

Oregon Community College #RealCollege Survey:

WEB APPENDICES

Appendix A. Participating Colleges

Blue Mountain Community College
Central Oregon Community College
Clackamas Community College
Clatsop Community College
Columbia Gorge Community College
Linn-Benton Community College
Mt. Hood Community College
Oregon Coast Community College
Portland Community College
Rogue Community College
Southwestern Oregon Community College
Tillamook Bay Community College
Treasure Valley Community College
Umpqua Community College

Appendix B. Survey Methodology

SURVEY ELIGIBILITY AND PARTICIPATING COLLEGES

Together with administrators, the Hope Center for College, Community, and Justice fielded this survey to all participating institutions. Each institution agreed to administer an online survey in the fall and offer ten \$100 prizes to their students in order to boost response rates. Institution staff sent a series of invitations and follow-up reminders to all enrolled students encouraging them to participate.

The Hope Center provided the email invitation language as well as hosted the survey as shown below. Upon opening the survey, students were presented with a consent form in compliance with Institutional Review Board standards. To actually take the survey, the student must have clicked continue as a record of consent and completed a minimum of the first page of the survey. Participants were asked to use only the provided invitation language to ensure consistency across institutions.

Subject: Real talk: We need your help

From: email address [someone students “know” at COLLEGE NAME]

[COLLEGE LETTERHEAD FOR EMAIL]

Dear [student first name],

Let’s get real. You’re the expert when it comes to what’s happening in college. So we need your help to make [COLLEGE NAME] the best it can be for you and your friends.

Share your real talk in the #RealCollege survey. We chose you simply because you attend [COLLEGE NAME]. In appreciation, you can win \$100 for completing the survey.

Click here to share your story. [SURVEY LINKED HERE]

Be honest— everything you say is confidential. If you have questions, send us a note at hopesrvy@temple.edu.

Thank you.

COLLEGE SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

In 2019, 14 postsecondary institutions fielded the survey early in fall term, as students enduring basic needs insecurity are at greater risk for dropping out of school later in the year.¹

Table B-1. Characteristics of Participating Institutions (weighted)

N (colleges)		14
N(survey respondents)		8,138
		%
Sector		
Public		100
Private, not for profit		0
Private, for profit		0
Region		
West		100
Midwest		0
South		0
Northeast		0
Urbanization		
City		62
Suburb		22
Town		5
Rural		12
Size		
Under 5,000		24
5,000–9,999		29
10,000–19,999		0
20,000 or more		48

Source: Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (2019). Retrieved from <https://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/>

Notes: Cumulative percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding error.

STUDENT SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

Who Answered the Survey?

Most students who were sent the #RealCollege survey did not answer it. Participating institutions sent survey invitations to an estimated 63,500 students and 8,138 students participated, yielding an estimated response rate of 12.8%.²

We surveyed all students rather than drawing a subsample due to legal and financial restrictions. The results may be biased—overstating or understating the problem—depending on who answered and who did not. As readers ponder this issue, consider that the survey was emailed to students, and thus they had to have electronic access to respond. The incentives provided were negligible and did not include help with their challenges. Finally, the survey was framed as being about college life, not about hunger or homelessness.

Table B-2. Characteristics of Survey Respondents

	%
Gender Orientation	
Female	53
Male	25
Non-binary/third gender	2
Prefers to self-describe	1
Prefers not to answer	1
Missing	19
Transgender Status	
Transgender	2
Non-transgender	78
Prefers not to answer	1
Missing	19
Sexual Orientation	
Heterosexual or straight	60
Gay or lesbian	3
Bisexual	11
Prefers to self-describe	4
Prefers not to answer	3
Missing	19
Racial or Ethnic Background	

White or Caucasian	61
African American or Black	4
Hispanic or Latinx	14
American Indian or Alaskan Native	5
Indigenous	2
Middle Eastern or North African or Arab or Arab American	1
Southeast Asian	4
Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian	2
Other Asian or Asian-American	5
Other	3
Prefers not to answer	2
Missing	20
Student is a U.S. Citizen or Permanent Resident	
Yes	77
No	3
Prefers not to answer	1
Missing	19
Highest Level of Parental Education	
No high school diploma	10
High school	14
Some college	29
Bachelor's degree or greater	25
Does not know	3
Prefers not to answer	1
Missing	19
Age	
18 to 20	31
21 to 25	16
26 to 30	10
Older than 30	21
Prefers not to answer	<1
Missing	20
College Enrollment Status	
Full-time (at least 12 credits)	61
Part-time (fewer than 12 credits)	38
Missing	<1
Level of Enrollment	

