





**Wyatt Beckman,** Research Assistant **Katie Bailey,** Project Manager, Center for Health & Justice Research



## Prepared for the Coalition for Homelessness Intervention & Prevention





334 N Senate Avenue, Suite 300 Indianapolis, IN 46204 **policyinstitute.iu.edu** 

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### **BACKGROUND**

The Coalition for Homelessness Intervention and Prevention supported a task force at IUPUI concerned with emergency prevention and services for students experiencing housing and/or food insecurity. Researchers from the Indiana University Public Policy Institute designed, implemented, and analyzed the IUPUI Student Basic Needs survey to understand the housing and food issues experienced by IUPUI students along with the way students hear about, access, and utilize existing community and university resources. The survey questions were developed according to guidance from CHIP, the IUPUI task force, and literature from other universities that conduct similar studies. The survey was sent to a sample of IUPUI students in September 2018.

#### **TASK FORCE**

CHIP, PPI, and the IUPUI task force met four times in 2018 prior to survey distribution and discussed common concerns about IUPUI student housing and food issues. Task force members included representatives from IUPUI's University Library, Division of Student Affairs, Office of Housing and Residence Life, and the Lilly School of Philanthropy, among others. Representatives from local organizations also served as task force members. In addition to developing original questions, the task force reviewed similar surveys from other universities and adopted relevant questions for the IUPUI survey.

#### REPORT OVERVIEW

Key findings are summarized following the introduction. Part one of the report also reviews the survey methodology, and reports survey response rates. Survey results begin with survey participant demographics, followed by responses to housing- and food insecurity-related questions, and responses to questions about knowledge and use of student services and resources. In part three, subpopulation survey responses are considered to discern differences in survey responses by specific respondent categories including race, those who are housing instable versus stable, and Pell Grant versus non-Pell Grant recipients. The report closes with conclusions and recommendations.

### **KEY FINDINGS**

- Most student survey respondents report generally living in stable housing situations.
  - However, within the past 12 months, more than one-third of survey participants report experiencing a housing challenge that made their living situation less stable.
- Generally, food security is a bigger issue for survey respondents than housing.
  - Roughly 1 in 5 students face very low food security, meaning they are regularly unable to afford adequate food.

- Respondents who were Pell Grant recipients—those who qualify for specific needsbased federal financial aid—generally face more housing, food, and related issues.
- Students in non-stable housing situations generally face more basic needs issues relative to those in stable housing situations.
  - Non-stably housed students are more likely to have food security issues and unmet needs, particularly regarding financial resources.
- Racial/ethnic minority students experience greater levels of food insecurity and are less likely to be highly food secure.
- Half of respondents say they have unmet financial needs, 34 percent say they
  need more help paying for college, and about 20 percent indicate an unmet need
  for mental health care.
- Among students who said they received on-campus services, they most commonly
  utilized services recommended by their academic advisor (50 percent) or a
  faculty/staff member (29 percent).
- Of students who indicated they were in need of campus resources or services, but did not receive those services, they said this was because they did not know where resources/services were located (56 percent), because they felt embarrassed (42 percent), or because they thought they did not have enough money to pay for services (36 percent).

### **SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

#### **SAMPLE**

A stratified random sample of 3,000 current IUPUI student email addresses was provided to PPI by the IUPUI Office of Institutional Research. The sample included an overrepresentation of Pell Grant recipients, as well as non-Pell Grant recipients from racial/ethnic minorities. Pell Grant recipients represented 50 percent of the sample while racial/ethnic minority students represented 34 percent. The purpose of this stratified sample was to increase the likelihood that Pell Grant recipients' and racial/ethnic minority students' responses were collected.

#### **SURVEY INSTRUMENT**

In addition to questions developed by the task force, the IUPUI survey (see Appendix A) ultimately utilized several questions from a survey conducted by the Wisconsin HOPE Lab. For the past three years, the HOPE Lab has distributed a survey at more than 100 colleges and universities with the aim of understanding housing and food insecurity trends among students. The HOPE Lab survey includes questions from U.S. Department of Agriculture's six item food security module. These were also inserted into the IUPUI survey. It was particularly useful to include HOPE Lab questions in the IUPUI survey so that responses from IUPUI students could be compared to student responses from other universities. Additionally, questions to gauge the extent of a person's homelessness were developed utilizing the U.S. Department

of Housing and Urban Development's definition of homelessness. These questions are frequently used to determine homelessness in a variety of contexts and were therefore included in the student survey so that these could be compared across other similar studies. After several rounds of review and edits by the task force, the final survey instrument consisted of approximately 41 questions, although some students were not asked all questions due to pre-programmed skip-logic. Table 1 provides a summary of question topics.

**TABLE 1. Overview of survey topics,** by section

SURVEY SECTION	SURVEY QUESTIONS		
Introduction	Q1		
Housing instability	Q2-Q13		
Food insecurity	Q14-Q18		
Services and resources	Q19-Q27		
Demographics	Q28-Q41		

#### **DISTRIBUTION**

The survey instrument was created and distributed to the IUPUI sample of student email addresses using web-based Qualtrics survey software. Students received an email request with an anonymous link to take the survey online either with a computer or phone on September 19, 2018. As an incentive, students were offered the chance to enter a drawing to win one of six \$100 Visa gift cards upon completion of the survey. Two reminder emails followed the first invitation on September 27 and October 2. The survey was anonymous and those who opted into the Visa gift card drawing were provided a separate link on the last page of the IUPUI survey to enter their contact information. Students were ensured their names would not be linked to their survey responses. Those who indicated they had already taken the survey were immediately taken to the end of the survey and thanked for participation to avoid duplicate entries. The survey closed October 17, 2018.

### **RESPONSES**

#### **RESPONSE RATE**

Overall, 837 individuals started the survey, 651 answered at least some questions, and 605 completed at least 98 percent of the survey. Of those who started the survey, 72 percent completed the entire survey. Students were not required to answer all questions to continue taking the survey and therefore some questions had differing response rates. However, 651 students responded to at least some of the survey questions, equating a 22 percent overall response rate.

#### **DURATION**

The average time spent completing the survey was 70.5 minutes. However, the median survey duration was approximately 10 minutes, indicating the average response time was heavily skewed by outliers.



### **DEMOGRAPHICS**

Student survey participants were majority white, non-Hispanic, straight, female, English-speaking, non-disabled, undergraduates ages 18-21 with in-state residency status. Approximately half of respondents were Pell Grant recipients. These demographics should be kept in mind when considering overall responses to the survey questions to follow, as in aggregate they do not proportionately represent the entire IUPUI student body. In future iterations of this survey, the task force should consider oversampling on demographic groups that were less likely to take the survey. These may include males and/or students with out-of-state residency status. Details on the demographics of IUPUI survey respondents follow.

#### **RACE & ETHNICITY**

Student respondents were asked to identify their race(s) and ethnicity. At 64 percent, the majority of the participants identified as white or Caucasian and non-Hispanic. Conversely, more than one-third of participants identified as a racial and/or ethnic minority. Below, the racial demographics of the participants is considered separately.

#### **Race**

Table 2 presents the racial identities of the survey participant population. Bearing in mind that individuals could select multiple identities, nearly 70 percent of participants identified as white or Caucasian. The next most common identity, African American or black, was selected by 13.5 percent of participants. The most common "other" response given by participants was "Hispanic" or "Latino." These responses were likely due to two possibilities: (1) participants had not yet seen the ethnicity survey item and may have believed this was their only opportunity to express their Hispanic/Latino identity; or (2) participants may not differentiate between race and ethnicity in the same way as is common in U.S. demographic research.

**TABLE 2. Self-reported race(s) among participants** 

	COUNT	PERCENT
Caucasian/White	423	69.5%
African American/Black	82	13.5%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	11	1.8%
Middle Eastern or Arab American	2	0.3%
Southeast Asian	17	2.8%
Other Asian or Asian-American	23	3.8%
Pacific Islander	4	0.7%
Other	47	7.7%
TOTAL	609	100%

#### **Hispanic or Latinx**

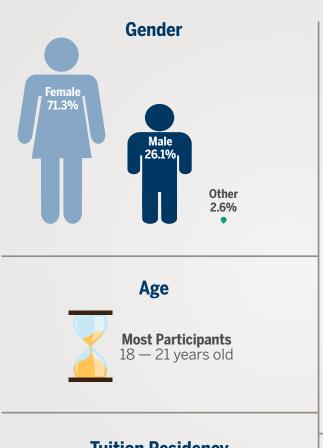
In the United States, the commonly used ethnic demographic is Hispanic or non-Hispanic. Worth noting, individuals may identify as Hispanic or non-Hispanic, regardless of the race(s) with which they identify.

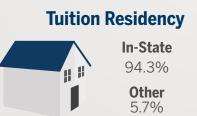
Of the 571 participants who answered the ethnicity question, 86.7 percent of students identified as non-Hispanic.

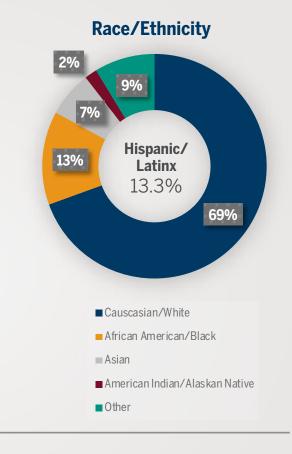
**TABLE 3. Self-reported Hispanic or Latinx ethnicity among participants** 

	COUNT	PERCENT
Hispanic or Latinx (any race)	76	13.3%
Not Hispanic or Latinx	495	86.7%
TOTAL	571	100%

**FIGURE 1. Summary of participant demographics** 







### Language

18% of Participants Speak Additional Non-English Language

#### LANGUAGES SPOKEN

As shown in Table 4, most students indicated they do not speak a language other than English at home. However, 18 percent of those completing the question responded that they speak at least one other language at home.

**TABLE 4.** Participants speaking a language other than English at home

	COUNT	PERCENT
Speak additional Non-English language	103	18.0%
Speak only English	468	82.0%
TOTAL	571	100%

Those participants who indicated they speak a language other than English at home were redirected to specify which language(s) they spoke. Of the 103 students who indicated they spoke a language other than English at home, 96 identified which language(s) they spoke. In total, 38 different languages were identified. At 47 percent, Spanish was the most common answer provided. Furthermore, eight students indicated they spoke more than one non-English language at home.

#### **GENDER IDENTITY**

Overall, most participants identified as either male or female (97 percent). The most frequently selected gender identity was female at 71.3 percent of participants. Further detail on the gender identities of respondents is provided in Table 5 below.

**TABLE 5.** Self-reported gender identity among participants

	COUNT	PERCENT
Male	150	26.1%
Female	409	71.3%
Trans male/Trans man	3	0.5%
Trans female/Trans woman	1	0.2%
Genderqueer/Gender non-conforming	4	0.7%
Different identity	7	1.2%
TOTAL	574	100%

#### **SEXUAL ORIENTATION**

Table 6 provides details on the identified sexual orientation among participants. Of the 570 individuals who completed this survey item, 80.7 percent identified as straight. The next most common response–bisexual–was selected by 10.5 percent of respondents.

#### **DISABILITY**

Of the 573 participants who indicated their disability status, 48 (8.4 percent) indicated they had a disability. Given that the survey item did not ask participants to provide details on the type of disability, conclusions cannot be made regarding the nature of participants' disabilities. Nonetheless, the large majority of participants (91.6 percent) indicated they do not have a disability.

## **TABLE 6.** Self-reported sexual orientation among participants

	COUNT	PERCENT
Straight	460	80.7%
Bisexual	60	10.5%
Gay	10	1.8%
Lesbian	6	1.1%
Queer	4	0.7%
Pansexual	11	1.9%
Asexual	7	1.2%
Other	12	2.1%
TOTAL	570	100%

**TABLE 7. Self-reported disabilities among participants** 

	COUNT	PERCENT
Person with a disability	48	8.4%
Person without a disability	525	91.6%
TOTAL	573	100%

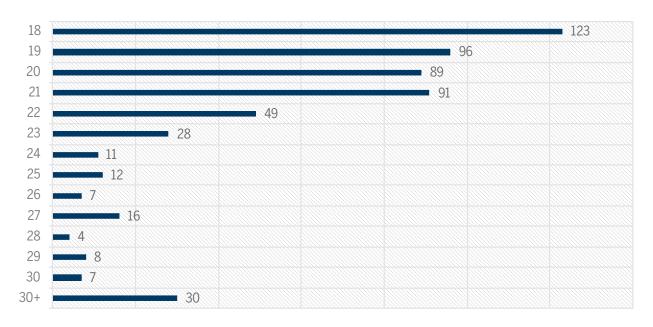
#### **FOSTER CARE STATUS**

Overwhelmingly, engagement in the foster care system was uncommon among participants. Of the 571 respondents, 99 percent indicated they were never in foster care. Among the non-mutually exclusive responses by individuals who had some involvement with the foster care system, the most common experience was being in foster care more than five years ago (n=5), followed by aging out of foster care (n=4), and having been in foster care within the past year (n=1). No individuals indicated that they were currently in foster care or extended foster care.

