

EMBARGOED UNTIL FEB. 12, 2020



2019 #RealCollege Survey Report

Institution Report

January 2020



HOPE4COLLEGE.COM

EMBARGOED UNTIL FEB. 12, 2020

2019 #REALCOLLEGE SURVEY RESULTS

INSTITUTION REPORT FOR OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE

**Prepared by
The Hope Center for College, Community, and Justice
at Temple University**

January 2020

OVERVIEW

* Invitations to complete the questionnaire were sent by email to approximately 400 students from Oregon Coast Community College and 123 students participated. Thus, the estimated response rate is 31.9%.

*** Overall Basic Needs Insecurity Rates:**

- 44% of respondents experienced food insecurity in the prior 30 days
- 61% of respondents experienced housing insecurity in the previous year
- 28% of respondents experienced homelessness in the previous year

* 69% of students at Oregon Coast Community College experienced at least one of these forms of basic needs insecurity in the past year.

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

* 37% of food insecure students utilize SNAP benefits and 3% of homeless students utilize housing benefits.

For more information on the research methodology and survey participants, please refer to the online appendices for the 2019 National #RealCollege Survey report (available at www.hope4college.com).

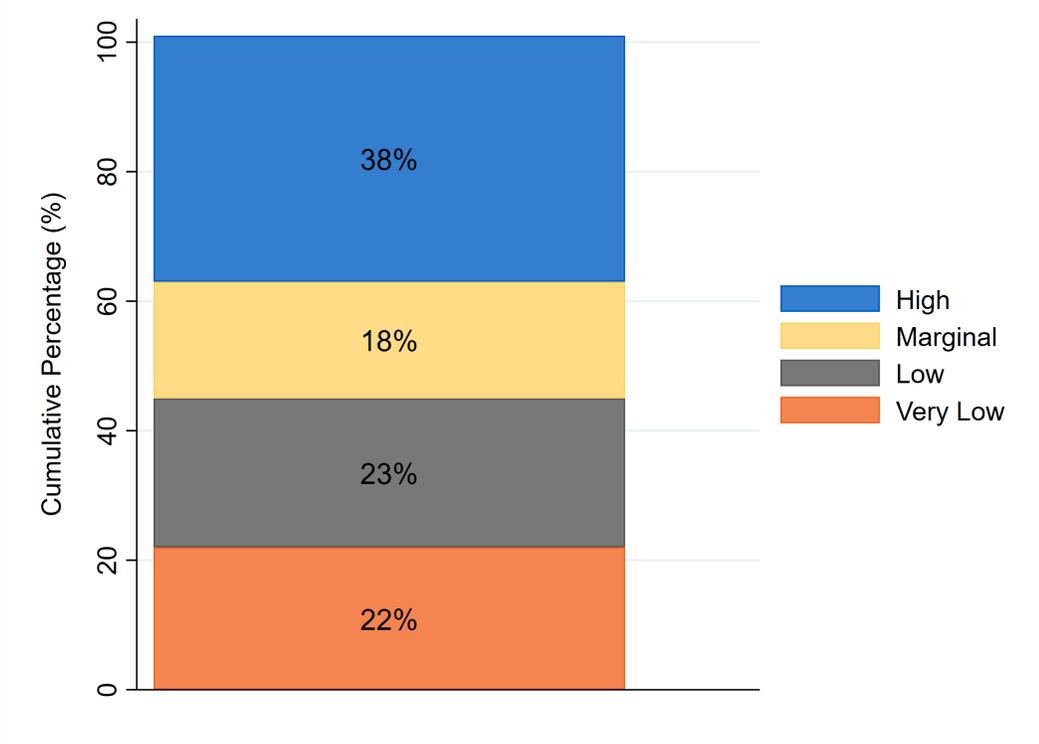
PREVALENCE OF BASIC NEEDS INSECURITY

Food Insecurity

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

During the 30 days preceding the survey, approximately 44% of survey respondents at Oregon Coast Community College experienced low or very low levels of food security (Figure 1). Moreover, 53% of survey respondents cannot afford to eat balanced meals and 49% worry about running out of food before they have money to buy more.

