Assisting Low-Income Student Success at IUPUI

- Division of Student Affairs
- Office of Student Financial Services
- Office of Twenty-First Century Scholars Support Programs

May 24, 10am-11:30am
Campus Center 450A
Overview and Financial Aid 101

Marvin Smith
Director
Student Financial Services
Agenda

• Awareness
• Education
• Advocacy
• Share info about IUPUI low-income students
• Real student stories
• Barriers faced by low-income students
• Existing campus resources to provide support
• Plans for the future and examine ways to collaborate and improve our framework of support

Recognize this is just the beginning…
Empower yourself as faculty/staff so you can empower students

• Who are the key offices, people, and resources for referral?
• How do we stay informed as resources change?
• Can we take advantage of underutilized resources?
• Public assistance programs?
• Community organizations?
• School and department resources?
• Peer to peer support and education?
• Can we link resources together for more coordination?
• Can YOU be the change you wish to see on campus?
Beyond Financial Aid (BFA) – Lumina Foundation Funded Research

Builds on three guiding principles:
(1) A large and growing number of postsecondary students face the challenges created by limited resources. In fact, approximately one in three American undergraduates receives a Pell grant and is therefore considered a low income student.
(2) When institutions structure and offer all types of financial aid (including nontraditional supports) in a coherent, consumable way, students will persist longer, generate additional revenue for the institution, and graduate at higher rates.
(3) Providing these supports in an intentional way is not an impossible dream. Colleges across the country are already doing it and doing it well.

www.luminafoundation.org/beyond-financial-aid
Six Recommended Strategies To Increase Support Of Low-income Students

1. Know the low-income students at your institution.

2. Provide supports to help low-income students overcome practical barriers. Bundled, integrated and centralized supports beyond traditional financial aid including food assistance and health care, the provision of financial and career coaching, and implementing on-campus programs to offer services such as automotive repair, tax preparation and legal services.

3. Leverage external partnerships for service delivery on campus.
Six Strategies To Increase Support Of Low-income Students - Continued

4. **Empower low-income students to use available resources**
   Normalize and shift to an “opt-out” model as a default

5. **Review your internal processes**
   Reviewing from the perspective of low-income students can help highlight opportunities to revise and streamline those processes in ways that can better meet students’ needs.

6. **Implement effective practices to strengthen the academic progression of all students**
   Without integrated supports that stabilize their finances, low-income students are at a particularly high risk of not reaching their education goals.
Student Financial Services by the Numbers (14-15)

- Full time staff: 24
- Process aid for students: More than 27,000
- Provide degree-seeking undergrads aid: 78%
- Answer phone calls: More than 40,000
- Walk-in services at Campus Center: More than 16,000
- Answer emails: More than 14,000
- Process Bursar transactions: More than $15 million
- Provide outreach events: More than 100
- Help Pell Grant Recipients: 10,567 (IUB=6,869)
- Help Twenty First Century Scholars: 2,024 (IUB=2,207)
- Help State O’Bannon Grant Recipients: 4,318 (IUB=2,337)
- Process financial aid: More than $414 million
Student Financial Services by the Numbers (14-15)

• Help one student afford to stay at IUPUI:

  Priceless
Financial Aid 101

Cost of Attendance

minus Expected Family Contribution

equals Financial Need
How Much Does It Cost to Attend IUPUI?

2016-17 Undergraduate Cost of Attendance Estimate
Two Semesters, 12-18 Credits/Semester

**Indiana Resident Cost Estimates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuition/Fees*</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>$1,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal</td>
<td>$2,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$23,638</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Nonresident from MSEP state add....+ $4,070 in tuition/fees
OR
Nonresident from all other states add.....+ $21,550 in tuition/fees

Students living with family can save $7,484 in housing/meals
Students living on campus can save $1,380 in travel costs

Additional Program Fees if admitted to Herron Art & Design ($664) Business ($1175) Engineering & Technology ($1365) Nursing ($2665) Science ($295) or Social Work ($113)

**MSEP States are IL, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, WI**
# How Much Does It Cost to Attend IUPUI?

