

2018 #REALCOLLEGE SURVEY

SCHOOL REPORT

APRIL 2019



For College, Community, and Justice

HOPE4COLLEGE.COM

2018 #REALCOLLEGE SURVEY SCHOOL REPORT FOR COMPTON COLLEGE

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

April 2019

OVERVIEW

* Invitations to complete the questionnaire were sent by email to approximately 7,400 students from Compton College and 436 students participated. Thus, the estimated response rate is 5.9%.

* Overall Basic Needs Insecurity Rates:

- 59% of respondents were food insecure in the prior 30 days
- 68% of respondents were housing insecure in the previous year
- 18% of respondents were homeless in the previous year

* 76% of students at Compton 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.

* 36% of food insecure students utilize SNAP benefits and 6% of homeless students utilize housing benefits.

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

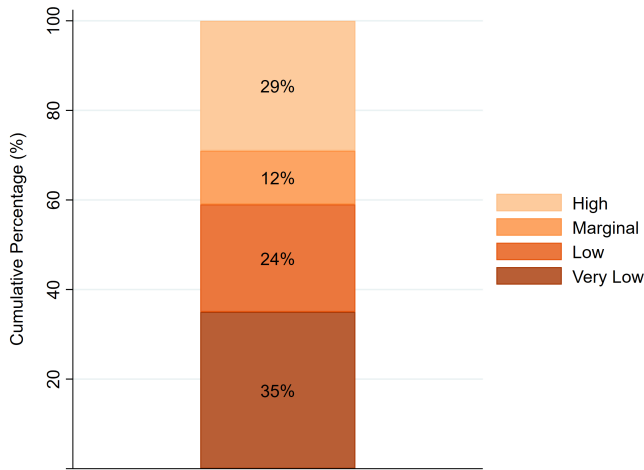
PREVALENCE OF BASIC NEEDS INSECURITY

Food Insecurity

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

During the 30 days preceding the survey, approximately 59% of survey respondents at Compton College experienced low or very low levels of food security (Figure 1). Moreover, 65% of survey respondents at Compton College worry about running out of food before having money to buy more and 57% cannot afford to eat balanced meals.

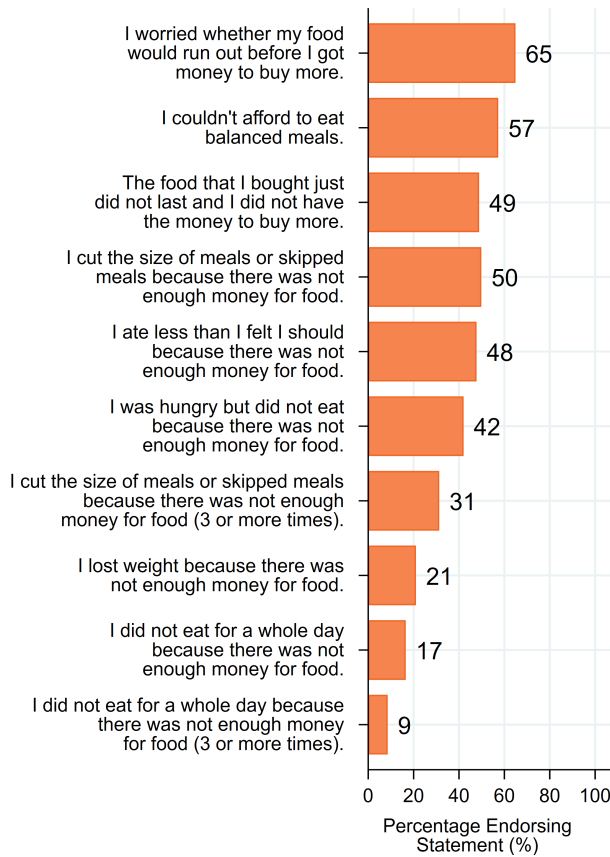
Figure 1. Food Security Among Survey Respondents at Compton College



