

Results of the
Indiana College Substance Use Survey (ICSUS)
2025

Wabash College



SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
PREVENTION INSIGHTS
Bloomington

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INTRODUCTION & METHODOLOGY

About the Indiana College Substance Use Survey (ICSUS)

The Indiana College Substance Use Survey was developed in 2009 by the Indiana Collegiate Action Network (ICAN) and Prevention Insights (formerly the Indiana Prevention Resource Center), with input from Indiana institutions of higher education and the Indiana State Epidemiology and Outcomes Workgroup. The survey was developed to assess substance use and consequences, as well as variables associated with use (e.g., availability and peer attitudes and norms), mental health, and gambling behaviors. Survey items were borrowed or adapted from several sources, including the Core Alcohol and Drug Survey (Core Institute, Southern Illinois University Carbondale), the National College Health Assessment II (American College Health Association), and the Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey (Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan). From 2008 through 2019, the Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA) awarded annual funding to continue the statewide collection and analysis of data on the prevalence of substance use and other risky behaviors among Indiana college students. Beginning in 2019, DMHA awarded funding for administering the survey in odd-numbered years only.

The survey is administered online by Prevention Insights at Indiana University Bloomington. It is intended to generate meaningful data at both the campus and state levels, to provide understanding of substance use and other problem behaviors, and to aid the development of effective plans for improving the well-being of Indiana's college students. Revisions to the questionnaire have been made over time to align items with current interests.

More information on the history and methodology of the ICSUS can be found in the 2025 State-Level ICSUS Report, available at <https://collegesurvey.indiana.edu/>.

About this Report

This report summarizes the findings of the 2025 ICSUS for Wabash College. Some tables included in this report compare campus-level data with state-level results. While the 2025 State-Level ICSUS Report (available at <https://collegesurvey.indiana.edu/>) provides data from students aged 18-25, the statewide results provided in this report contain data from all students, regardless of age. Please note that the percentages included in this report show valid percentages only (i.e., does not include missing data).



Data Tips: Look out for the pushpin icon throughout your report for information and ideas related to data interpretation, analysis, and utilization.

Data Collection

A total of 854 Wabash College students were invited to participate in the survey in Spring 2025. A total of 134 students responded to the survey, for a response rate of 15.69%. See Table 1.

Table 1. Response Rate

Number of students invited to participate	Number of respondents	Response rate
854	134	15.69%

Note: In general, smaller response rates have a larger potential not to be representative of the survey population. Caution should be used when interpreting the results.

Data Cleaning

Four criteria were used to clean the data. Surveys were discarded if any of the following conditions were met:

- Insufficient response (fewer than 28 items answered),
- Three or more inconsistent responses among substance use items,
- Pharmacologically implausible patterns of responses (i.e., a combination of drugs and frequencies of use whose cumulative effect would be lethal), and
- Surveys that were taken outside of the two-week data collection period.

Table 2. Data Cleaning Results

	Frequency	Percent
Insufficient Response	4	3.0
Inconsistent Response	1	0.7
Implausible Substance Use	0	0.0
Outside of Data Collection Period	0	0.0
Total Number of Usable Surveys	129	96.3
Total	134	100.0



Data Tip: Many of the tables in this report compare Wabash College students to other Indiana college students. To gain additional insight into substance use, mental health, and problem gambling at your institution, consider the following types of analysis:

- Comparisons between Wabash College and statewide data (see ICSUS 2025 statewide report)
- Comparisons between Wabash College and national data (see past year Monitoring the Future Survey reports)
- Trends analysis: Have your institution's prevalence rates for the use of certain substances increased, decreased, or remained relatively "flat" in recent survey years? What is contributing to these trends? (This is an excellent focus group question.)
- Comparisons between local, state, and national trends. Do local trends mirror state and national trends, or can they be attributed to specific policies or efforts at the local level?

KEY FINDINGS: SUBSTANCE USE

Prevalence of Substance Use

Substance use prevalence, or rates of use by substance and behavior, are fundamental to prevention efforts. Prevalence rates inform data prioritization and prevention planning, and can be measured over time, strengthening local evaluation efforts.