Undergraduate	74
Non-degree	15
Missing	<1
Years in College	
Less than 1	38
1 to 2	37
3 or more	25
Missing	<1
Dependency Status	
Dependent	21
Independent	45
Does not know	14
Prefers not to answer	1
Missing	19
Student Receives the Pell Grant	
Yes	41
No	44
Missing	15
Student Athlete	
Yes	2
No	78
Prefers not to answer	1
Missing	19
Parenting Student	
Yes	17
No	70
Missing	14
Relationship Status	
Single	36
In a relationship	26
Married or domestic partnership	15
Divorced or widowed	2
Prefers not to answer	2
Missing	19
Student Has Been in Foster Care	
Yes	4
No	76

Prefers not to answer	1
Missing	19
Student Served in the Military	
Yes	3
No	77
Prefers not to answer	1
Missing	19
Employment Status	
Employed	27
Not employed, looking	5
Not employed, not looking	9
Missing	60
Student Has Been Convicted of a Crime	
Yes	4
No	78
Prefers not to answer	2
Missing	15
Disability or Medical Condition	
Learning disability (dyslexia, etc.)	16
Physical disability (speech, sight, mobility, hearing, etc.)	7
Chronic illness (asthma, diabetes, autoimmune disorders, cancer, etc.)	14
Psychological disorder (depression, anxiety, etc.)	35
Other	3
No disability or medical condition	35
Prefers not to answer	2
Missing	18

Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

Notes: Classifications of gender orientation, racial and ethnic background, and disability or medical condition are not mutually exclusive. Students could self-identify with multiple classifications. Percentages of mutually exclusive groups may not add up to 100 due to rounding error. Survey questions about work status were administered to a subset of randomly selected respondents.

Appendix C. Three Survey Measures of Basic Needs Insecurity

FOOD SECURITY

To assess food *security* in 2019, we used questions from the 18-item Household Food Security Survey Module (shown below) from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). It is important to note that while we mainly discuss *insecurity*, the standard is to measure the level of *security*, referring to those with low or very low security as “food insecure.”

Food Security Module

Adult Stage 1

1. “In the last 30 days, I worried whether my food would run out before I got money to buy more.” (Often true, Sometimes true, Never true)
2. “In the last 30 days, the food that I bought just didn’t last, and I didn’t have money to get more.” (Often true, Sometimes true, Never true)
3. “In the last 30 days, I couldn’t afford to eat balanced meals.” (Often true, Sometimes true, Never true)

If the respondent answers “often true” or “sometimes true” to any of the three questions in Adult Stage 1, then proceed to Adult Stage 2.

Adult Stage 2

4. “In the last 30 days, did you ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn’t enough money for food?” (Yes/No)
5. [*If yes to question 4, ask*] “In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?” (Once, Twice, Three times, Four times, Five times, More than five times)
6. “In the last 30 days, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn’t enough money for food?” (Yes/No)
7. “In the last 30 days, were you ever hungry but didn’t eat because there wasn’t enough money for food?” (Yes/No)
8. “In the last 30 days, did you lose weight because there wasn’t enough money for food?” (Yes/No)

If the respondent answers “yes” to any of the questions in Adult Stage 2, then proceed to Adult Stage 3.

Adult Stage 3

9. “In the last 30 days, did you ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn’t enough money for food?” (Yes/No)

10. [*If yes to question 9, ask*] “In the last 30 days, how many days did this happen?” (Once, Twice, Three times, Four times, Five times, More than five times)

If the respondent has indicated that children under 18 are present in the household, then proceed to Child Stage 1.

Child Stage 1

11. “In the last 30 days, I relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed my children because I was running out of money to buy food.” (Often true, Sometimes true, Never true)
12. “In the last 30 days, I couldn’t feed my children a balanced meal, because I couldn’t afford that.” (Often true, Sometimes true, Never true)
13. “In the last 30 days, my child was not eating enough because I just couldn’t afford enough food.” (Often true, Sometimes true, Never true)

If the respondent answers “often true” or “sometimes true” to any of the three questions in Child Stage 1, then proceed to Child Stage 2.