Source: 2018 #RealCollege Survey

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

Figure 2. Food Insecurity Among Survey Respondents at Compton College



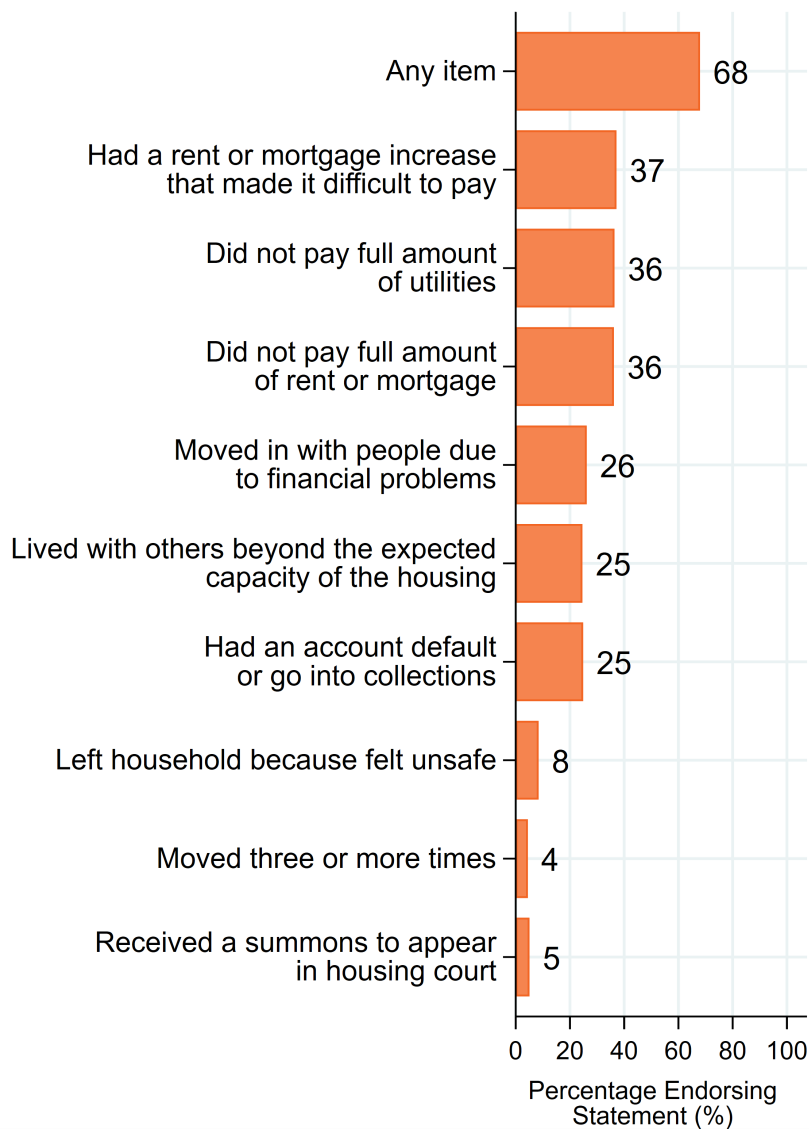
Source: 2018 #RealCollege Survey

Housing Insecurity

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

How prevalent is housing insecurity at Compton College? As displayed below, 68% of survey respondents are housing insecure (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Housing Insecurity Among Survey Respondents at Compton College



