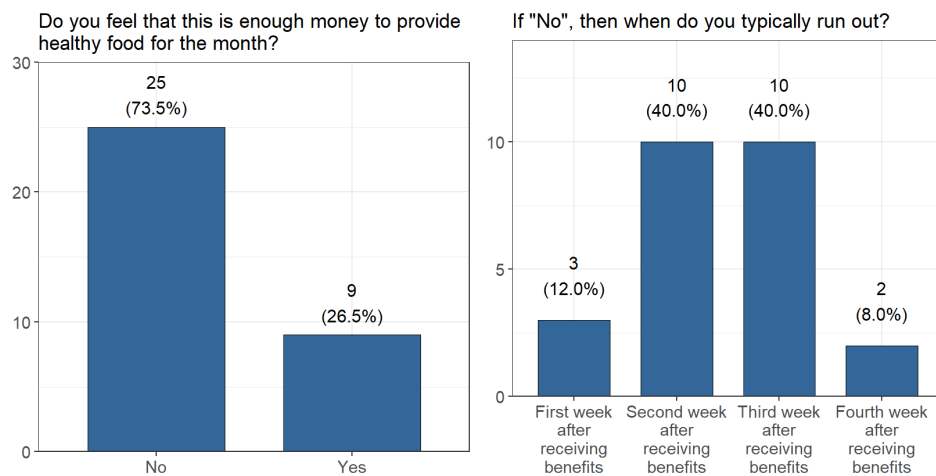
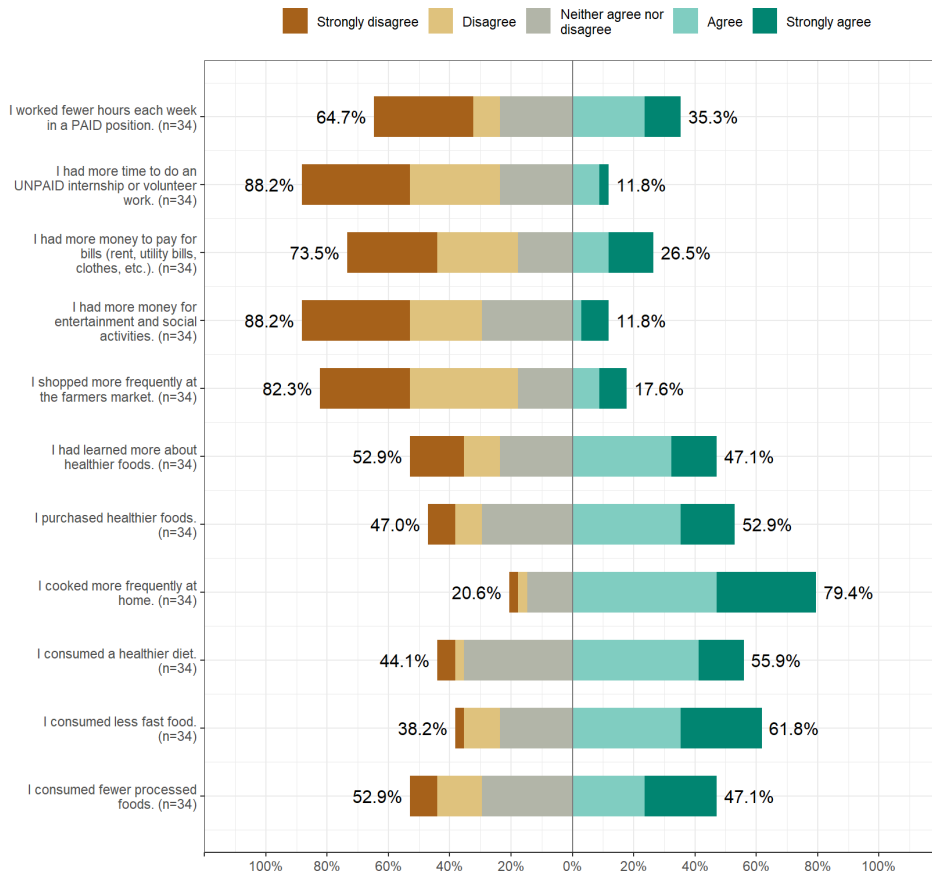