Child Stage 2

14. “In the last 30 days, did you ever cut the size of your children’s meals because there wasn’t enough money for food?” (Yes/No)
15. “In the last 30 days, did your children ever skip meals because there wasn’t enough money for food?” (Yes/No)
16. [*If yes to question 15, ask*] “In the last 30 days, how often did this happen?” (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or more times)
17. “In the last 30 days, were your children ever hungry but you just couldn’t afford more food?” (Yes/No)
18. “In the last 30 days, did any of your children ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn’t enough money for food?” (Yes/No)

To calculate a raw score for food security, we counted the number of questions to which a student answered affirmatively.

- a. “Often true” and “sometimes true” were counted as affirmative answers.
- b. Answers of “Three times” or more were counted as a “yes.” We translated the raw score into food security levels as follows:

Food security level	Raw Score	
	18-item (children present)	18-item (no children present)
High	0	0
Marginal	1-2	1-2
Low	3-7	3-5
Very Low	8-18	6-10

HOUSING INSECURITY

To assess housing insecurity, we used a series of survey questions adapted from the national Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) Adult Well-Being Module to measure students’ access to and ability to pay for safe and reliable housing. ³ In 2019, we asked students the following questions:

Housing Insecurity Module

1. “In the past 12 months, was there a rent or mortgage increase that made it difficult to pay?” (Yes/No)
2. “In the past 12 months, have you been unable to pay or underpaid your rent or mortgage?” (Yes/No)
3. “In the past 12 months, have you received a summons to appear in housing court?” (Yes/No)
4. “In the past 12 months, have you not paid the full amount of a gas, oil, or electricity bill?” (Yes/No)
5. “In the past 12 months, did you have an account default or go into collections?” (Yes/No)
6. “In the past 12 months, have you moved in with other people, even for a little while, because of financial problems?” (Yes/No)
7. “In the past 12 months, have you lived with others beyond the expected capacity of the house or apartment?” (Yes/No)
8. “In the past 12 months, did you leave your household because you felt unsafe?” (Yes/No)
9. “In the past 12 months, how many times have you moved?” (None, Once, Twice, 3 times, 4 times, 5 times, 6 times, 7 times, 8 times, 9 times, 10 or more times)

Students were considered housing insecure if they answered “yes” to any of the first eight questions or said they moved at least *three* times (question #9).

HOMELESSNESS

To measure homelessness, we asked a series of survey questions that align with the definition of homelessness dictated by the McKinney Vento Homeless Assistance Act. Please refer to pp. 31–32 in Crutchfield and Maguire (2017) for further discussion of this measure.⁴

In 2019, students were considered homeless if they answered affirmatively to question #1 OR any part of question #2 (parts e through m) in the Homelessness Module (below).

Homelessness Module

1. “In the past 12 months, have you ever been homeless?”
2. “In the past 12 months, have you slept in any of the following places? Please check all that apply.”
 - a. Campus or university housing
 - b. Sorority/fraternity house
 - c. In a rented or owned house, mobile home, or apartment (alone or with roommates or friends)
 - d. In a rented or owned house, mobile home, or apartment with my family (parent, guardian, or relative)
 - e. At a shelter
 - f. In a camper or RV
 - g. Temporarily staying with a relative, friend, or couch surfing until I find other housing
 - h. Temporarily at a hotel or motel without a permanent home to return to (not on vacation or business travel)
 - i. In transitional housing or independent living program
 - j. At a group home such as halfway house or residential program for mental health or substance abuse
 - k. At a treatment center (such as detox, hospital, etc.)
 - l. Outdoor location (such as street, sidewalk, or alley; bus or train stop; campground or woods, park, beach, or riverbed; under bridge or overpass; or other)
 - m. In a closed area/space with a roof not meant for human habitation (such as abandoned building; car, truck, or van; encampment or tent; unconverted garage, attic, or basement; etc.)

Appendix D. Tables on Data Used in Figures

Table D-1. Food Security Among Survey Respondents (Figure 1)

	N	%
High	3,182	45
Marginal	989	14
Low	1,153	16
Very low	1,788	25

Source: 2019 #RealCollege survey

Notes: According to the USDA, students at either low or very low food security are considered “food insecure.” For more details on the food security module used in this report, see Appendix C. Cumulative percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding error.

Table D-2. Food Insecurity Among Survey Respondents (Figure 2)

	N	%
I couldn't afford to eat balanced meals.	3,236	46
I worried whether my food would run out before I got money to buy more.	3,127	44
The food that I bought just didn't last and I didn't have the money to buy more.	2,585	36
I cut the size of meals or skipped meals because there wasn't enough money for food.	2,518	35
I ate less than I felt I should because there wasn't enough money for food.	2,365	34
I was hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food.	1,951	28
I cut the size of meals or skipped because there wasn't enough money for food. (3 or more times)	1,829	26
I lost weight because there wasn't enough money for food.	1,166	17
I did not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food.	638	9
I did not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food. (3 or more times)	373	5

Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

Notes: This table has been amended from the original release. For more details on the food security module used in this report, see Appendix C.

