

UCSC Basic Needs 2022 – 2023 Report
September 2023



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OVERVIEW

Objective

The following report describes the student utilization of the Basic Needs Programs: Cowell Coffee Shop (CCS), Redwood Free Market, Produce Pop-Up, Family Student Housing, Slug Support, and Student Union Assembly Pantry across various social demographic and campus status groups (e.g., academic level, on and off-campus housing).

Data Sources and Methodology

The Basic Needs Programs' data were generated through the use of "student swipes," where student identification numbers were recorded as students engaged with Basic Needs Program services. The Institutional Research, Assessment, and Policy Studies (IRAPS) office matched student identification numbers to demographic information and aggregated the count of students across Basic Needs Programs in an Excel sheet. The Equity Assessment and Evaluation office in Student Affairs and Success reviewed the Excel sheet, developed graphs displaying usage by groups, and wrote a synthesized narrative of the group differences in Basic Needs Programs usage. Campus-wide data on Pell Grant participation and disaggregation by social groups (e.g., ethnicity, first-generation status) were gathered using IRAPS Tableau dashboards.

Key Findings

The University of California, Santa Cruz (UCSC) campus student body population is comprised of at least 36% (n = 6,093) of students from a low socio-economic background (this data for graduate students was not available for this report). While only 37.1% (n = 2,254) of Pell students utilized Basic Needs Programs, a large portion of students whose racial and ethnic identities are classified under "racially underrepresented groups"¹, live off-campus, and students in the LGBTQIA+ community utilize Basic Needs Programs (see below).²

- ❖ 36% (n = 6,093) of the undergraduate student population were Pell Grant participants at one time in their undergraduate career.

¹ The term Underrepresented Groups (URG) is used in the IRAPS dashboards and includes students who self-identify as African American / Black, American Indian / Alaskan Native, and/or Hispanic / Latino.

² Data does not include over 3,000 EMH ERC partnership events at this time for the Cowell Coffee Shop and overall figures

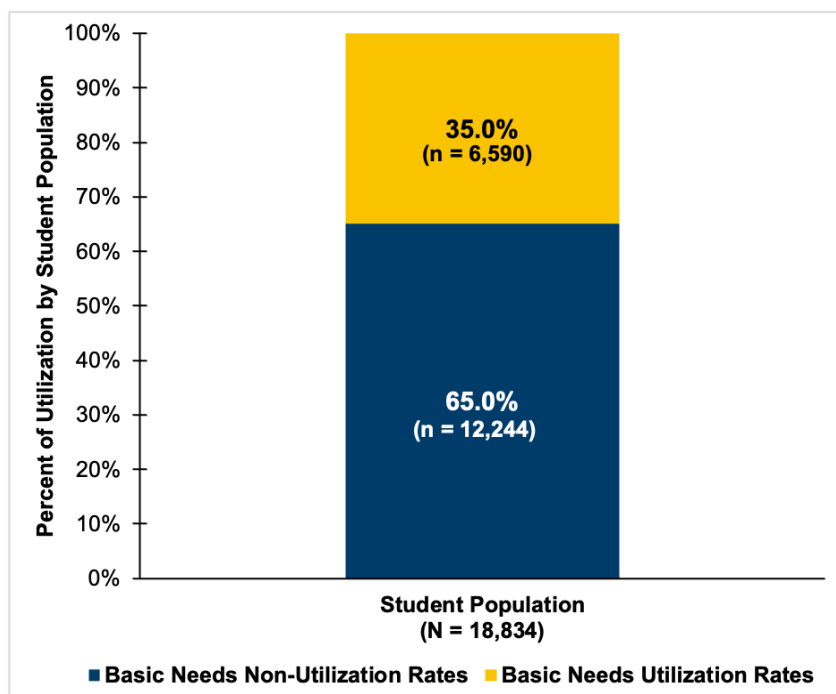
- Nearly 60% of the undergraduate Latina/o/x³ students (57.3%, n = 2,640) and undergraduate African-American/Black (58.0%, n = 453) students were Pell Grant recipients.
- Approximately 30% of the Asian undergraduate population (31.2%, n = 1,554) were Pell Grant recipients.
- Nearly 40% of women (39.6%, n = 3,278) and people with unspecified gender(s) (39.0%, n = 318) were Pell Grant recipients.
- ❖ Less than half the students who reported ever having received a Pell Grant (37.1%, n = 2,254) utilized a Basic Needs Program.
- ❖ 35.0% (n = 6,590) of UCSC students (undergraduate and graduate) utilized at least one Basic Needs Program.
- ❖ African-American/Black, American Indian/Alaska Native, Latina/o/x, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Island students (approximately two out of five), and students whose ethnic/racial identity is not known (approximately three out of five) utilized Basic Needs Programs at a larger proportion than their peers.
- ❖ Despite being the most populous gender group on campus, men had the lowest Basic Needs Programs utilization rates (26.2%, n = 2,354). They were also less likely than their peers to be Pell Grant participants (32.0%, n = 2,695).
- ❖ Approximately half of the students who identify as non-binary (47.7%, n = 365) utilized Basic Needs Programs.
- ❖ A large number of the LGBTQIA+ student campus community (40.2% - 51.8%) utilized Basic Needs Programs.
- ❖ Educational Opportunity Program (EOP) students (43.0%, n = 1,952) were proportionally more likely to utilize Basic Needs Programs than Non-EOP students (32.5%, n = 4,638).
- ❖ Undergraduate students who lived off-campus (42.2%, n = 3,626) were proportionately more likely to utilize Basic Needs Programs than undergraduate students who lived on campus (31.8%, n = 2,833).

³ This report uses the terms "Hispanic / Latino" and "Latina/o/x" interchangeably in order to acknowledge the specific term used in IRAPS data dashboards (Hispanic / Latino) and to recognize a greater range of identities (Latina/o/x).

Overall UCSC Population Basic Needs Programs Participation

- 35.0% (n = 6,590) of the student population utilized at least one Basic Needs Program during the 2022-2023 academic year.

Figure 1. Student Population Utilization Rates for All Basic Needs Programs



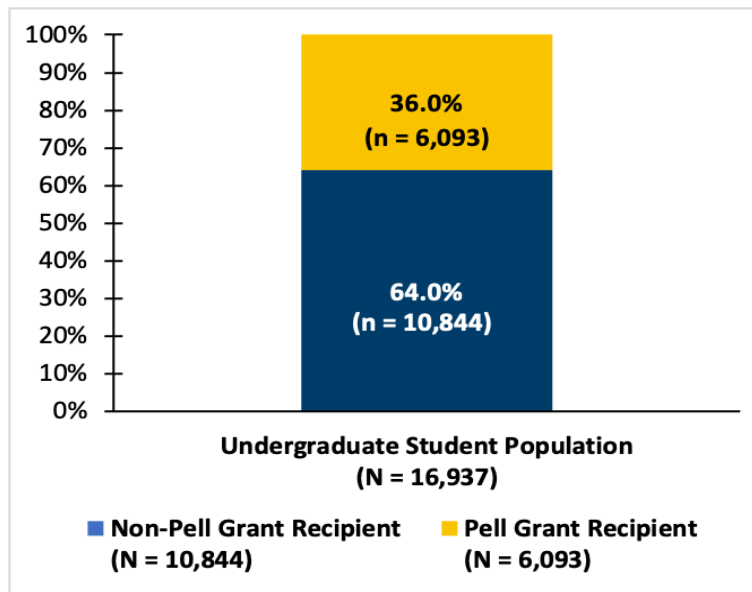
Pell Grant Status

To contextualize the data to the UCSC campus, we are providing detailed information on Pell Grant participation, an indicator of low socio-economic status. We present Pell Grant participation across race/ethnicity, gender, and first-generation status. As Pell Grant eligibility is limited to undergraduate students the data below only include the undergraduate population.

Pell Participation Overall at UCSC

Nearly 40% of the undergraduate student population (36.0%, n = 6,093) are Pell Grant recipients.

Figure 2. Student Population Enrollment Rates by Pell Grant Status

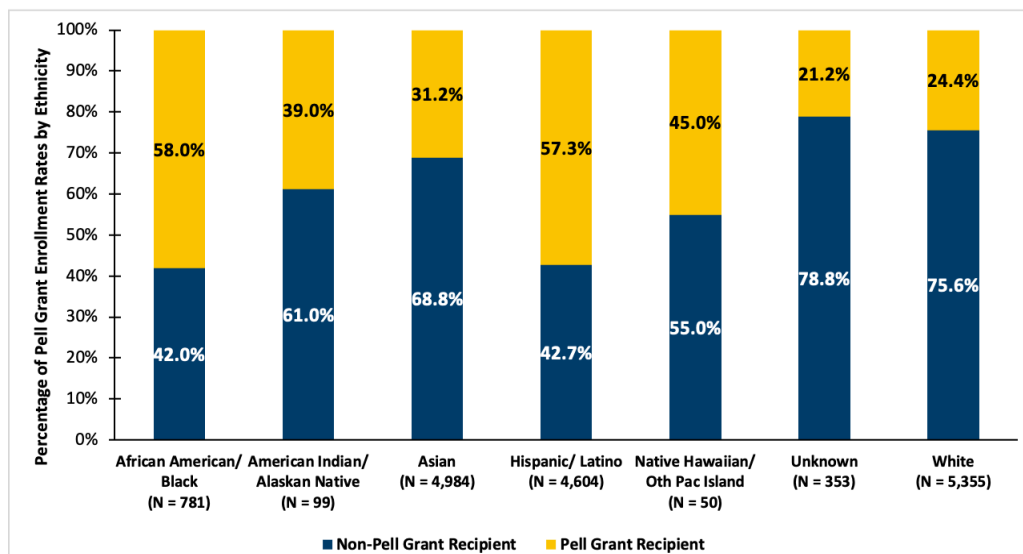


Source: IRAPS Enrollment by Student Characteristic: Ethnicity Enrollment by Pell Grant Status

Pell Participation by Ethnic Groups at UCSC

- Nearly 60% of the undergraduate Latina/o/x students (57.3%, n = 2,640) and undergraduate African-American/Black (58.0%, n = 453) students were Pell Grant recipients.
- Approximately 30% of the Asian undergraduate population (31.2%, n = 1,554) were Pell Grant recipients.