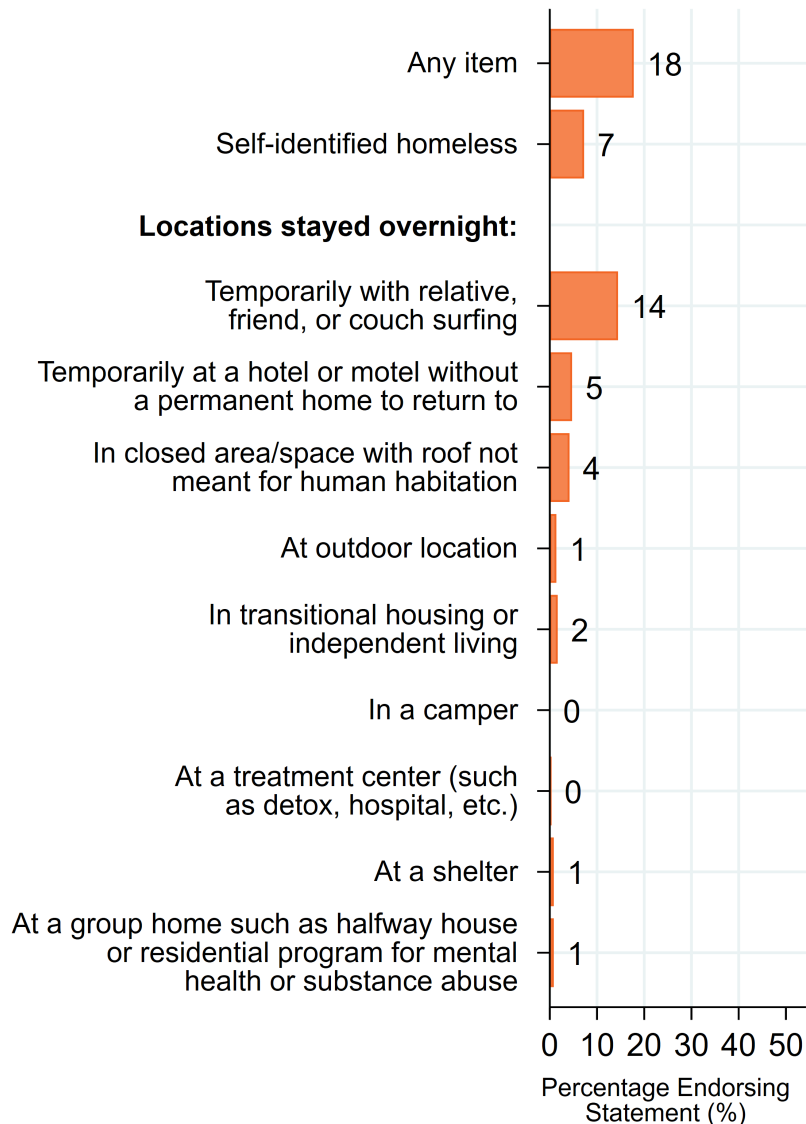
Source: 2018 #RealCollege Survey

Homelessness

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

How prevalent is homelessness at Compton College? As displayed below, 18% of survey respondents experience homelessness (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Homelessness Among Survey Respondents at Compton College