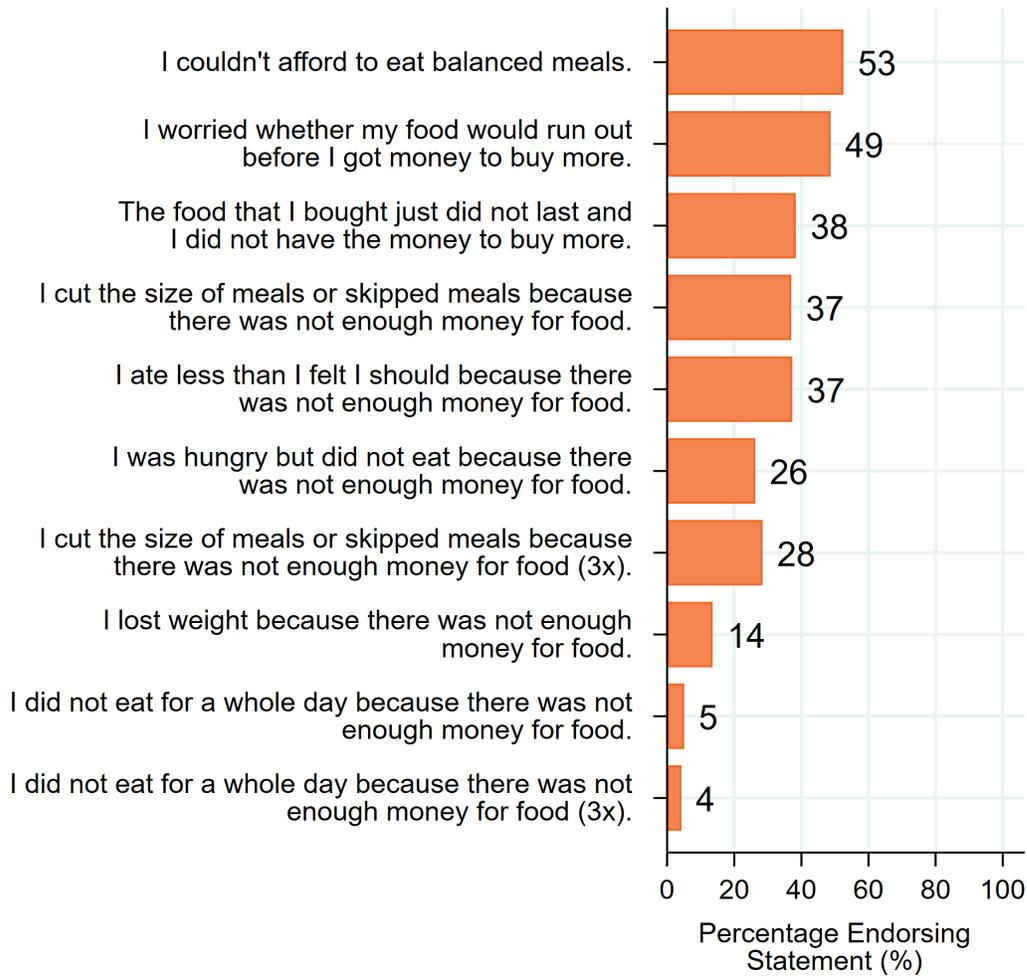
Figure 1. Food Security Among Survey Respondents at Oregon Coast Community College



Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

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

Figure 2. Food Insecurity Among Survey Respondents at Oregon Coast Community College



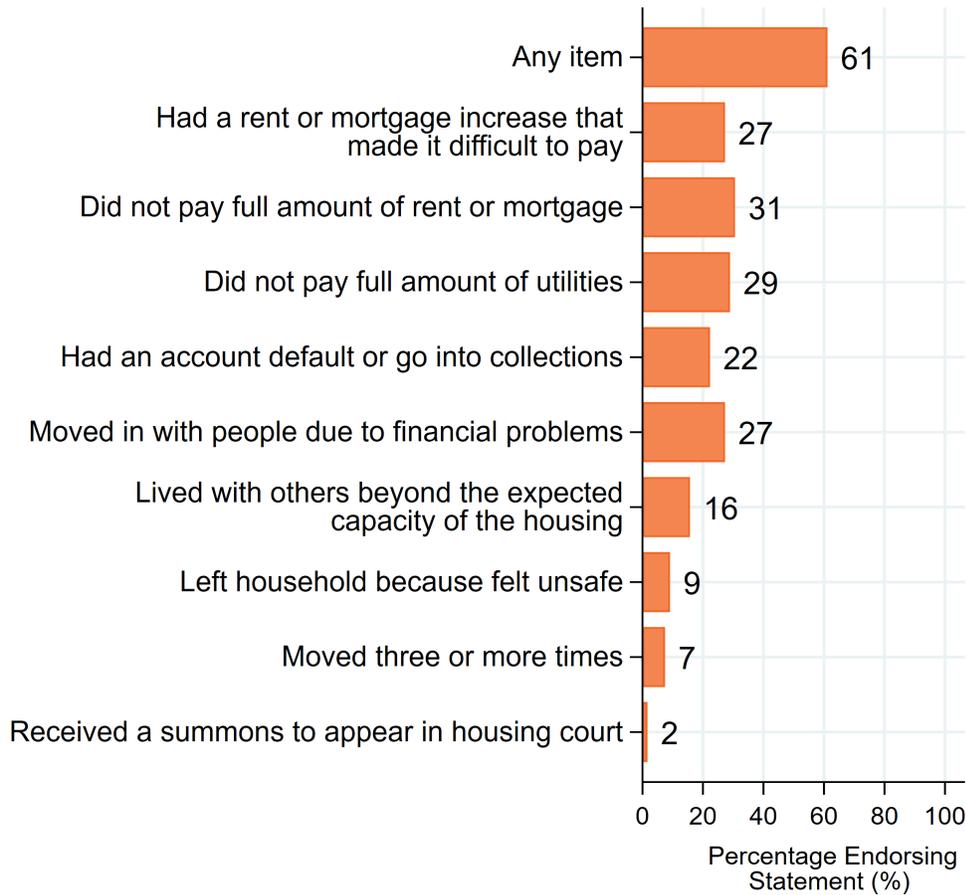
Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