Table D-3. Housing Insecurity Among Survey Respondents (Figure 3)

	N	%
Any item	3,792	52
Had a rent or mortgage increase that made it difficult to pay	1,746	24
Did not pay full amount of rent or mortgage	1,549	21
Did not pay full utilities (gas, oil, or electricity bill)	1,513	21
Had an account default or go into collections	1,126	16
Moved in with other people, even for a little while, due to financial problems	1,450	20
Lived with others beyond the expected capacity of the house or apartment	975	14
Left household because felt unsafe	634	9
Moved three or more times	308	4
Received a summons to appear in housing court	83	1

Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

Notes: For more details on the housing insecurity module used in this report, see Appendix C.

Table D-4. Homelessness Among Survey Respondents (Figure 4)

	N	%
Any item	1,444	20
Self-identified homeless	396	5
Locations stayed overnight:		
Temporarily staying with relative, friend or couch surfing until I find other housing	946	13
In a camper or RV	310	4
Temporarily at a hotel or motel without a permanent home to return to (not vacation or business travel)	218	3
In closed area/space with roof not meant for human habitation (such as abandoned building; car, truck, or van; encampment or tent; unconverted garage, attic, or basement; etc.)	257	4
At outdoor location (such as street, sidewalk or alley; bus or train stop; campground or woods, park, beach, or riverbed; under bridge or overpass)	212	3
At a treatment center (such as detox, hospital, etc.)	95	1
In transitional housing or independent living program	106	1
At a shelter	79	1

At a group home such as halfway house or residential program for mental health or substance abuse	69	1
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Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

Notes: For more details on the homelessness module used in this report, see Appendix C.

Table D-5. Intersections of Food Insecurity, Housing Insecurity, and Homelessness Among Survey Respondents (Figure 5)

	N	%
No needs ("Secure")	2,648	37
Food insecure, housing insecure, or homeless ("Insecure")	4,588	63
Food and housing insecure	2,355	33
Housing insecure and homeless	1,171	16
Food insecure and housing	945	13

Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

Notes: For more details on how each measure of basic needs insecurity was constructed, see Appendix C.

Table D-6. Variation in Institutional Rates of Food Insecurity, Housing Insecurity, and Homelessness Among Survey Respondents by Sector (Figure 6)

	Number of Institutions	Mean	SD	P25	P50	P75
Food insecurity rate	14	44	7	40	42	48
Housing insecurity rate	14	54	5	52	53	60
Homelessness rate	14	22	4	19	21	27

Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

Notes: For more detail on how each measure of insecurity was constructed, see Appendix C.

Table D-7. Demographic Disparities in Rates Basic Need Insecurities (Tables 1 & 3)

	N	FI (%)	HI (%)	HM (%)
All survey respondents	7,228	41	52	20
Gender Orientation				
Female	4,346	43	55	19
Male	2,034	35	46	22
Non-binary/third gender	197	62	68	37
Prefer to self-describe	71	55	66	39
Prefers not to answer	79	48	57	27
Missing	670	42	50	18
Transgender Status				
Transgender	168	61	69	38
Non-transgender	6,310	41	52	20
Prefers not to answer	93	49	57	27
Missing	657	42	51	18
Sexual Orientation				
Heterosexual or straight	4,860	38	50	18
Gay or lesbian	258	49	57	23
Bisexual	864	52	63	27
Self-describe	316	47	59	26
Prefers not to answer	270	49	51	24
Missing	660	42	51	18
Racial or Ethnic Background				
White	4,987	41	52	21
Black	331	50	61	27
Hispanic or Latinx	1,176	46	57	18
American Indian or Alaskan Native	373	53	65	32
Indigenous	139	59	67	35
Middle Eastern or North African or Arab or Arab American	114	36	43	24
Southeast Asian	322	36	44	18
Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian	167	46	58	26
Other Asian or Asian American	410	32	43	18
Other	211	42	51	27
Prefers not to answer	126	43	59	21

