

2018 #REALCOLLEGE SURVEY

SCHOOL REPORT

APRIL 2019



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2018 #REALCOLLEGE SURVEY SCHOOL REPORT FOR THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY

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

April 2019

OVERVIEW

- * Invitations to complete the questionaire were sent by email to approximately 7,600 students from The College of New Jersey and 804 students participated. Thus, the estimated response rate is 10.6%.
- * Overall Basic Needs Insecurity Rates:
 - 18% of respondents were food insecure in the prior 30 days
 - 19% of respondents were housing insecure in the previous year
 - 8% of respondents were homeless in the previous year
- * 31% of students at The College of New Jersey experienced at least one of these forms of basic needs insecurity in the past year.
- * There is substantial variation in basic needs insecurity across subgroups.
- * 6% of food insecure students utilize SNAP benefits and 4% of homeless students utilize housing benefits.

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

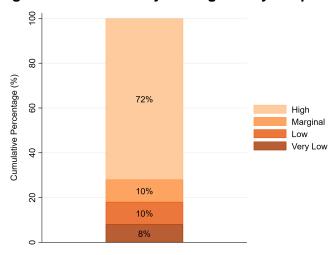
PREVALENCE OF BASIC NEEDS INSECURITY

Food Insecurity

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

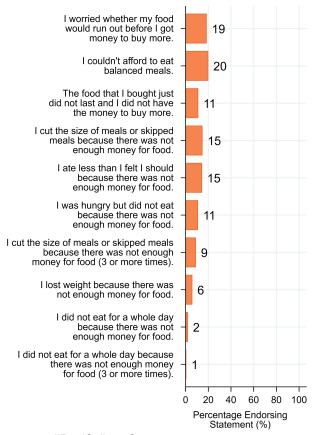
During the 30 days preceding the survey, approximately 18% of survey respondents at The College of New Jersey experienced low or very low levels of food security (Figure 1). Moreover, 19% of survey respondents at The College of New Jersey worry about running out of food before having money to buy more and 20% cannot afford to eat balanced meals.

Figure 1. Food Security Among Survey Respondents at The College of New Jersey



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

Figure 2. Food Insecurity Among Survey Respondents at The College of New Jersey

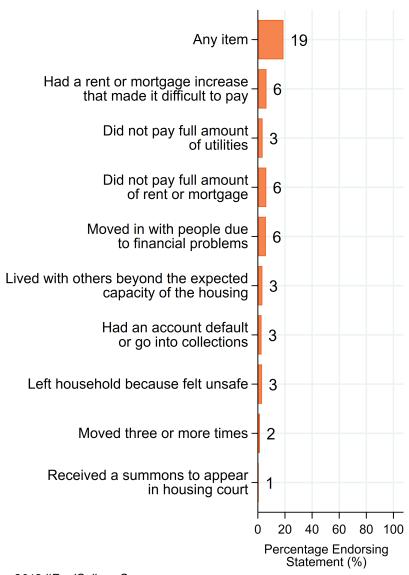


Housing Insecurity

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

How prevalent is housing insecurity at The College of New Jersey? As displayed below, 19% of survey respondents are housing insecure (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Housing Insecurity Among Survey Respondents at The College of New Jersey

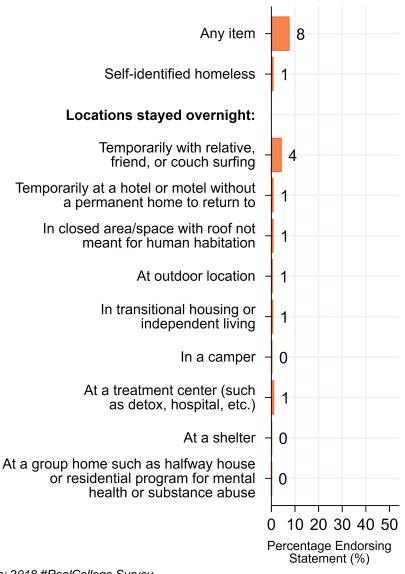


Homelessness

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

How prevalent is homelessness at The College of New Jersey? As displayed below, 8% of survey respondents experience homelessness (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Homelessness Among Survey Respondents at The College of New Jersey



COMPARISON TO FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES

In comparison to the overall rates for students attending a four-year college in 2018, The College of New Jersey has a lower rate of food insecurity, a lower rate of housing insecurity, and a lower rate of homelessness (Figure 5).

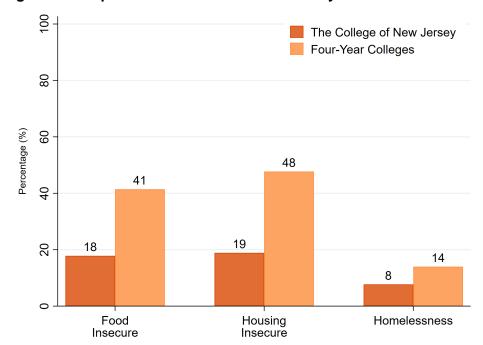


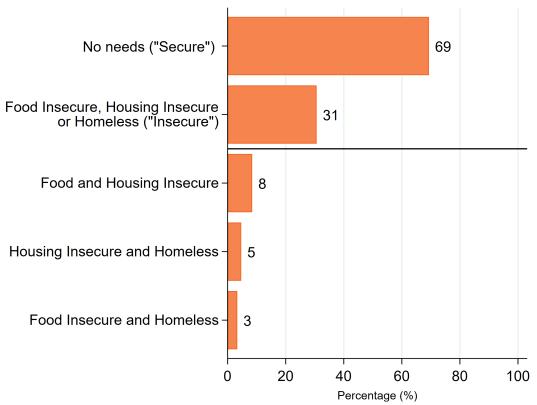
Figure 5. Comparison of Basic Needs Insecurity