#### **AGE**

In total, 572 students provided their current age. As can be seen in Figure 2, the majority (58 percent) indicated they were 18–21 years of age. Furthermore, though the oldest participant indicated they were 71 years of age, only 5 percent of participants were older than 30. Lastly, the most common age reported—18 years old—accounted for more than one-fifth of participants.

FIGURE 2. Self-reported age among participants



#### **ZIP CODE**

Of the 651 included surveys, 553 (85 percent) provided valid zip codes. Respondents provided 159 different zip codes. Despite the large number of zip codes provided, more than half (53 percent) began with 462, indicating Indianapolis metropolitan zip codes were most common. Furthermore, the most common single zip code—46202—which accounted for 14 percent of those mentioned, corresponds to the IUPUI campus area. Ultimately, even though the majority of respondents likely live within the Indianapolis area—assuming they provided the zip code for their current residence—a meaningful number of students are likely commuting into campus from outside of Indianapolis.

#### **TUITION RESIDENCY STATUS**

Though international students and graduate students were included in the pool of potential participants, the final participants were overwhelmingly in-state students. As shown in Table 8, of the 574 respondents, 541 (94.3 percent) indicated their in-state residency status. In contrast, only 26 (4.5 percent) were from out-of-state and just seven (1.2 percent) were international students. Having in-state status indicates a significant tuition cost savings compared to the tuition owed by out-of-state and international status, unless they receive sizeable scholarships.

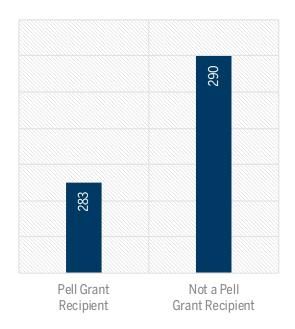
**TABLE 8.** Self-reported tuition residency status among participants

	COUNT	PERCENT
In-State	541	94.3
Out-of-State	26	4.5
International	7	1.2
TOTAL	574	100.0

#### **PELL GRANT STATUS**

A student's designation as a Pell Grant recipient means they are an undergraduate student who applied for and received financial aid from the U.S. Department of Education due to a financial need. The amount of financial aid provided to Pell Grant recipients depends on a calculation that compares expected family contribution (considering variables like household income) to estimated cost of attending college. For purposes of this survey, Pell Grant status can be considered a proxy indicating a relative financial need compared to students who do not qualify for a Pell Grant. Due to an intentional oversampling of Pell Grant recipients, the final participant population was nearly half Pell Grant recipients and half non-recipients. Of the 573 respondents, 283 (49.4 percent) were recipients and 290 (50.6 percent) were not recipients, as shown in Figure 3.

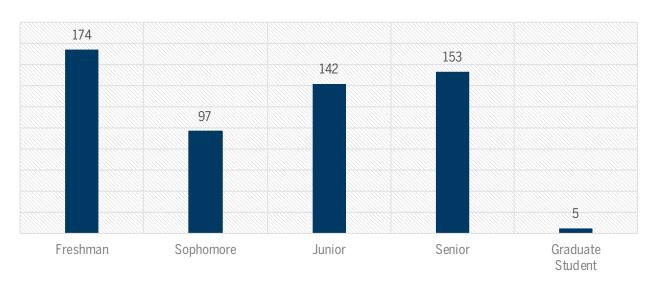
# FIGURE 3. Self-reported Pell Grant recipiency status



#### **ACADEMIC CLASS STANDING**

As shown in Figure 4, the vast majority of participants are undergraduate students. Of the 571 respondents, only five indicated graduate student standing. Of the undergraduate students, freshman were most common and sophomores were least common, at 174 (30.5 percent) and 97 (17 percent) students, respectively.

#### FIGURE 4. Self-reported academic standing among participants



#### YEAR IN SCHOOL

As would be expected based upon the academic standing of most participants, relatively few undergraduate students indicated they were beyond their fourth year of college. As shown in Table 9, 86.6 percent of students were in year one through four of their undergraduate studies. Furthermore, only 3 percent of participants were in their seventh or greater year of college. Among the four graduate students who provided their year in school, two students were in year one.

**TABLE 9.** Self-reported year in college among undergraduate participants

	COUNT	PERCENT
First year	179	31.6%
Second year	75	13.3%
Third year	121	21.4%
Fourth year	115	20.3%
Fifth year	40	7.1%
Sixth year	19	3.4%
Seventh year or greater	17	3.0%
TOTAL	566	100%

<sup>\*</sup>Additive total percent of respondents added, calculated from top to bottom

## **HOUSING INSECURITY**

#### **HOUSING CHALLENGES**

Table 10 shows the number and percent of survey respondents who indicated they had experienced the housing challenge specified in the column second from the left in the past 12 months and in the past 30 days. These challenges are categorized into two groups—housing insecurity items and homelessness items—as described and used by the Wisconsin Hope Lab. As the most salient issue, approximately 18 percent of 643 respondents experienced a rent or mortgage increase in the past 12 months that made it difficult to pay for their housing. This was less common in the past 30 days, but 8 percent of respondents indicated this occurred more recently. Other housing challenges experienced by a relatively high proportion of respondents include having moved two or more times or having moved in with other people due to financial problems in the past 12 months (15.2 percent for both).

#### HOUSING SECURITY GROUPS

To condense and summarize the findings from Table 10, participants have been categorized into one of four distinct groups—insecure housing, homeless, both insecure and homeless, and stable housing—based on the Wisconsin Hope Lab protocol. Participants experiencing at least one housing insecurity challenge were considered housing insecure. Likewise, participants who indicated they had experienced at least one homelessness challenge were considered homeless. Participants with at least one housing insecurity and at least one homelessness challenge were counted as both insecure and homeless. Lastly,

**TABLE 10. Housing challenges experienced,** by participants in the past 12 months and 30 days

HOUSING INSECURE ITEMS						
Ob all an era	Past 12 Months		Past 30 Days			
Challenges	Count	Percent	Count	Percent		
A rent or mortgage increase that made it difficult to pay	643	17.6%	625	8.0%		
Did not pay or underpaid rent or mortgage.	644	7.1%	624	4.2%		
Did not pay the full amount of a gas, oil, or electric bill	643	12.8%	626	7.5%		
Have moved two or more times	644	15.2%	624	2.1%		
Moved in with other people, even for a little while, because of financial problems	644	15.2%	625	6.2%		
Lived with others beyond the capacity of the house or apartment	644	9.6%	624	5.9%		
HOMELESSNESS	HOMELESSNESS ITEMS					
Challanges	Past 12 Months		Past 3	0 Days		
Challenges	Count	Percent	Count	Percent		
Was thrown out by someone else in the household	643	2.5%	626	0.6%		
Was evicted from my home	645	0.9%	625	0.8%		
Stayed at a shelter	643	1.1%	625	0.8%		
Stayed in an abandoned building, an automobile, or another place not meant for regular housing, even for one night	644	3.6%	626	2.6%		
Did not know where I was going to sleep, even for one night	644	4.7%	625	2.2%		

individuals who did not experience a housing insecurity nor homelessness challenge were categorized as having stable housing.

The results of this housing security classification are presented in Table 11 over both the past 12 months and the past 30 days. While the number of students at each level of housing security constitutes a meaningful finding in and of itself, these classifications were also used to examine responses for other survey items based upon participants housing security. These comparisons, when relevant and significant, are presented in the next section.

As can be seen, though the majority of participants have stable housing for both time frames (58.8 percent and 78 percent), when all non-stable housing groups are combined, 41.2 percent and 22 percent of participants faced some housing challenges during the past 12 months and past 30 days, respectively. Additionally, as can be seen, across all non-stable housing categories, the number of participants who experienced housing challenges is lower during the past 30 days as compared to the past 12 months.

**TABLE 11.** Housing security among participants

Challenges	Past 12 Months		Past 30 Days	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
At-Risk Only	217	33.6%	113	18.1%
Emergency Only	12	1.9%	9	1.4%
Both At-Risk and Emergency	37	5.7%	16	2.6%
Stable Housing	379	58.8%	488	78.0%
Total	645	100%	626	100%

This result may be due to participants experiencing housing challenges more frequently during an entire year—which includes academic breaks and holidays—than they do while taking classes. The exact cause of this discrepancy, however, cannot be determined based on the data collected in this study.

### FINANCIAL CHALLENGES

#### **RENT & UTILITIES**

Table 12 displays responses to a question asked of those who indicated that, at least once, they did not pay their full rent or mortgage in either time frame. The purpose of this question was to understand whether rent or mortgage was not fully paid due to paying for other basic living expenses, or for some other reason. The majority of students who did not pay the full rent or mortgage (60.8 percent) indicated it was because of the need to cover other living expenses. This means at least 31 student respondents were unable to afford both housing and basic living expenses at some point in the past 12 months or the past 30 days. The other 20 respondents did not pay their full rent or mortgage for reasons unrelated to their financial ability to do so.

**TABLE 12.** Participants indicating they did not pay full rent or mortgage

	COUNT	PERCENT
Did not pay full rent because of basic living expenses	31	60.8%
Did not pay full rent for other reasons	20	39.2%
TOTAL	571	100%

Similarly, students who indicated they did not pay the full amount of a gas, oil, or electric bill at least once in either the past 12 months or past 30 days were asked to respond to whether this was due to the need to pay for other living expenses or some other reason (see Table 13). Most (62.9 percent) said their inability to pay for utilities was due to the need to cover other living expenses. At least 56 student

**TABLE 13.** Participants indicating they did not pay full utilities

	COUNT	PERCENT
Did not pay full utilities to cover other living expenses	56	62.9%
Did not pay full utilities for other reasons	33	37.1%
TOTAL	89	100%

respondents were unable to afford all utility bills and other living expenses. The additional 33 may have not paid full utilities for reasons unrelated to their financial ability to do so.

#### **TUITION & FEES**

The survey included questions for students about their ability to pay for tuition and fees related to college enrollment in addition to their basic living expenses. Table 14 displays responses to a question regarding a student's bursar account within the past 30 days. A financial hold on a student's bursar account means some of a student's university resources cannot be accessed due to a lack of tuition or fee payment. Most students did not have this experience, yet 13.8 percent indicated having had a financial hold on their bursar account.

**TABLE 14.** Participants indicating they had a financial hold on their bursar account within the past 30 days

	COUNT	PERCENT
Had a financial hold on their bursar	90	13.8%
No financial hold	560	86.2%
TOTAL	650	100%

The IUPUI survey asked respondents if they had experienced any difficulty paying tuition and fees because of other basic living expenses—26.6 percent of survey respondents indicated they had difficulty paying college tuition due to the need to pay for basic living expenses (see Table 15).

**TABLE 15.** Participants indicating they had difficulties paying tuition and fees because of other basic living expenses

	COUNT	PERCENT
Had difficulties paying tuition	172	26.6%
Did not have difficulties paying tuition	474	73.4%
TOTAL	646	100%

### LIVING SITUATION

Several questions on the IUPUI survey were incorporated to understand the stability of students' living conditions. These include inquiries about the types of places students have stayed in the past year, how often they stayed in these locations, their current living location, and the impact of their living situation on their school work.

#### **SLEEPING LOCATION**

As shown in Table 16 most students report sleeping in their own house or apartment (83.9 percent), in university housing (23.9 percent), at a friend or relative's place long term (16.9 percent), and couch-surfing with friends or family (12.3 percent). Five percent of respondents indicated having slept in one of the other, less-desirable locations, likely indicating some level of housing instability. However, most of those who responded that they had slept in one of these locations indicated having done so just sometimes or rarely (see Table 17). Notably, several students have experienced unideal sleeping situations including staying with someone in exchange for sex or favors, staying at a shelter, sleeping in a public or abandoned space, or staying in a motel, camper, or fifth wheel camper.