Figure 3. Ethnicity Enrollment Rates by Pell Grant Status



Source: IRAPS Enrollment by Student Characteristic: Ethnicity Enrollment by Pell Grant Status

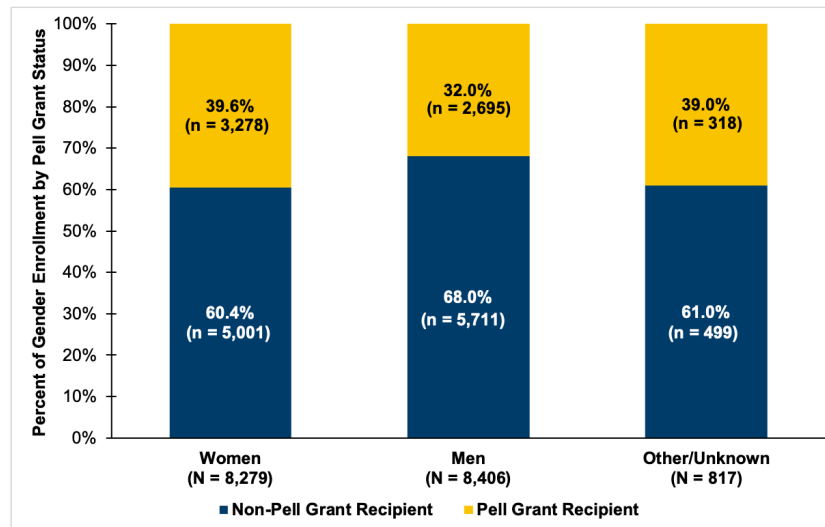
Table 1. Enrollment Rates by Pell Grant Status and Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Non-Pell Grant Recipient	Pell Grant Recipient
African-American/Black (N = 781)	42.0% (n = 328)	58.0% (n = 453)
American- Indian/ Alaska Native (N = 99)	61.0% (n = 60)	39.0% (n = 39)
Asian (N = 4,984)	68.8% (n = 3,430)	31.2% (n = 1,554)
Hispanic/ Latino (N = 4,604)	42.7% (n = 1,964)	57.3% (n = 2,640)
International (N = 712)	99.8% (n = 710)	0.2% (n = 2)
Native Hawaiian/ Oth Pac Island (N = 50)	55.0% (n = 28)	45.0% (n = 22)
Unknown/ Not Specified (N = 353)	78.8% (n = 278)	21.2% (n = 75)
White/ Caucasian (N = 5,355)	75.6% (n = 4,046)	24.4% (n = 1,309)

Pell Grant Participation by Gender

- Nearly 40% of women (39.6%, n = 3,278) and people with unspecified gender(s) (39.0%, n = 318) were Pell Grant recipients.

Figure 4. Gender Enrollment Rates by Pell Grant Status

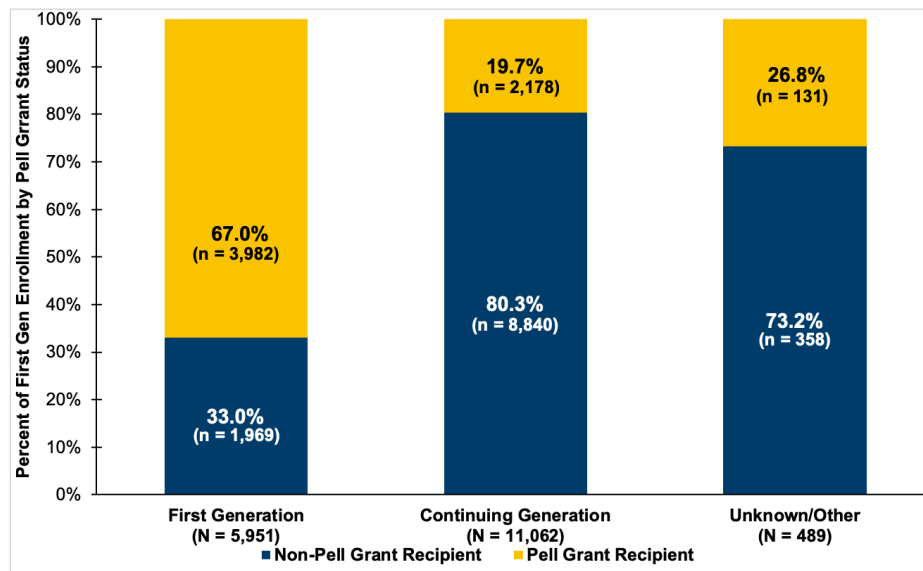


Source: IRAPS Enrollment by Student Characteristic: Gender Enrollment by Pell Grant Status

Pell Grant Participation by First-Generation Status

- Nearly 70% of first-generation students (67.0%, n = 3,982) were Pell Grant recipients.

Figure 5. First-Generation Status Enrollment Rates by Pell Grant Status



Source: IRAPS Enrollment by Student Characteristic: Gender Enrollment by Pell Grant Status

Pell Grant Basic Needs Program Participation

- Less than half the students who reported ever having received a Pell Grant (37.1%, n = 2,263) utilized a Basic Needs Program.

Figure 6. Utilization Rates for All Basic Needs Programs by Pell Grant Status

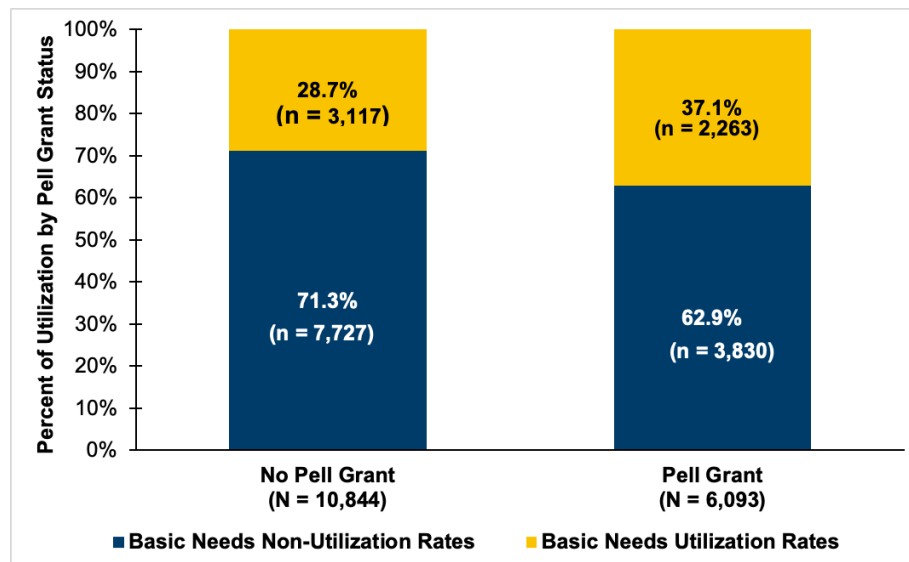
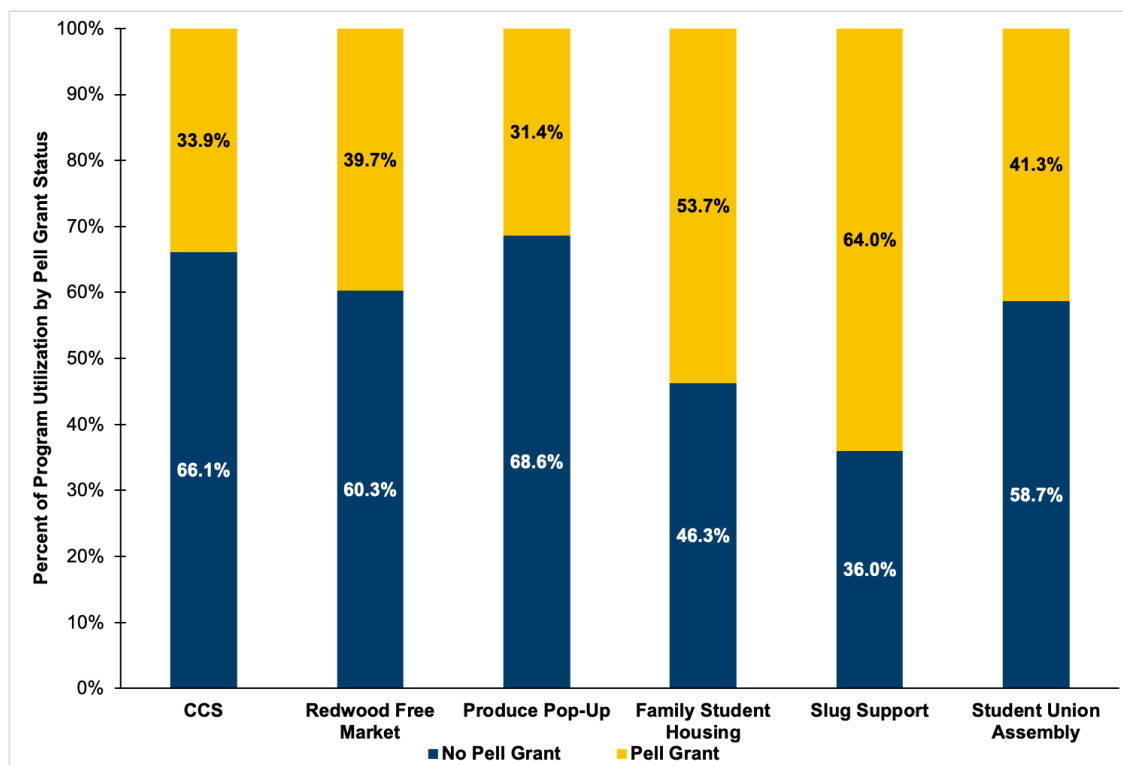


Figure 7. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by Pell Grant Status



The following pertains to Basic Needs Programs participants:

- Approximately half of the Pell Grant students (39.7%, n = 1,039) utilized the Redwood Free Market.

Table 2. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by Pell Grant Status⁴

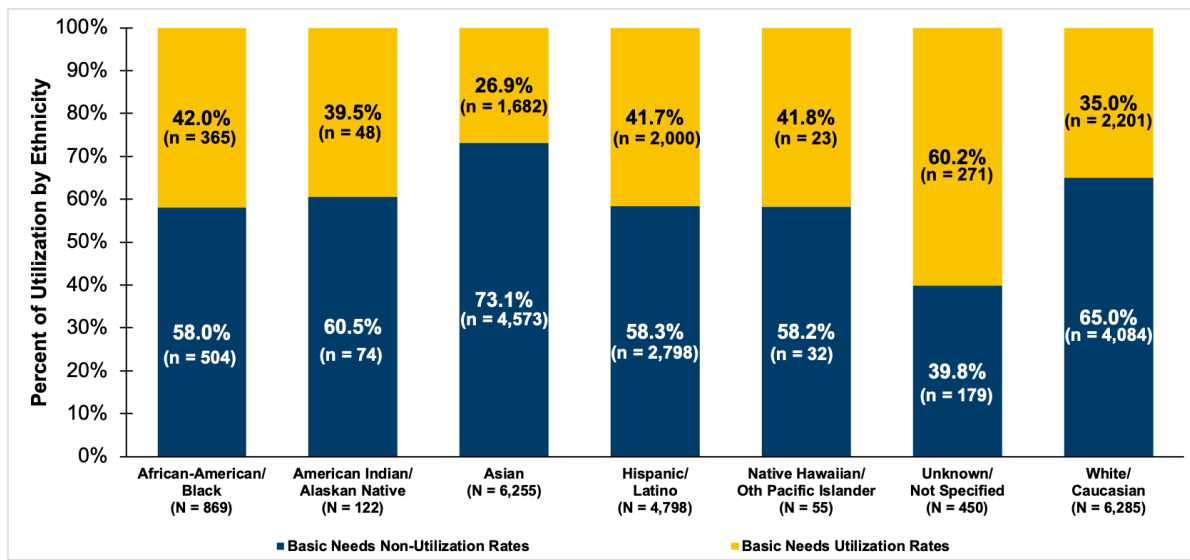
Program	No Pell Grant	Pell Grant
CCS (N = 2,549)	66.1% (n = 1,685)	33.9% (n = 864)
Redwood Free Market (N = 2,615)	60.3% (n = 1,576)	39.7% (n = 1,039)
Produce Pop-Up (N = 596)	68.6% (n = 409)	31.4% (n = 187)
Family Student Housing (N = 67)	46.3% (n = 31)	53.7% (n = 36)
Slug Support (N = 1,453)	36.0% (n = 523)	64.0% (n = 930)
Student Union Assembly (N = 138)	58.7% (n = 81)	41.3% (n = 57)

Ethnicity

- Across all ethnic/ racial groups, White (35.0%, n = 2,201), Latina/o/x (41.7%, n = 2,000), and Asian (26.9%, n = 1,682) students utilized Basic Needs Programs the most. This is reflective of the ethnic/racial composition of the student demographic population.
- Approximately two out of five African-American/Black, American Indian/Alaska Native, Latina/o/x, and Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Island students utilized Basic Needs Programs.
- Three out of five students whose ethnic/racial identity was not known utilized Basic Needs Programs.