Table 3. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Select Substances in the Past Month

Substance	All Students		Age	
	School	Indiana	Under 21	21 or older
Alcohol	74.4	49.8	68.8	82.7
Marijuana	26.4	20.0	27.3	25.0
Electronic vapor products	22.0	16.8	22.4	21.6
Cigarettes	15.5	7.9	13.0	19.2
Cigars	16.4	2.9	14.3	19.6
Smoking tobacco with hookah	3.1	1.2	2.6	3.8
Chewing/smokeless tobacco	10.1	2.8	7.8	13.5
Prescription stimulants (not prescribed to you)	2.3	1.1	0.0	5.8
Prescription painkillers (not prescribed to you)	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Prescription sedatives (not prescribed to you)	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Hallucinogens	2.3	1.0	0.0	5.8
Cocaine	2.3	0.5	1.3	3.8
Inhalants	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.9
Heroin	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Methamphetamine	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.9
Other illegal drugs	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0

Age of First Time Use

Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Initiated Use of Substances After Starting College

Substance	School	Indiana
Alcohol	31.1	34.2
Marijuana	50.0	36.5
Electronic vapor products	38.5	30.6
Cigarettes	63.8	42.4
Cigars	58.9	43.7
Smoking tobacco with hookah	75.0	44.4
Chewing/smokeless tobacco	47.6	41.1
Prescription stimulants (not prescribed to you)	77.8	49.8
Prescription painkillers (not prescribed to you)	--	26.3
Prescription sedatives (not prescribed to you)	--	26.9
Hallucinogens	50.0	43.0
Cocaine	--	50.7
Inhalants	--	37.5
Heroin	--	29.6
Methamphetamine	--	32.0
Other illegal drugs	--	36.7

Note: Out of students who reported ever having used that substance. Dashes (“--”) indicate values that are suppressed due to less than 11 students indicating that they have ever used the substance.



Data Tip: For many substances, most students initiate use before they ever arrive on campus. Effective secondary prevention efforts for those substances may reference or build on high school prevention programs and campaigns, while addressing the negative impacts of use specific to a college context and employing approaches like screening. Those substances commonly initiated during college can be prevented through targeted efforts.

Vaping & Marijuana Use

Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Electronic Vaping Products in the Past Month

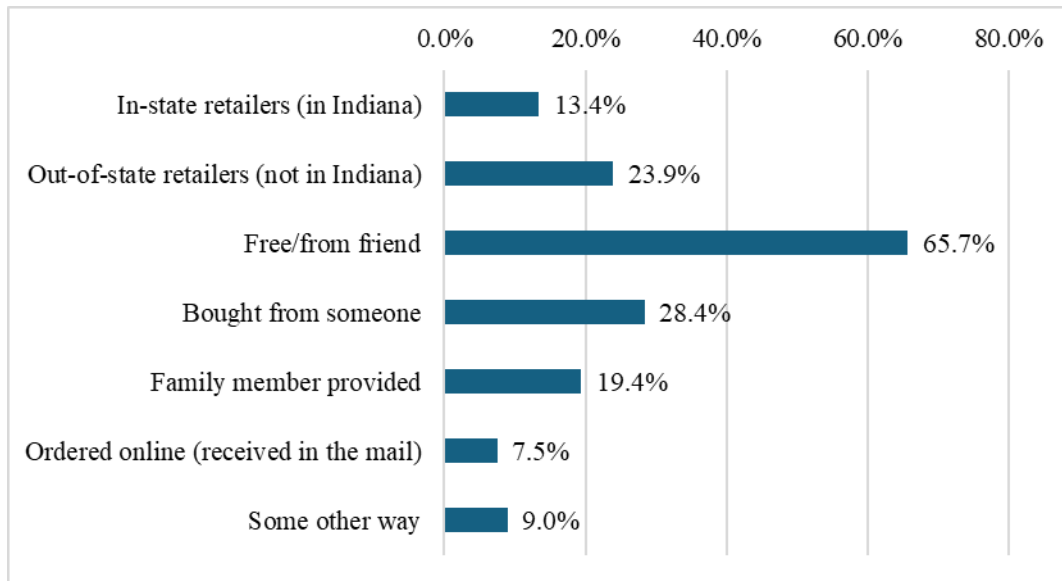
Substance	All Students		Age	
	School	Indiana	Under 21	21 or older
Tobacco/nicotine	26.0	15.4	23.7	29.4
Marijuana/THC	18.1	10.9	14.5	23.5
CBD/CBD oil	3.9	2.4	2.6	5.9
Synthetic marijuana (K2, Spice, Delta-8, etc.)	7.1	3.7	5.3	9.8
Alcohol	18.9	13.5	17.1	21.6
Flavoring only	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.0
Other	0.8	0.2	0.0	2.0

Table 6. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Marijuana in Select Ways in the Past Month