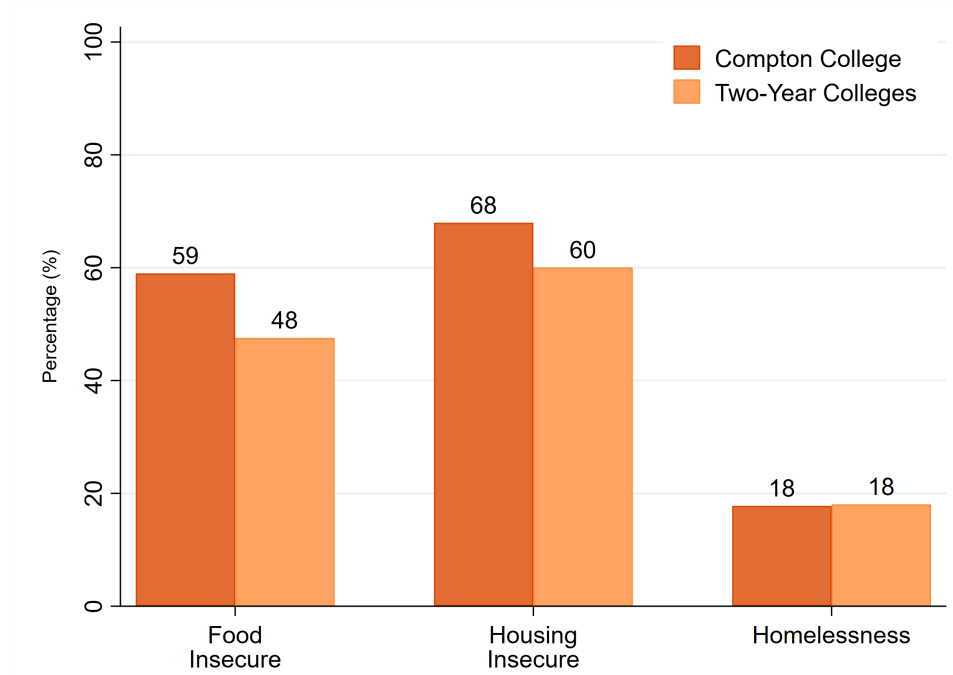


Source: 2018 #RealCollege Survey

COMPARISON TO TWO-YEAR COLLEGES

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

Figure 5. Comparison of Basic Needs Insecurity

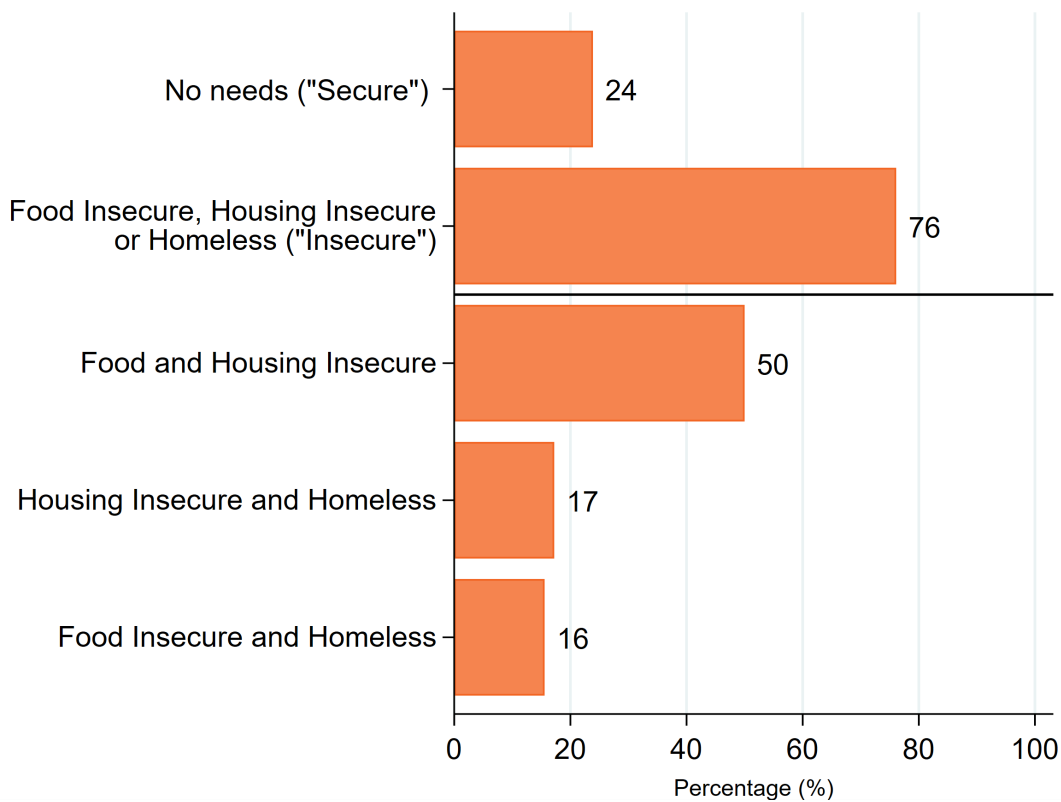


Source: 2018 #RealCollege Survey

OVERLAPPING CHALLENGES

Food insecurity, housing insecurity, and homelessness are overlapping concerns, with 76% of students at Compton 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 Compton College



Source: 2018 #RealCollege Survey

DISPARITIES IN BASIC NEEDS INSECURITY

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

By Demographic Background

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

	Number of Students	Food Insecurity (%)	Housing Insecurity (%)	Homelessness (%)
GENDER ORIENTATION				
Male	72	57	63	18
Female	264	59	70	18
Transgender	.	.	.	.
Other	.	.	.	.