⁴ Data does not include over 3,000 EMH ERC partnership events at this time for Cowell Coffee Shop

Figure 8. Utilization Rates for All Basic Needs Programs by Ethnic Group



The following pertains to Basic Needs Programs participants:

- Approximately half of White (45%, n = 1,005) and Latina/o/x (47%, n = 955) students utilized the Redwood Free Market.
- 55% (n = 1,005) of White student Basic Needs Programs participants utilized Cowell Coffee Shop.
- Nearly half (47.7%, n = 174) of the African-American/Black students that utilized Basic Needs Programs enlisted Slug Support services.

Figure 9. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by Ethnic Group

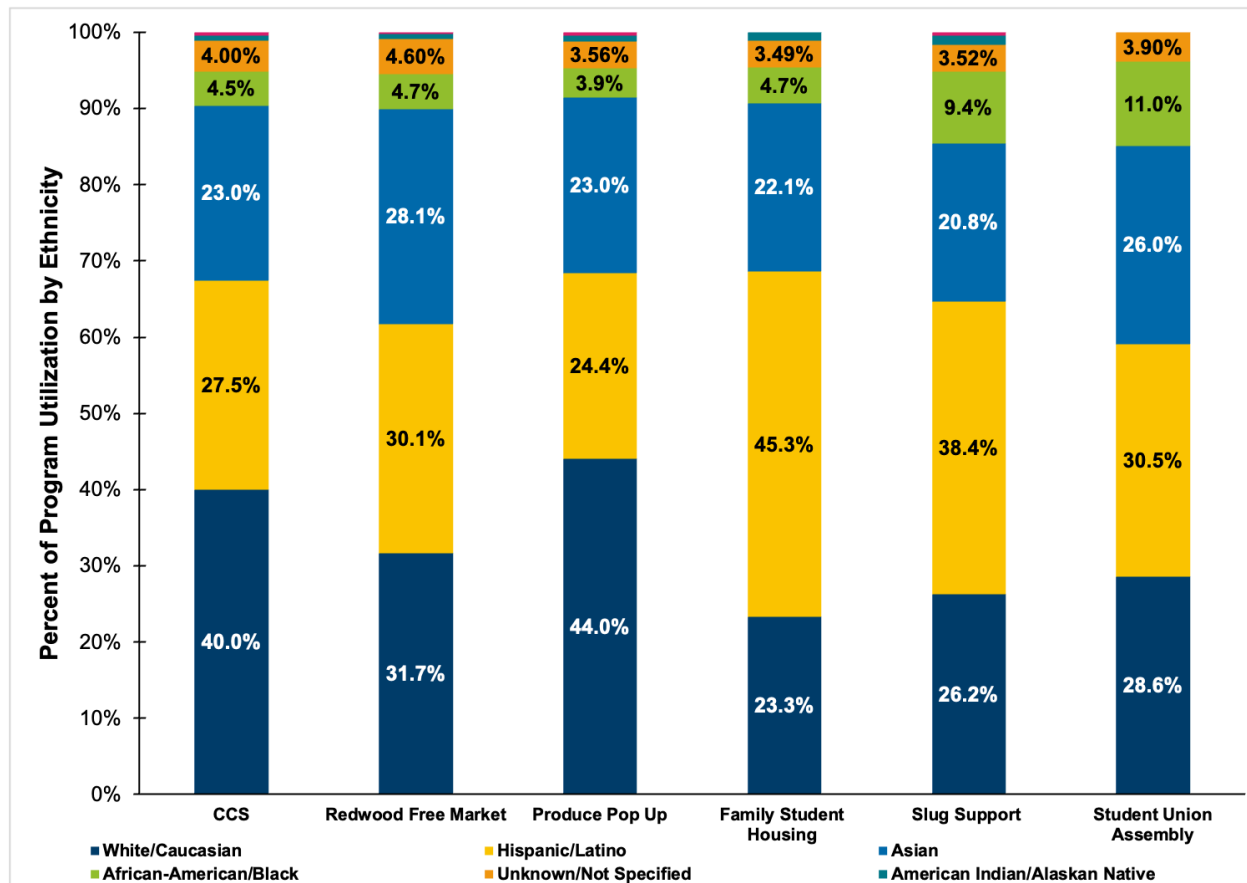


Table 3. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by Ethnic Group

Program	White/ Caucasian	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	African- American/ Black	Unknown/ Not Specified	American- Indian/ Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/ Oth Pac Island
CCS ⁵ (N = 3,026)	40.0% (n = 1,209)	27.5% (n = 831)	23.0% (n = 695)	4.5% (n = 136)	4.0% (n = 121)	0.7% (n = 22)	0.4% (n = 12)
Redwood Free Market (N = 3,174)	31.7% (n = 1,005)	30.1% (n = 955)	28.1% (n = 892)	4.7% (n = 149)	4.6% (n = 146)	0.6% (n = 18)	0.3% (n = 9)
Produce Pop-Up (N = 675)	44.0% (n = 297)	24.4% (n = 165)	23.0% (n = 155)	3.9% (n = 26)	3.6% (n = 24)	0.7% (n = 5)	0.4% (n = 3)
Family Student Housing (N = 86)	23.3% (n = 20)	45.3% (n = 39)	22.1% (n = 19)	4.7% (n = 4)	3.5% (n = 3)	1.2% (n = 1)	--

⁵ Data does not include over 3,000 EMH ERC partnership events at this time

Slug Support (N = 1,849)	26.2% (n = 485)	38.4% (n = 710)	20.8% (n = 385)	9.4% (n = 174)	3.5% (n = 65)	1.1% (n = 21)	0.5% (n = 9)
Student Union Assembly (N = 154)	28.6% (n = 44)	30.5% (n = 47)	26.0% (n = 40)	11.0% (n = 17)	3.9% (n = 6)	--	--

-- None reported

Gender

- Approximately two out of five women (42.6%, n = 3,765) and those with an unknown gender identity (44.7%, n = 106) utilized Basic Needs Programs.
- Despite being the most populous gender group on campus, men had the lowest Basic Needs Programs utilization rates (26.2%, n = 2,354). (Note: They were also less likely than their peers to be Pell Grant recipients).
- Approximately half of the students who identified as non-binary (47.7%, n = 365) utilized Basic Needs Programs.