Housing Insecurity

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

How prevalent is housing insecurity at Oregon Coast Community College? As displayed below, 61% of survey respondents are housing insecure (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Housing Insecurity Among Survey Respondents at Oregon Coast Community College



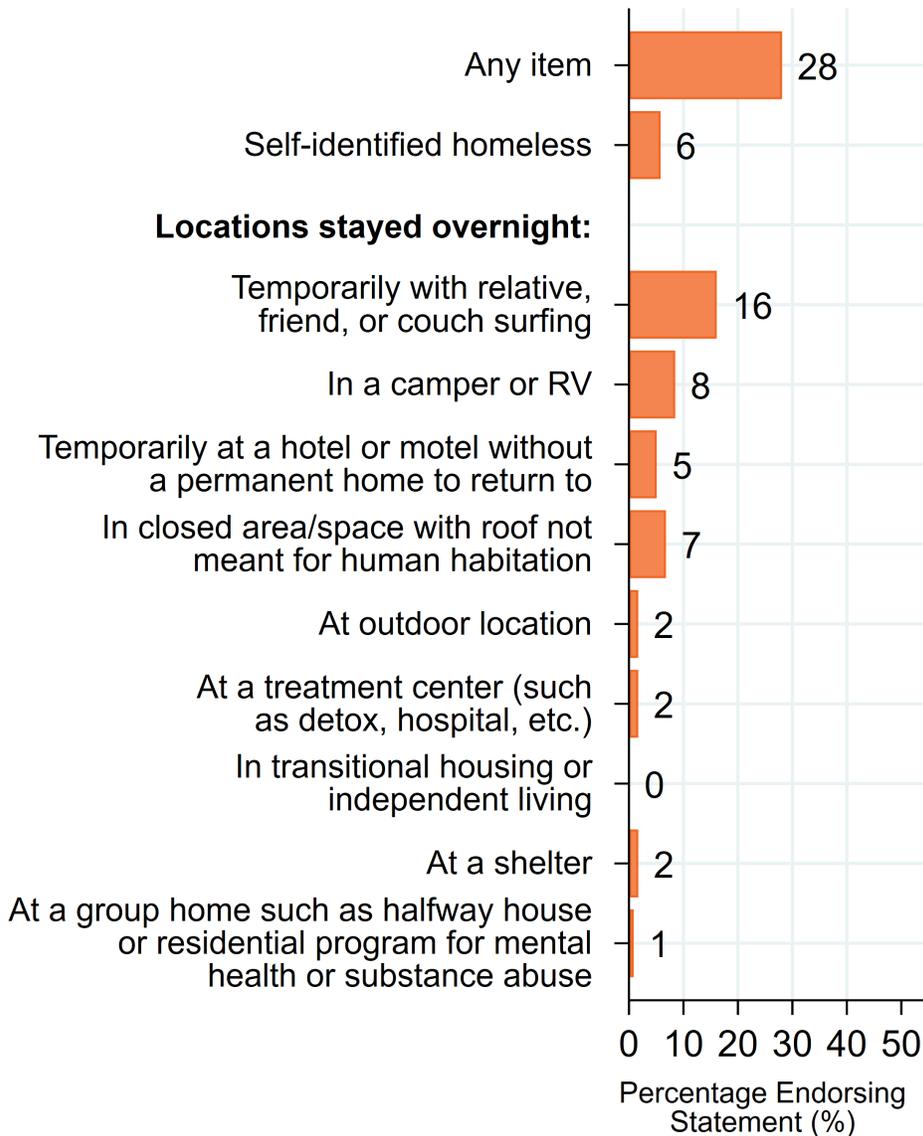
Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

Homelessness

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

How prevalent is homelessness at Oregon Coast Community College? As displayed below, 28% of survey respondents experience homelessness (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Homelessness Among Survey Respondents at Oregon Coast Community College