	All Students		Age	
	School	Indiana	Under 21	21 or older
Smoked it (in a joint, bong, blunt, pipe, etc.)	35.3	26.5	37.1	33.3
Vaped it (in an e-cigarette-like vaporizer or another vaporizing device)	29.4	30.1	34.3	24.2
Ate it (in brownies, cakes, cookies, candies, etc.)	20.9	23.5	23.5	18.2
Drank it (in tea, cola, alcohol, etc.)	5.9	5.0	8.6	3.0
Dabbed it (using waxes, concentrates, etc.)	8.8	5.4	11.4	6.1

Note: Out of students who reported ever using marijuana (n=73)

Figure 1. Percentage of Students Reporting Obtaining Marijuana in Select Ways in the Past Year



Note: Out of students who reported ever using marijuana (n=73).

Binge Drinking

Binge drinking was defined in the Indiana College Substance Use Survey as:

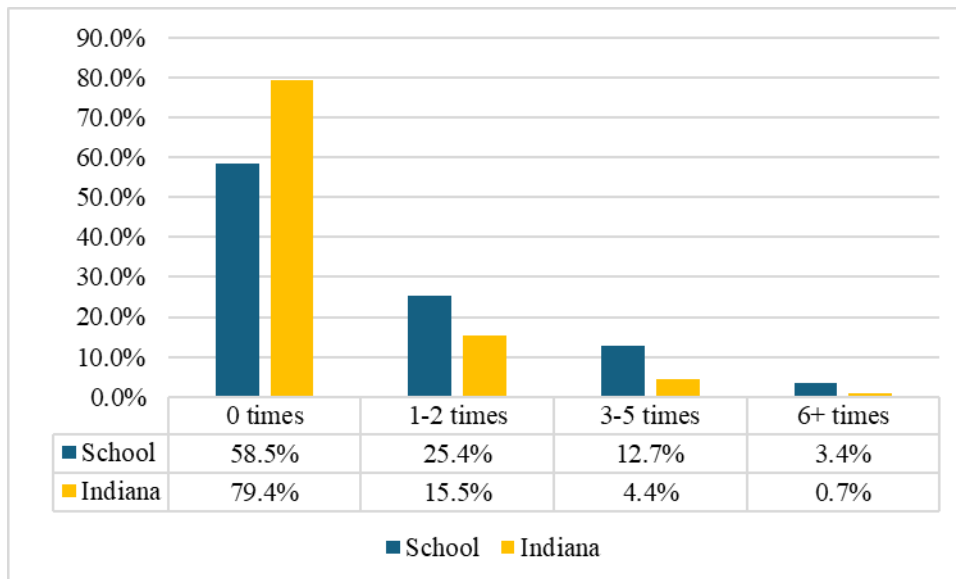
- Four or more drinks in a two-hour timeframe for females, and
- Five or more drinks in a two-hour timeframe for males.

Table 7. Percentage of Students Reporting Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks

All Students		Age	
School	Indiana	Under 21	21 or older
41.5	20.6	37.1	47.9

Note: Out of all students.

Figure 2. Percentage of Students Who Binge Drank Select Number of Times in the Past Two Weeks



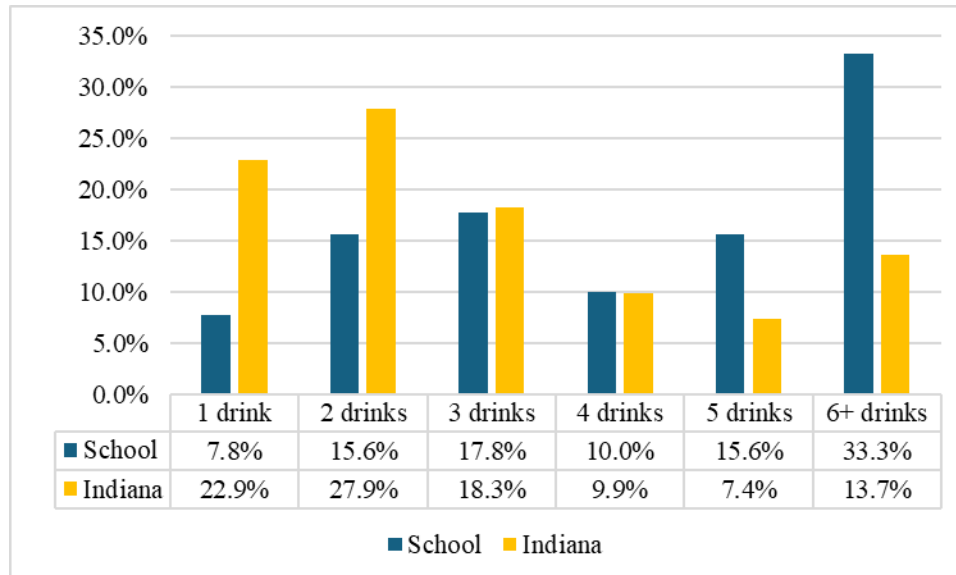
Note: Out of all students.