Figure 10. Utilization Rates for All Basic Needs Programs by Gender Group

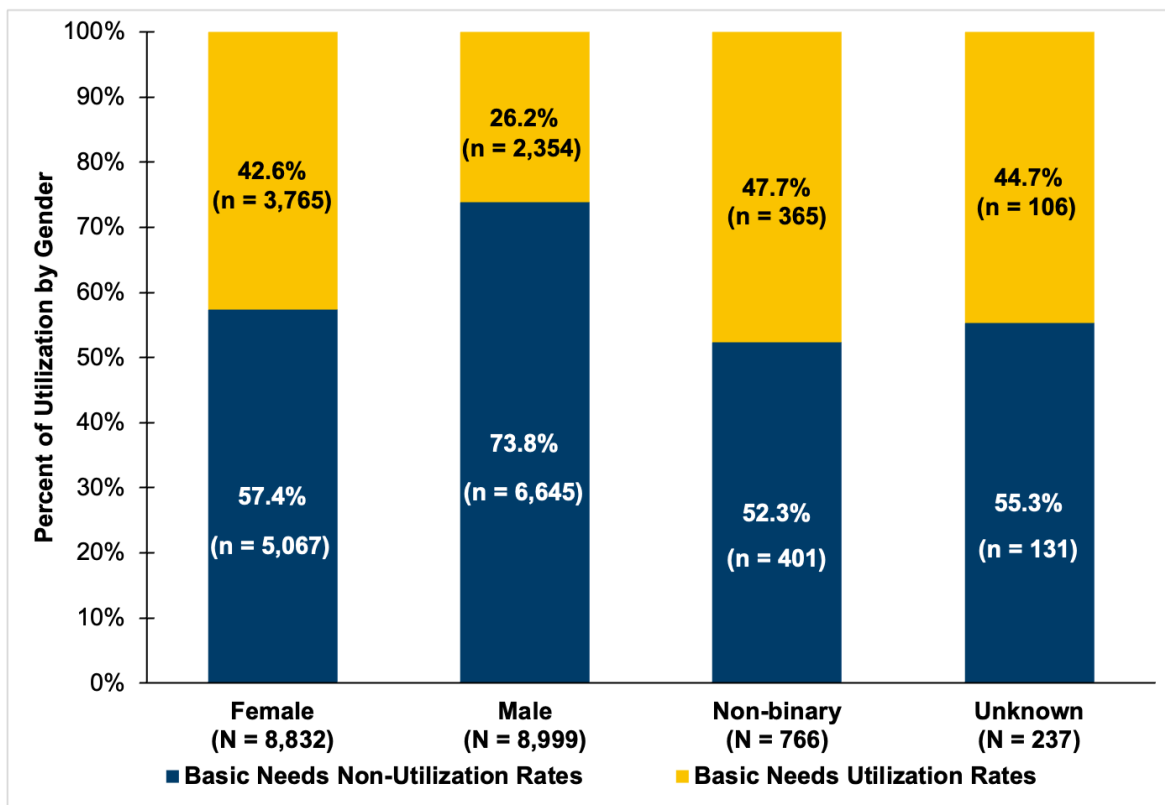


Figure 11. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by Gender Group

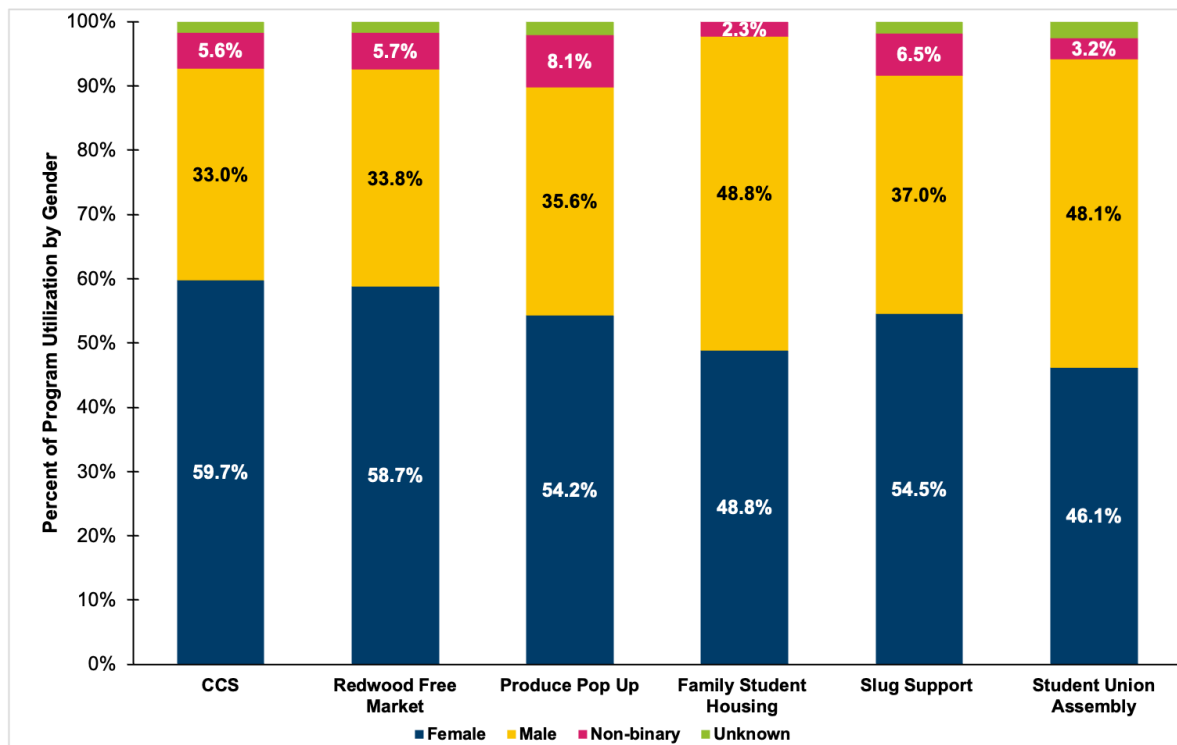


Table 4. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by Gender Group

Program	Female	Male	Non-binary	Unknown
CCS (N = 3,026)	59.7% (n = 1,807)	33.0% (n = 998)	5.6% (n = 169)	1.7% (n = 52)
Redwood Free Market (N = 3,174)	58.7% (n = 1,864)	33.8% (n = 1,073)	5.7% (n = 182)	1.7% (n = 55)
Produce Pop-Up (N = 675)	54.2% (n = 366)	35.6% (n = 240)	8.1% (n = 55)	2.1% (n = 14)
Family Student Housing (N = 86)	48.8% (n = 42)	48.8% (n = 42)	2.3% (n = 2)	--
Slug Support (N = 1,849)	54.5% (n = 1,008)	37.0% (n = 685)	6.5% (n = 121)	1.9% (n = 35)
Student Union Assembly (N = 154)	46.1% (n = 71)	48.1% (n = 74)	3.2% (n = 5)	2.6% (n = 4)

-- None reported

Domestic/International

Despite the vast difference in the individual counts between domestic (N = 15,450) and international students (N = 1,294), Figure 8 demonstrates that approximately 35% of both domestic and international students have utilized a Basic Needs Program.

The following pertains to Basic Needs Programs participants:

- Approximately half of both international (53.2%, n = 239) and domestic students (47.8%, n = 2,395) that engaged with the Basic Needs Programs utilized the Redwood Free Market.
- Approximately half of domestic students who engaged with the Basic Needs Programs utilized the Cowell Coffee Shop (47.1%, n = 2,894) and Redwood Free Market (47.7%, n = 2,935).

Figure 12. Utilization Rates for All Basic Needs Programs by International Status

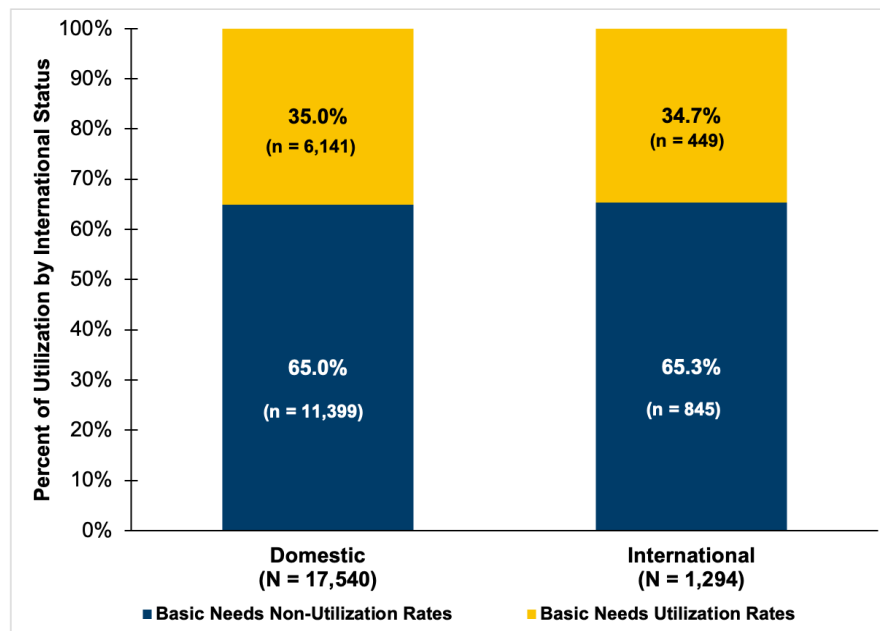


Table 5. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by International Status

Program	Domestic	International
CCS (N = 3,026)	95.6% (n = 2,894)	4.4% (n = 132)

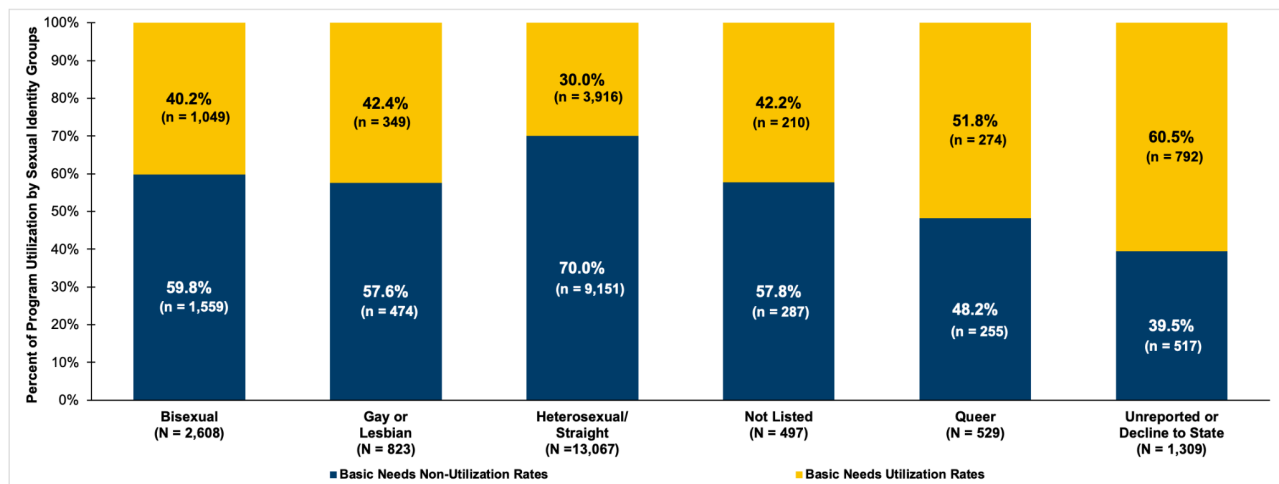
Redwood Free Market (N = 3,174)	92.5% (n = 2,935)	7.5% (n = 239)
Produce Pop-Up (N = 675)	96.1% (n = 649)	3.9% (n = 26)
Family Student Housing (N = 86)	87.2% (n = 75)	12.8% (n = 11)
Slug Support (N = 1,849)	89.8% (n = 1,660)	10.2% (n = 189)
Student Union Assembly (N = 154)	92.9% (n = 143)	7.1% (n = 11)

Sexual Orientation

Overall, a large number of the LGBTQIA+ student campus community (40.2% - 51.8%) utilized Basic Needs Programs (see Figure 9).

- More than half of the students who identified as Queer (51.8%, n = 274) utilized Basic Needs Programs.
- Approximately two out of five students who identified as Bisexual (40.2%, n = 1,049), Gay, or Lesbian (42.4%, n = 349) utilized Basic Needs Programs.
- Lastly, approximately, three out of five of those who did not self-report or declined to state (60.5%, n = 792) utilized Basic Needs Programs.

Figure 13. Utilization Rates for All Basic Needs Programs by Sexual Orientation Group



The following pertains to Basic Needs Programs participants:

- Approximately half of the students who identified as Bisexual (49%, n = 518), Gay or Lesbian (49%, n = 174), and Unreported or Decline to state (49%, n = 390) utilized the Cowell Coffee Shop.
- Approximately half of the students who identified as Heterosexual (46%, n = 1,828), Bisexual (51%, n = 538), and Gay or Lesbian (47%, n = 164) utilized the Redwood Free Market.

Figure 14. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by Sexual Orientation

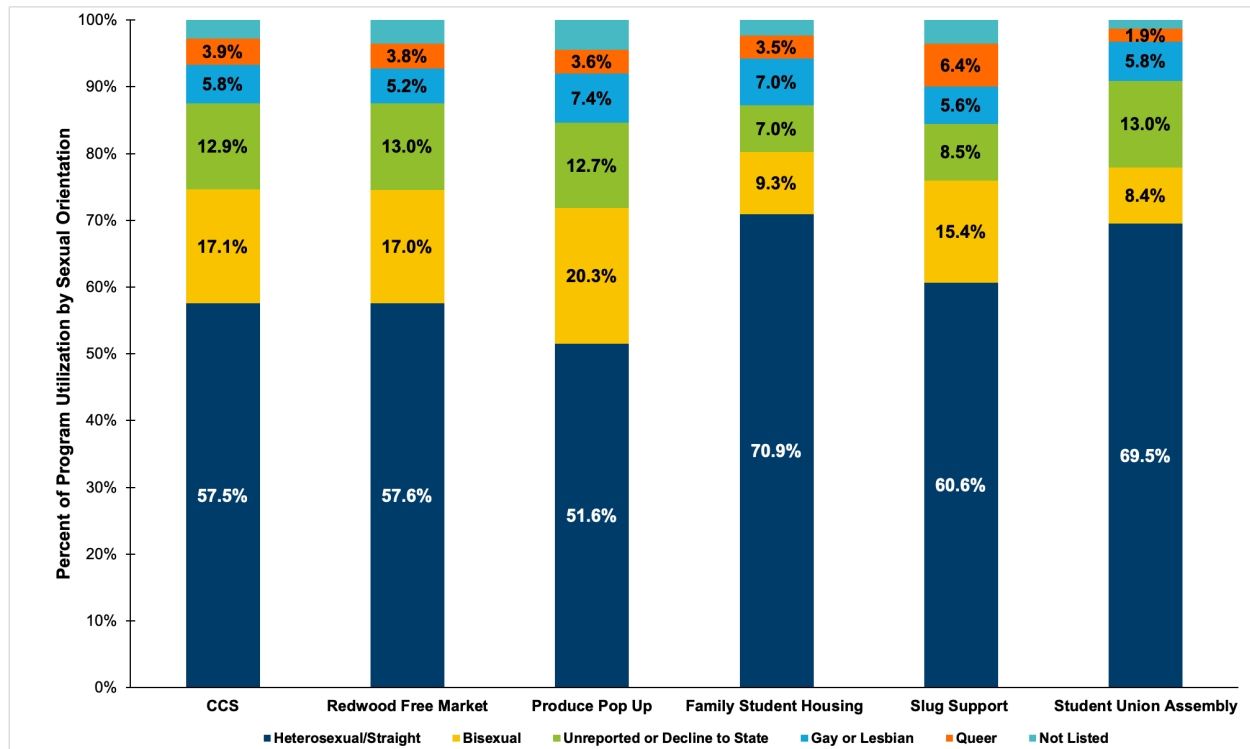


Table 6. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by Sexual Orientation