#### **TABLE 16.** Self-reported sleeping locations in the past 12 months

	COUNT	PERCENT
In my own house or apartment	541	83.9%
Staying temporarily with friends, relatives, or other people ("couch-surfing")	79	12.3%
Staying long term with friends, relatives, or other people	109	16.9%
At someone's home in exchange for sex or other favors	6	0.9%
In a residence hall or other university housing	154	23.9%
At a temporary shelter for youth or young adults only	1	0.2%
At a temporary shelter for adults	4	0.6%
In transitional housing or an independent living program	2	0.3%
At a motel or in a camper or fifth wheel camper	7	1.1%
In a car, tent, park, bus or train station, abandoned building or other public space	13	2.0%
Other	19	2.9%
Total responses	935	
Total respondents (N)	645	
Sleeping locations per respondent	1.45	

**TABLE 17. Self-reported sleeping location frequency in the past 12 months** by number of respondents per location

	ALWAYS	VERY OFTEN	SOMETIMES	RARELY	NEVER	RESPONDENTS PER LOCATION
In my own house or apartment	371	138	18	7	6	540
Staying temporarily with friends, relatives, or other people ("coach-surfing")	2	17	31	27	2	79
Staying long term with friends, relatives, or other people	59	24	19	6	1	109
At someone's home in exchange for sex or other favors	0	1	0	4	1	6
In a residence hall or other university housing	62	69	12	8	3	154
At a temporary shelter for youth or young adults only	0	0	0	1	0	1
At a temporary shelter for adults	0	2	1	0	1	4
In transitional housing or an independent living program	0	0	0	2	0	2
At a motel or in a camper or fifth wheel	0	1	4	2	0	7
In a car, tent, park, bus or train station, abandoned building, or other public space	0	0	5	6	2	13
Other	6	2	2	4	0	14

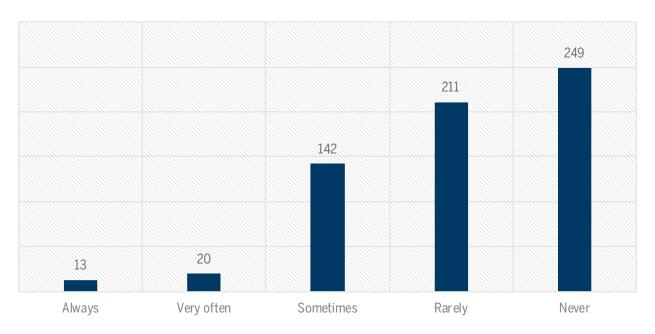
#### **CURRENT LIVING LOCATION**

Students were asked where they are currently living at the time of taking the survey (Table 18). Most indicated they stay in their own house or apartment (61.7 percent), in university housing (19.1 percent), or long-term with friends, relatives, or others (14.5 percent). These are all likely stable housing arrangements. Just a few indicated they did not have a place to stay currently.

**TABLE 18.** Current living location among participants

	COUNT	PERCENT
I do not have a home	1	0.2%
In my own house or apartment	395	61.7%
Staying temporarily with friends, relatives or other people ("couch-surfing")	15	2.3%
Staying long term with friends, relatives or other people	93	14.5%
In a residence hall or other university housing	122	19.1%
In transitional housing or an independent living program	1	0.2%
In a car, tent, park, bus or train station, abandoned building, or other public place	1	0.2%
Other	12	1.9%
TOTAL	640	100%

FIGURE 5. Participants reporting occurrence of negative impacts on school work caused by their living situation



#### IMPACT ON SCHOOLWORK

Finally, survey participants were asked how often their current living situation has a negative impact on their schoolwork (Figure 5). Most (72.4 percent) replied rarely or never, however, for some students their living situation always or often has a negative impact on their school work. Part four of this report (page 21) examines differences in this response for participants at different levels of housing security.

### FOOD INSECURITY

#### **FOOD INSECURITY CHALLENGES**

As with housing stability, the survey asked respondents several questions about their experiences obtaining and consuming food to understand the extent of students' food security. Table 19 shows how often the statements shown were true in the past 30 days and the past 12 months. About half of survey respondents never had issues affording food during either time period. However, about half indicate that both are true either sometimes or often.

**TABLE 19. Housing challenges experienced,** by participants in the past 12 months and 30 days

	"The food tha didn't last, an money to	d I didn't have	"I couldn't afford to eat balanced meals"	
	Past 12 Months	Past 30 Days	Past 12 Months	Past 30 Days
Often True	8.9%	9.5%	17.3%	17.9%
Sometimes True	34.1%	28.8%	32.8%	27.4%
Never True	57.0%	61.7%	49.8%	54.8%
Participant Count	595	587	594	588

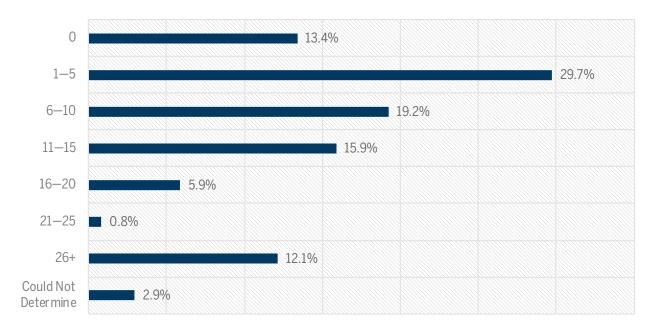
Again, survey respondents were asked to think about the past 30 days and past 12 months and consider whether they experienced any of the challenges listed in Table 20. About 30 percent shared that they have experienced all three food challenges both within the past 30 days and past 12 months, although slightly more responded that this happened in the past 12 months. Given that approximately the same percentage of survey respondents experienced these challenges in both the past 30 days and past 12 months, it is likely that these challenges occur regularly for a specific group of students regardless of the time frame.

**TABLE 20. Food insecurity challenges in the past 12 months and 30 days** by participants responding yes

Challanges	Past 12 Months		Past 30 Days	
Challenges	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Were you ever hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food?	589	31.4%	587	26.1%
Did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?	589	35.0%	587	29.6%
Did you ever cut the size of your meal or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?	588	37.4%	588	31.1%

In addition to the food insecurity questions above, students were questioned about the number of days they skipped meals in the past 30 days. In total, 239 participants provided a typed response. The most common category—skipping or cutting a meal 1–5 days per month—accounted for nearly 30 percent of respondents. Alarmingly, more than 12 percent of respondents indicated skipping or cutting meals nearly every day in the past 30 days (Figure 6).

FIGURE 6. Number of days students skipped or cut meals in the past 30 days



#### **FOOD SECURITY SCORING**

Table 21 indicates the number of food insecurity challenges experienced per individual, based on responses to Questions 14-16 (Appendix C). To count the number of food insecurity challenges experienced, all items were converted to binary yes or no responses. Question 14 with responses of often true and sometimes true counted as yes. Question 16 asked participants to indicate the number of meals they skipped or cut in the past 30 days. Responses were counted as a yes if students indicated skipping or cutting three or more meals. Participants who provided a range were counted at the midpoint. For example, a participant who provided an answer of 2-3 meals would be counted as 2.5 meals. Those who said they skipped a few meals were counted as skipping three meals. Additionally,

**TABLE 21.** Number of food insecurity challenges per participant account

	COUNT	PERCENT
0	272	45.7%
1	65	10.9%
2	61	10.3%
3	30	5.0%
4	30	5.0%
5	41	6.9%
6	96	16.1%
TOTAL	595	100%

students who responded that they skipped a handful of meals were counted as skipping more than three meals. Individuals who provided an answer that was not clear—such as "multiple times after moving in"—were treated as missing or blank responses. Lastly, a response of N/A was counted as zero meals skipped or cut.

Those participants who completed at least one of the food security questions were included in the total respondents (N). If respondents failed to answer one out of six questions, however,

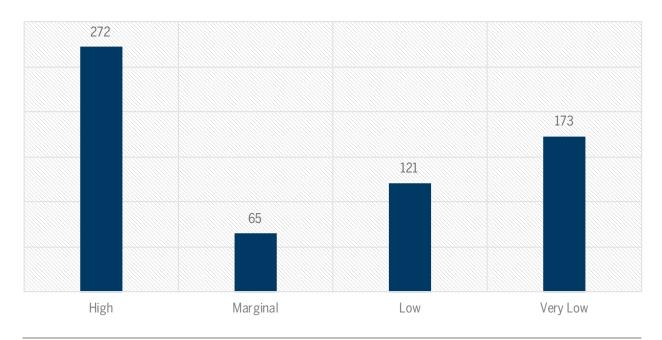
**TABLE 22.** Food security level in the past 30 days

	COUNT	PERCENT
High	272	45.7%
Marginal	65	10.9%
Low	121	20.3%
Very low	173	23.0%
TOTAL	595	100%

that response was included in the total count and marked as no. Therefore, because this is a conservative missing data approach, the prevalence of food insecurity challenges may be underestimated if those participants who failed to answer some items did experience those challenges. Of the six included food security questions, the most commonly skipped question was question 17 regarding the number of meals skipped or cut in the past 30 days (Appendix C).

The responses for survey questions 14–16 were used to calculate a food security score among participants. This score was calculated based on established USDA procedures and classifications. Table 22 displays the count of students in each food security category and the percent of total respondents represented in that category. The largest percentage of students were highly food secure (45.7 percent), meaning they never or very rarely experienced food shortage due to insufficient funds in the past 30 days. However as clearly seen in Figure 7, the next highest percentage of students had very low food security (23 percent), indicating they frequently had trouble affording enough food in the past 30 days.

FIGURE 7. Food security level among participants in the past 30 days



<sup>1</sup> www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/measurement.aspx#survey

#### **FOOD PANTRY USE**

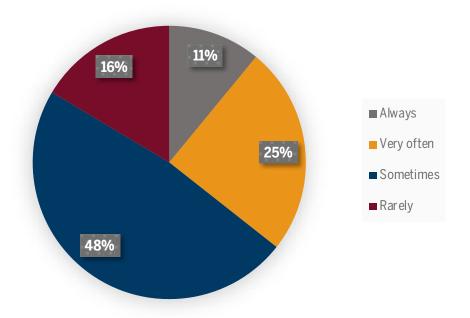
As a final indication of student survey participants' food needs, they were asked if they used a food pantry or meal program in the past 12 months. As shown in Table 23, 12.4 percent of respondents had accessed a food pantry. This represents less than half of those who regularly experienced food challenges.

Of the 73 students who did access a food pantry or meal program in the past 12 months, Figure 8 shows the consistency with which those individuals could acquire healthy items at these locations. Fewer than half indicated always or often having the ability to get healthy food items.

**TABLE 23.** Participants getting food from a public pantry, food bank, or public meal program in the past 12 months

	COUNT	PERCENT
Used food pantry	73	12.4%
Did not use food pantry	515	87.6%
TOTAL	588	100%

FIGURE 8. Reported availability of healthy items and public food banks



### **SERVICES & RESOURCES**

To understand what services students need, what resources and services students utilize, and how they find out about those resources, the survey included the questions mentioned below.

#### **GENERAL NEEDS**

First, students were asked about their current unmet needs. Table 24 (on the next page) displays all of the options provided for survey respondents to choose from and the corresponding percentage of students indicating that need. Though more than 30 percent of students reported having everything they need, nearly half of all students indicated an unmet need for money and more than one-third reported they needed help paying for college. Aside from the two most common unmet needs, which both focus on lack of financial resources, mental health care was also a commonly cited unmet need at 20.7 percent.

#### **COMMUNITY RESOURCES**

Question 20 asked participants whether they received help from a community resource in the past 12 months. Of the 582 individuals who responded, 61 (10.5 percent) answered in the affirmative. When asked to specify the resource(s) that helped them, respondents provided the answers presented in Table 25.

**TABLE 25.** Community services utilized in the past 12 months

	COUNT	PERCENT
Faith-based outreach	9	15.0%
Shelter	3	5.0%
Food bank or pantry	38	63.3%
Soup kitchen	1	1.7%
Clothing closet	5	8.3%
Community organization	12	20.0%
Community center	3	5.0%
Other	7	11.7%
Total responses	78	
Total respondents (N)	60	
Responses per respondent	1.3	

**TABLE 24.** Current student needs that are not being met

	COUNT	PERCENT
More money	287	49.9%
Help paying for college	196	34.1%
I have everything that I need	177	30.8%
Mental health care	119	20.7%
A job	115	20.0%
Things I need to do well in school (homework help, a place to study, tutoring, etc.)	108	18.8%
Medical care (a doctor or nurse)	93	16.2%
A place to rest/nap on campus	92	16.0%
A dentist	83	14.4%
Help completing financial aid for college	73	12.7%
Food	60	10.4%
Reproductive health care or information	51	8.9%
Personal transportation	44	7.7%
Clothing and shoes	35	6.1%
Help with family relationships	34	5.9%
Access or means to pay for public transportation	21	3.7%
Hygiene supplies (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, etc.)	19	3.3%
Legal help	18	3.1%
Access to support groups	18	3.1%
A safe, stable place to live	17	3.0%
A regular place to do laundry	16	2.8%
Child care	12	2.1%
Other(s)	8	1.4%
A regular place to shower	4	0.7%
Substance abuse treatment	4	0.7%
Total response	1704	
Total respondents	575	
Responses per respondent	3	.0

#### **ON-CAMPUS RESOURCES**

Among the many on-campus resources from which students reported receiving help in the past 30 days, a couple resources were much more likely to be selected than any others, as can be seen in Table 26. Selected by 50.1 percent of all participants, academic advisors were the most common resource for student assistance in the past 30 days. At 28.9 percent, a faculty or staff member on campus was the second most commonly selected choice. Lastly, many students only report receiving help from one or two resources. This highlights the importance of ensuring those services and resources are effective.