Figure 6.4: Enough Monthly Allowance and Time of Exhaustion

Of the people who do receive money from CalFresh, 9 of them claim that it is enough money to provide healthy food for a month and 25 of them feel that it is not enough. People who do not feel it is enough money typically run out of CalFresh money in either the second week (10 people) or third week (10 people). A small group also run out within the first week, while an even smaller minority run out in the fourth week.

CalFresh Benefits

While you received CalFresh benefits:



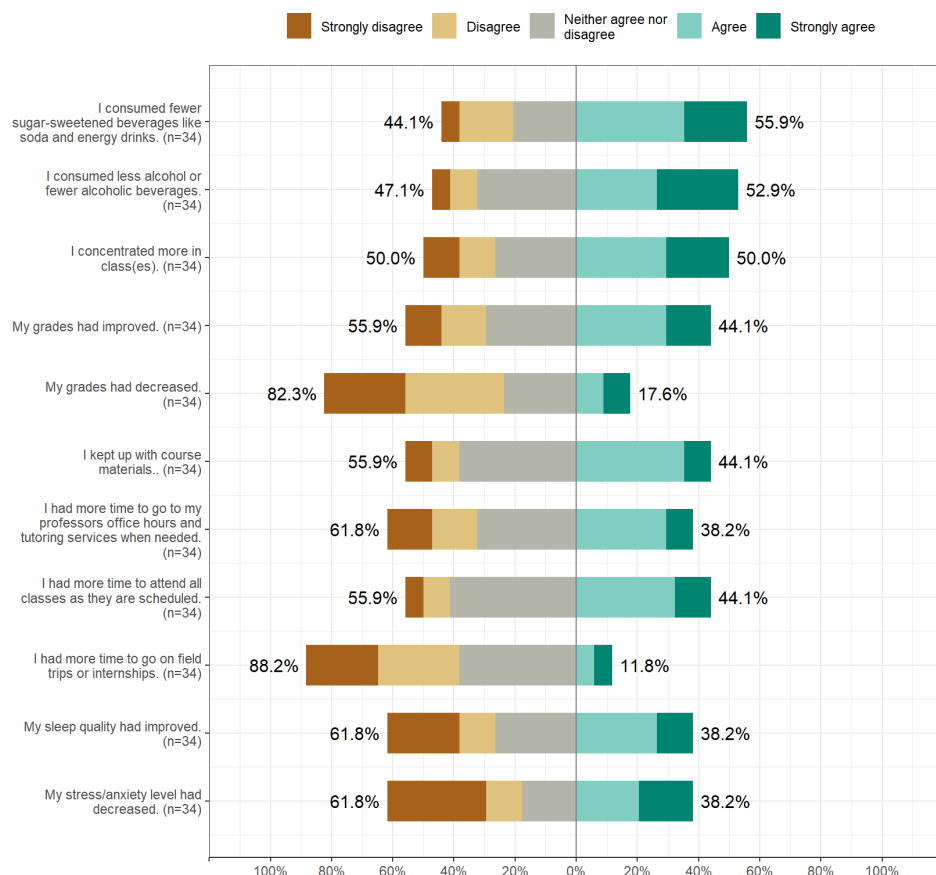


Figure 6.5: Perceived Benefits of CalFresh

CalFresh Barriers

What are the reasons you do not have CalFresh or have never used CalFresh? (Select all that apply).