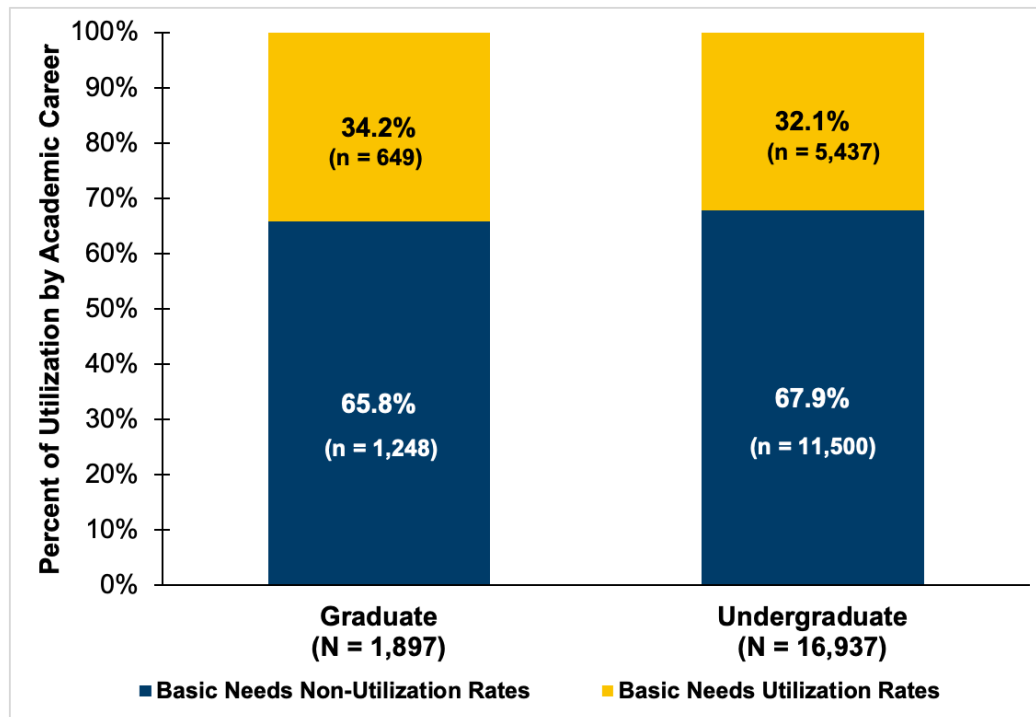
Program	Heterosexual /Straight	Bisexual	Unreported or Decline to State	Gay or Lesbian	Queer	Not Listed
CCS (N = 3,026)	64.9% (n = 1,741)	17.1% (n = 518)	12.9% (n = 390)	5.8% (n = 174)	3.9% (n = 118)	2.8% (n = 85)
Redwood Free Market (N = 3,174)	57.6% (n = 1,828)	17.0% (n = 538)	13.0% (n = 413)	5.2% (n = 164)	3.8% (n = 120)	3.5% (n = 111)
Produce Pop-Up (N = 675)	51.6% (n = 348)	20.3% (n = 137)	12.7% (n = 86)	7.4% (n = 50)	3.6% (n = 24)	4.4% (n = 30)

Family Student Housing (N = 86)	70.9% (n = 61)	9.3% (n = 8)	7.0% (n = 6)	7.0% (n = 6)	3.5% (n = 3)	2.3% (n = 2)
Slug Support (N = 1,849)	60.6% (n = 1,121)	15.4% (n = 284)	8.5% (n = 157)	5.6% (n = 103)	6.4% (n = 118)	3.6% (n = 66)
Student Union Assembly (N = 154)	69.5% (n = 107)	8.4% (n = 13)	13.0% (n = 20)	5.8% (n = 9)	1.9% (n = 3)	1.3% (n = 2)

Academic Career

Approximately one-third of both the graduate and the undergraduate student populations utilized Basic Needs Programs.

Figure 15. Utilization Rates for All Basic Needs Programs by Academic Career



The following pertains to Basic Needs Programs participants:

- Over half of the graduate students who enlisted Basic Needs Programs services utilized Slug Support (58.7%, n = 381).

- Almost half of the undergraduate students who enlisted in Basic Needs Programs services (48.9%, n = 2,656) utilized the Redwood Free Market.

Figure 16. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by Academic Career

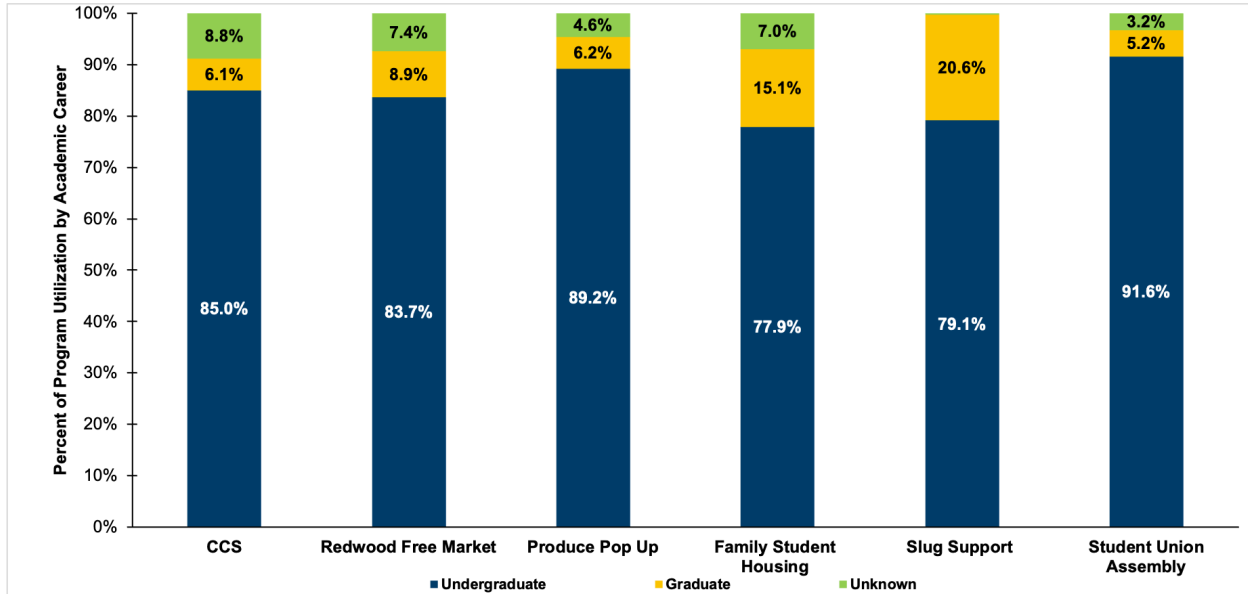


Table 7. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by Academic Career

Program	Undergraduate	Graduate	Unknown
CCS (N = 3,026)	85.0% (n = 2,573)	6.1% (n = 186)	8.8% (n = 267)
Redwood Free Market (N = 3,174)	83.7% (n = 2,656)	8.9% (n = 282)	7.4% (n = 236)
Produce Pop-Up (N = 675)	89.2% (n = 602)	4.5% (n = 30)	4.6% (n = 30)
Family Student Housing (N = 86)	77.9% (n = 67)	15.1% (n = 13)	7.0% (n = 6)
Slug Support (N = 1,849)	79.1% (n = 1,463)	20.6% (n = 381)	0.3% (n = 5)
Student Union Assembly (N = 154)	91.6% (n = 141)	5.2% (n = 8)	3.2% (n = 5)

Academic Level

The utilization of Basic Needs Programs was distributed equally, at approximately 30%, across all of the undergraduate and graduate academic levels. The Redwood Free Market (n = 3,174) and Cowell Coffee Shop (n = 3,026) were the most utilized Basic Needs Programs across all academic levels.