Participants were asked an open-ended question about additional services or resources they wanted or needed that they had not previously mentioned in the survey. These responses are Appendix B (page 49). Among the common responses were dental services, parking, places to nap on campus, and additional or free mental health services.

TABLE 26. Campus services or resources utilized in the past 30 days

	COUNT	PERCENT	
Academic advisor	241	50.1%	
A faculty or staff member	139	28.9%	
None or N/A	72	15.0%	
Resident Advisors (RA's)	54	11.2%	
Student Health Center	37	7.7%	
Paw's Pantry	35	7.3%	
Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS)	31	6.4%	
Multi-Cultural Center	22	4.6%	
Adaptive Educational Services (AES)	22	4.6%	
Other(s)	19	4.0%	
Faith-based outreach	17	3.5%	
Health and wellness promotion	14	2.9%	
LGBTQ+ center	13	2.7%	
Specific school or department	12	2.5%	
IUPUI Help Me R.O.A.R. website	7	1.5%	
Dental clinic	6	1.3%	
Office of Student Advocacy and Support	5	1.0%	
Total responses	74	746	
Total respondents	4	481	
Responses per respondent	1	1.6	

#### **PAW'S PANTRY**

Those individuals who indicated they have used the on-campus food pantry (Paw's Pantry) in the past 30 days were asked to provide their preferences for the foods or snacks they would like to see offered. The responses, which highlighted the desire for more substantial and healthy options, are provided in Appendix B.

### FACTORS INFLUENCING RESOURCE USE

A number of factors influence how, if, and why students access or don't access helpful services and resources. In this survey, two key factors were considered. The first was how a student heard about the services that helped them, while the second looked at barriers to receiving services. Results for both of these factors are described below.

#### **HEARING ABOUT ON-CAMPUS SERVICES**

Overwhelmingly, students report hearing about helpful services and resources from two sources: their peers and their IUPUI advisors, instructors, and resident advisors. As seen in Table 27, the majority of students (54.2 percent) report hearing about services and resources from someone at the university. On the other hand, parents and older adult friends were the source of information for 6 percent and 2.3 percent of participants, respectively.

#### **BARRIERS TO ON-CAMPUS SERVICES**

Of the 577 students who responded to Question 25, 134 (23.2 percent) indicated there were on-campus services they were not getting but would like to receive. When asked what reasons or barriers prevented them from using those services, participants provided the responses presented in Table 28.

**TABLE 27.** How students heard about resources and services that helped them

	COUNT	PERCENT
From an IUPUI school advisor, instructor, RA, other student, or someone else at school	279	54.2%
From my peers/other people my age	206	40.0%
Other	80	15.5%
From an advertisement (poster, newspaper, radio, TV, flyer, etc.)	37	7.2%
From my parents/family	31	6.0%
From older adult friends	12	2.3%
IUPUI Help Me R.O.A.R. website	11	2.1%

Other IUPUI website	8	1.5%
Through my church or faith community	6	1.2%
From a health care provider (doctor, nurse, or dentist)	5	1.0%
From a case manager or social worker	4	0.8%
Other non-IUPUI website	3	0.6%
From a youth center or community center	2	0.4%
From a police officer, lawyer, judge, or someone from the court system	0	0.0%
Total responses	684	
Total respondents (N)	515	
Responses per respondent	1.3	

### **TABLE 28.** Barriers to on-campus services

	COUNT	PERCENT
Because I don't know where they are	74	56.1%
Because I feel embarrassed or ashamed about my situation	55	41.7%
Because I don't have money to pay for services	48	36.4%
Because the services have not been helpful in the past	21	15.9%
Because there are not services for what I need	14	10.6%
Because there are other reasons why I am not eligible for the services	11	8.3%
Other	11	8.3%
Because of my age—I am too young or too old for the services	10	7.6%
Because I don't have transportation to get to services	10	7.6%
Because I don't feel like they really like young adults or want young adults there	6	4.5%
Because I don't want anyone telling me how to live my life	5	3.8%
Because I have a pet and can't access services unless I give up my pet	3	2.3%
Because I don't feel safe at some agencies - the neighborhood is not safe, or there are older adults around me that make me feel uncomfortable	2	1.5%
Because I am afraid they will call DCS, Child Protective Services, or put my children in foster care	1	0.8%
Because I am afraid they will call the police	1	0.8%
Total responses	2	272
Total respondents (N)	1	132
Responses per respondent		2.1





In previous sections, this report provided aggregate responses to survey questions. In this section, a break-down of responses by three demographic groups will be provided: housing security level—homeless, insecure, both insecure and homeless, and stable; Pell Grant vs non-Pell Grant recipients; and race and ethnicity. This allows the reader to understand overall survey responses as well as how responses differ between important groups.

The insecure housing group refers to those students who indicated they experienced at least one of the housing insecure items in Table 10 (see page 14). Similarly, participants who experienced at least one of the homelessness items were considered homeless. Individuals who did not indicate they experienced any of the insecure or homeless items were considered to have stable housing. The resulting counts for those participants in each category of housing security are presented in Table 11 (see page 15). This designation aligns with the Wisconsin HOPE Lab's definition of students at risk of housing insecurity.

As previously mentioned, Pell Grant recipients are undergraduate students with a relative financial need compared to non-Pell Grant recipients. Finally, race categories were re-classified into white or Caucasian and racial/ethnic minority. Because specific race categories among the survey respondents represented relatively small numbers of students, all non-White races or ethnicities were classified together to understand general differences in survey responses between White, non-Hispanic and minority students.

### **HOUSING SECURITY**

#### **HOUSING & FINANCIAL CHALLENGES**

Table 29 presents the self-reported negative impact of students' current living situation on their ability to complete school work, by housing security classification. Though the majority of all participants indicated their living situation rarely or never impacted their ability to complete school work, there are statistically significant differences between students at different levels of housing security. For example, while only 5.7 percent of individuals who are both housing insecure and homeless indicated their living situation never negatively impacts their school work, this response was given by slightly more than half (50.1 percent) of stable housing participants.

Given that individuals in different housing circumstances and situations may be more or less open to various university-supplied housing options, housing preferences among participants at different levels of housing security were considered. Table 30 (page 33) provides the housing preference results for those options with significant differences among students at different levels of housing security in the past 12 months. Compared to other housing security levels, housing insecure individuals have low preference for university residence halls and university apartments. Those most likely to be in emergency situations—the homeless group—have the highest preference for off-campus housing and living on their own. Additionally, those who were in the homeless category were most likely to strongly indicate they were not interested in on-campus emergency housing for 10 or more days.

**TABLE 29.** Self-reported negative impact of living situation on school work in **percent**, by housing security classification

	HOUSING Insecure	HOMELESS	BOTH Insecure & Homeless	STABLE Housing	RESPONDENTS PER IMPACT FREQUENCY
Always	1.4%	8.3%	8.6%	1.6%	13
Very often	2.8%	8.3%	20.0%	1.6%	20
Sometimes	31.6%	33.3%	34.3%	15.1%	139
Rarely	36.3%	33.3%	31.4%	31.5%	209
Never	27.8%	16.7%	5.7%	50.1%	249
Respondents per housing security classification	212	12	35	371	630

Chi-Square = 95.940; p value = 0.0001

## **FOOD SECURITY**

Similar to the findings regarding the impact of housing security on school work, those individuals who are considered both housing insecure and homeless were more likely to face very low food security than participants at higher levels of housing security. Table 31 provides the number of participants at each level of food security and housing security. As Figure 9 shows, while the majority of stable housing participants were at high or marginal levels of food security, most of those who did not have stable housing faced low and very low levels of food security.

**TABLE 31. Food security count among participants** 

by housing security classification in past 30 days

FOOD SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	HOUSING INSECURE	HOMELESS	BOTH INSECURE AND HOMELESS	STABLE HOUSING	TOTAL
Very low	41	3	10	82	136
Low	26	3	2	85	116
Marginal	12	0	1	51	64
High	23	1	1	243	268
Total	102	7	14	461	584

Chi-square = 61.680; p-value = 0.000

**TABLE 30.** Housing preferences among participants

by past 12-month housing security classification

		nitely es		ably es	_	ht or It Not		oably ot		nitely ot	То	tal
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
				UNIVER	SITY RES	SIDENCE	HALL					
Housing Insecure	11	5.5%	21	10.5%	35	17.5%	51	25.5%	82	41.0%	200	100%
Homeless	1	9.1%	1	9.1%	3	27.3%	3	27.3%	3	27.3%	11	100%
Both Insecure & Homeless	2	6.3%	6	18.8%	9	28.1%	6	18.8%	9	28.1%	32	100%
Stable Housing	48	13.4%	59	16.4%	74	20.6%	88	24.5%	90	25.1%	359	100%
Total	62	10.3%	87	14.5%	121	20.1%	148	24.6%	184	30.6%	602	100%
		U	NIVERSI1	Y APART	MENTS -	- Living v	vith a Ro	ommate				
Housing Insecure	31	15.4%	52	25.9%	31	15.4%	33	16.4%	54	26.9%	201	100%
Homeless	0	0.0%	3	27.3%	5	45.5%	1	9.1%	2	18.2%	11	100%
Both Insecure & Homeless	5	15.6%	15	46.9%	6	18.8%	4	12.5%	2	6.3%	32	100%
Stable Housing	71	19.8%	100	27.9%	66	18.4%	59	16.4%	63	17.5%	359	100%
Total	107	17.7%	170	28.2%	108	17.9%	97	16.1%	121	20.1%	603	100%
			OFF-C	AMPUS I	HOUSING	– Living	g on My C	)wn				
Housing Insecure	121	59.9%	42	20.8%	22	10.9%	7	3.5%	10	5.0%	202	100%
Homeless	7	63.6%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	2	18.2%	11	100%
Both Insecure & Homeless	16	48.5%	8	24.2%	3	9.1%	6	18.2%	0	0.0%	33	100%
Stable Housing	152	42.3%	90	25.1%	65	18.1%	33	9.2%	19	5.3%	359	100%
Total	296	48.9%	141	23.3%	90	14.9%	47	7.8%	31	5.1%	605	100%
НО	ST HOME	S OR TEI	MPORAR'	Y LIVING	ARRANG	EMENTS	– While	I Seek Pe	ermanen	t Housing	g	
Housing Insecure	8	4.0%	18	8.9%	38	18.8%	63	31.2%	75	37.1%	202	100%
Homeless	0	0.0%	2	18.2%	0	0.0%	3	27.3%	6	54.5%	11	100%
Both Insecure & Homeless	1	3.1%	8	25.0%	6	18.8%	10	31.3%	7	21.9%	32	100%
Stable Housing	4	1.1%	20	5.6%	56	15.6%	122	34.0%	157	43.7%	359	100%
Total	13	2.2%	48	7.9%	100	16.6%	198	32.8%	245	40.6%	604	100%
		01	I-CAMPU	S EMERG	ENCY HO	DUSING -	- 10 Days	s or More				
Housing Insecure	10	4.9%	26	12.8%	40	19.7%	52	25.6%	75	36.9%	203	100%
Homeless	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	1	9.1%	2	18.2%	7	63.6%	11	100%
Both Insecure & Homeless	4	12.5%	6	18.8%	7	21.9%	9	28.1%	6	18.8%	32	100%
Stable Housing	8	2.2%	30	8.4%	63	17.5%	117	32.6%	141	39.3%	359	100%
Total	22	3.6%	63	10.4%	111	18.3%	180	29.8%	229	37.9%	605	100%

*Univeristy Residence Hall:* Chi Square = 25.396; P value = 0.013

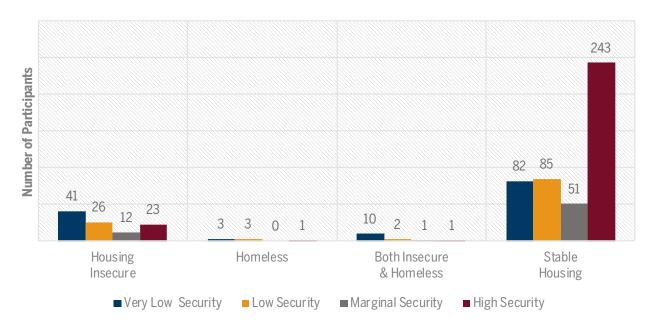
Univeristy Apartments: Chi Square = 22.715; P value = 0.030

Off-Campus Housing: Chi Square = 33.455; P value = 0.001

Temporary Living Arrangements: Chi Square = 29.124; P value = 0.004

On-Campus Emergency Housing: Chi Square = 23.905; P value = 0.021

FIGURE 9. Food security classification, by housing security level\*



<sup>\* &</sup>quot;High" signifies high levels of food security (i.e. little to no issue affording adequate food).