Table 8. Mean Number of Drinks Respondents Typically Consume When They Drink Alcohol

	School	Indiana	Age	
			Under 21	21 or older
Mean	4.3	2.7	4.2	4.3
Standard Deviation	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.8

Note: Out of students who reported ever drinking alcohol (n=112). Range = 0-15+.

Figure 3. Percentage of Students Who Typically Consume Select Number of Drinks on Occasions When They Drink Alcohol



Note: Out of students who reported drinking 1 or more drinks on a typical occasion when they consume alcohol (n=90).

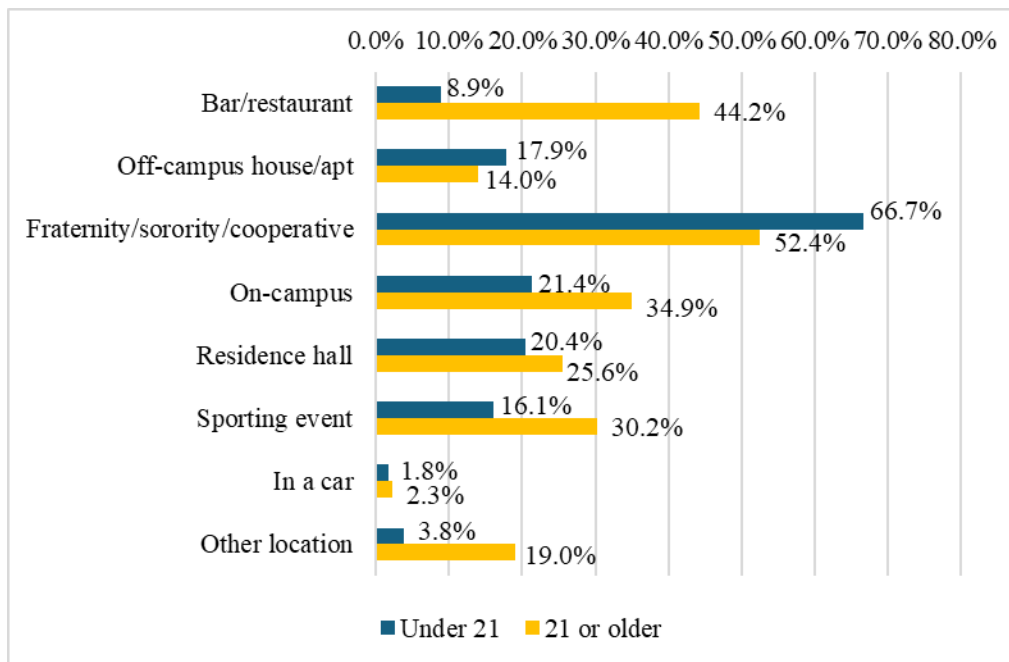
Location and Type of Alcohol Use



Data Tip: Detailed information about student alcohol use, including the location and type of alcohol consumed can help shape prevention, policy, and enforcement efforts. Some examples include:

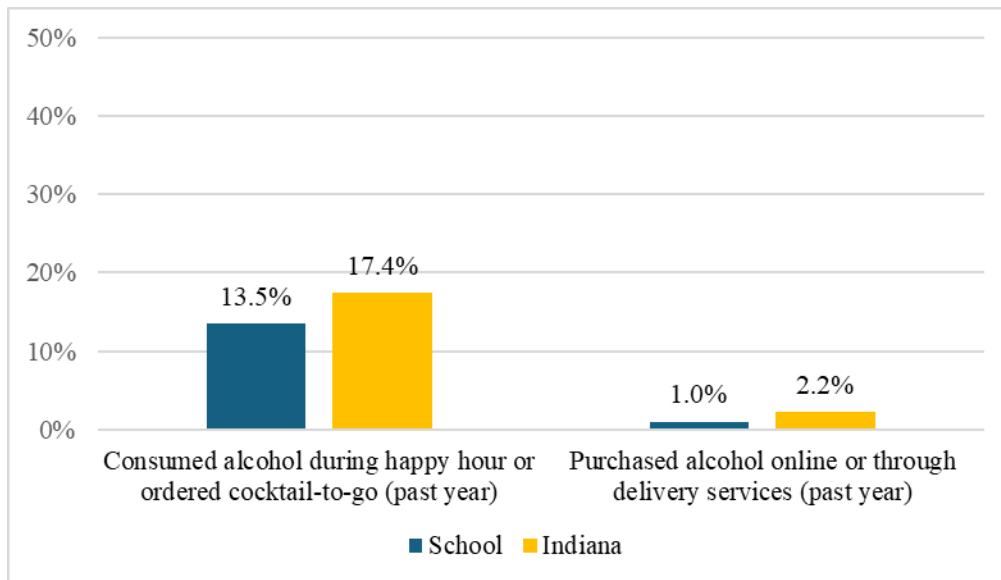
- Partnership with local law enforcement focused on regulating off-campus parties or ID checks at bars and restaurants
- Posting messaging campaign materials at strategic locations in residence halls, fraternity and sorority houses, or at sporting events
- Advocating for local ordinances that limit the marketing or sale of high alcohol drinks