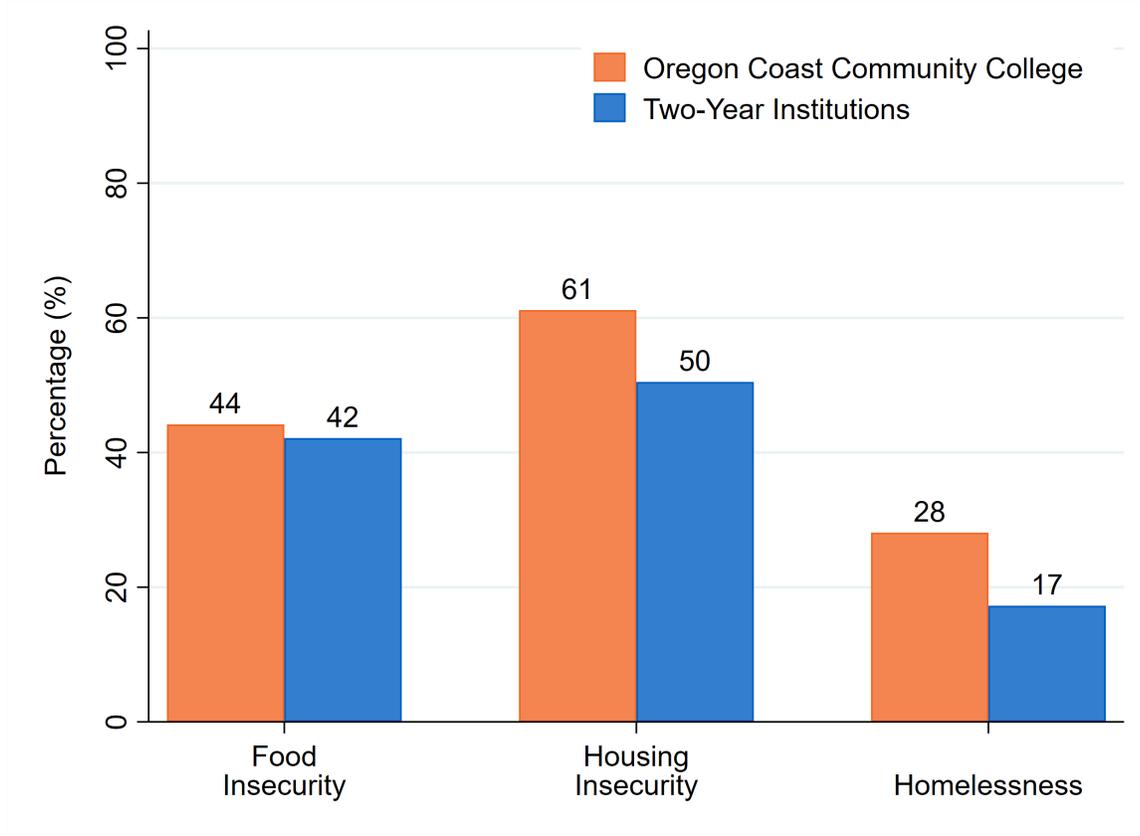


Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

COMPARISON TO SURVEY RESPONDENTS ATTENDING TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

In comparison to the rates for all survey respondents at two-year institutions nationwide in 2019, Oregon Coast Community College has a higher rate of food insecurity, a higher rate of housing insecurity, and a higher rate of homelessness (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Comparison of Basic Needs Insecurity Rates