Missing	680	42	51	18
Student is a U.S. Citizen or Permanent Resident				
Yes	6,300	42	53	20
No	216	33	48	21
Prefers not to answer	59	47	51	12
Missing	653	42	51	18
Highest Level of Parental Education				
No high school diploma	804	52	64	22
High school	1,125	44	53	20
Some college	2,335	45	57	21
Bachelor's degree or greater	2,042	32	43	18
Does not know	217	37	49	22
Prefers not to answer	61	37	52	20
Missing	644	42	51	17
Age				
18 to 20	2,558	33	37	17
21 to 25	1,339	50	64	25
26 to 30	854	52	71	27
Over 30	1,729	42	59	19
Prefers not to answer	24	17	25	25
Missing	724	41	49	17

Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

Notes: The Number of Students column indicates the number of survey respondents to our measure of homelessness. The number of survey respondents for our measures of food insecurity and housing insecurity may vary slightly. Classifications of racial or ethnic background and gender orientation are not mutually exclusive. Students could self-identify with multiple classifications.

Table D-8. Disparities in Basic Needs by Student Life Experiences (Tables 2 & 4)

	N	FI (%)	HI (%)	HM (%)
All survey respondents	7,228	41	52	20
College Enrollment Status				
Full-time (at least 12 credits)	4,453	43	52	21
Part-time (fewer than 12 credits)	2,764	39	53	18
Missing	11	36	64	36
Level of Enrollment				

Undergraduate	5,384	43	53	21
Non-degree	1,017	33	48	17
Missing	19	47	32	21
Years in College				
Less than 1	2,678	38	47	21
1 to 2	2,698	44	54	20
3 or more	1,839	42	58	19
Missing	13	17	31	38
Dependency Status				
Dependent	1,709	34	40	17
Independent	3,684	46	62	22
Does not know	1,121	36	41	20
Prefers not to answer	58	45	43	22
Missing	656	42	50	17
Student Receives the Pell Grant				
Yes	3,125	54	65	25
No	3,294	31	42	16
Missing	809	33	46	16
Student Athlete				
Yes	177	36	36	19
No	6,338	41	53	20
Prefers not to answer	57	61	56	30
Missing	656	42	51	18
Parenting Student				
Yes	1,346	50	65	18
No	5,686	39	49	20
Missing	196	63	53	20
Relationship Status				
Single	2,927	38	48	21
In a relationship	2,080	47	56	22
Married or domestic partnership	1,234	35	54	13
Divorced or Widowed	185	60	72	31
Prefers not to answer	148	61	64	28
Missing	654	42	51	18
Student Has Been in Foster Care				
Yes	300	65	72	36
No	6,203	40	52	19
Prefers not to answer	48	63	58	35

Missing	677	42	51	17
Student Served in the Military				
Yes	269	39	55	22
No	6,248	41	52	20
Prefers not to answer	55	56	60	31
Missing	656	42	51	18
Employment Status				
Employed	2,080	45	56	21
Not employed, looking	338	45	49	19
Not employed, not looking	685	30	40	15
Missing	4,125	41	53	20
Student Has Been Convicted of a Crime				
Yes	359	60	74	36
No	6,351	40	51	19
Prefers not to answer	167	58	69	34
Missing	351	47	50	19
Disability or Medical Condition				
Learning disability (dyslexia, etc.)	1,304	52	62	29
Physical disability (speech, sight, mobility, hearing, etc.)	560	52	64	29
Chronic illness (asthma, diabetes, autoimmune disorders, cancer, etc.)	1,127	50	63	25
Psychological disorder (depression, anxiety, etc.)	2,861	53	63	27
Other	238	51	61	27
No disability or medical condition	2,848	31	43	13
Prefers not to answer	159	32	43	14
Missing	574	43	50	17

Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

Notes: The Number of Students column indicates the number of survey respondents to our measure of homelessness. The number of survey respondents for our measures of food insecurity and housing insecurity may vary slightly. Classifications of disability or medical condition are not mutually exclusive. Students could self-identify with multiple classifications. Survey questions about work status were administered to a subset of randomly selected respondents.