## **SERVICES & RESOURCES**

Table 32 (page 35) displays the count and percentage of participants who did and did not select each of the top three most common responses to Question 19, which asked participants about their unmet needs (Appendix B). There were significant differences between response counts and frequencies for all three needs, when comparing participants at different levels of housing security. Participants who are both housing insecure and homeless were the most likely to indicate that they needed help paying for college (46.9 percent) and needed more money (68.8 percent). Conversely, only 3.1 percent of those same participants indicated they had everything they needed compared to 40.8 percent of those with stable housing.

In addition to being more likely to have unmet needs, individuals facing housing insecurity are less likely to report receiving help from an academic advisor than those that have stable housing. As shown in Table 33, while 53.6 percent of participants with stable housing received help from an academic advisor

**TABLE 33.** Participant receiving help from an IUPUI academic advisor by housing security classification in past 30 days

	HOUSING Insecure	HOMELESS	BOTH INSECURE & HOMELESS	STABLE Housing	TOTAL
Count	32	2	4	200	238
Percent	40.0%	33.3%	28.6%	53.6%	50.3%
Total (N)	80	6	14	373	473

Chi Square = 8.374; P value = 0.039

in the past 30 days, only 28.6 percent of both homeless and housing insecure indicated they received help.

Table 34 shows the count and percentage of participants at each level of past 12-month housing security that indicated hearing about on-campus resources that helped them through their peers. Overall, 40.2 percent of participants heard about helpful services from their peers while 72.7 percent of those in the homeless category heard about services from their peers.

While embarrassment and not having enough money were the second and third most commonly reported barriers to receiving on-campus services, respectively, some individuals report these barriers

**TABLE 32.** Current unmet needs among participants

by past 12-month housing security level

	Ye	es	N	О	To	tal
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
HEL	P PAYING	G FOR CO	LLEGE			
Housing Insecure	115	60.8%	74	39.2%	189	100%
Homeless	10	90.9%	1	9.1%	11	100%
Both Insecure & Homeless	17	53.1%	15	46.9%	32	100%
Stable Housing	236	69.2%	105	30.8%	341	100%
Total	378	66.2%	195	34.0%	573	100%
	MORE	MONEY				
Housing Insecure	67	35.4%	122	64.6%	189	100%
Homeless	4	36.4%	7	63.6%	11	100%
Both Insecure & Homeless	10	31.3%	22	68.8%	32	100%
Stable Housing	205	60.1%	136	39.9%	341	100%
Total	286	49.9%	287	50.1%	573	100%
I H/	VE EVER	YTHING	NEED			
Housing Insecure	156	82.5%	33	17.5%	189	100%
Homeless	8	72.7%	3	27.3%	11	100%
Both Insecure & Homeless	31	96.9%	1	3.1%	32	100%
Stable Housing	202	59.2%	139	40.8%	341	100%
Total	397	69.3%	176	30.7%	573	100%

Help Paying for College:

Chi Square = 25.396

P value = 0.013

More Money:

Chi Sauare = 29 124

P value = 0.004

I have everything I need:

Chi Sguare = 23.905

P value = 0.021

**TABLE 34.** Participants who heard about the resources that helped them from their peers, by housing security classification in past 12 months

	HOUSING Insecure	HOMELESS	BOTH INSECURE & HOMELESS	STABLE Housing	TOTAL
Count	58	8	10	130	206
Percent	34.7%	72.7%	33.3%	42.6%	40.2%
Total (N)	167	11	30	305	513

Chi Square = 8.255; P value = 0.041

more often than others. As seen in Table 35, students who did not have stable housing were more likely to indicate embarrassment and lack of money as barriers than participants with stable housing. In particular, even though relatively few students fell into the both insecure and homeless group, 68.8 percent of those who did cite embarrassment as a barrier and 62.5 percent reported not having enough money.

**TABLE 35.** Barriers to receiving on-campus services

by housing security classification in past 12 months

	HOUSING Insecure	HOMELESS	BOTH INSECURE & HOMELESS	STABLE Housing	TOTAL
Count	58	8	10	130	206
Percent	34.7%	72.7%	33.3%	42.6%	40.2%
Total (N)	167	11	30	305	513

Chi Square = 8.255; P value = 0.041

## **PELL GRANT STATUS**

#### **HOUSING & FINANCIAL CHALLENGES**

Housing security classification did not differ between Pell Grant recipients and non-recipients in the past 30 days. However, there were significant differences in housing security during the past 12 months. As shown in Table 36, more non-Pell Grant recipients had stable housing compared to those who received Pell Grants. These differences are further illustrated by Figure 10 (page 37) in which data shows a greater number of Pell Grant recipients who did not have stable housing.

**TABLE 36.** Housing security classification count

by Pell Grant status in past 12 months

PELL GRANT Status	HOUSING Insecure	HOMELESS	BOTH INSECURE & HOMELESS	STABLE Housing	TOTAL
Recipient	105	6	20	151	282
Non-Recipient	83	5	13	188	289
Total	188	11	33	339	571

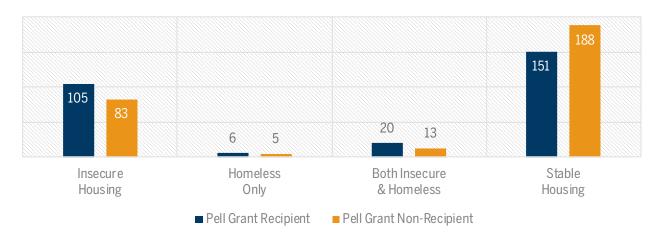
Chi square = 8.104; p value = 0.044

#### FINANCIAL CHALLENGES

Pell Grant recipients were statistically more likely to have a financial hold on their bursar account in the past 30 days compared to non-recipients at 16.6 percent and 10 percent, respectively. Given that financial need is a prerequisite for receiving the Pell Grant, this finding falls in line with Pell Grant recipients' greater general financial need, as compared to non-recipients.

#### FIGURE 10. Housing security classification count

by Pell Grant status in past 12 months



**TABLE 37. Food security classification count** 

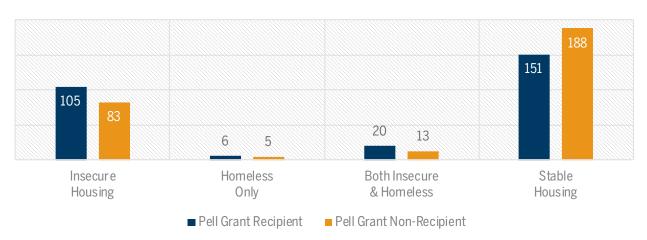
by Pell Grant status in past 12 months

PELL GRANT Status	HOUSING Insecure	HOMELESS	BOTH INSECURE & HOMELESS	STABLE Housing	TOTAL
Recipient	105	6	20	151	282
Non-Recipient	83	5	13	188	289
Total	188	11	33	339	571

Chi square = 8.104; p value = 0.044

FIGURE 11. Food security classification count

by Pell Grant status in past 12 months



#### **FOOD INSECURITY**

Table 37 presents the food security classifications among Pell Grant and non-Pell Grant recipients. Though the majority of participants were classified as having high or marginal food security, more non-Pell Grant recipients had higher levels of food security than their Pell Grant recipient counterparts. Similarly, 54 non-Pell Grant recipients were at the lowest level of food security, compared to 79 Pell Grant recipients. As shown in Figure 11, while the counts of students facing low and marginal levels of food security were nearly identical between the two groups, there were clear differences at the highest and lowest level of food security.

#### **SERVICES & RESOURCES**

Among the top three unmet needs indicated by participants in Question 19, two were significantly different between Pell Grant recipients and non-recipients (Appendix C). As seen in Table 38, Pell Grant recipients were more likely to indicate they needed more money and less likely to indicate they had everything they needed.

**TABLE 38. Current unmet needs among participants**by Pell Grant status

	Ye	Yes		lo	Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
	MORE	MONEY				
Pell Grant Recepient	123	44.1%	156	55.9%	279	100%
Pell Grant Non-Recepient	159	56.0%	125	44.0%	284	100%
Total	282	50.1%	281	49.9%	563	100%
I HA	VE EVER	YTHING I	NEED			
Pell Grant Recepient	210	75.3%	69	24.7%	279	100%
Pell Grant Non-Recepient	178	62.7%	106	37.3%	284	100%
Total	388	68.9%	175	31.1%	563	100%

More Money:

Chi Square = 7.97

P value = 0.005

I have everything I need:

Chi Square = 10.418

P value = 0.001

## **RACIAL & ETHNIC MINORITIES**

#### **HOUSING & FINANCIAL CHALLENGES**

Overall housing security did not differ significantly between white, non-Hispanic individuals and racial or ethnic minority individuals for the past 30 days or the past 12 months. However, there were significant differences in food insecurity and responses pertaining to resource use.

#### **FOOD INSECURITY**

Though racial and ethnic minorities were not found to face housing security challenges at higher rates than white, non-Hispanic participants, minority students were more likely to be classified as very low food security. Though there were 153 fewer racial/ethnic minority students included in the comparison in Table 39 than white/Caucasian students, the number of very low food insecure individuals was only seven participants lower among minority students. This statistically significant difference is further illustrated by

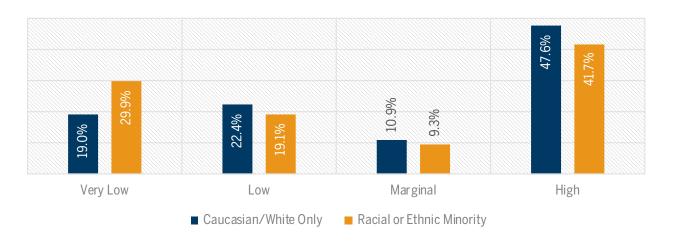
**TABLE 39. Food security count among participants,** by race & ethnicity

FOOD SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	CAUCASIAN/ WHITE ONLY	RACIAL/ ETHNIC MINORITY	TOTAL
Very low	68	61	129
Low	80	39	119
Marginal	39	19	58
High	170	85	255
Total	357	204	561

Chi square = 8.652; p value = 0.034

Figure 12 which shows that, while 19.1 percent of white/Caucasian students were at the very low food security level, nearly 30 percent of minority students were similarly food insecure.

FIGURE 12. Percent food security classification by race & ethnicity



#### **SERVICES & RESOURCES**

The three most commonly selected unmet needs were help paying for college, needing more money, and having everything they need. Among those, racial/ethnic minority students differed significantly from white students in one category: more money. Among the 554 participants, 58.3 percent of minority students indicated they had an unmet need for more money, compared to 45.6 percent of white, non-Hispanic students.

Despite a higher percentage of racial and ethnic minority students indicating they have an unmet need for more money, minority students were less likely to report receiving help from an IUPUI faculty or staff member than their white counterparts. As seen in Table 40, while 29.5 percent of responding students indicated they received help from faculty or staff, only 23 percent of minority students reported the same.

Though embarrassment was the second most commonly reported barrier to receiving on-campus services among all participants, minority individuals were much less likely to report this barrier. As seen in Table 41, less than 30 percent of minority students report feeling embarrassed, compared to more than 50 percent of white students.

## **TABLE 40. Participants receiving help from an IUPUI faculty or staff member** by race & ethnicity

	CAUCASIAN/ WHITE ONLY	RACIAL/ ETHNIC MINORITY	TOTAL
Count	98	40	138
Percent	33.3%	23.0%	29.5%
Total	294	174	468

Chi Square = 5.626; p value = 0.018

## **TABLE 41.** Participants indicating that feeling embarrassment is a barrier to receiving services on campus

by race & ethnicity

	CAUCASIAN/ WHITE ONLY	RACIAL/ ETHNIC MINORITY	TOTAL
Count	37	16	53
Percent	50.7%	29.1%	41.4%
Total	73	55	128

Chi Square = 6.029; p value = 0.014





## **CONCLUSIONS**

Overall, relative to the IUPUI student body, the final study population included in this report has some important demographic differences. First, stemming from an interest in the basic needs of those with fewer financial resources, Pell Grant recipients were oversampled and were consequently more represented in the sample population than the actual student population. Secondly, though unintended, at 71.3 percent, the study sample population had a higher percentage of female-identifying individuals than the most recent IUPUI Student Diversity Report indicates. Lastly, though similar in the overall number of minority or underrepresented students at IUPUI, the racial and ethnic demographics of the final sample population differ for some identities.