SEXUAL ORIENTATION				
Heterosexual or straight	283	56	70	18
Gay or lesbian	.	.	.	.
Bisexual	21	62	48	19
Other	12	67	58	17
RACIAL OR ETHNIC BACKGROUND				
White or Caucasian	20	50	60	30
African American or Black	75	71	75	33
Hispanic or Latinx	211	54	66	12
American Indian or Alaskan Native	.	.	.	.
Middle Eastern or North African or Arab or Arab American	.	.	.	.
Southeast Asian	15	47	80	7
Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian	.	.	.	.
Other Asian or Asian American	10	50	70	20
Other	10	80	60	20
Prefers not to answer	.	.	.	.
STUDENT IS A U.S. CITIZEN OR PERMANENT RESIDENT				
Yes	300	59	69	19
No	18	44	72	0
Prefers not to answer	14	71	79	29
HIGHEST LEVEL OF PARENTAL EDUCATION				
No high school diploma	107	57	67	13
High school diploma	65	54	66	22
Some college	108	66	71	21

Bachelors degree	33	45	70	15
Does not know	22	55	68	18
AGE				
18 to 20	97	45	42	10
21 to 25	109	54	70	17
26 to 30	62	65	85	24
Older than 30	67	76	90	27

Source: 2018 #RealCollege Survey

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

By Student Academic, Economic, and Life Experiences

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

	Number of Students	Food Insecurity (%)	Housing Insecurity (%)	Homelessness (%)
COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS				
Full-time (at least 12 credits)	186	58	59	19
Part-time (fewer than 12 credits)	172	61	78	16
YEARS IN COLLEGE				
Less than 1	76	57	57	16
1 to 2	107	63	67	16
3 or more	148	53	70	18
DEPENDENCY STATUS				
Dependent	106	43	46	13
Independent	228	64	79	21
STUDENT RECEIVES THE PELL GRANT				
Yes	210	58	67	18
No	150	60	69	17
STUDENT HAS CHILDREN				
Yes	105	67	77	20
No	255	56	64	17
RELATIONSHIP STATUS				

Single	209	61	65	19
In a relationship	88	52	70	15
Married or domestic partnership	29	41	83	17
Divorced	.	.	.	.
Widowed	.	.	.	.
STUDENT HAS BEEN IN FOSTER CARE				
Yes	17	65	82	59
No	318	58	68	16
STUDENT HAS BEEN IN MILITARY				
Yes	.	.	.	.
No	328	58	69	17
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Employed	194	63	77	18
Not employed, looking for work	77	55	52	19
Not employed, not looking for work	74	49	55	16
STUDENT HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME				
Yes	15	80	87	53
No	331	58	68	17
DISABILITY OR MEDICAL CONDITION				
Learning disability (dyslexia, etc.)	16	75	75	31
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)	.	.	.	.
Autism spectrum disorder	.	.	.	.
Physical disability (speech, sight, mobility, hearing, etc.)	13	69	69	31
Chronic illness (asthma, diabetes, etc.)	34	79	85	21

autoimmune disorder, cancer, etc.)				
Psychological disorder (depression, anxiety, etc.)	60	67	70	25
Other	.	.	.	.
No disability or medical condition	240	52	65	15