2016-17 Undergraduate Cost of Attendance Estimate  
Two Semesters, 12-18 Credits/Semester

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## Financial Aid Awards

- $9206 21st Century Scholarship
- $5815 Pell Grant
- $2000 IUPUI Grant
- $3500 Direct Loan
- $3117 Federal Work Study
- $0 Unmet Need

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<tr>
<td>Tuition/Fees*</td>
<td>$3700 State O’Bannon Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing/Meals</td>
<td>$5815 Pell Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books/Supplies</td>
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</tr>
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<td>$3500 Direct Loan</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Tuition/Fees*</td>
<td>$0  State Grant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing/Meals</td>
<td>$3265 Pell Grant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Books/Supplies</td>
<td>$0  IUPUI Grant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>$3500 Direct Loan</td>
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<tr>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$13,373 Unmet Need</td>
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<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pell Grant</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUPUI Grant</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Loan</td>
<td>$3500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal Work Study</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unmet Need</strong></td>
<td><strong>$20,138</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Low Income Students at IUPUI

Michele J. Hansen, Ph.D.
Executive Director
Institutional Research & Decision Support
Undergraduate Student Enrollment
IUPUI Indianapolis Includes Part-Time and Full-Time, 2015 Total 28,402
Total Enrollment IUPUI IN and CO = 30,105
New Beginners and External Transfers
IUPUI Indianapolis Includes Part-Time and Full-Time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>New External Transfers</th>
<th>New Beginners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall 2007</td>
<td>1585</td>
<td>2622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall 2008</td>
<td>1610</td>
<td>2734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall 2009</td>
<td>1362</td>
<td>2699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall 2010</td>
<td>1482</td>
<td>2604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall 2011</td>
<td>1641</td>
<td>2763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall 2012</td>
<td>1657</td>
<td>3060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall 2013</td>
<td>1604</td>
<td>3490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall 2014</td>
<td>1566</td>
<td>3584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall 2015</td>
<td>1296</td>
<td>3622</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Undergraduates 2015

- 25% Students of Color
- 22% 25 years of age or older
- 94% Indiana Residents
- 56% Female
- 31% First Generation Students
- 31% Transfer Students

IUPUI Indianapolis Only
New Beginners 2015

- 40% Campus Housing
- 1444
- 25% Students of Color
- .05% 25 years of age or older (18)
- 34% First Generation Students
- 95% Indiana Residents
- 5% Part-time
- 58% Female
- 61% Plan to Work On-Campus
- 64% Plan to Work Off-Campus
- 95% Indiana Residents
- 61% Plan to Work On-Campus
- 64% Plan to Work Off-Campus
- 5% Part-time
- 58% Female
New External Transfers 2015

- 25% 25 years of age or older
- 90% Indiana Residents
- 32% Plan to Work On-Campus
- 32% Plan to Work Off-Campus
- 32% First Generation Students
- 28% Students of Color
- 20% Part-time
- 0% Campus Housing
- 55% Female
- 85% Plan to Work Off-Campus
- 90% Indiana Residents

IUPUI Indianapolis Only
Indianapolis Only FTFT Cohort Retention and Graduation Rate (Bachelor’s, Associate, and Certificate)

1-year retention

4-year graduation

6-year graduation


62% 65% 67% 67% 66% 64% 67% 70% 74% 75% 73% 74% 73% 72% 74%

28% 32% 33% 35% 35% 33% 40% 44% 46% 46%

12% 12% 15% 16% 19% 20% 20% 22%
IUPUI Indianapolis External Transfers Retention and Graduation Rate (Bachelor Degree Seeking Full-Time)

ALL

1-year retention 4-year graduation 6-year graduation


70% 63% 71% 69% 73% 75% 75% 76% 74% 76% 76%

49% 44% 50% 49% 52% 54% 45% 47%
What Does a 1% or 2% Increase in Retention Mean?

• Improving our one-year retention rate by 1% means that about 35 more students decide to return for a second year of courses.

• Improving our one-year retention rate by 2% means that about 70 more students decide to return for a second year of courses.
## Selected and Peer Institutions

### Retention 2013, Four-Year Graduation and Six-Year Graduation 2008 (Bachelor Degree Seeking)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peer Institutions</th>
<th>One-Year Retention</th>
<th>Four-Year Graduation</th>
<th>Six-Year Graduation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Pittsburgh</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temple University</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Commonwealth</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Illinois-Chicago</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Alabama-Birmingham</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Cincinnati</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia State University</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Missouri-St. Louis</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Toledo</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Missouri-Kansas City</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IUPUI</strong></td>
<td><strong>71%</strong></td>
<td><strong>18%</strong></td>
<td><strong>44%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland State University</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Massachusetts-Boston</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland State University</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Memphis</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of New Orleans</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne State University</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUNY City College</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Univ. of Houston-Downtown</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IPEDS College Navigator
Difference Between IUPUI and Top Peer Performers Pell Grant Recipients