Despite the lack of full generalizability of the results to the entire IUPUI student population due to demographic differences of the sample population, important conclusions regarding the basic needs experiences of IUPUI students can be drawn. Below, these conclusions are summarized in the three key areas of study: housing insecurity, food insecurity, and service and resource use.

#### HOUSING INSECURITY

Overall, relatively few students reported experiencing a housing security challenge that put them in what could be described as an emergency situation. Throughout this report, participants who experienced at least one of these emergency challenges were included in the homeless category of housing security. Among these homelessness challenges, the two most common challenges across both the 30-day and 12-month time frames were not knowing where one would sleep for the night and staying in an abandoned building or similar place, ranging between 2.2 percent and 4.7 percent of student respondents.

Housing challenges that are less immediate and acute, but still make meeting basic needs more difficult and could place students at greater risk for homeless category challenges, were categorized as housing insecurity challenges in this report. Consequently, individuals who experienced at least one of these challenges were considered housing insecure throughout the report. Among these challenges, the most common were those centered around difficulties paying for rent and utilities, having to move frequently, and moving in with others due to financial instability. Though these challenges are less acutely serious than the homeless category challenges, they were more common with more than 40 percent of all participants experiencing at least one housing insecurity or homelessness challenge. Lastly, while fewer in number, those individuals facing both housing insecurity and homelessness challenges were the most likely to report that their current living situation impacts their ability to complete school work. Conversely, 81.7 percent of those individuals in stable housing situations indicated that their living situation rarely or never impacts their studies.

#### **FOOD INSECURITY**

Compared to the percentage of students facing housing security challenges, food security—which entails always having access to enough food for an active, healthy life—was a more common challenge among students than housing insecurity. Collectively, 43.3 percent of all participants were deemed as food insecure, while 56.6 percent were considered food secure, based on USDA definitions. More

specifically, more than one-fifth of students faced the lowest level of food security and were likely to have experienced multiple indications of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake. On the other hand, 45.7 percent of respondents faced the highest level of food security, meaning they have no limitations or problems accessing food.

Comparatively, the number of students facing the lowest levels of food security is larger than those at the most concerning levels of housing security. These differences are even more pronounced for the past 30-day time frame. Unlike the housing security questions, which all decreased in prevalence from the past 12 month to past 30 day time frame, food security challenges generally exhibited a much smaller decrease from during those two time frames. Likely, this stability of food challenge responses is reflective of a stability in the experiences of food challenges over time. Food insecurity, unlike housing security, is consistently prevalent regardless of the time of year.

#### **SERVICES & RESOURCES**

Though 30 percent of all students indicated they have everything they need, having unmet needs is more common among IUPUI student survey respondents. Nearly half of all students reported an unmet need for money, more than a third had an unmet need when it came to paying for college, and 1 in 5 reported an unmet need for mental health care and a job. Though both community and university-based resources and services exist to help meet students' needs, responses indicate a preference for on-campus resources. While only 10.5 percent of students reported utilizing a community service or resource in the past 12 months, less than 15 percent of students indicated they did not receive or access any on-campus service or resource in the past 30 days.

Among those services and resources that students reported as helping them, academic advisors, faculty or staff members, and resident advisors were the most common—with academic advisors having helped 50.1 percent of all student survey respondents. The top three most common on-campus resources, however, are people rather than tangible services or resources that can immediately improve unmet and/or basic needs. In order to meaningfully reduce the percentage of students experiencing housing and food security challenges, advisors, faculty, and staff must act as connecting points to more tangible—and currently underutilized—services and resources. Increasing the number of students who report receiving help from their academic advisor without also increasing the number of students who report receiving assistance from more tangible and immediate services—such as Paw's Pantry and CAPS—is unlikely to create the change in basic needs experiences the task force desires.

For the 23.2 percent of students who indicated there were on-campus services and resources they were not getting but would like to receive, the most commonly reported barriers were not knowing where the services were, feeling embarrassed or ashamed, and not having enough money to pay for the services. Though many on-campus services may be free and easy to access given their location, if students believe those services are costly, hard to access, or embarrassing then students are less likely to utilize them. While efforts to make services and resources more accessible in terms of location and cost may be helpful, their effectiveness in driving actual utilization will be moderated by students' perceptions and knowledge of those services.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

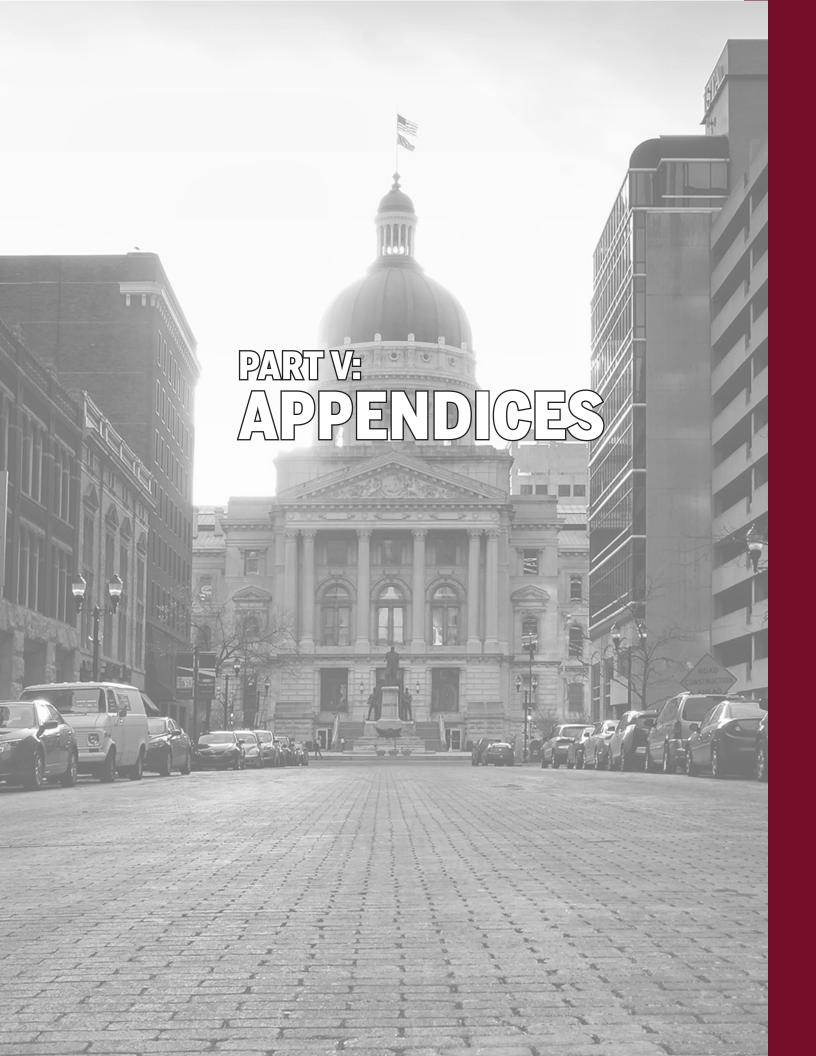
#### **CONTEXT-SPECIFIC NEEDS & CHALLENGES**

As seen throughout this report, individuals experiencing different contexts and challenges—particularly those at differing levels of housing security—have different levels and types of unmet needs. Appropriate services and assistance for those facing emergency housing challenges will likely look and operate differently than those services intended to aid those facing chronic food insecurity. These populations may not only be distinct in both the type of services that would be most helpful and the immediacy of that need, but also the ease with which their unmet need is identified. Given that more than 20 percent of students faced very low levels of food security, but only 7.8 percent report utilizing Paw's Pantry, many students are facing challenges on a regular basis but not accessing the very service that could improve their situation.

#### **COMMUNICATION OF RESOURCES**

Many of the unmet needs of students highlighted in this report are foundations for overall well-being and ability to be active, engaged students. Responses from students indicate that many of the services and resources on campus are underutilized. Despite these unmet needs, IUPUI has demonstrated efforts and resources that could help students in difficult situations. Therefore, before endeavoring to create new or additional services and resources for students, university officials would be well served to invest in efforts to increase utilization of existing services.

While increasing service utilization is complex and challenging, 40 percent of students indicated they heard about the services or resources that helped them from their peers while about half heard about these services from university-based professionals, such as faculty or staff. Therefore, university efforts to increase resource utilization on campus should aim to expand and improve the effectiveness of the communication of available resources. Given that advisors, faculty, and staff are both the most common source of help and the most common source of information about services, these professionals are especially well-positioned to connect students to existing services.



# REPORTED LANGUAGE(S) SPOKEN AT HOME OTHER THAN ENGLISH

LANGUAGE	COUNT	PERCENT
American Sign Language (ASL)	3	3.13%
Arabic	2	2.08%
Bangla and Hindi	1	1.04%
Bulgarian	1	1.04%
Burmese	2	2.08%
Burmese and Chin	1	1.04%
Cantonese and Vietnamese	1	1.04%
Chin	2	2.08%
Chinese	3	3.13%
Creole	1	1.04%
Darija	1	1.04%
Filipino (Tagalog)	1	1.04%
French	2	2.08%
German	3	3.13%
German and Arabic	1	1.04%
Gujarati, Hindi, and Spanish	1	1.04%
Hindi	2	2.08%
Hindi, Kannada	1	1.04%
Italian	1	1.04%
Korean	2	2.08%
Lithuanian	1	1.04%
Nyanja	1	1.04%
Polish	1	1.04%
Portuguese	1	1.04%
Portuguese and Italian	1	1.04%
Punjabi	4	4.17%

Russian	1	1.04%
Serbian	1	1.04%
Spanish	46	47.92%
Tamil	1	1.04%
Tamil, Burmese, and Telugu	1	1.04%
Ukrainian	1	1.04%
Urdu	1	1.04%
Vietnamese	1	1.04%
Yes	1	1.04%
Yoruba	1	1.04%
Total	96	100%

## TYPED RESPONSES INDICATING ADDITIONAL WANTED/NEEDED SERVICES AMONG STUDENTS

#### **RESPONSE**

I need to have my emotional support animal on campus but I'm not able to live anywhere else but on campus in a dorm due to funds.

24-hour library—some people don't have the privilege to adjust their work schedules and catch the library before midnight.

A nap room

A place or sign where we can grab the bus shuttle (its times), day care, and a place to rest and or take a nap

A place to nap on campus for commuters

A secular community club

A way to complete a French minor—the final class is not available to me online.

Advising for professional school and financial aid for future education

All resources I need are covered

Better parking rates/prices

Books

Can we talk about FREE mental help services? FREE therapy

**CAPS** 

Cheaper fitness facilities

Clothes

Currently everything is fine

**DACA** services

Dental assistance

Dental services on campus would be nice and a better system for the current health services office on campus. Every time I go there, I feel uncomfortable with the way staff handles the interactions. Their attitude seems to be that they don't care about students' personal health and well-being.

Dentist

Don't know

Easier way to see which scholarships you qualify for

Easier ways to find a job than using JagJobs, since the ones on there usually cater towards upperclassmen with more experience in their major, not for freshman who don't know what they are doing

Emergency rent assistance, emergency utility assistance, money management, employment with more hours

Everything is fine

Financial help - more scholarships

For days when I am so exhausted or do not feel well, it would be so nice to have a place or places on campus for a quiet place to lay down.

Free designated drivers

Free or sliding scale dental services

Free place to work out and get in better shape

Good Christian groups

Gynecologist

Health insurance

Healthy food in Tower Dining

Help affording school supplies and equipment that my major demands I have for regular use, financial aid for my family's legal situation, health care for myself because my health care is terrible, financial aid for my medications.

Help for excusing absences for people with diagnosed chronic migraines, help affording dentistry, help for returning adult students and people trying to balance work and school for the first time

Help getting more money for touirion [sic]

Help keeping my home (behind on mortgage)

Help with identifying study plan for on-time graduation

Home repair

Homework help, tutoring

Housing

Housing is the biggest factor

I am lucky in that I am a well-resourced individual. I work for IU Kokomo (and am a part-time student at IUPUI), so finances and meeting my needs are not a problem. However, I'd like to see how well-resourced folks like myself can help. In the past, I've invited an international student to be my roommate, because it can very difficult for international students to find reliable off-campus housing. I've also hosted roommates who were in transitional situations, where they just need a place to stay and save money before they find more permanent housing. If IUPUI could offer a temporary housing host program, I'd consider participating.

I can't think of any.

I can't think of any services that I need.