Figure 4. Percentage of Students Who Reported Drinking Alcohol at Select Locations in the Past Year, by Age



Note: Out of students who reported ever drinking alcohol (n=112). Responses of drinking alcohol at select location "sometimes," "often," or "always" are included.

Figure 5. Percentage of Students Who Reported Purchasing Alcohol During Happy Hour or Online



Note: Out of students who reported ever drinking alcohol (n=112).

Table 9. Percentage of Students Who Consumed Select Type of Alcohol in the Past Year

	School	Indiana	Age	
			Under 21	21 or older
Liquor	64.6	51.3	67.3	61.0
Beer	73.2	27.9	73.2	73.2
Wine	30.5	37.0	25.9	36.6
Malt Beverages	34.4	44.7	43.6	22.0
High Alcohol drinks	14.7	9.6	16.4	12.5
Other	10.4	8.4	7.3	14.6

Note: Out of students who reported ever drinking alcohol (n=112). Responses of "sometimes," "often," or "always" are included.

Reasons for Alcohol Use



Data Tip: Understanding the real reasons and motivations underlying student alcohol use is crucial in the design and implementation of effective prevention efforts. Prevention teams should consider, for instance, how students can fulfill their desire for fun or relaxation with alternative activities or build the skills they need to cope with negative situations and emotions.

Table 10. Percentage of Students Who Indicated Select Reasons for Drinking Alcohol in the Past Year

Reasons	School	Indiana	Age	
			Under 21	21 or older
To have a good time with my friends	92.0	82.4	91.2	93.0
To relax or relieve tension	46.0	45.5	45.6	46.5
To experiment (to see what it's like)	25.0	29.2	28.1	20.9
Because of boredom, nothing else to do	13.0	14.0	12.3	14.0
To get away from my problems or troubles	8.0	10.7	5.3	11.6
Because of anger or frustration	5.0	8.7	3.5	7.0
To get through the day	2.0	1.2	0.0	4.7

Note: Out of students who reported ever drinking alcohol (n=112).

Consequences of Alcohol Use



Data Tip: Reducing harmful consequences is the ultimate goal of prevention work. Describing the consequences of substance use reported by your students can be a helpful way to frame the importance of prevention efforts. You can make the case for prevention by clearly communicating the relationships between risk and protective factors, substance use behavior, and consequences of use and misuse to your stakeholders and the general public.

Table 11. Percentage of Students Who Reported Experiencing Select Consequences in the Past Year as a Result of Drinking Alcohol

Consequences	School	Indiana	Age	
			Under 21	21 or older
Had a hangover	56.0	49.8	49.1	65.1
Forgot where you were or what you did (blacked out)	24.0	18.8	12.3	39.5
Felt bad or guilty about your drinking	30.3	26.1	24.6	38.1
Did something I later regretted	31.0	21.1	29.8	32.6
Engaged in unprotected sexual intercourse (i.e., without a condom)	19.0	14.5	17.5	20.9
Missed a class or an assignment	15.0	11.3	8.8	23.3
Driven a car while under the influence	10.0	5.9	5.3	16.3
Been hurt or injured because of drinking	16.0	8.5	10.5	23.3
Created problems between you and your friends or family members	11.0	7.1	8.8	14.0
Had friends or family members worry or complain about your drinking	8.0	7.8	3.5	14.0
Been in trouble with police residence hall, or other college authorities	5.0	2.0	1.8	9.3
Gotten into physical fights when drinking	7.1	1.8	7.1	7.0
Gotten into trouble at work or school because of drinking	5.0	1.4	1.8	9.3
Been ticketed or arrested because of your drinking	3.0	0.7	1.8	4.7
Been arrested for drunk driving	1.0	0.2	0.0	2.3
Received medical treatment (e.g., taken to a hospital or needed acute medical attention)	3.0	1.4	1.8	4.7

Note: Out of students who reported ever drinking alcohol (n=112).