Figure 17. Utilization Rates for All Basic Needs Programs by Academic Level

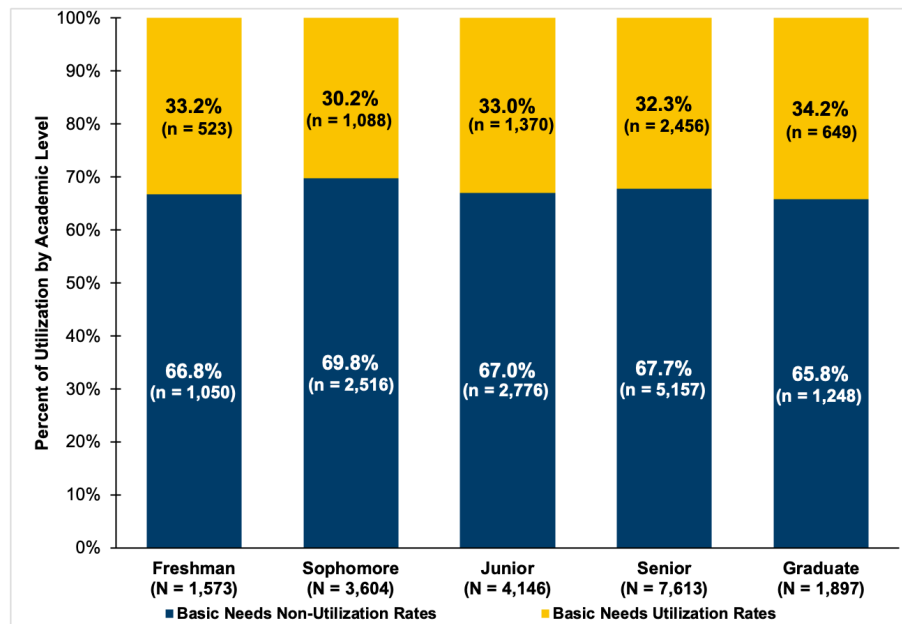


Figure 18. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by Academic Level

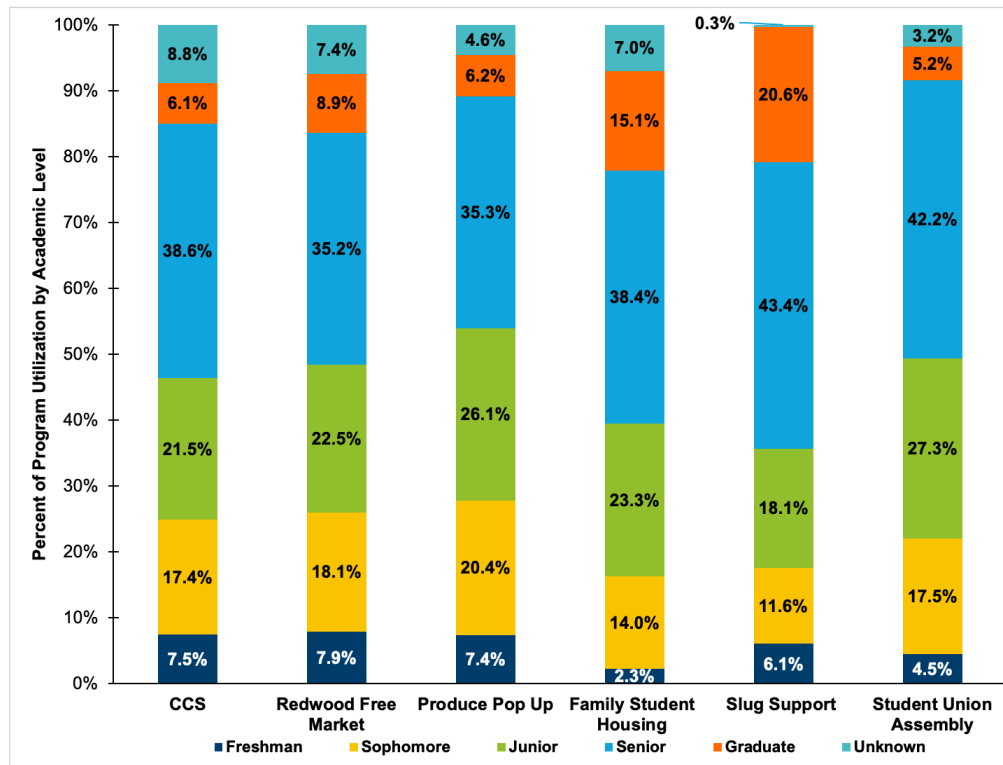


Table 8. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by Academic Level

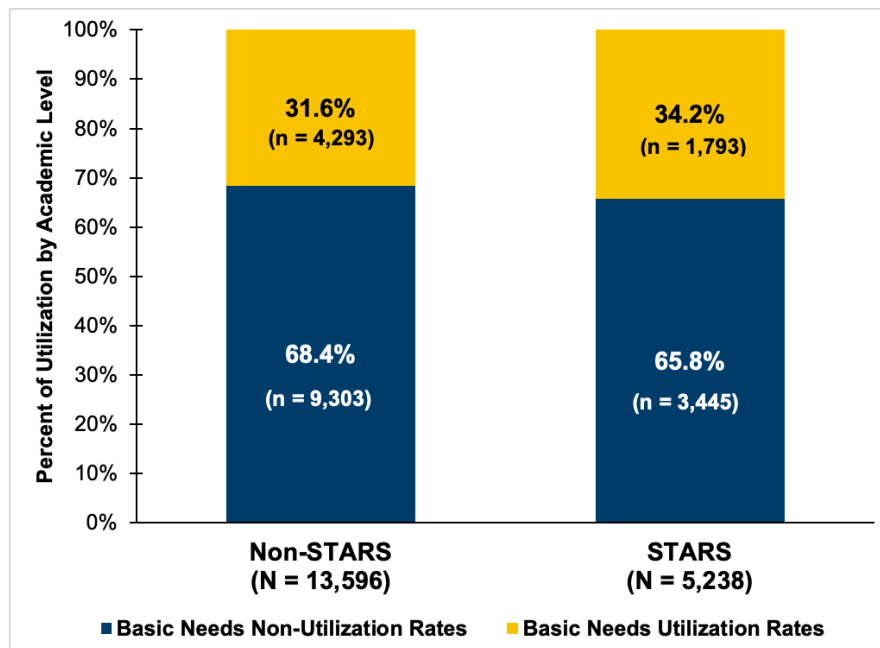
Program	Frosh	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Graduate	Unknown
CCS (N = 3,026)	7.5% (n = 227)	17.4% (n = 526)	21.5% (n = 652)	38.6% (n = 1,168)	6.1% (n = 186)	8.8% (n = 267)
Redwood Free Market (N = 3,174)	7.9% (n = 252)	18.1% (n = 573)	22.5% (n = 713)	35.2% (n = 1,118)	8.9% (n = 282)	7.4% (n = 236)
Produce Pop-Up (N = 675)	7.4% (n = 50)	20.4% (n = 138)	26.1% (n = 176)	35.3% (n = 238)	6.2% (n = 42)	4.6% (n = 31)
Family Student Housing (N = 86)	2.3% (n = 2)	14.0% (n = 12)	23.3% (n = 20)	38.4% (n = 33)	15.1% (n = 13)	7.0% (n = 6)
Slug Support (N = 1,849)	6.1% (n = 112)	11.6% (n = 214)	18.1% (n = 334)	43.4% (n = 803)	20.6% (n = 381)	0.3% (n = 5)

Student Union Assembly (N = 154)	4.5% (n = 7)	17.5% (n = 27)	27.3% (n = 42)	42.2% (n = 65)	5.2% (n = 8)	3.2% (n = 5)
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STARS

Services for Transfer and Re-entry Students (STARS; 34.2%, n = 1,793) and Non-STARS (31.6%, n = 4,293) participants utilized Basic Needs Programs at similar rates.

Figure 19. Utilization Rates for All Basic Needs Programs by STARS Status



The following pertains to Basic Needs Programs participants:

- Approximately, two out of five STARS students who engaged with Basic Needs utilized the Redwood Free Market (42%, n = 754) and Slug Support (45.5%, n = 816).

Figure 20. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by STARS Status

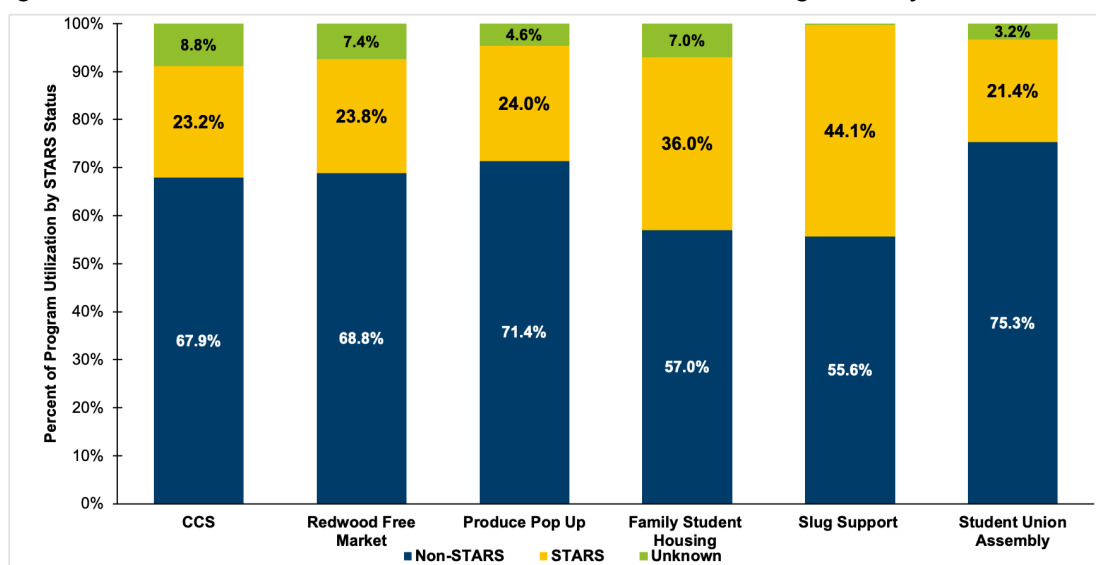


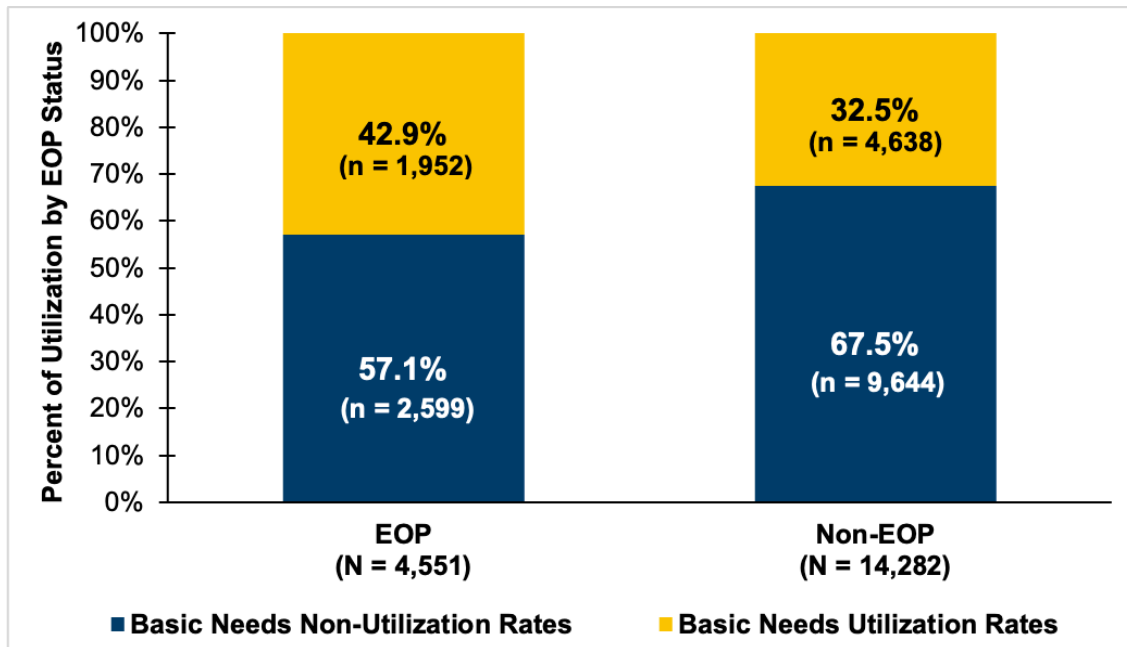
Table 9. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by STARS Status

Program	Non-STARS	STARS	Unknown
CCS (N = 3,026)	67.9% (n = 2,056)	23.2% (n = 703)	8.8% (n = 267)
Redwood Free Market (N = 3,174)	68.8% (n = 2,184)	23.8% (n = 754)	7.4% (n = 236)
Produce Pop-Up (N = 675)	71.4% (n = 482)	24.0% (n = 162)	4.6% (n = 31)
Family Student Housing (N = 86)	57.0% (n = 49)	36.0% (n = 31)	7.0% (n = 6)
Slug Support (N = 1,849)	55.6% (n = 1,026)	44.1% (n = 816)	0.3% (n = 5)
Student Union Assembly (N = 154)	75.3% (n = 116)	21.4% (n = 33)	3.2% (n = 5)

EOP Status

Educational Opportunity Program (EOP) students (43%, n = 1,952) were proportionally more likely to utilize Basic Needs Programs than Non-EOP students (32.5%, n = 4,638).

Figure 21. Utilization Rates for All Basic Needs Programs by EOP Status



The following pertains to Basic Needs Programs participants:

- Approximately half of the EOP Basic Needs Programs participants (48%, n = 933) utilized the Redwood Free Market.