% First Year Students Receiving Federal Pell Grant 2013-2014

- IUPUI: 43%
- Univ. of Pittsburgh: 16%
- Temple University: 28%
- Univ. of Cincinnati: 23%
- University at Buffalo - SUNY: 33%
Pell Grant Recipients (SES indicator)

% Received Pell Grant First Semester Beginners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fall 2007</th>
<th>Fall 2008</th>
<th>Fall 2009</th>
<th>Fall 2010</th>
<th>Fall 2011</th>
<th>Fall 2012</th>
<th>Fall 2013</th>
<th>Fall 2014</th>
<th>Fall 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pell Grant Recipients (SES indicator)

% Received Pell Grant
All Undergraduates IUPUI IN

% Received Pell Grant in during 2013-2014 AY
Fall 2013 % Received Pell in during 2013-2014 AY
Fall 2014 % Received Pell in during 2014-2015 AY
Fall 2015 % Received Pell in Fall 2015 Semester
Unmet Financial Need

The National Common Data Set provides a framework for determining the percentage of each student’s academic year financial need that is “met” by gift aid (scholarships, fellowships, grants and fee remissions), subsidized federal student loans (loans that do not capitalize interest while students are in school), and federal work study earnings. Unmet need is the portion of a student’s academic year financial need that exceeds these forms of financial aid. Students may choose to borrow unsubsidized federal or private loans to cover this “unmet” portion of their financial need. This takes financial need and subtracts need based aid until it reaches zero. This includes Stafford/Perkins subsidized loans, but not unsubsidized. This does not include parent loans or private loans. It does include military benefits.
### Annual Unmet Financial Need and One-Year Retention FT, FT Beginners

#### Total Unmet Financial Need Academic Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Retained IUPUI IN</th>
<th>Not Retained IUPUI IN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>$4,750 (n=1547)</td>
<td>$7,623 (n=730)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>$5,125 (n=1666)</td>
<td>$7,924 (n=818)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$3,815 (n=1948)</td>
<td>$6,760 (n=989)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$3,219 (n=2123)</td>
<td>$6,064 (n=1000)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analyses include only students who completed FAFSA.
### Unmet Financial Need Full-Time 2014 Beginners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unmet Financial Need Academic Year</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>One-Year Retention Any IU</th>
<th>One-Year Retention IUPUI IN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fall 2014 Full-Time Beginners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No FAFSA on file</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Unmet Financial Need (FAFSA on file)</td>
<td>1182</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 to $1000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1001 to $2000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2001 to $3000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3001 to $4000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4001 to $5000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5001 to $6000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6001 to $7000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7001 to $8000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>105</td>
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<td>57%</td>
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<tr>
<td>$8001 to $9000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>58%</td>
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<tr>
<td>$9001 to $10,000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More Than $10,000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>42%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>3450</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>69%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unmet Financial Need</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>% of All</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Academic Year</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fall 2014 IUPUI Indianapolis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No FAFSA on file</td>
<td>4676</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Unmet Financial Need (FAFSA on file)</td>
<td>3170</td>
<td>15%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 to $1000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1001 to $2000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>$2001 to $3000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>$3001 to $4000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4001 to $5000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5001 to $6000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>$6001 to $7000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>$7001 to $8000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>974</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>$8001 to $9000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>887</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$9001 to $10,000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More Than $10,000 Unmet Need</td>
<td>5086</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>20798</td>
<td>100%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Socioeconomic Class Matters in Student Success

FT, FT Beginners One-Year Retention IUPUI IN

- 2007: 60%Received Federal Pell Grant, 69%No Pell Grant
- 2008: 68%Received Federal Pell Grant, 69%No Pell Grant
- 2009: 65%Received Federal Pell Grant, 71%No Pell Grant
- 2010: 66%Received Federal Pell Grant, 70%No Pell Grant
- 2011: 65%Received Federal Pell Grant, 72%No Pell Grant
- 2012: 64%Received Federal Pell Grant, 71%No Pell Grant
- 2013: 60%Received Federal Pell Grant, 72%No Pell Grant
- 2014: 63%Received Federal Pell Grant, 73%No Pell Grant
Students Who Received a Federal Pell Grant (Proxy for Low Income)