Table 12. Percentage of Students Who Reported Select Sexual Acts in the Past Year While Under the Influence of Alcohol

Consequence	School	Indiana	Age	
			Under 21	21 or older
Experienced unwanted sexual activity	1.5	3.2	2.8	0.0
Took advantage of someone sexually	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0

Note: Out of students who reported ever drinking alcohol. A sensitive content warning was provided prior to displaying these items, in which students had an option to continue with the survey without these questions being displayed. 33.3% of students chose to bypass these two questions.

Table 13. Percentage of Students Who Reported Experiencing Select Consequences in the Past Year as a Result of Someone Else's Drinking

Reasons	School	Indiana	Age	
			Under 21	21 or older
Had to take care of another student who drank too much	71.3	34.0	67.7	76.7
Had your studying or sleep interrupted	46.8	25.3	42.4	53.5
Had to act as a designated driver for another student because he or she drank	42.2	22.2	43.9	39.5
Found vomit in the halls or other areas of your residence	49.5	16.2	42.4	60.5
Had your belongings or property damaged	23.9	8.9	24.2	23.3
Had to take care of a peer who had a negative experience as a result of someone else's drinking	28.4	13.7	24.2	34.9

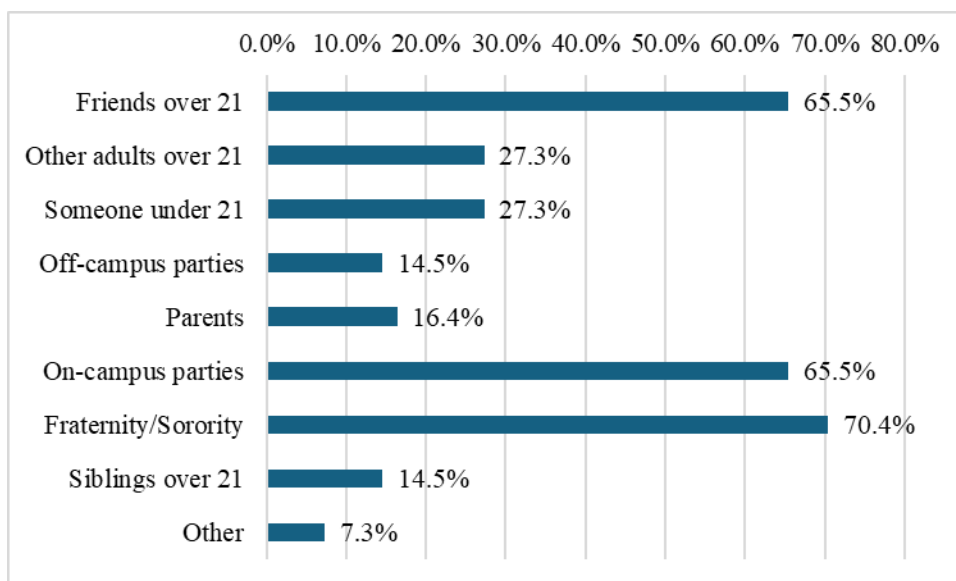
KEY FINDINGS: RISK FACTORS

Alcohol Availability



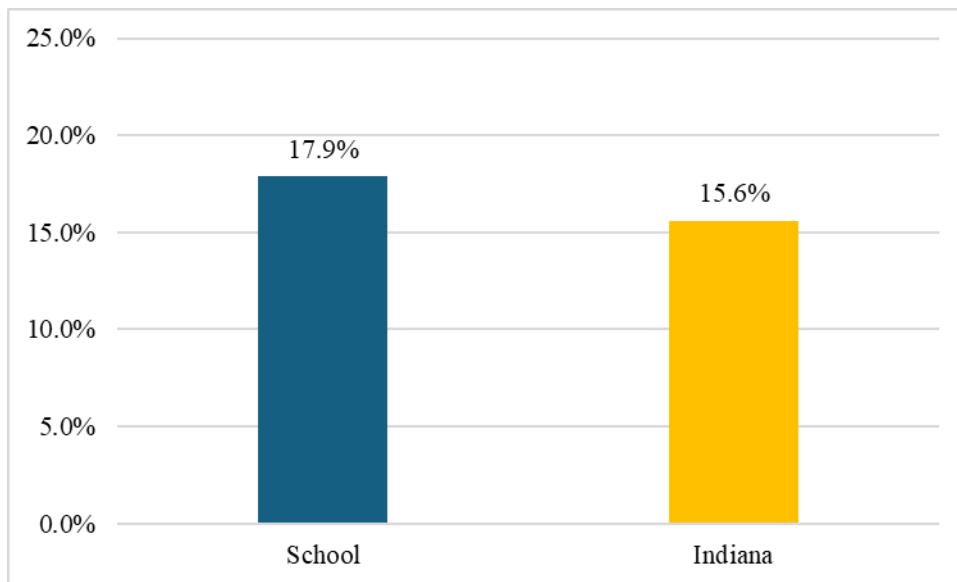
Data Tip: Understanding where or from whom alcohol is illegally obtained provides crucial insights for the development of focused prevention efforts and approaches, including education and enforcement related to Indiana's social host law, enhanced retailer education, and the local enforcement of ID laws. See <https://icrud.org/social-host-law/> for more information on Indiana's social host law.