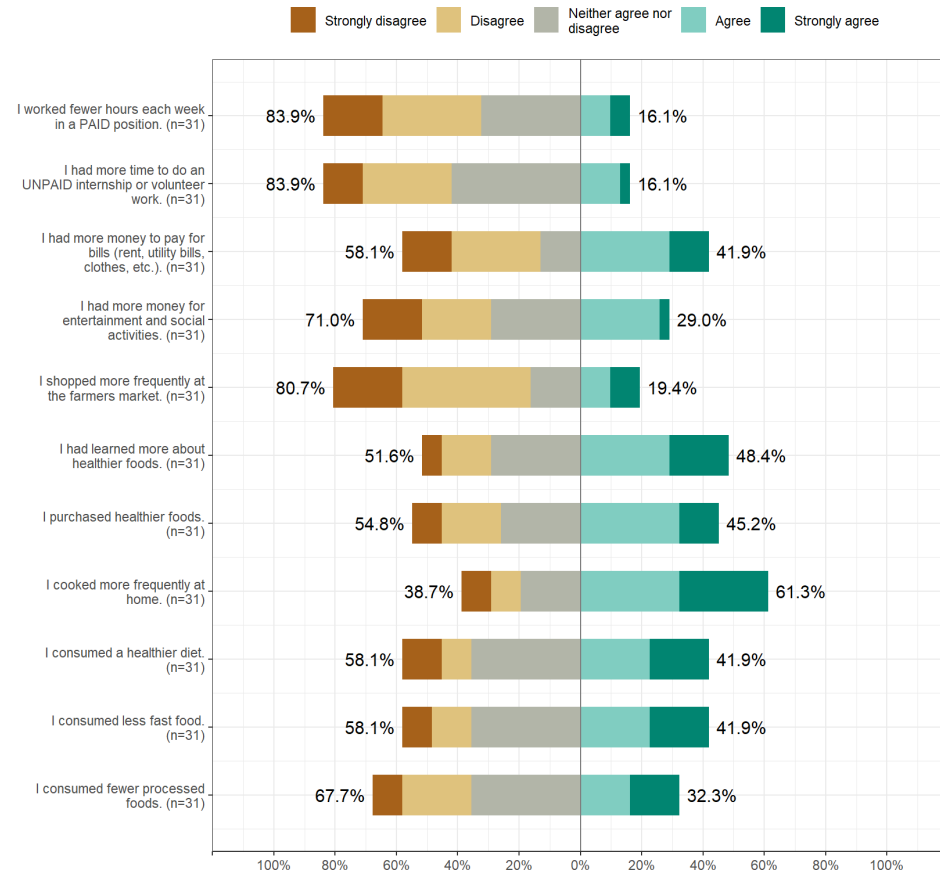
Commented [CF41]: Missing n value?

Measure	Yes (%)
I do not think I'm eligible	17 (27.0%)

Measure	Yes (%)
I feel other students need CalFresh more than I do.	16 (25.4%)
I don't need CalFresh.	10 (15.9%)
The application is too difficult.	8 (12.7%)
Other	7 (11.1%)
No time to complete the application/ application is too long.	6 (9.5%)
No time to get verification documents or don't know how to get verification document.	6 (9.5%)
My family or household does not want to apply for CalFresh.	5 (7.9%)
I am embarrassed or ashamed to apply for CalFresh.	4 (6.3%)
No time to call or go to the local social service office for my CalFresh interview.	2 (3.2%)
No transportation	2 (3.2%)
The staff in my local county social service office were not helpful or supportive during my application process.	2 (3.2%)
I have heard from other students that it's not worth my time because I won't be eligible or I won't receive much money.	1 (1.6%)
The CalFresh outreach team on campus was not helpful or supportive during my application process.	1 (1.6%)
I don't believe in social services like CalFresh, WIC, or Welfare	0 (0.0%)

Campus Food Pantry

For the following questions, please choose how much you agree or disagree with the impact campus food pantries has or had on your life. While I utilized campus food pantry/pantries:



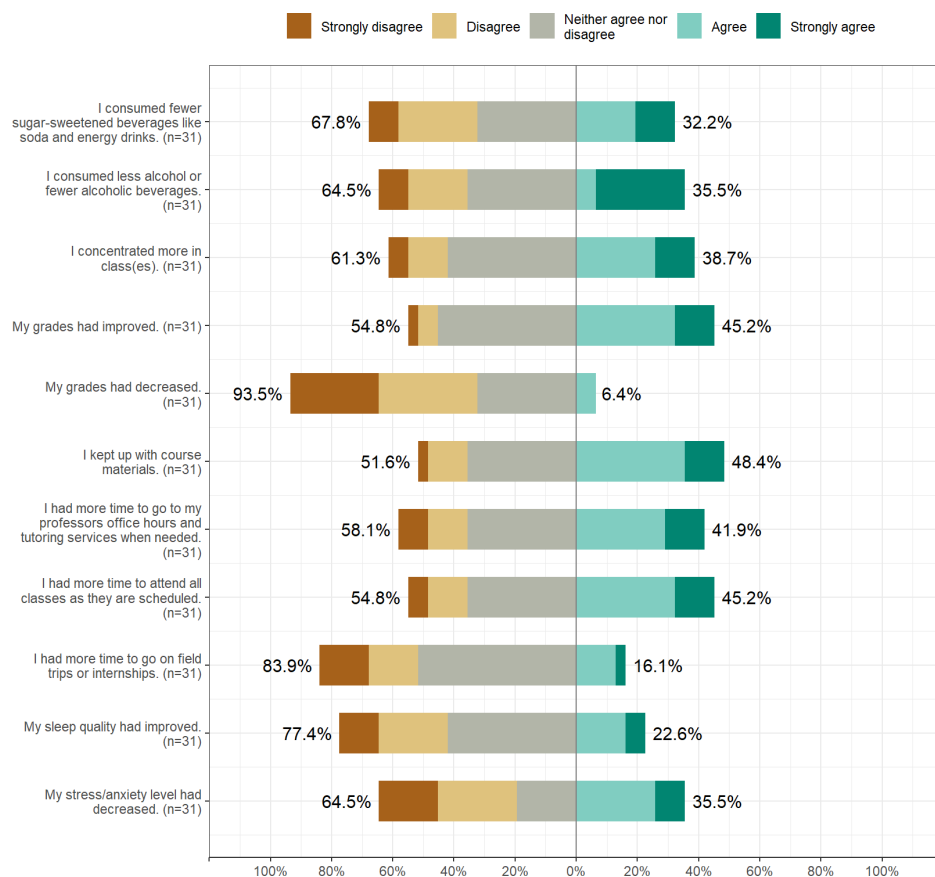
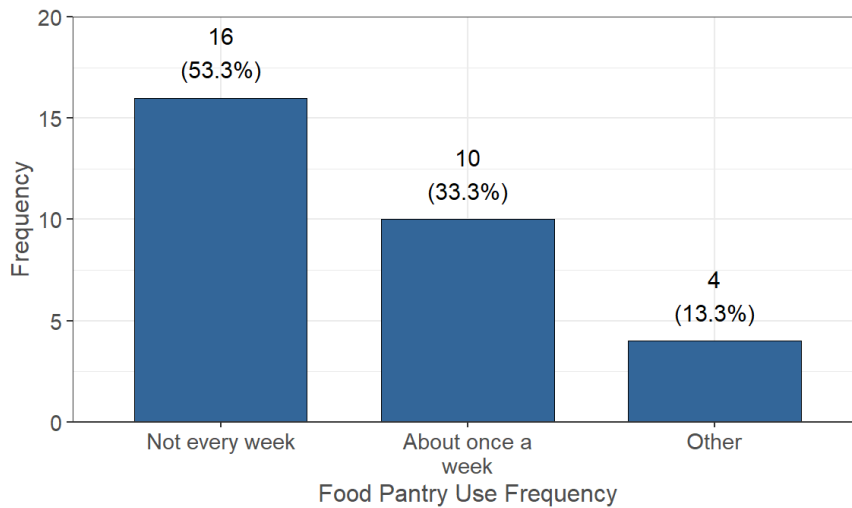


Figure 6.6: Perceived Impact of Campus Food Pantry

Food Pantry Use

How often do you normally use the food pantry or if you are not currently using it, how often did you use it? (n=30, 24% of 123 reporting).