I can't think of any that I need. I can't think of not having any. I don't need any services or resources. I don't need any. I don't know what's available. I don't need any services. I don't need anything additional. I don't have idea. I don't know how prevalent it would be to some, but a physical therapy office close by would be helpful. maybe there is one close by and I just dont know. I don't need any. I don't need any other services. I have all I need. I have none. I need free vaccinations for myself and my children. I need mental health services (CAPS). I we [sic] have everything at IUPUI! I'm a vegetarian and have a gluten sensitivity and while I don't eat on campus that often it would be nice if there were some more options that didn't include wheat or meat and I'm sure there are a lot of people at IU who are either vegetarian and or gluten intolerant. I'm not sure. It would be great to have somewhere to nap/sleep. I have to commute to afford housing, and can't go back and forth in between classes but would love a place to sleep. It would be nice if there was a pharmacy on campus. Just money to help pay for college Just need help with getting money for school Less expensive tuition Major-specific resources for engineering Men's support group or student support group for students to discuss their issues. Mental health counseling More accessible group therapy More financial help More free counseling

More information for public transportation More job opportunities More parking garages More parking, please More parking spots More scholarships for students who come from the MIDDLE class that pay for their own college WITHOUT help from parents by taking out personal loans More scholarships to pay for college. The reason I'm not currently struggling is I worked and saved money prior to IUPUI, but it'll run out eventually. Mother support group My insurance is out of network with the IUPUI health center. My sister was in a car accident over the summer and was not able to obtain any services from AES, because she did not have a permanent injury, but will be non-weight bearing for the next year. This has impacted her education, because not all of her classes are available online. She has been working towards her diploma for the past seven years, and it was very disappointing for her to have to put her education on hold, because an aid would not be available to help transfer her to and from the restroom. N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A- or help applying for disability N/A N/A Never received any offer for orientation to campus or an assigned advisor No. No. Non-traditional student advising None. None. None I can think of. (For the sake of data validity, I want to note that for my earlier responses, 'own house/home' is really 'living with parents,' one of whom has historically been psychologically abusive, hence some later answers indicating I don't truly have a mentally secure/stable place to live on my own.) None that I can think of.

None that I can think of. None that I can think of right now. None. The services I need are there, I just don't have the time to access them because I have to work so much None. None. None. All was mentioned. Nope. Nope. Not applicable Not many that I can think of. Not really. Not sure. Nothing. Nothing. Nothing else. Nothing I can think of. Nothing I haven't mentioned. Nothing that I can think of at this time. Open closet Public transportation, cheap foods at canteens, and vending machines for student Resources for math-related classes like financial management Scholarship for international students, I have applyed [sic] to many scholarships at school and outside and outside by it seem I am not eligible ... very urgent needed [sic]. Scholarship help Scholarship navigation help Scholarship opportunities Scholarships and financial aid Scholarships or extra financial aid. Security in parking garages Select days where med students or pre-professional program students got clinical hours in exchange for free health checkups Services that help you with coping issues

She

Shuttles on the weekend

Social help

Something for the older returning adult

STI testing

Substance abuse

The only problem I've been having lately is if I want to find a quiet place to study there's never any tables open in the library and it's hard to book a room. Most rooms are booked when you check online but most people don't actually use their booking so the rooms stay empty. It's undesirable to set up in a room you didn't book because someone can come in at any time and kick you out.

Therapy, but CAPS doesn't go past 6 visits

There are none.

There are not any services or resources that I want or need.

There is no other services [sic] I want or need.

This more so concerns CAPS-- needs to be more accessible for students

Tuition assistance

Tutoring for computer programming

Tutors with sign language provided

Unsure

USDE financial aid that matches my academic goal instead of some arbitrary rule, merit-based scholarships

We

We need services that actually help us get real work jobs because preps does not want to help. IUPUI says they fulfill a promise. Fulfill it and help me get a job in my field.

You should get rid of about half of them to make tuition cheaper; a lot of them are worthless.

## **IUPUI BASIC NEEDS SURVEY INSTRUMENT**

## Thank you for your interest in completing the 2018 IUPUI Basic Needs Survey! Before continuing, please review the following information.

You are invited to participate in a research study of basic needs among students at IUPUI. You were selected as a possible subject because you are a current student at IUPUI. We ask that you read the information and ask any questions you may have before participating in this study. The study is being conducted by a task force of IUPUI staff, faculty and community partners. It is funded by Coalition for Homelessness Intervention and Prevention.

#### **STUDY PURPOSE**

The purpose of this study is to better understand IUPUI students' experiences and challenges with meeting their food and housing needs.

#### PROCEDURES FOR THE STUDY

#### If you agree to be in the study, you will do the following things:

You will complete this anonymous online survey. The survey should take you 10-15 minutes to complete. At the conclusion of the survey, you will be invited to complete a short online form to be entered in to win one of six \$100 Visa gift cards. Your estimated chances of winning would be 1/100. The gift card form is expected to take 1-5 minutes to complete.

#### **RISKS AND BENEFITS**

The risks of participating in this research are minimal but include being uncomfortable answering the survey questions. There is also a risk of loss of confidentiality. You are not expected to directly benefit from participation in this study. However, the answers you provide will be used by IUPUI leadership to better serve and meet the basic needs of all students.

#### **CONFIDENTIALITY**

Efforts will be made to keep your personal information confidential. We cannot guarantee absolute confidentiality. Your personal information may be disclosed if required by law. Your identity will be held in confidence in reports in which the study may be published and databases in which results may be stored. Organizations that may inspect and/or copy your research records for quality assurance and data analysis include groups such as the study investigator and his/her research associates, the Indiana University Institutional Review Board or its designees, the study sponsor, the task force, and (as allowed by law) state or federal agencies, specifically the Office for Human Research Protections (OHRP), the National Cancer Institute (NCI) [for research funded or supported by NCI], the National Institutes of Health (NIH) [for research funded or supported by NIH], etc., who may need to access your medical and/or research records.

#### **PAYMENT**

You have a chance to receive a \$100 Visa gift card for taking part in this study. A total of 3000 individuals have been invited to participate in this study. Based on a 20% response rate, you have an estimated 1/100 chance of winning a gift card.

#### **CONTACTS FOR QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS**

For questions about the study, contact the researcher Katie Bailey at (317) 278-1301 For questions about your rights as a research participant or to discuss problems, complaints or concerns about a research study, or to obtain information, or offer input, contact the IU Human Subjects Office at (317) 278-3458 or [for Indianapolis] or (812) 856-4242 [for Bloomington] or (800) 696-2949.

#### **VOLUNTARY NATURE OF STUDY**

Taking part in this study is voluntary. You may choose not to take part or may leave the study at any time. Leaving the study will not result in any penalty or loss of benefits to which you are entitled. Your decision whether or not to participate in this study will not affect your current or future relations with IUPUI. This research is intended for individual 18 years of age or older. If you are under age 18, do not complete the survey.

#### **QUESTIONS**

Q1 Have you already taken this survey this year (2018)?

- o Yes (1)
- o No (2)

The following questions will ask you about your experiences with housing. Please read each question carefully and respond honestly. There are no right or wrong answers.

Q2 Did you experience any of the following housing challenges? [Select either "Yes" or "No" for each time frame ]

A rent or mortgage increase that mad	de it diff	icult to pay. (1)		
in Past 12 months	0	Yes (1)	0	No (2)
in Past 30 days months	0	Yes (1)	0	No (2)
Did not pay or underpaid rent or mor	tgage. (	2)		
in Past 12 months	0	Yes (1)	Ο	No (2)
in Past 30 days months	0	Yes (1)	0	No (2)
Did not pay the full amount of a gas, o	oil, or el	ectric bill. (3)		
in Past 12 months	0	Yes (1)	Ο	No (2)
in Past 30 days months	0	Yes (1)	Ο	No (2)
Have moved two or more times. (4)				
in Past 12 months	0	Yes (1)	Ο	No (2)

	in Past 30 days months	Ο	Yes (1)	0	No (2)	
М	ove in with other people, even for	a little wh	nile, because of	financial	problems. (5)	
	in Past 12 months	Ο	Yes (1)	0	No (2)	
	in Past 30 days months	0	Yes (1)	0	No (2)	
Li	ve with others beyond the expecte	ed capaci	ity of the house	or aparti	ment. (6)	
	in Past 12 months	Ο	Yes (1)	0	No (2)	
	in Past 30 days months	Ο	Yes (1)	Ο	No (2)	
W	as thrown out of my home by som	neone els	e in the househ	nold. (7)		
	in Past 12 months	0	Yes (1)	0	No (2)	
	in Past 30 days months	0	Yes (1)	0	No (2)	
W	as evicted from my home. (8)					
	in Past 12 months	0	Yes (1)	0	No (2)	
	in Past 30 days months	0	Yes (1)	0	No (2)	
St	ayed at a shelter. (9)					
	in Past 12 months	0	Yes (1)	0	No (2)	
	in Past 30 days months	0	Yes (1)	0	No (2)	
St	ayed in an abandoned building, an	automol	bile, or another	place not	meant for regular	housing
ev	en for one night. (10)					
	in Past 12 months	0	Yes (1)	0	No (2)	
	in Past 30 days months	Ο	Yes (1)	Ο	No (2)	
Di	d not know where I was going to s	leep, eve	n for one night	. (11)		
	in Past 12 months	Ο	Yes (1)	0	No (2)	
	in Past 30 days months	0	Yes (1)	Ο	No (2)	
Q3 Did ye expenses	ou choose not to pay the full a ?	mount o	of rent or mor	tgage to	cover other bas	ic living
0	Yes [please specify which ex	xpenses]	(1)			
0	No (2)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
O4 Did vo	ou choose not to pay the full am	ount of	utilities to cov	er other	basic living expe	nses?
0	Yes [please specify which ex					
0	No (2)	, ,	· /			
Q5 In the	past 30 days, have you had a fil	nancial h	nold on your B	ursar acc	count?	
0	Yes (1)		-			
0	No (2)					
Q6 Did yo	ou have difficulties paying tuitio	n and fe	es because of	other ba	sic living expens	es?
0	Yes [please specify which ex					
0	No (5)					

Q7 Over the past 12 months, where have you slept?	[Select all that apply	excluding vacations or
trips]		

- o In my own house or apartment (1)
- o Staying temporarily with friends, relatives, or other people ("couch-surfing") (2)
- o Staying long-term with friends, relatives or other people (3)
- o At someone's home in exchange for sex or other favors (4)
- o In a residence hall or other university housing (5)
- o At a temporary shelter for youth or young adults only (6)
- o At a temporary shelter for adults (7)
- o In transitional housing or an independent living program (8)
- o At a motel or in a camper or 5th wheel (9)
- o In a car, tent, park, bus or train station, abandoned building, or other public place (10)
- o Other [please specify] (11)

### Q8 Over the past year, how often have you slept at each of the following? [Select one response for each option excluding vacations or trips]

In my own house or apartment (x1)

- o Always (13) o Very often (14) Sometimes (15)
- o Rarely (16) o Never (17)

Staying temporarily with friends, relatives, or other people ("couch-surfing") (x2)

- o Always (13) o Very often (14) Sometimes (15)
- o Rarely (16) o Never (17)

Staying long-term with friends, relatives or other people (x3)

- o Always (13) o Very often (14) Sometimes (15)
- o Rarely (16) o Never (17)

At someone's home in exchange for sex or other favors (x4)

- o Always (13) o Very often (14) Sometimes (15)
- o Rarely (16) o Never (17)

In a residence hall or other university housing (x5)

- o Always (13) o Very often (14) Sometimes (15)
- o Rarely (16) o Never (17)

At a temporary shelter for youth or young adults only (x6)

- o Always (13) o Very often (14) Sometimes (15)
- o Rarely (16) o Never (17)

At a temporary shelter for adults (x7)

- o Always (13) o Very often (14) Sometimes (15)
- o Rarely (16) o Never (17)

In transitional housing or an independent living program (x8)

- o Always (13) o Very often (14) Sometimes (15)
- o Rarely (16) o Never (17)

At a m	notel or i	n a camper or 5	oth whee	el (x9)
	0	Always (13)	0	Very often (14) Sometimes (15)
	0	Rarely (16)	0	Never (17)
In a ca				n, abandoned building, or other public place (x10)
	0	Always (13)	0	Very often (14) Sometimes (15)
	0	Rarely (16)	0	Never (17)
Other	[please	specify] (x11)		
	0	Always (13)	0	Very often (14) Sometimes (15)
	0	Rarely (16)	0	Never (17)
09 Cı	urrently	. where do vou	live? [S	Select one response]
ęs o	0	I do not have		
	0			apartment (2)
	0	-		with friends, relatives or other people ("couch-surfing") (3)
	0	Staying long-	term wi	th friends, relatives or other people (4)
	0	At someone's	s home i	in exchange for sex or other favors (5)
	0	In a residence	e hall or	other university housing (6)
	0	At a tempora	ry shelte	er for youth or young adults only (7)
	0	At a tempora	ry shelte	er for adults (8)
	0	In transitiona	l housin	ng or an independent living program (9)
	0	At a motel or	in a can	nper or 5th wheel (10)
	0	In a car, tent,	park, bu	us or train station, abandoned building, or other public place (11)
	0	Other [please	e specify	y] (12)
O10 L	Does vo	ur current livi	ng situ	ation negatively affect your ability to complete your school
work?	_			
	0	Always (1)		
	0	Very often (2	2)	
	0	Sometimes (	(3)	
	0	Rarely (4)		
	0	Never (5)		
-	-	experienced	sexual a	assault, domestic violence, or sex trafficking? [Select all that
apply		Vaa : 11	a <b>.</b>	/1\
	0	Yes, in the pa	-	
	0			years ago (2)
	0	Yes, more that No (4)	iii iive ye	cais agu (3)
	U	110 (+)		

Q12 Has the domestic violence or sexual assault you experienced caused you to leave your home?