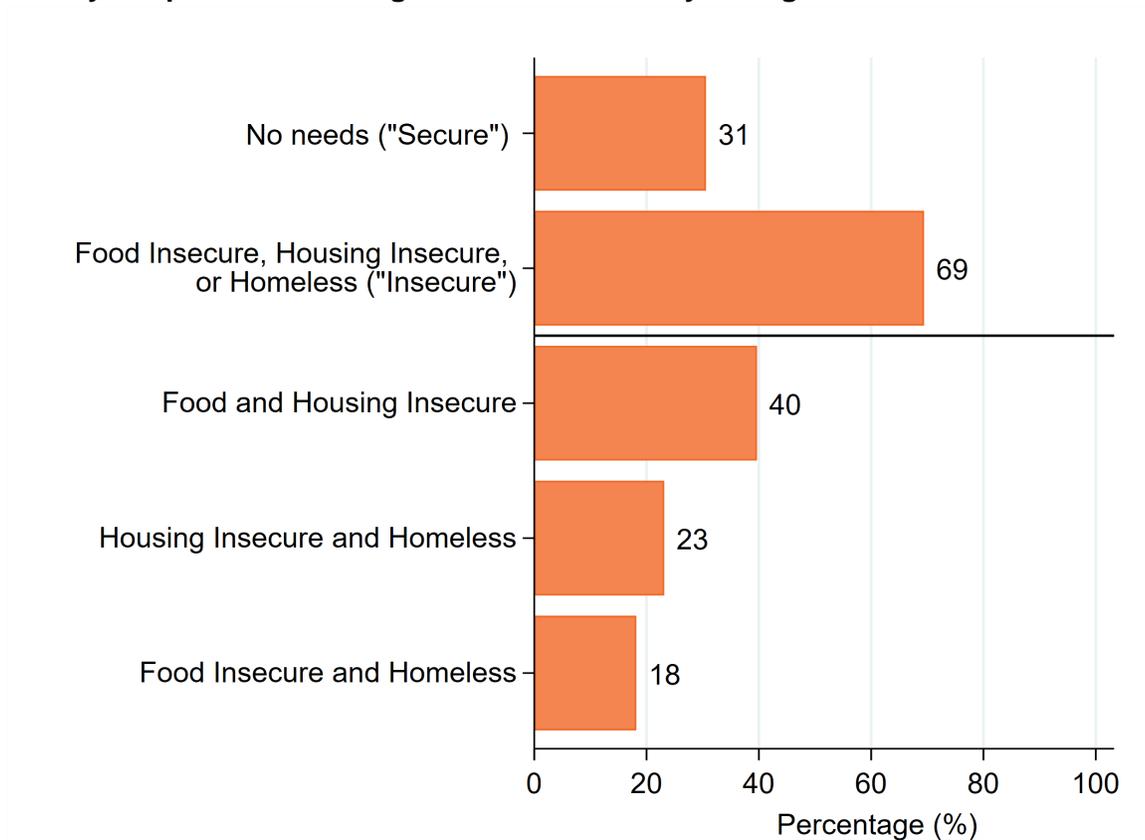


Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

OVERLAPPING CHALLENGES

Food insecurity, housing insecurity, and homelessness are overlapping concerns, with 69% of students at Oregon Coast Community College experiencing at least one of these forms of basic needs insecurity in the past year (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Intersections of Food Insecurity, Housing Insecurity, and Homelessness Among Survey Respondents at Oregon Coast Community College



Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

DISPARITIES IN BASIC NEEDS INSECURITY

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

EMBARGOED UNTIL FEB. 12, 2020

By Demographic Background

Table 1. Demographic Disparities in Rates of Basic Needs Insecurity Among Survey Respondents at Oregon Coast Community College

	Number of Students	Food Insecurity (%)	Housing Insecurity (%)	Homelessness (%)
GENDER IDENTITY				
Male	23	39	57	22
Female	86	47	63	29
Non-Binary/Third gender	.	.	.	.
Prefers to self-describe	.	.	.	.
TRANSGENDER IDENTITY				
Identifies as transgender	.	.	.	.
Does not identify as transgender	107	44	62	26
SEXUAL ORIENTATION				
Heterosexual or straight	87	45	60	25
Gay or lesbian	.	.	.	.
Bisexual	16	38	69	44
Prefers to self-describe	.	.	.	.
HIGHEST LEVEL OF PARENTAL EDUCATION				
No high school diploma	17	47	59	12
High school diploma	26	54	77	23
Some college	39	49	64	36
Bachelors degree or higher	25	32	40	28
Does not know	.	.	.	.

Table continued on next page.

EMBARGOED UNTIL FEB. 12, 2020

Table 1 (continued). Demographic Disparities in Rates of Basic Needs Insecurity Among Survey Respondents at Oregon Coast Community College

	Number of Students	Food Insecurity (%)	Housing Insecurity (%)	Homelessness (%)
RACIAL OR ETHNIC BACKGROUND				
White or Caucasian	92	42	61	26
African American or Black	.	.	.	.
Hispanic or Latinx	16	50	69	38
American Indian or Alaskan Native	15	47	67	20
Indigenous	.	.	.	.
Middle Eastern or North African or Arab or Arab American	.	.	.	.
Southeast Asian	.	.	.	.
Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian	.	.	.	.
Other Asian or Asian American	.	.	.	.
Other	.	.	.	.
STUDENT IS A U.S. CITIZEN OR PERMANENT RESIDENT				
Yes	110	45	61	27
No	.	.	.	.
AGE				
18 to 20	50	32	44	28
21 to 25	19	47	68	26
26 to 30	14	50	86	21
Older than 30	27	67	78	30
STUDENT IS AN ATHLETE				
Yes	.	.	.	.
No	111	45	61	27

Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

Note: Results from any category with fewer than 10 participants are not shown in the table. The Number of Students column indicates the number of survey respondents to our measure of homelessness. The number respondents to our measures of food and housing insecurity may vary slightly. Classifications of gender and race/ethnicity are not mutually exclusive. Students could self-identify with multiple classifications.

EMBARGOED UNTIL FEB. 12, 2020

By Student Academic, Economic, and Life Experiences

Table 2. Rates of Basic Needs Insecurity by Student Life Experiences Among Survey Respondents at Oregon Coast Community College

	Number of Students	Food Insecurity (%)	Housing Insecurity (%)	Homelessness (%)
LEVEL OF STUDY				
Undergraduate	96	47	64	29
Graduate	10	.	40	30
Non-degree	15	40	60	20
COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS				
Full-time (at least 12 credits)	85	42	61	29
Part-time (fewer than 12 credits)	35	51	60	23
YEARS IN COLLEGE				
Less than 1	47	38	51	32
1 to 2	38	42	58	24
3 or more	36	54	78	28
DEPENDENCY STATUS				
Dependent	32	38	53	31
Independent	61	52	75	21
Does not know	18	33	28	39
STUDENT RECEIVES THE PELL GRANT				
Yes	69	53	68	33
No	47	34	51	23
RELATIONSHIP STATUS				
Single	44	39	59	27
In a relationship	42	43	57	29
Married or domestic partnership	19	53	68	16
Divorced	.	.	.	.
Widowed	.	.	.	.

