



BASIC NEEDS INSECURITY & HOMELESSNESS

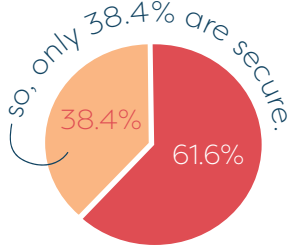
AMONG

PSU STUDENTS & EMPLOYEES



61.6%

of students face at least one basic needs insecurity (food insecurity, housing insecurity, homelessness)



Black employees were more than

2x

as likely as white employees to experience housing insecurity, homelessness, and food insecurity.



BIPOC employees experienced high rates of basic needs insecurity.

BIPOC

HOUSING INSECURITY & HOMELESSNESS

over the past year

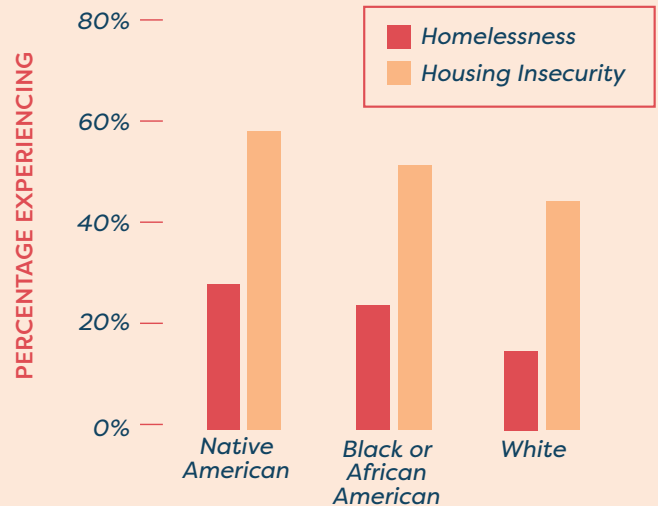
44.6%

of students and **22.7%** of employees reported experiencing housing insecurity.

...and **16.1%** of students and **5.6%** of employees experienced homelessness in the past 12 months.



Black, Indigenous, and People of Color students are more likely to experience insecurity.



Native American students were almost

2x

as likely as white students to experience homelessness.

They also had the highest rates of food insecurity (66.4%).

FOOD INSECURITY

over the past 30 days

47%
of students
AND
16.5%
of employees
experienced food
insecurity.

41.8%
of students reported
cutting the size of their
meals because they did
not have enough
money for food.



THURSDAY
24

Almost 9% of
students indicated
that they **did not**
eat for a whole
day because there
was not enough
money for food.

on average, this
occurred on almost 10
of the past 30 days.

Other groups that
reported high
rates of basic
needs insecurity:



Transfer
students



First
generation
students



Current or
former foster
youth



Those with a
disability or
medical
condition



Non-tenure
track faculty,
especially
adjunct
professors and
instructors



OVER HALF

OF STUDENTS (54.6%)

couldn't afford to eat
balanced meals.



LGBTQIA+



students and employees also reported higher rates of
housing insecurity, homelessness, and food insecurity.

Data from PSU Housing and Food Insecurity Report conducted
by Homelessness Research & Action Collaborative
(September 2020) www.pdx.edu/homelessness/psu

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Graphic by McKinsey Carroll



Portland State
Homelessness Research
& Action Collaborative

Financial stress,
physical and mental
health interference,
insufficient sleep, and
loneliness were higher
among those who
experienced housing
insecurity,
homelessness, and
food insecurity.