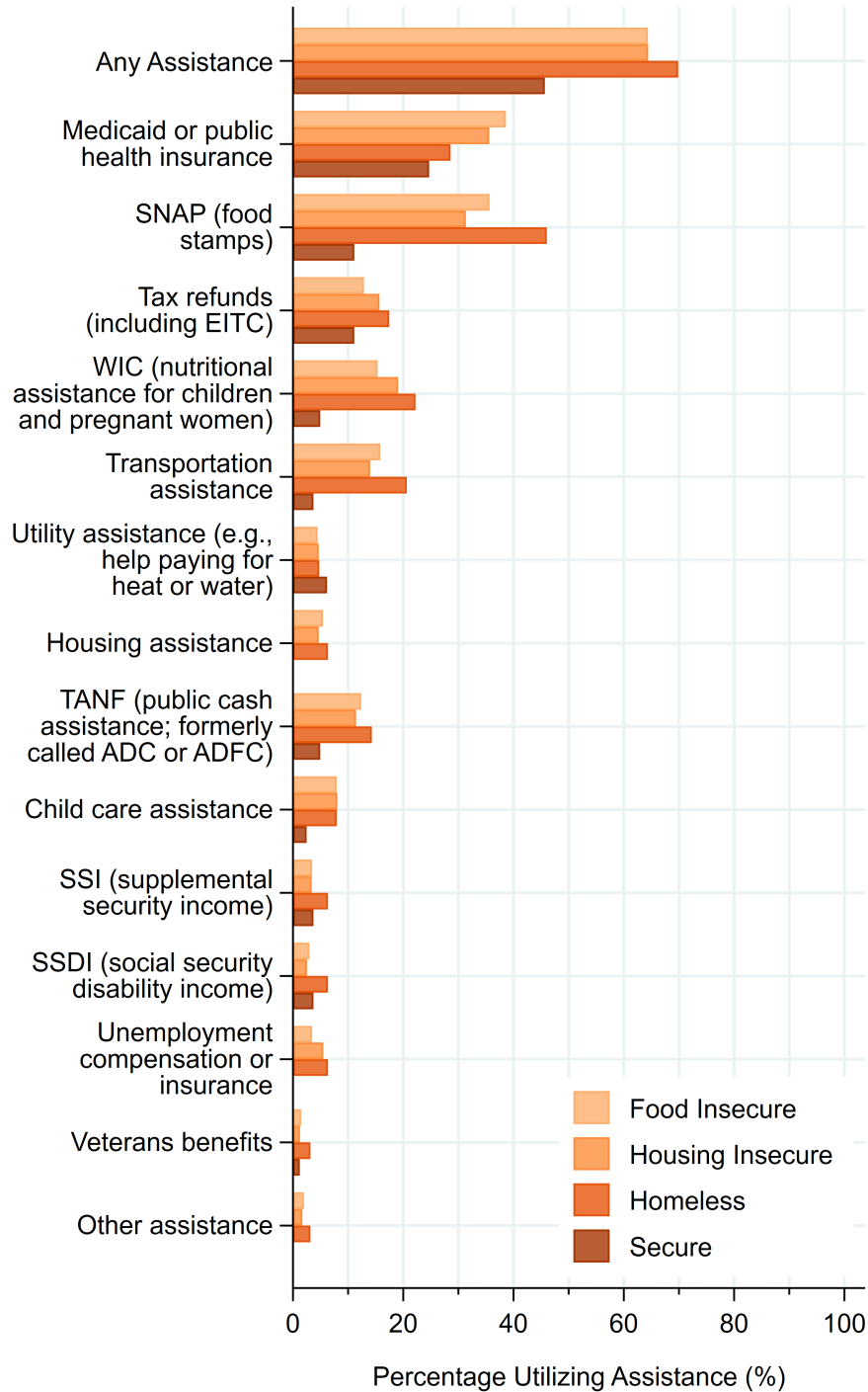
Source: 2018 #RealCollege Survey

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

UTILIZATION OF SUPPORTS

Many students at Compton College who experience basic needs insecurity do not receive public assistance (Figure 7). Fully 36% of food insecure students receive SNAP. In addition, 6% 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 (46%) than their peers.

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



Source: 2018 #RealCollege Survey

CONCLUSION

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

ABOUT US

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

CONTACT INFORMATION

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