• Less likely to graduate with High School Academic Honors Diploma
• More likely to register for courses late.
• Less likely to earn AP credit.
• More likely to test into developmental math.
• Less likely to enroll in 15 credit hours.
• More likely to be first-generation.
• More likely to be in an underrepresented group (African American, Latino/a, Two or More Races). 81% African American and 68% Latina/o Beginners on Received a Pell Grant.
• More External Commitments (working off-campus, care for dependents, commuting, taking care of household responsibilities.
• Less likely to live in campus housing.
• More likely to rate themselves below average or having low levels of emotional and physical health.
• More likely to expect to experience stress in balancing school with family demands.
• More likely to have major or some concerns about ability to finance college education.
• Less confidence in academic ability, math skills, and writing skills.
• Lower rates of academic performance at IUPUI (GPAs).
Students Who Received a Federal Pell Grant (Proxy for Low Income) – Good News!

- More Committed to IUPUI (extremely glad chose IUPUI).
- No difference in Sense of Belonging.
- Higher levels of Drive to Succeed.
- Just as likely to intend to participate High Impact Practices (Undergraduate Research, Study Abroad, Service Learning, etc.).
- More likely to participate in DEAP and TLCs.
- Just as likely to participate in Summer Bridge
- More likely to intend to seek mentoring or tutoring help in specific courses.
Concerns About Finances

% of Entering Student Survey Responders to Question: Do you have any concerns about your ability to finance your college education?

- Major (I am not sure that I will have enough funds to…) 12%
- Some (but I will probably have enough funds) 65%
- None (I am confident that I will have sufficient funds) 23%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70%
Concerns About Finances

Number of Entering Student Survey Responders to Question: Do you have any concerns about your ability to finance your college education?

- Major (I am not sure that I will have enough funds to…): 290
- Some (but I will probably have enough funds): 1590
- None (I am confident that I will have sufficient funds): 572
Concerns About Finances and One-Year Retention Rates

2014 FT, FT Beginners
One-Year Retention Rate IUPUI IN

- Major (n=261): 62%
- Some (N=1707): 69%
- None (N=707): 74%

55% 60% 65% 70% 75% 80%
Twenty First Century Scholars

Number of First-Time Beginners Twenty First Century Scholars (Received State Funds)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>741</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Twenty First Century Scholars
One-Year Retention

2007: 65%
2008: 71%
2009: 70%
2010: 72%
2011: 71%
2012: 73%
2013: 68%
2014: 66%

TFCS: 75%
Not TFCS: 72%
Living on Campus

Percent of First-Time Beginners Living in Campus Housing

- 2009: 25%
- 2010: 33%
- 2011: 33%
- 2012: 30%
- 2013: 39%
- 2014: 36%
- 2015: 40%
Living on Campus

Number of First-Time Beginners Living in Campus Housing

- 2009: 669
- 2010: 858
- 2011: 901
- 2012: 925
- 2013: 1345
- 2014: 1280
- 2015: 1444
Differences in one-year retention rates are statistically significant even when entering HS GPA, SAT Score, and Pell Grant in the logistic regression model. This analysis does not account for self-selection bias.
National Research Findings

“The extent to which a university is perceived as actively supporting versus passively neglecting students from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds can influence low-SES students’ academic motivation and self-concepts.”

“Even when students manage to cobble together scholarships, loans or gifts from relatives or churches, once they actually get into college, they typically find they have a whole new set of unanticipated barriers: academic, social and cultural, as well as their own internal self-doubt.”

Cardoza, k. (2016). First-generation college students are not succeeding in college, and money isn’t the problem. Social and cultural factors are working against many students who are the first in their family to pursue higher education. *Washington Post*
More Information!