Table D-9. Employment Behavior by Basic Need Insecurity Status (Figure 7)

	N	%
Experienced Food Insecurity—No		
Not employed, not looking for work	468	26
Not employed, looking for work	181	10

Working 1 to 20 hours	574	30
Working 21 to 30 hours	451	15
Working more than 30 hours	100	18
Experienced Food Insecurity—Yes		
Not employed, not looking for work	205	16
Not employed, looking for work	149	12
Working 1 to 20 hours	418	28
Working 21 to 30 hours	454	18
Working more than 30 hours	55	26
Experienced Housing Insecurity—No		
Not employed, not looking for work	408	27
Not employed, looking for work	172	12
Working 1 to 20 hours	485	30
Working 21 to 30 hours	340	14
Working more than 30 hours	83	16
Experienced Housing Insecurity—Yes		
Not employed, not looking for work	277	17
Not employed, looking for work	167	10
Working 1 to 20 hours	523	29
Working 21 to 30 hours	575	18
Working more than 30 hours	75	26
Experienced Homelessness—No		
Not employed, not looking for work	579	23
Not employed, looking for work	274	11
Working 1 to 20 hours	789	29
Working 21 to 30 hours	729	16
Working more than 30 hours	127	21
Experienced Homelessness—Yes		
Not employed, not looking for work	106	18
Not employed, looking for work	64	11
Working 1 to 20 hours	217	31
Working 21 to 30 hours	187	20
Working more than 30 hours	31	21

Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

Notes: This table has been amended from the original release. Survey questions about work status and number of hours worked were administered to a subset of randomly selected respondents. For more detail on how each measure of insecurity was constructed, see Appendix C.

Table D-10. Self-Reported Grades by Basic Need Insecurity Status (Figure 8)

	N	%
Experienced Food Insecurity—No		
A	2,047	54
B	1,372	36
C	325	9
D or F	35	1
Experienced Food Insecurity—Yes		
A	1,125	43
B	1,146	43
C	332	13
D or F	32	1
Experienced Housing Insecurity—No		
A	1,676	53
B	1,167	37
C	263	8
D or F	27	1
Experienced Housing Insecurity—Yes		
A	1,547	46
B	1,396	41
C	406	12
D or F	42	1
Experienced Homelessness—No		
A	2,664	51
B	2,033	39
C	510	10
D or F	52	1
Experienced homelessness—Yes		
A	557	44
B	529	42
C	159	13
D or F	17	1

Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

Notes: For more detail on how each measure of insecurity was constructed, see Appendix C.

Table D-11. Use of Public Assistance Among Survey Respondents According to Basic Need Security (Figure 9)

	N	%
Food Insecure		
Any assistance	1,666	59
Medicaid or public health insurance	835	30
Tax refunds (including EITC)	581	21
SNAP (food stamps)	799	28
WIC (nutritional assistance for children and pregnant women)	178	6
Utility assistance (e.g., help paying for heat or water)	192	7
Housing assistance (e.g., housing choice voucher, subsidized site-based housing, public or non-profit-owned housing, income-based housing or rent, rental or homeowner assistance)	200	7
Transportation assistance	229	8
Veterans benefits (Veteran’s Administration benefits for a servicemen’s, widow’s, or survivor’s pension, service disability or the GI bill)	108	4
SSDI (social security disability income)	104	4
Child care assistance	106	4
SSI (supplemental security income)	88	3
Unemployment compensation or insurance	102	4
TANF (public cash assistance; formerly called ADC or ADFC)	103	4
Other assistance	78	3
Housing Insecure		
Any assistance	2,133	59
Medicaid or public health insurance	1,052	29
Tax refunds (including EITC)	796	22
SNAP (food stamps)	959	27
WIC (nutritional assistance for children and pregnant women)	233	6
Utility assistance (e.g., help paying for heat or water)	241	7
Housing assistance (e.g., housing choice voucher, subsidized site-based housing, public or non-profit-owned housing, income-based housing or rent, rental or homeowner assistance)	244	7
Transportation assistance	281	8

Veterans benefits (Veteran’s Administration benefits for a servicemen’s, widow’s, or survivor’s pension, service disability or the GI bill)	141	4
SSDI (social security disability income)	126	4
Child care assistance	125	3
SSI (supplemental security income)	106	3
Unemployment compensation or insurance	138	4
TANF (public cash assistance; formerly called ADC or ADFC)	123	3
Other assistance	93	3
Homeless		
Any assistance	859	62
Medicaid or public health insurance	441	32
Tax refunds (including EITC)	284	21
SNAP (food stamps)	426	31
WIC (nutritional assistance for children and pregnant women)	79	6
Utility assistance (e.g., help paying for heat or water)	65	5
Housing assistance (e.g., housing choice voucher, subsidized site-based housing, public or non-profit-owned housing, income-based housing or rent, rental or homeowner assistance)	95	7
Transportation assistance	141	10
Veterans benefits (Veteran’s Administration benefits for a servicemen’s, widow’s, or survivor’s pension, service disability or the GI bill)	55	4
SSDI (social security disability income)	48	3
Child care assistance	50	4
SSI (supplemental security income)	45	3
Unemployment compensation or insurance	56	4
TANF (public cash assistance; formerly called ADC or ADFC)	58	4
Other assistance	58	4
Secure		
Any assistance	777	31
Medicaid or public health insurance	323	13
Tax refunds (including EITC)	327	13
SNAP (food stamps)	153	6
WIC (nutritional assistance for children and pregnant women)	37	1
Utility assistance (e.g., help paying for heat or water)	26	1