Figure 22. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by EOP Status

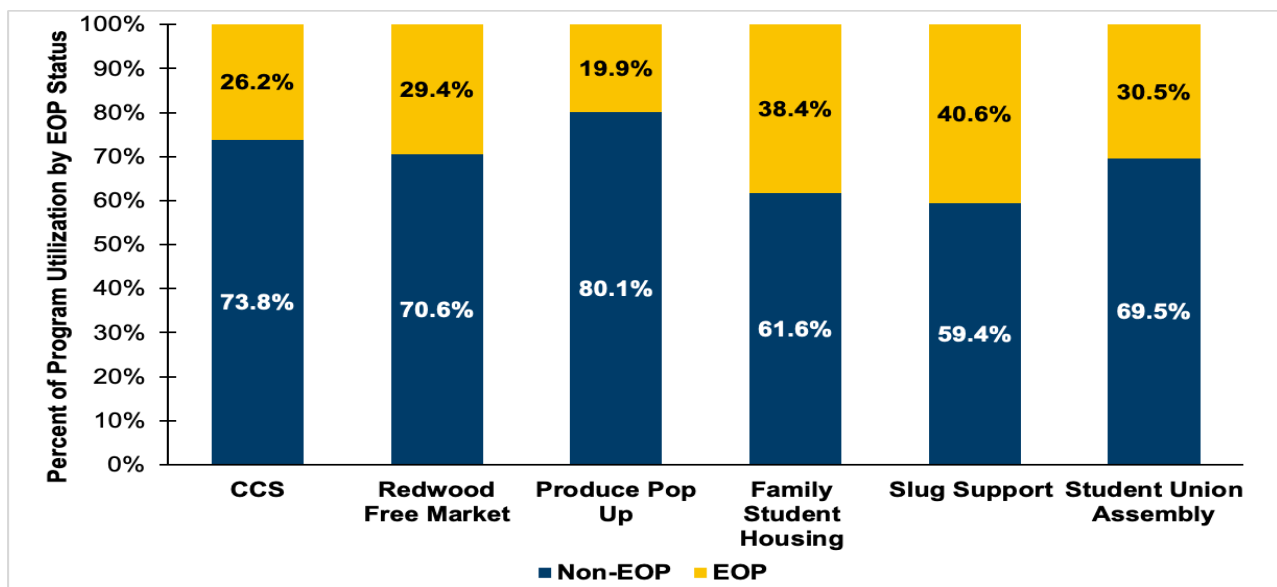


Table 10. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by EOP Status

Program	Non-EOP	EOP
CCS (N = 3,026)	73.8% (n = 2,234)	26.2% (n = 792)
Redwood Free Market (N = 3,174)	70.6% (n = 2,241)	29.4% (n = 933)
Produce Pop-Up (N = 675)	80.1% (n = 541)	19.9% (n = 134)
Family Student Housing (N = 86)	61.6% (n = 53)	38.4% (n = 33)
Slug Support (N = 1,849)	59.4% (n = 1,099)	40.6% (n = 750)
Student Union Assembly (N = 154)	69.5% (n = 107)	30.5% (n = 47)

Smith Society

Smith Society students (64.1%, n = 41) were proportionally more likely to utilize Basic Needs Programs than Non-Smith Society students (34.9%, n = 6,549). Please note that the number of Smith Society students is greatly different than the Non-Smith Society students.

Figure 23. Utilization Rates for All Basic Needs Programs by Smith Society Status

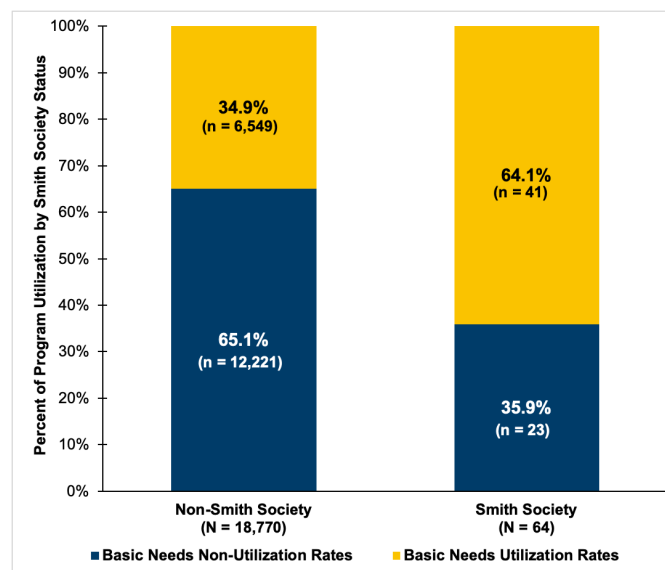


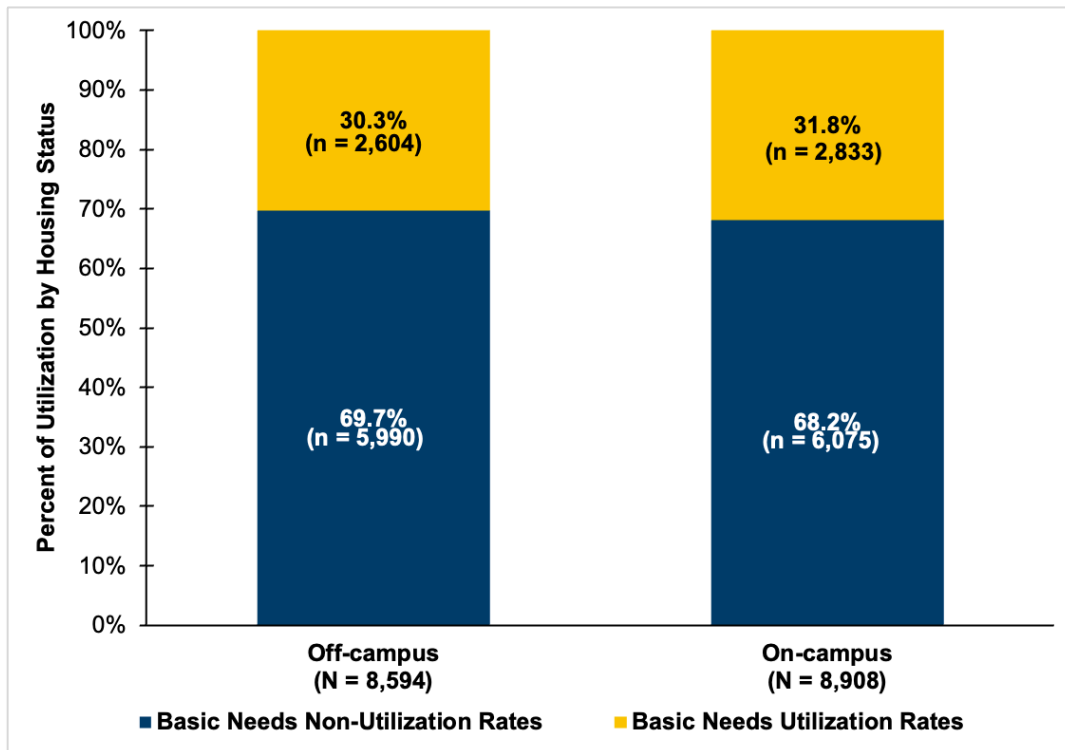
Table 11. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by Smith Society Status

Program	Non-Smith Society	Smith Society
CCS (N = 3,026)	99.5% (n = 3,011)	0.5% (n = 15)
Redwood Free Market (N = 3,174)	99.4% (n = 3,155)	0.6% (n = 19)
Produce Pop-Up (N = 675)	99.6% (n = 672)	0.4% (n = 3)
Family Student Housing (N = 86)	97.7% (n = 84)	2.3% (n = 2)
Slug Support (N = 1,849)	98.6% (n = 1,824)	1.4% (n = 25)
Student Union Assembly (N = 154)	0.0% (n = 0)	100.0% (n = 154)

Undergraduate Fall 2022 Housing Status

Undergraduate students who lived on campus, by a 1.5% margin (30.3%, n =2,604) were proportionately more likely to utilize Basic Needs Programs when compared to students who lived off campus (30.3%, n = 2,604).

Figure 24. Utilization Rates for All Basic Needs Programs by Undergraduate Housing Status



The following pertains to Basic Needs Programs participants:

- Nearly 30% of off-campus undergraduate students utilized Slug Support (29.3%, n = 762), and More than 50% (52.7%, n = 1,372) utilized Cowell Coffee Shop.

Figure 25. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by Undergraduate Housing Status