Table continued on next page.

EMBARGOED UNTIL FEB. 12, 2020

Table 2 (continued). Rates of Basic Needs Insecurity by Student Life Experiences Among Survey Respondents at Oregon Coast Community College

	Number of Students	Food Insecurity (%)	Housing Insecurity (%)	Homelessness (%)
STUDENT HAS CHILDREN				
Yes	29	59	79	28
No	88	40	55	27
STUDENT HAS BEEN IN FOSTER CARE				
Yes	.	.	.	.
No	103	44	59	26
STUDENT HAS BEEN IN MILITARY				
Yes	.	.	.	.
No	110	45	62	27
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Employed	44	45	68	39
Not employed, looking for work	.	.	.	.
Not employed, not looking for work	.	.	.	.
STUDENT HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME				
Yes	.	.	.	.
No	105	42	59	25
DISABILITY OR MEDICAL CONDITION				
Learning disability	23	52	70	22
Physical disability	10	30	70	30
Chronic illness	22	55	73	32
Psychological disorder	52	52	65	23
Other disability or condition	.	.	.	.
No disability or medical condition	43	37	56	30

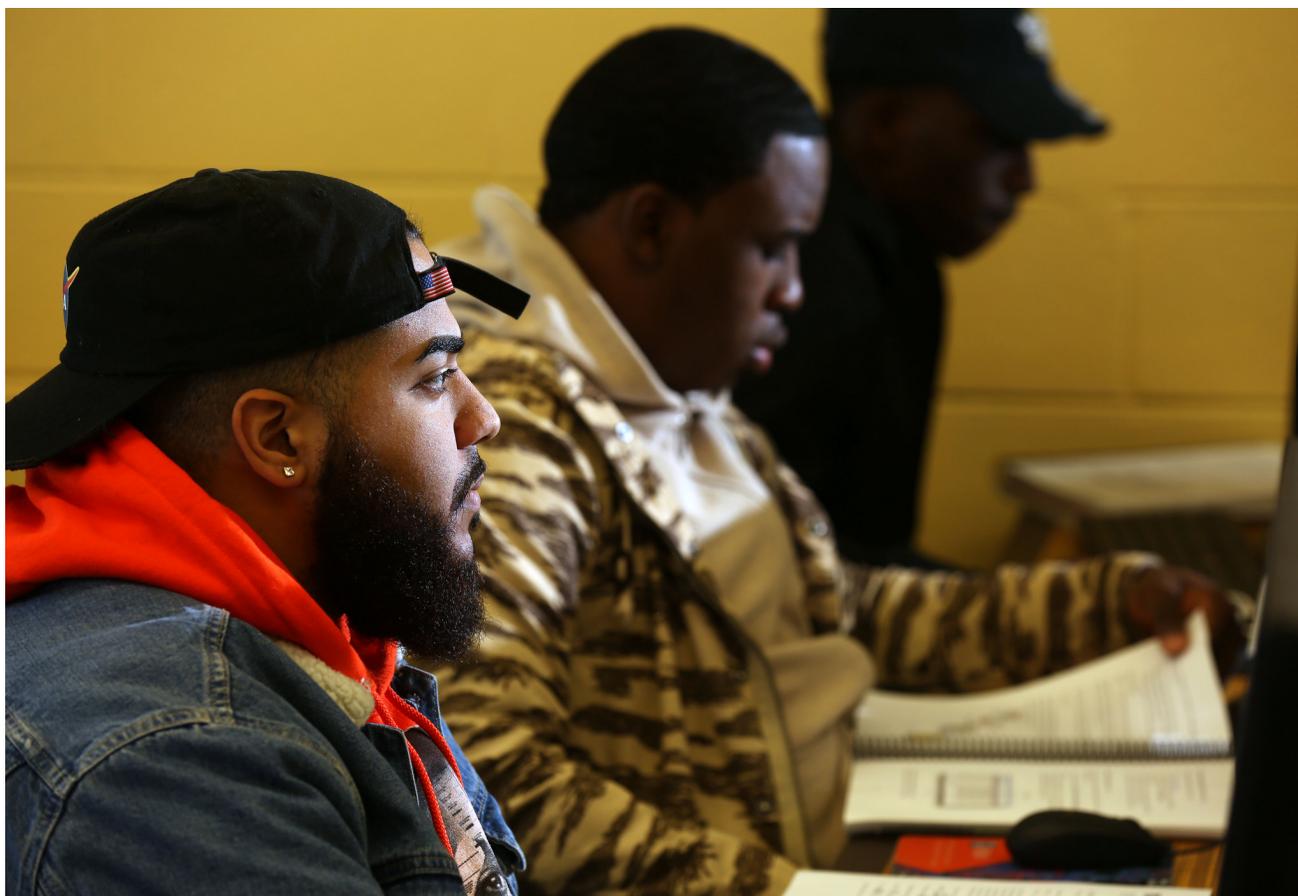
Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