Source: 2018 #RealCollege Survey

OVERLAPPING CHALLENGES

Food insecurity, housing insecurity, and homelessness are overlapping concerns, with 31% of students at The College of New Jersey experiencing at least one of these forms of basic needs insecurity in the past year (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Intersections of Food Insecurity, Housing Insecurity, and Homelessness Among Survey Respondents at The College of New Jersey



DISPARITIES IN BASIC NEEDS INSECURITY

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

By Demographic Background

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

	Number of Students	Food Insecurity (%)	Housing Insecurity (%)	Homelessness (%)	
GENDER ORIENTATION					
Male	137	16	14	10	
Female	464	17	19	6	
Transgender					
Other					

SEXUAL ORIENTA	ATION			
		45	10	_
Heterosexual or straight	495	15	16	7
Gay or lesbian	20	30	25	25
Bisexual	65	23	28	5
Other	31	32	23	13
RACIAL OR ETHN	IIC BACKGROUND)		
White or Caucasian	423	15	17	6
African American or Black	32	47	41	16
Hispanic or Latinx	82	22	24	15
American Indian or Alaskan Native				
Middle Eastern or North African or Arab or Arab American	12	25	25	8
Southeast Asian	32	22	28	13
Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian				
Other Asian or Asian American	66	11	8	8
Other	12	8	17	17
Prefers not to answer	12	25	8	8
STUDENT IS A U.	S. CITIZEN OR PE	RMANENT RESIDI	ENT	
Yes	600	17	18	7
No			•	
Prefers not to answer		·	٠	
HIGHEST LEVEL	OF PARENTAL ED	UCATION		
No high school diploma	19	47	47	26
High school diploma	55	31	29	11
Some college	140	22	24	12

Bachelors degree	393	12	13	5	
Does not know		•			
AGE					
18 to 20	394	12	13	7	
21 to 25	204	27	26	8	
26 to 30					
Older than 30					

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

By Student Academic, Economic, and Life Experiences

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

	Number of Students	Food Insecurity (%)	Housing Insecurity (%)	Homelessness (%)			
COLLEGE ENROLLMENT STATUS							
Full-time (at least 12 credits)	644	18	18	8			
Part-time (fewer than 12 credits)	18	12	33	0			
YEARS IN COLLE	GE						
Less than 1	176	11	11	9			
1 to 2	231	15	18	9			
3 or more	227	27	26	7			
DEPENDENCY ST	DEPENDENCY STATUS						
Dependent	466	18	18	9			
Independent	144	15	19	5			
STUDENT RECEIVES THE PELL GRANT							
Yes	125	27	28	10			
No	537	16	17	7			
STUDENT HAS CHILDREN							
Yes	80	28	18	8			
No	582	17	19	8			
RELATIONSHIP S	RELATIONSHIP STATUS						

Single	372	16	15	6			
In a relationship	230	19	23	10			
Married or domestic partnership			·				
Divorced			•				
Widowed							
STUDENT HAS BI	STUDENT HAS BEEN IN FOSTER CARE						
Yes							
No	605	17	18	8			
STUDENT HAS BI	EEN IN MILITARY						
Yes		•	-				
No	610	17	18	8			
EMPLOYMENT ST	TATUS						
Employed	393	22	23	9			
Not employed, looking for work	85	20	19	9			
Not employed, not looking for work	169	6	8	3			
STUDENT HAS BI	EEN CONVICTED	OF A CRIME					
Yes	•		-				
No	626	17	18	8			
DISABILITY OR M	EDICAL CONDITION	ON					
Learning disability (dyslexia, etc.)	26	19	19	12			
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)	43	35	26	12			
Autism spectrum disorder							
Physical disability (speech, sight, mobility, hearing, etc.)	25	12	16	12			
Chronic illness (asthma, diabetes,	84	21	26	7			

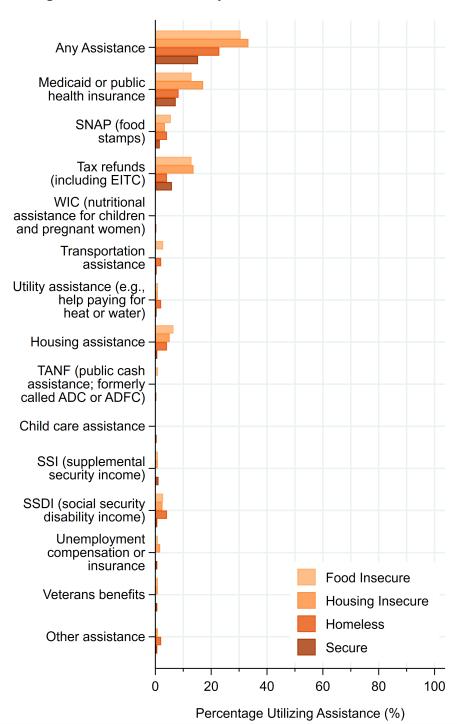
autoimmune disorder, cancer, etc.)				
Psychological disorder (depression, anxiety, etc.)	181	23	27	13
Other	14	0	21	14
No disability or medical condition	342	14	13	5

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

UTILIZATION OF SUPPORTS

Many students at The College of New Jersey who experience basic needs insecurity do not receive public assistance (Figure 7). Fully 6% of food insecure students receive SNAP. In addition, 4% of students who experience homelessness receive housing assistance. It is also worth noting that students who are secure in their basic needs are still accessing public benefits, albeit at lower rates (15%) than their peers.

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



CONCLUSION

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

ABOUT US

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

CONTACT INFORMATION

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