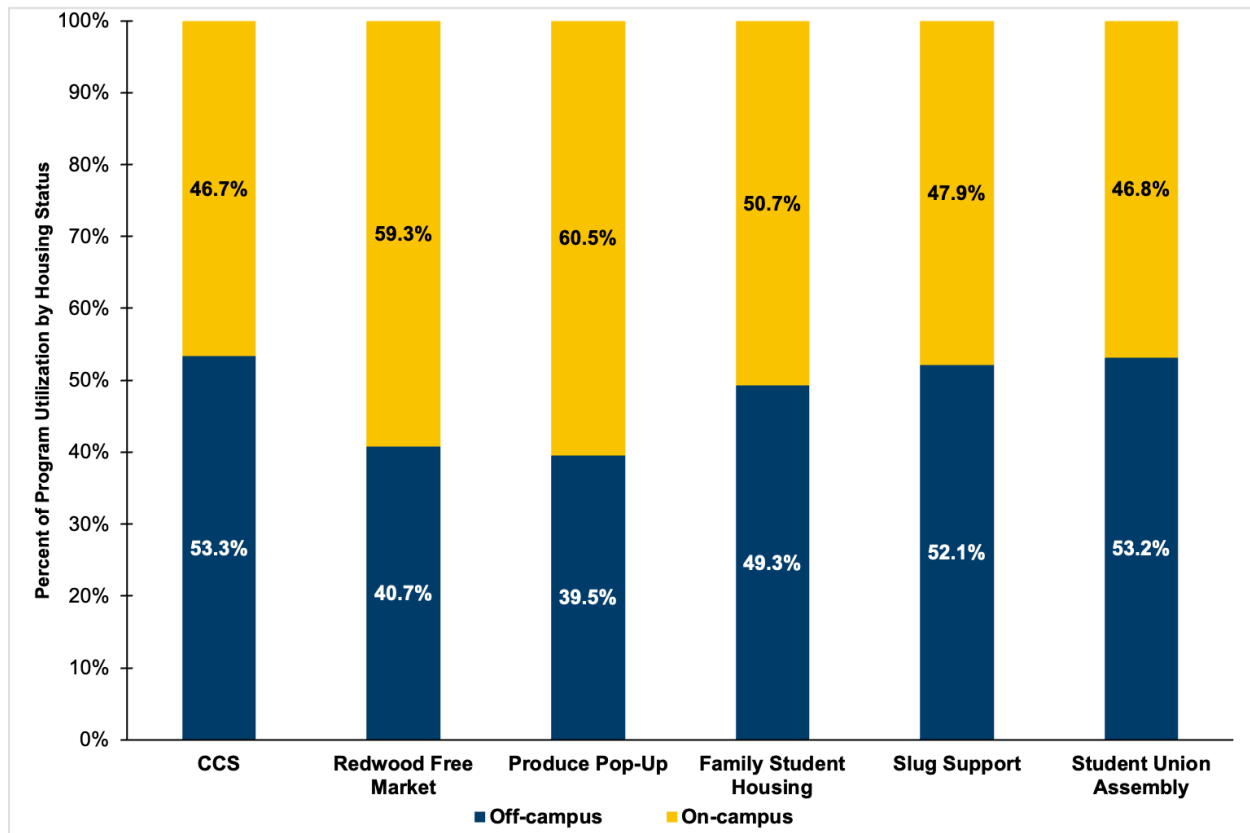


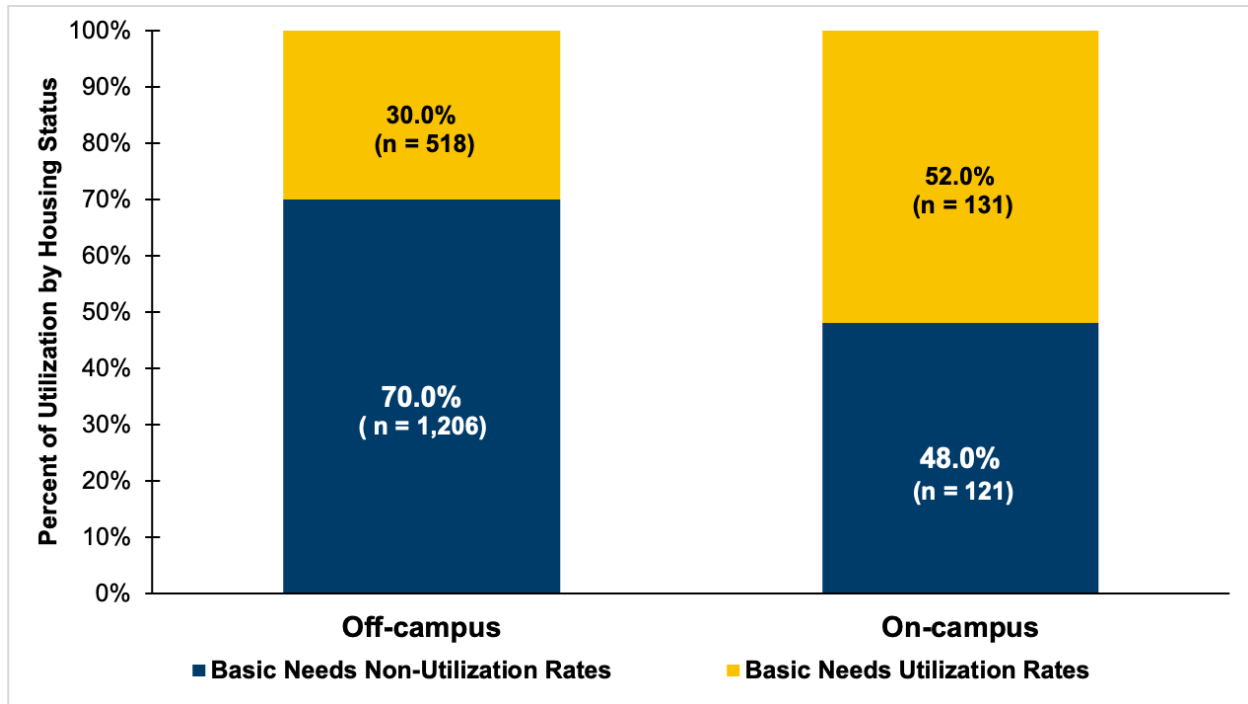
Table 12. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by Undergraduate Housing Status

Program	Off-Campus Resident	On-Campus Resident
CCS (N = 2,573)	53.3% (n = 1,372)	46.7% (n = 1,201)
Redwood Free Market (N = 2,656)	40.7% (n = 1,082)	59.3% (n = 1,574)
Produce Pop-Up (N = 602)	39.5% (n = 238)	60.5% (n = 364)
Family Student Housing (N = 67)	49.3% (n = 33)	50.7% (n = 34)
Slug Support (N = 1,463)	52.1% (n = 762)	47.9% (n = 701)
Student Union Assembly (N = 141)	53.2% (n = 75)	46.8% (n = 66)

Graduate Fall 2022 Housing Status

Graduate students who lived on-campus (52.0%, n = 131) were proportionately more likely to utilize Basic Needs Programs than graduate students who lived off-campus (30.0%, n = 518).

Figure 26. Utilization Rates for All Basic Needs Programs by Graduate Housing Status



The following pertains to Basic Needs Programs participants:

- Graduate students mostly utilized Slug Support (n = 381) and the Redwood Free Market (n = 282).

Figure 27. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by Graduate Housing Status

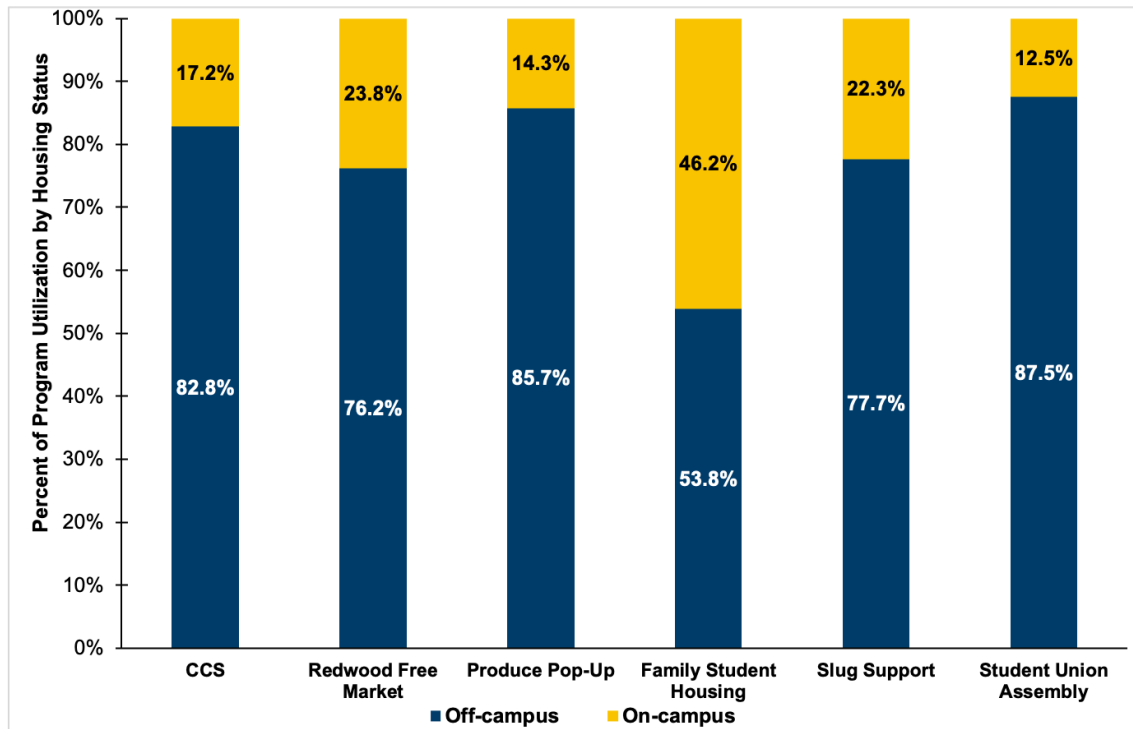


Table 13. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by Graduate Housing Status

Program	Off-Campus Resident	On-Campus Resident
CCS (N = 186)	82.8% (n = 154)	17.2% (n = 32)
Redwood Free Market (N = 282)	76.2% (n = 215)	23.8% (n = 67)
Produce Pop-Up (N = 42)	85.7% (n = 36)	14.3% (n = 6)
Family Student Housing (N = 13)	53.8% (n = 7)	46.2% (n = 6)
Slug Support (N = 381)	77.7% (n = 296)	22.3% (n = 85)
Student Union Assembly (N = 8)	98.9% (n = 87)	1.1% (n = 1)

Military Status

Table 14. Utilization Rates for All Basic Needs Programs by Military Status

Program	Basic Utilization Rates (% & n counts)	Basic Non-Utilization Rates (% & n counts)
ADM - Active Military Duty (N = 2)	--	100.0% (n = 2)
ADM Dependent to Service Mbr (N = 796)	38.6% (n = 307)	61.4% (n = 489)
ADM-National Guard (N = 2)	50.0% (n = 1)	50.0% (n = 1)
ADM-Reserve Officers Training (n = 5)	40.0% (n = 2)	60.0% (n = 3)
ADM-Reservist (N = 73)	57.1% (n = 4)	42.9% (n = 3)
ADM-Veteran (N = 17)	52.9% (n = 9)	47.1% (n = 8)
Ch. 30 (N = 1)	50.0% (n = 1)	50.0% (n = 1)
Ch. 31 (N = 2)	--	100.0% (n = 2)
Ch. 33 (N = 28)	10.8% (n = 3)	89.2% (n = 25)
Ch.33 Spouse (N = 2)	--	100.0% (n = 2)

Ch. 33 Dependent (N = 76)	34.2% (n = 26)	65.8% (n = 50)
Ch. 35 (N = 105)	33.4% (n = 35)	66.6% (n = 70)
Ch. 1606 (N = 4)	50.0% (n = 2)	50.0% (n = 2)
DoD - Tuition Assistance (N = 0)	--	--
No Military Service (N = 1)	--	100.0% (n = 1)
Not Indicated (N = 17,783)	34.9% (n = 6,200)	65.1% (n = 11,583)
TA and Ch. 1606 (N = 2)	--	100.0% (n = 2)

-- None reported

Table 15. Utilization Rates of Individual Basic Needs Programs by Military Status

Program	CCS	Redwood Free Market	Produce Pop-Up	Family Student Housing	Slug Support	Student Assembly
ADM - Active Military Duty	--	--	--	--	--	--
ADM Dependent to Service Mbr	5.2% (n = 158)	4.3% (n = 136)	4.4% (n = 30)	4.7% (n = 4)	4.4% (n = 81)	6.5% (n = 10)
ADM-National Guard	0.0% (n = 1)	--	--	--	--	--
ADM-Reserve Officers Training	0.0% (n = 1)	--	--	--	0.1% (n = 1)	--

ADM-Reservist	0.1% (n = 3)	--	--	--	0.1% (n = 1)	--
ADM-Veteran	0.1% (n = 3)	0.1% (n = 3)	--	--	0.3% (n = 5)	--
Ch. 30	--	0.0% (n = 1)	--	--	0.1% (n = 1)	--
Ch. 31	--	--	--	--		--
Ch. 33	0.1% (n = 2)	0.0% (n = 1)	0.0% (n = 1)	--	--	--
Ch.33 Spouse	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ch. 33 Dependent	0.4% (n = 11)	0.5% (n = 16)	0.4% (n = 3)	--	0.3% (n = 5)	--
Ch. 35	0.4% (n = 12)	0.8% (n = 26)	0.7% (n = 5)	2.3% (n = 2)	0.6% (n = 11)	--
Ch. 1606	--	0.0% (n = 1)	--	--	0.1% (n = 1)	--
DoD - Tuition Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--
No Military Service	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not a Veteran	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not Indicated	93.7% (n = 2,835)	94.2% (n = 2,990)	94.2% (n = 636)	93.0% (n = 80)	94.3% (n = 1,743)	93.5% (n = 144)

TA and Ch. 1606	--	--	--	--	--	--
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-- None reported

Appendix

Figure 28. Infographic Illustrating Basic Needs Programs' Impact Highlights



To learn more about Basic Needs Programs at the University of California, Santa Cruz see: basicneeds.ucsc.edu



Questions pertaining to this report should be addressed to Gwendelyn Rivera, Ph.D., Director of Equity Assessment and Evaluation, email: gwrivera@ucsc.edu