Note: Results from any category with fewer than 10 participants are not shown in the table. The Number of Students column indicates the number of survey respondents to our measure of homelessness. The number respondents to our measures of food and housing insecurity may vary slightly. Survey questions about employment status were randomly administered to a subset of respondents. Classifications of Disability or Medical Condition are not mutually exclusive. Students could self-identify with multiple classifications.

UTILIZATION OF SUPPORTS

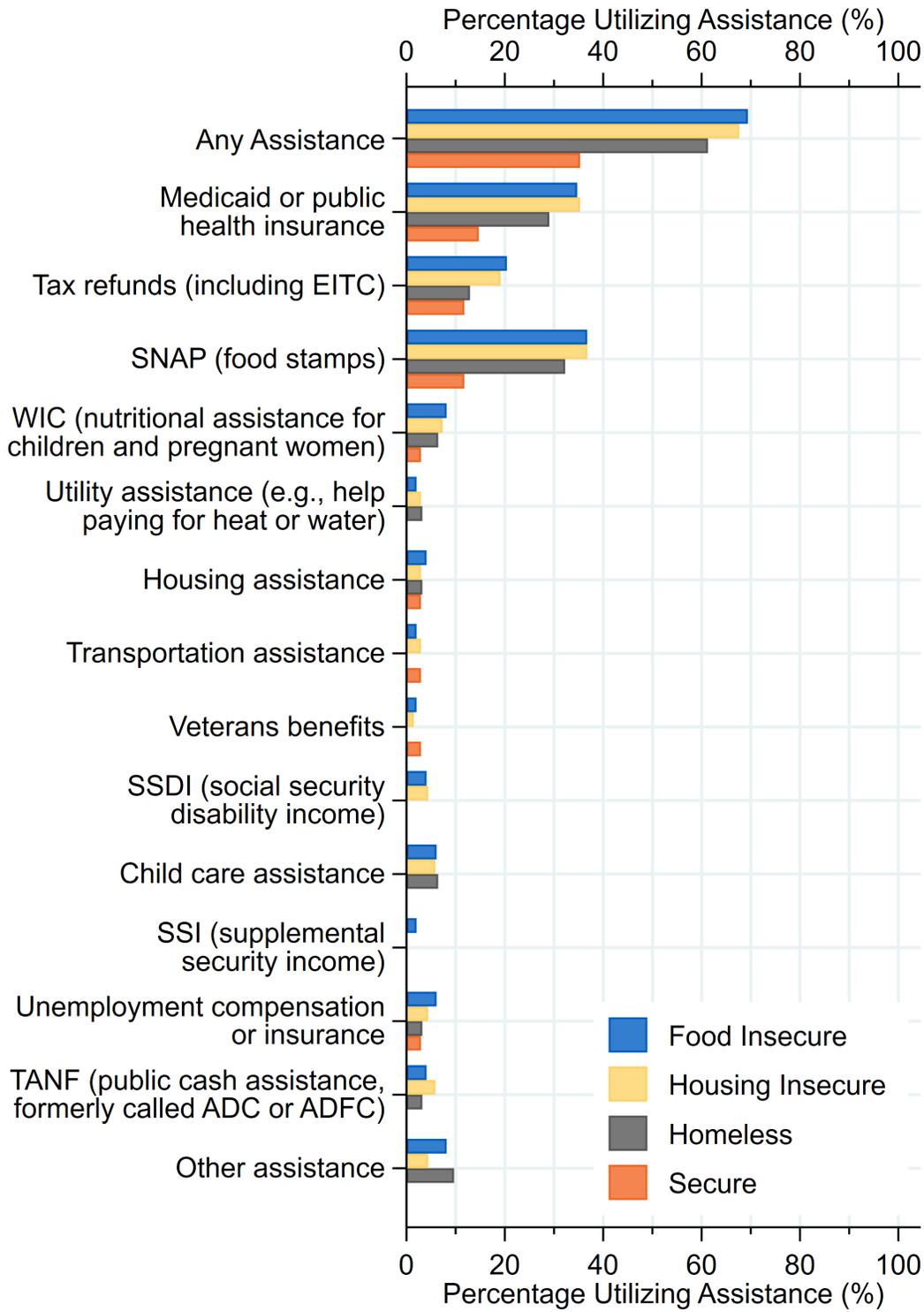
Many students at Oregon Coast Community College who experience basic needs insecurity do not receive public assistance (Figure 7). Among food insecure students, 37% receive SNAP benefits. In addition, 3% of students who experience homelessness receive housing assistance. It is also worth noting that students who are secure in their basic needs are still accessing public benefits, albeit at lower rates (35%) than their peers.