Yes (1)

No (2)

0

0

### Q13 If the following housing options were made available, which ones would you prefer? [For each housing option, please select one response]

University residence hall (1) o Definitely yes (28) o Probably yes (29) o Might or might not (30) o Probably not (31) o Definitely not (32) University apartments - living on my own (2) o Definitely yes (28) o Probably yes (29) o Might or might not (30) o Probably not (31) o Definitely not (32) University apartments - living with a roommate (3) o Definitely yes (28) o Probably yes (29) o Might or might not (30) o Probably not (31) o Definitely not (32) Off-campus housing - living on my own (7) o Definitely yes (28) o Probably yes (29) o Might or might not (30) o Probably not (31) o Definitely not (32) Off-campus housing - living with a roommate (8) o Definitely yes (28) o Probably yes (29) o Might or might not (30) o Probably not (31) o Definitely not (32) Host homes or temporary living arrangements while I seek permanent housing (4) o Definitely yes (28) o Probably yes (29) o Might or might not (30) o Probably not (31) o Definitely not (32) Congregate living with a group of other students (5) o Probably yes (29) o Definitely yes (28) o Might or might not (30) o Probably not (31) o Definitely not (32) University housing option in exchange for my employment or service on campus (9) o Definitely yes (28) o Probably yes (29) o Might or might not (30) o Probably not (31) o Definitely not (32) On campus emergency housing for less than 10 days (10) o Definitely yes (28) o Probably yes (29) o Might or might not (30) o Probably not (31) o Definitely not (32) On campus emergency housing for 10 days or more (11) o Definitely yes (28) o Probably yes (29) o Might or might not (30) o Probably not (31) o Definitely not (32) Other [please specify] (6) o Definitely yes (28) o Probably yes (29) o Might or might not (30) o Probably not (31) o Definitely not (32)

#### The next set of questions will ask you about your experiences with food. Please read each question slowly before answering. There are no right or wrong answers.

Q14	Were	the	following	statements	often,	sometimes,	or	never	true?	[Select	one	response	for
each	time	frar	ne]										

each time frame]					
"The food that I bought just didn't la	st, and I	didn't have mo	ney to ge	et more." (1)	
In Past 12 months					
o Often true (1) o Sometime	es true (2	2) o Nevertru	ıe (3)	o Often true (1)	
o Sometimes true (2)	o Ne	ever true (3)			
In Past 30 Days					
o Often true (1) o Sometime	es true (2	2) o Nevertru	ıe (3)	o Often true (1)	
o Sometimes true (2)	o Ne	ever true (3)			
"I couldn't afford to eat balanced me	als" (2)				
In Past 12 months					
o Often true (1) o Sometime			ıe (3)	o Often true (1)	
o Sometimes true (2)	o Ne	ever true (3)			
In Past 30 Days					
o Often true (1) o Sometime			ıe (3)	o Often true (1)	
o Sometimes true (2)	o Ne	ever true (3)			
Q15 Did you ever experience any o	of the fo	ollowing food-i	related c	hallenges? [Select or	ie response
for each time frame]		J		<b>.</b>	•
Were you ever hungry but didn't eat	because	e there wasn't e	enough m	oney for food? (1)	
in Past 12 months	0	Yes (1)	0	No (2)	
in Past 30 days months	0	Yes (1)	0	No (2)	
Did you ever eat less than you felt yo	u should	d because there	e wasn't e	enough money for food	l? (2)
in Past 12 months	0	Yes (1)	0	No (2)	
in Past 30 days months	0	Yes (1)	0	No (2)	
Did you ever cut the size of your mea	al or skip	meals becaus	e there w	asn't enough money fo	or food? (3)
in Past 12 months	0	Yes (1)	0	No (2)	
in Past 30 days months	0	Yes (1)	0	No (2)	
Q16 In the past 30 days, how many	v davs o	lid vou cut the	size of v	our meals or skip me	eals?
Q17 In the past 12 months, did you	ı ever g	et food from a	public p	oantry, food bank, or	public mea
program?					

o Yes (1) o No (2)

Q18 How	often	were	you	are	able	to	get	healthy	foods	from	the	pantries	or	meal	programs	s you
visited?																

- o Always (1)
- o Very often (2)
- o Sometimes (3)
- o Rarely (4)
- o Never (5)

## The following questions regard campus and community services. Please read each question carefully. There are no right or wrong answers.

Q19 In general, what do you need that you don't currently have? [Select all that apply]

- o I have everything that I need (1)
- o Help paying for college (2)
- o A safe, stable place to live (3)
- o Food (4)
- o Clothing and shoes (5)
- o Hygiene supplies (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, etc.) (6)
- o A regular place to shower (7)
- o A regular place to do laundry (8)
- o Personal transportation (9)
- o Access or means to pay for public transportation (25)
- o Ajob (10)
- o Things I need to do well in school (homework help, a place to study, tutoring, etc.) (11)
- o Help completing financial aid for college (12)
- o Medical care (a doctor or nurse) (13)
- o Reproductive health care or information (STI screenings, free condoms or other birth control, etc.) (14)
- o Mental health care (a counselor, psychologist, psychiatrist, etc.) (15)
- o Substance abuse treatment (16)
- o Adentist (17)
- o Legal help (legal issues with my family, immigration, juvenile or criminal court, identity theft, public benefits, etc.) (18)
- o Access to support groups (LGBTQ+ groups, safe houses, 12 step recovery program (i.e. AA), youth leadership groups, peer mentors, etc) (19)
- o Help with family relationships (20)
- o A place to rest/nap on campus (21)
- o Child care (22)
- o More money (23)
- o Other(s) [please specify] (24)

Q20 In the past 12 months, did you receive help from any community resource? [Examples include: faith-based outreach, food pantries, clothing closet, etc.]

- o Yes (1)
- o No (2)

### Q21 In the past 12 months, from which community services or groups have you received help? [Select all that apply]

- o Faith-based outreach (1)
- o Shelter (2)
- o Food Bank or Pantry (3)
- o Soup Kitchen (4)
- o Clothing Closet (5)
- o Community Organization (6)
- o Community Center (8)
- o Other [please specify] (7)

### Q22 In the past 30 days, which on-campus resources or services have helped you? [Select all that apply]

- o Paw's Pantry (1)
- o IUPUI Help Me R.O.A.R. website (helpmeroar.iupui.edu) (16)
- o LGBTQ+ Center (2)
- o Multi-Cultural Center (3)
- o Office of Student Advocacy and Support (4)
- o Student Health Center (5)
- o Dental Clinic (6)
- o Faith-based outreach (7)
- o Adaptive Educational Services (AES) (9)
- o Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) (10)
- o Health and Wellness Promotion (11)
- o Resident Advisors (RA) (12)
- o Academic Advisor (13)
- o A faculty or staff member (15)
- o Specific School or Department [please specify] (14)
- o Other(s) [please specify] (8)

## Q23 What sort of food/snacks would you prefer to be offered at the IUPUI food pantry (Paws Pantry)?

#### Q24 How did you hear about the service(s) that helped you? [Select all that apply]

- o From my peers/other people my age (1)
- o From my parents/family (2)
- o From older adult friends (3)
- o From a case manager or social worker (4)
- o From a healthcare provider (doctor, nurse, or dentist) (5)
- o From a youth center or community center (6)
- o From an IUPUI school advisor, instructor, RA, other student, or someone else at school (7)
- o From an advertisement (poster, newspaper, radio, TV, flyer, etc.) (8)
- o From a police officer, lawyer, judge, or someone from the court system (9)
- o Through my church or faith community (10)

	0	IUPUI Help Me R.O.A.R. website (helpmeroar.iupui.edu) (11)
	0	Other IUPUI Website (please specify) (12)
	0	Other non-IUPUI Website (please specify) (13) Other (please specify) (14)
	O	Other (please specify) (14)
<b>Q25</b>	Aı	re there on-campus services you are not getting that you would like receive? Yes $(1)$
0		No, I don't need any services (2)
Q26 appl		hat reasons or barriers prevent you from using those on-campus services? [Select all that
		Because I don't know where they are (1)
	0	Because there are not services for what I need (2)
	0	Because the services have not been helpful in the past (15)
	0	Because of my age-I am too young or too old for the services (3)
	0	Because there are other reasons why I am not eligible for the services (4)
	0	Because I don't have transportation to get to services (5)
	0	Because I don't have money to pay for services (6)
	0	Because I have a pet and can't access services unless I give up my pet (7)
		Because I don't feel safe at some agencies- the neighborhood is not safe, or there are older
		dults around that make me feel uncomfortable (8)
	0	Because I don't feel like they really like young adults or want young adults there (9)
	0	Because I don't want anyone telling me how to live my life (10)
	0	Because I feel embarrassed or ashamed about my situation (11)  Because I am afraid they will call DCS, Child Protective Services, or put my children in foster care
		2)
	•	Because I am afraid they will call the police (13)
		Other (please specify) (14)
	O	other (please speelity) (14)
_		that other services or resources (if any) do you want or need that you haven't already oned in this survey?
The		ast set of questions will ask you about your demographics and academic
		ling. You may skip any question you feel uncomfortable answering. There
		o right or wrong answers.
Q28	D	o you speak any languages at home other than English? If so, please specify.
0		Yes [please specify] (1)
0		No (2)
Q29	W	hat is your age?

# Q30 How would you describe your race? [Select all that apply] o White or Causcasian (6) o African American orBlack (1) o American Indian or Alaskan Native (2)

Arab or Middle Eastern or Arab American (4)

- o Southeast Asian (5)
- o Other Asian or Asian-American (9)
- o Pacific Islander (11)
- o Other [please specify] (7)

#### Q31 How would you describe your ethnicity?

- o Hispanic or Latino (any race) (1)
- o Not Hispanic or Latino (2)

#### Q32 What is your current gender identity?

- o Male (1)
- o Female (2)
- o Trans male/Trans man (3)
- o Trans female/Trans woman (6)
- o Genderqueer/Gender non-conforming (7)
- o Different identity [please state] (8) \_\_\_\_\_

#### Q33 What is your sexual orientation?

- o Straight (1)
- o Bisexual (2)
- o Gay (3)
- o Lesbian (4)
- o Queer (5)
- o Pansexual (6)
- o Asexual (7)
- o Other [please specify] (8)

#### Q34 Do you have a disability?

- o Yes (1)
- o No (2)

#### Q35 What is your foster care status? [Select all that apply]

- o I have never been in foster care (4)
- o I am currently in foster care or extended foster care (1)
- o I have been in foster care within the past year (2)
- o I was in foster care more than a year ago (3)
- o I have aged out of foster care (5)

#### Q36 What is your tuition residency status?

- o In-State (1)
- o Out-Of-State (2)
- o International (3)

#### Q37 Are you a Pell Grant recipient?

- o Yes (1)
- o No (3)

#### Q38 Which of the following class designations best describes you?

- o Freshman (1)
- o Sophomore (2)
- o Junior (3)
- o Senior (4)
- o Graduate student (5)

#### Q39 What year of college are you in?

- o First year (1)
- o Second year (2)
- o Third year (3)
- o Fourth year (4)
- o Fifth year (5)
- o Sixth year (6)
- o Seventh year or greater (7)

#### Q40 What year of graduate school are you in?

- o First year (1)
- o Second year (2)
- o Third year (3)
- o Fourth year (4)
- o Fifth year (5)
- o Sixth year (6)
- o Seventh year or greater (7)

#### Q41 What is your zip code?

#### Thank you for completing the 2018 IUPUI Basic Needs Survey!

In order to be entered for a chance to win a \$100 Visa gift card, please complete the Gift Card Form by clicking on the link below. Based on a 20% response rate from 3000 potential participants, your chances of winning are approximately 1/100.

The answers you provided in this survey will not be linked to the Gift Card Form in any way. The link below will take you to a separate form. The answers from this survey and the Gift Card Form are unrelated and will not be matched, compared, or viewed together in any way. The answers you provided in this survey will remain anonymous.

Link to Gift Card Form



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