6.7: Food Pantry Use Frequency

Figure

When people use the food pantry, the majority of respondents do not use it the food pantry every week (16 people). 10 people claim to use it about once a week, 0 people use it more than once a week, and 4 people claim other uses use frequencies.

Commented [CF42]: Show this on the graph?

Reasons Not Using Food Pantries

What are the reasons for you to not go to campus food pantries? (Select all that apply).

Commented [CF43]: Missing n values?

Measure	Yes (%)
I feel other students need the food more than I do.	34 (33.7%)
Inconvenient to access due to lack of transportation or out-of-the way location.	26 (25.7%)
Inconvenient times of operation/limited pantry hours.	21 (20.8%)
I am embarrassed or scared to go to the campus food pantries or local food banks.	16 (15.8%)
Other	12 (11.9%)

Measure	Yes (%)
I am not aware of any campus food pantries or local food banks.	11 (10.9%)
My family doesn't want me to go to campus food pantries or local food banks.	2 (2.0%)
There are no food pantries close to campus or my residence	2 (2.0%)
I do not believe in using campus food pantries or local food banks.	0 (0.0%)

Restaurant Meal Program (RMP)

While you participated in the Restaurant Meal Program (RMP):

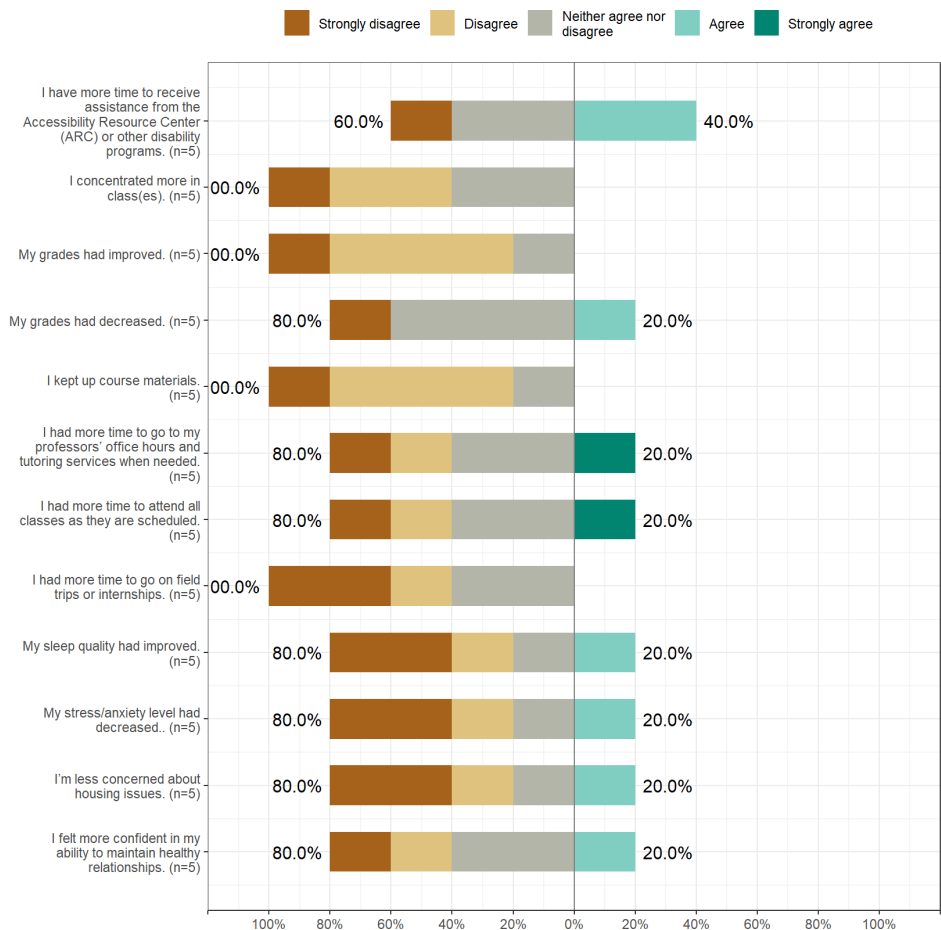


Figure 6.8: Perceived Impact of Restaurant Meal Program (RMP)

Reasons For Not Using RMP

What are the reasons for you to not have RMP or have never used RMP? (Select all that apply).

Measure	Yes (%)