Figure 6. Percentage of Students Under 21 Who Obtained Alcohol from Select Sources



Note. Out of students under 21 who reported ever drinking alcohol (n=65). Responses of obtaining alcohol from select source "sometimes," "often," or "always" are included.

Figure 7. Percentage of Students Under 21 Who Reported Purchasing Alcohol from a Retailer in the Past Year



Note. Out of students under 21 who reported ever drinking alcohol (n=65).

Perception of Peer Behaviors and Beliefs

Table 14. Percentage of Students Under 21 Who Think an Underage Student Who Drinks Alcohol at Select Locations Would Be Ticketed

Location	School	Indiana
On-campus housing	16.4	42.5
Off-campus housing	20.9	22.3
On-campus party	13.4	46.4
Off-campus party	25.4	27.5
Athletic event	37.3	46.9
Other	33.3	40.8

Note. Out of students under 21 years of age (n=77). Responses of "Very Likely" or "Somewhat Likely" are included.

Many college students overestimate both the amount of drinking and drug use and the approval of use by their peers, and those who believe their peers drink or use drugs are more likely to drink or use drugs themselves. Students were asked to estimate the percentage of students at their school who drank alcohol in the past month (see Table 15). Students were also asked how many alcoholic drinks they thought the typical student at their school consumed the last time he or she partied/socialized (see Table 16 & Figure 8).

Table 15. Perceived Percentage of Students at Your School Who Use Alcohol

	School	Indiana	Age	
			Under 21	21 or older
0% to 15%	9.2	17.1	12.1	4.7
20% to 35%	13.8	20.4	15.2	11.6
40% to 55%	12.8	23.1	15.2	9.3
60% to 75%	43.1	28.6	42.4	44.2
80% to 100%	21.1	10.9	15.2	30.2

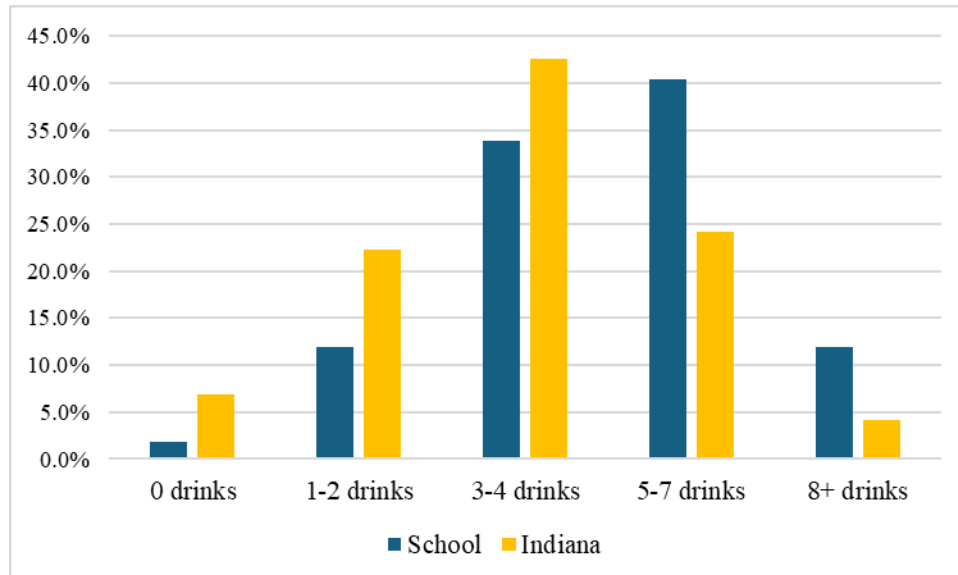
Note: Response options were increments of 5%.