Website: http://irds.iupui.edu
Low-Income Students at IUPUI: Real Life Examples

Brooke Moreland-Williams, M.Ed.
Scholarship Coordinator
21st Century Scholars Success Program
Scholar Support Programs
Poverty on Campus

There are students at IUPUI (including 21st Century Scholars) who are:

- Homeless
- With small children
- From highly impoverished homes
- First-generation
- Without reliable transportation
- Without safe housing
- Without meals
Faces of Unmet Need

Student #1:
A student is being evicted from her apartment. They have to move by Friday, but she has an exam on Friday. She reached out to her professor and the instructor is not willing to make arrangements with her. She has to drop the 4 credit class, making her not being able to reach the 30 credits that she needs by the end of the school year.
Faces of Unmet Need

**Student #2:**
A student has adopted a new religion and his family has put all of his belongings on the front porch. He has nowhere to go, so he seeks refuge with members of his church. He has no money, so he visits the 21\textsuperscript{st} Century Scholars office looking for emergency assistance to pay for transportation.
Faces of Unmet Need

Student #3:

A student’s mother had planned to complete her FAFSA application. Her mother died, making the student miss the deadline for the application. She lost her award and ended up having to pay for her spring semester while waiting to complete the state appeals process.
Faces of Unmet Need

Student #4:
A student’s father attempts to arrange a marriage for her. Because she does not comply, the father puts her out of the house, and cuts all financial support to her. The past due balance on her account is now an incumbrance due to being financially abandoned as a dependent. The student cannot register for classes, and has no loans offered to her due to being connected to a high expected family contribution.
Barriers

- Low income students face many hardships outside the classroom that can limit their ability to focus on academics.
- Some areas of hardship may include:
  - Access to food
  - Access to shelter
  - Access to transportation
  - Access to adequate healthcare
  - Access to childcare
  - Ability to manage limited income
Existing Campus Resources

Jason Spratt, Ph.D.
Dean of Students
Interim Associate Vice Chancellor
Division of Student Affairs
Food Insecurity and Paws Pantry

Paw's Pantry is a food pantry that provides food assistance to all IUPUI students, faculty, and staff through collaboration with the campus and community by fulfilling the need for an adequate food supply to promote success.
Food Insecurity and Paws Pantry

Fall 2015 Semester:
• 372 visits, 153 unique shoppers
  • 92 Undergraduate
  • 8 Graduate
  • 14 Employee
  • 39 Other

Spring 2016 Semester:
• 220 visits, 167 unique shoppers
Food Insecurity and Paws Pantry

Wednesdays and Thursdays
10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
IUPUI Campus Center, Room 220
(located on the second floor in the far southwest corner of the building)
Food Insecurity Local/National Resources

Indyfoodcouncil.org
Indyhunger.org
Connect2Help.org
FeedingAmerica.org
Fns.usda.gov/snap
Office of Student Advocacy and Support

This office works to:

• connect students to both on- and off-campus resources
• help students understand and navigate through university policies and procedures
• collaborate with other campus partners in providing support to low-income students and empowering them to use available resources in order to strengthen academic persistence
• provide information pertaining to emergency loans/grants to help students remain enrolled
• provide support in the event of a student’s major illness/injury
• support the outreach and advocacy of the Behavioral Consultation Team (BCT) and for bias-related incidents
• provide oversight and support to Paw's Pantry
• encourage the development of student coping skills, resiliency, and self-advocacy
Office of Student Advocacy and Support

Assistant Dean of Students/Director
• Search open until June 8th

Assistant Director
• Shaina Lawrence

Student Advocate
• Josh Manlove

Website for office under development:
http://studentaffairs.iupui.edu/student-rights/student-advocate
Other On-Campus Resources

- CAPS (Counseling & Psychological Services)
- Student Health Services
- Student Financial Services
- Office of Health and Wellness Promotion
- Office of Veteran and Military Personnel
- Academic Units
- And many more…
Off Campus Resources

Connect2Help.org or Call 2-1-1 anytime
- Homelessness Prevention
- Energy Assistance
- School Supplies
- Christmas Assistance
- Mental Health Resources
- Medical Resources
- Rent Assistance
- Food Pantries
- Child Care Voucher Program (CCDF)
- Clothing Assistance
- Domestic Violence Network
A potential website for student success...

Empowering Resources

- Financial
- Housing
- Health
- Childcare
- Academics
- Advising
- Food
- Employment
- Transportation
- Miscellaneous

IUPUI and Community Resources
Moving forward…

- Dramatic need-based aid growth
- Campus administration recognizes needs of low income students
- Lots of people at IUPUI care
- Ongoing communication, training, and collaboration
- Newsletter and social media ideas
- Implementation of effective practices to strengthen the academic progression of all students
Students need you…

You are all student advocates and each one of us has the ability to provide support in some way.

Your presence is a sign that you care and we welcome your future involvement.
More to come…

Questions?