I have never heard about this Restaurant Meal Program (RMP).	55 (58.5%)
I don't need this Restaurant Meal Program (RMP).	24 (25.5%)
I have no access to these participating restaurants/no convenient locations.	9 (9.6%)
I have no time to go to these restaurants.	7 (7.4%)
Other	7 (7.4%)
I have no transportation to these restaurants.	Commented [CF44]: Spelling
I am embarrassed or ashamed to use my EBT card in a restaurant.	Commented [CF45]: Spelling
I do not like the food offered in these participating restaurants.	0 (0.0%)
I don't believe in social services like RMP, Medi-Cal, CalFresh, WIC, or Welfare/Cash Aid.	0 (0.0%)

Medi-Cal

Knowing that you have Medi-Cal:

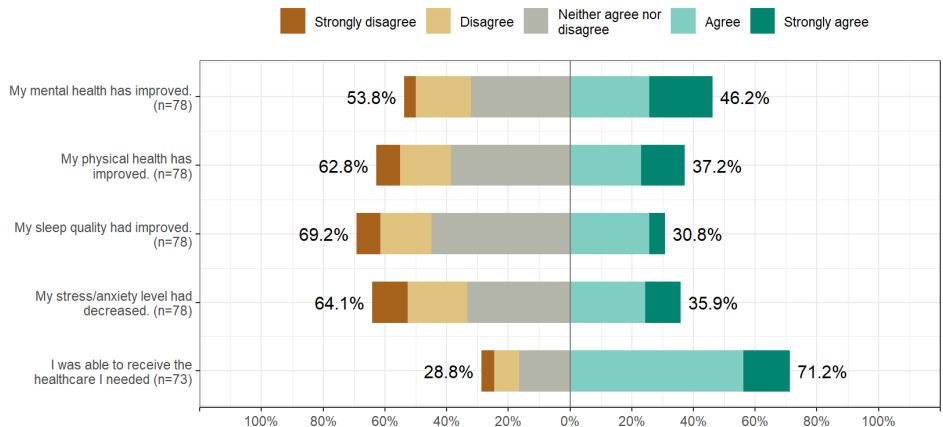


Figure 6.9: Perceived Impact of Medi-Cal

Reasons Not Using Medi-Cal

What are the reasons you do not have Medi-Cal or have never used Medi-Cal? (Select all that apply).

Measure	Commented [CF46]: Change the spelling in the chart to "Medi-Cal".
I do not think I am eligible for MediCal.	6 (40.0%)
The MediCal application is too difficult to complete.	5 (33.3%)
I don't need MediCal.	4 (26.7%)
Other	3 (20.0%)
I do not know what MediCal is or I think I already have health insurance.	2 (13.3%)
I am embarrassed or ashamed to apply for MediCal.	2 (13.3%)

Measure

Commented [CF46]: Change the spelling in the chart to "Medi-Cal".

No time to complete the MediCal application/MediCal application is too long.

1 (6.7%)

I only need medical services at the student health center associated with my campus.