Housing assistance (e.g., housing choice voucher, subsidized site-based housing, public or non-profit-owned housing, income-based housing or rent, rental or homeowner assistance)	36	1
Transportation assistance	65	3
Veterans benefits (Veteran’s Administration benefits for a servicemen’s, widow’s, or survivor’s pension, service disability or the GI bill)	77	3
SSDI (social security disability income)	51	2
Child care assistance	18	1
SSI (supplemental security income)	27	1
Unemployment compensation or insurance	49	2
TANF (public cash assistance; formerly called ADC or ADFC)	13	1
Other assistance	26	1

Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

Notes: For more detail on how each measure of insecurity was constructed, see Appendix C.

Table D-12. Use of Campus Supports Among Survey Respondents According to Basic Need Security (Figure 10)

	N	%
Food Insecure		
Any campus support	509	36
Food from a campus food pantry	330	23
A campus health clinic and/or counseling	131	9
Free food from another campus resource not listed	169	12
Help obtaining food stamps/SNAP	113	8
Emergency financial aid	71	5
Food from a campus garden	94	7
Emergency housing	17	1
Help finding affordable housing	49	3
Housing Insecure		
Any campus support	573	32
Food from a campus food pantry	345	19
A campus health clinic and/or counseling	154	9
Free food from another campus resource not listed	179	10
Help obtaining food stamps/SNAP	121	7
Emergency financial aid	72	4

Food from a campus garden	114	6
Emergency housing	17	1
Help finding affordable housing	53	3
Homeless		
Any campus support	258	40
Food from a campus food pantry	165	25
A campus health clinic and/or counseling	65	10
Free food from another campus resource not listed	89	14
Help obtaining food stamps/SNAP	54	8
Emergency financial aid	37	6
Food from a campus garden	48	7
Emergency housing	8	1
Help finding affordable housing	33	5
Secure		
Any campus support	159	13
Food from a campus food pantry	84	7
A campus health clinic and/or counseling	56	5
Free food from another campus resource not listed	60	5
Help obtaining food stamps/SNAP	19	2
Emergency financial aid	15	1
Food from a campus garden	21	2
Emergency housing	3	0
Help finding affordable housing	5	0

Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

Notes: Survey questions about campus supports were administered to a subset of randomly selected respondents. This table has been amended from the original release. For more detail on how each measure of insecurity was constructed, see Appendix C.

Table D-13. Transit Affordability Among Students Who Take Public Transit, by Basic Needs Security (Figure 11 & Table 5)

How Affordable Are Public Transit Tickets Or Passes? (Among Those Who Took Public Transit)					
	N	Not Affordable At All (%)	Somewhat Affordable (%)	Very Affordable (%)	Extremely Affordable (%)
All survey respondents	716	10	48	28	14
Basic Needs Security Status					
Secure	214	2	42	34	23
Insecure	482	13	51	26	10

Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

Notes: Survey questions about transit use and affordability were administered to a subset of randomly selected respondents. For more details on how each measure of basic needs security was constructed, see Appendix C.

Table D-14. Weekly Amount Paid for Transportation to College, By Basic Need Security (Figure 12)

How Much Do You Pay In Total Per Week For Transportation Between Home And Your College Campus?							
	N	\$0-\$9 (%)	\$10-14 (%)	\$15-\$19 (%)	\$20- \$24 (%)	\$25- \$29 (%)	\$30 or more (%)
All survey respondents	3,632	31	17	12	15	8	18
Uses Public Transit							
Yes	711	38	24	11	13	5	9
No	2,917	29	15	12	15	9	20
Basic Needs Security Status							
Secure	1,297	39	20	11	13	5	12
Insecure	2,222	27	16	12	15	9	21

Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

Notes: Survey questions about transit use and transportation costs were administered to a subset of randomly selected respondents. For more details on how each measure of basic needs security was constructed, see Appendix C.