A growing number of on-campus supports are being offered but again, few students are accessing them (Figure 8). Of the students experiencing basic needs insecurity at Oregon Coast Community College, only about 17% use on-campus supports.



EMBARGOED UNTIL FEB. 12, 2020

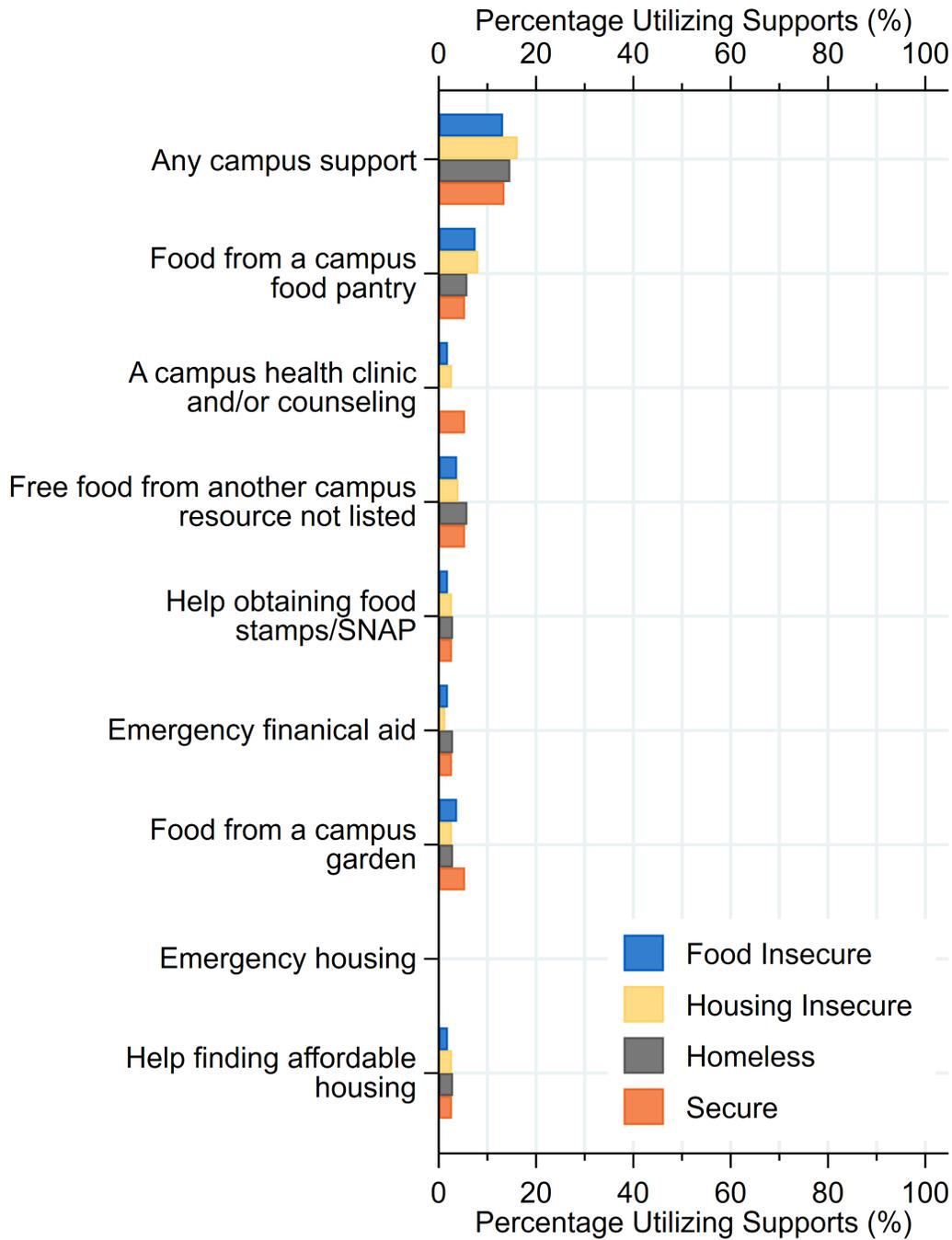
Figure 7. Use of Assistance Among Survey Respondents at Oregon Coast Community College According to Basic Needs Security



Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

EMBARGOED UNTIL FEB. 12, 2020

Figure 8. Use of Campus Supports Among Survey Respondents at Oregon Coast Community College According to Basic Needs Security



Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

EMBARGOED UNTIL FEB. 12, 2020

CONCLUSION

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

ABOUT US

The Hope Center for College, Community, and Justice is redefining what it means to be a student-ready college with a national movement centering #realcollege students' basic needs. In order to advance the necessary systemic changes to support those needs, our work includes four pillars: action research, engagement and communication, advocacy, and sustainability. For more information, visit www.hope4college.com.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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