0 (0.0%)

I have heard from other students that it is not worth my time because I won't be eligible.

Commented [CF47]: Needs apostrophe.

My family or household does not want me to apply for MediCal.

0 (0.0%)

I don't believe in social services like MediCal, CalFresh, WIC, or Welfare/Cash Aid.

0 (0.0%)

Emergency Housing Services (EHS)

While you received Emergency Housing Services:

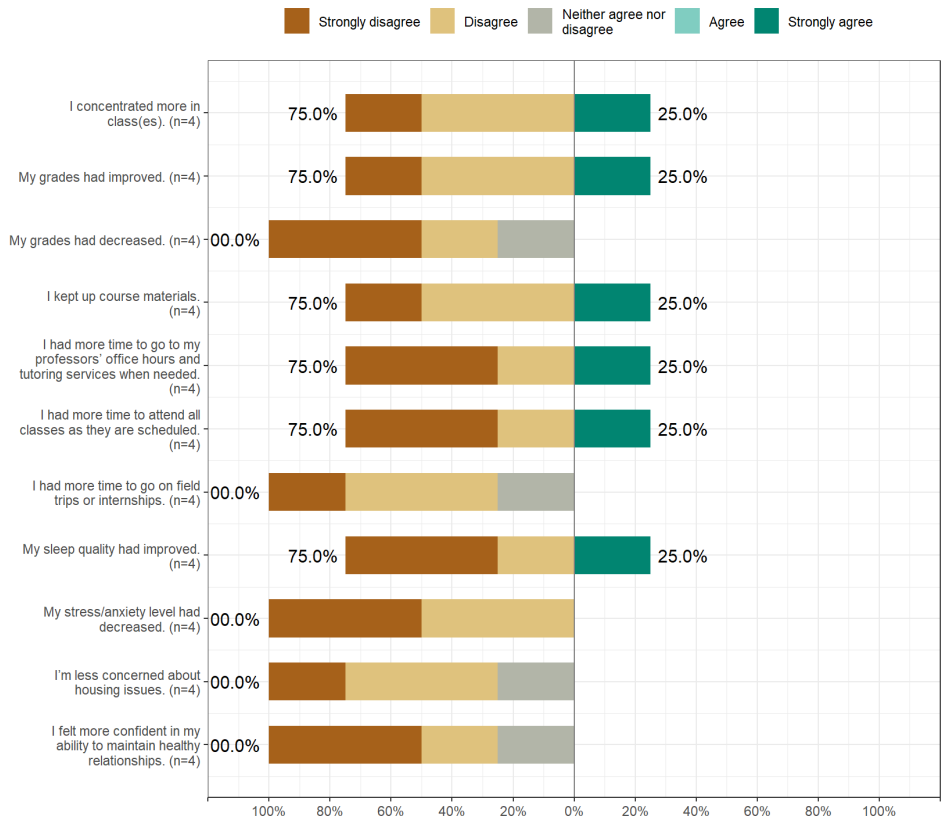


Figure 6.10: Perceived Impact of Emergency Housing Services (EHS)

Reasons Not Using EHS

What are the reasons you do not have Emergency Housing Services or have never used Emergency Housing Services?

Measure	Yes (%)
I don't need Emergency Housing Services	55 (52.9%)

Measure	Yes (%)
I was not aware that my campus had Emergency Housing Services like grants and housing placements in an emergency.	50 (48.1%)
Other	5 (4.8%)
I am embarrassed or ashamed to apply for Emergency Housing Services.	4 (3.8%)
The Emergency Housing Services application is too difficult to complete.	3 (2.9%)
The emergency housing grant/money is not enough to support what I need, so not worth my time to apply for it.	3 (2.9%)
No time to complete the Emergency Housing application or contact the Emergency Housing Staff.	2 (1.9%)
I do not believe in social services like Emergency Housing Services, MediCal, CalFresh, or Welfare/Cash Aid.	0 (0.0%)



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