Table D-15. Childcare Affordability Among Parenting Students Who Need, Use, or Plan to Use Childcare, by Basic Needs Security (Figure 13 & Table 6)

I Can Afford To Pay For Childcare (Among parenting students who need/use childcare)				
	N	Disagree (%)	Undecided (%)	Agree (%)
All survey respondents	501	63	19	18
Basic Needs Security Status				
Secure	86	41	22	37
Insecure	415	68	18	14

Source: 2019 #RealCollege Survey

Notes: The survey questions about childcare affordability was only administered parenting students who reported that they need, use, or plan to use childcare. For more details on how each measure of basic needs security was constructed, see Appendix C.

Appendix E. Other Survey Questions Used in the Hope Center's #RealCollege Survey

1. What is your gender? (Mark Yes or No for each item)
 - a. Female
 - b. Male
 - c. Non-binary/third gender
 - d. Prefer to self-describe
 - e. Prefer not to answer
2. Do you identify as transgender?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Prefer not to answer
3. What is your sexual orientation?
 - a. Heterosexual or straight
 - b. Gay or lesbian
 - c. Bisexual
 - d. Prefer to self-describe
 - e. Prefer not to answer
4. In what year were you born? (answers will be by dropdown)
5. Are you a U.S. citizen or permanent resident?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Prefer not to answer
6. Have you ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces, Military Reserves, or National Guard?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. I prefer not to answer
7. How do you usually describe your race and/or ethnicity? (Select “Yes” to all that apply if you identify with multiple groups)
 - a. White or Caucasian
 - b. African American or Black
 - c. Hispanic or Latinx/Latina/Latino or Chicanx/Chicana/Chicano
 - d. American Indian or Alaskan Native
 - e. Middle Eastern or North African or Arab or Arab American
 - f. Southeast Asian
 - g. Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian
 - h. Other Asian or Asian-American

- i. Other (please specify)
 - j. Prefer not to answer
8. What is the highest level of education completed by either of your parents/guardians?
- a. Eighth grade or lower
 - b. Between 9th and 12th grade (but no high school diploma)
 - c. High school diploma
 - d. GED
 - e. Some college (but no college degree)
 - f. College certificate or diploma
 - g. Associate's degree
 - h. Bachelor's degree
 - i. Graduate degree
 - j. I don't know
 - k. Prefer not to answer
9. In the last year, did a parent or guardian claim you as a "dependent" for tax purposes?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. I don't know
 - d. Prefer not to answer
10. How would you describe your current relationship status?
- a. Single
 - b. In a relationship
 - c. Married or domestic partnership
 - d. Divorced
 - e. Widowed
 - f. Prefer not to answer
11. Have you ever been in foster care?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Prefer not to answer
12. Are you the parent or guardian to any biological, adopted, step, or foster children who live in your household?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
13. Have you ever been convicted of a crime? (Felony and misdemeanor convictions only. Don't include violations or traffic infractions)
- a. Yes
 - b. No

- c. Prefer not to answer
14. Do you have any of the following disabilities or medical conditions?
- a. Cognitive, learning, or neurological disorders/disabilities (dyslexia, ADHD, autism spectrum disorder, epilepsy, etc.)
 - b. Physical disability (speech, sight, mobility, hearing, etc.)
 - c. Chronic illness (asthma, diabetes, autoimmune disorders, cancer, etc.)
 - d. Psychological disorder (depression, anxiety, PTSD, etc.)
 - e. Other: (fill in)
15. Are you a student-athlete on a team sponsored by your institution's athletics department?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Prefer not to answer

¹ Although assessments of basic needs insecurity made early in the fall semester are likely to capture more students, these assessments may also understate students' basic needs. In fact, Bruening et al. (2018)

² For most participating institutions, the estimated number of survey invitations is based on the total number of students at institutions, age 18 or above, in the fall of 2017, as reported by the National Center for Education Statistic's Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System. Fall 2018 enrollment numbers for San Diego colleges were collected from the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office website. In addition, fall 2018 enrollment numbers for Central Lakes College branches (Staples & Brainaird) and University of Colorado Denver were provided by each institutions' Institution Research offices.

³ See https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/about/sipp-content-information.html#par_textimage_5

⁴ Crutchfield, R. M. & Maguire, J. (2017). *Researching basic needs in higher education: Qualitative and quantitative instruments to explore a holistic understanding of food and housing insecurity*. Long Beach, California: Basic Needs Initiative, Office of the Chancellor, California State University.