Table 16. Mean Number of Drinks Respondents Think the Typical Student Consumed the Last Time They “Partied/Socialized”

	School	Indiana	Age	
			Under 21	21 or older
Mean	4.7	3.6	4.4	5.0
Standard Deviation	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.9

Note: Range = 0 to 15 or more

Figure 8. Percentage of Students Who Indicated Select Number of Drinks They Think the Typical Student Consumed the Last Time They “Partied/Socialized”



Note: Range = 0 to 15 or more.

Table 17. Percentage of Students Who Thought Their Close Friends Would Disapprove of Their Use of Select Substances

Reasons	School	Indiana	Age	
			Under 21	21 or older
Having five or more alcoholic drinks in a two-hour timeframe	29.4	57.6	27.3	32.6
Using marijuana/THC	38.5	47.0	40.9	34.9
Using prescription medication not prescribed to you	81.7	89.4	80.3	83.7
Using electronic vapor products	58.7	59.2	57.6	60.5

Note: Responses of “Strongly Disapprove” or “Somewhat Disapprove” are included.



Data Tip: Data on student perceptions and beliefs can be used to develop locally relevant social norms campaigns that aim to correct widespread misbeliefs about substance use and to normalize non-use. For more on the social norming approach, check out this toolkit: <https://www.naspa.org/files/dmfile/Social-Norming-Toolkit.pdf>

KEY FINDINGS: MENTAL HEALTH*

**More data on mental health can be found in the section labeled “Key Findings: Supplemental Mental Health Module” (p. 25-26).*

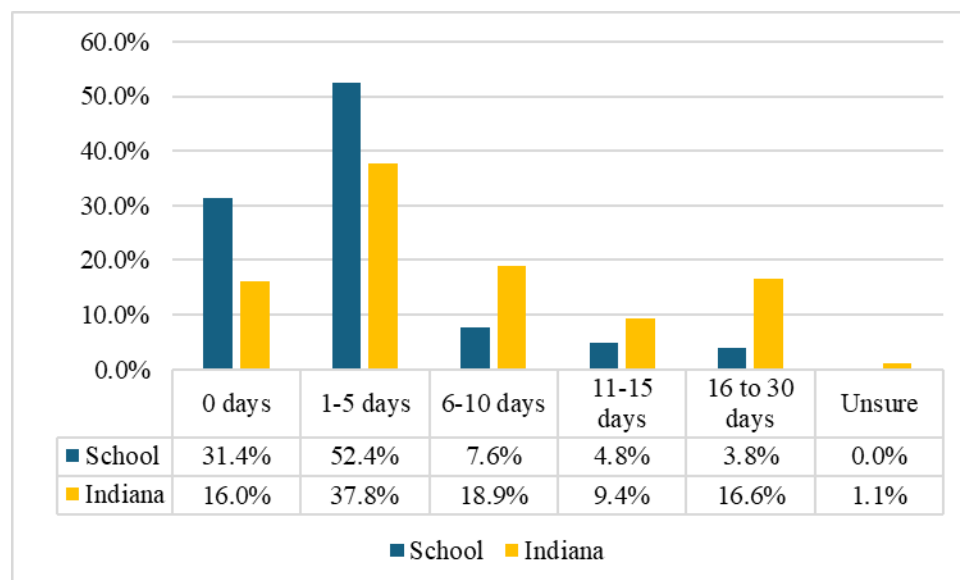
The Indiana College Substance Use Survey asked three standard questions to assess students’ mental health status. Students were asked, on how many days in the past month their mental health was not good, including experiencing stress, depression, or problems with emotions. They were also asked if, in the past year, they had experienced feeling so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities, and if they had ever seriously considered attempting suicide.

Table 18. Mean Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days During the Past Month

	School	Indiana	Age	
			Under 21	21 or older
Mean	3.7	8.2	3.4	4.1
Standard Deviation	5.5	8.3	5.4	5.7

Survey question: “Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?” Range 0-30.

Figure 9. Percentage of Students Who Indicated Select Number of Days During Past Month That Their Mental Health Was Not Good



Note. Survey question: “Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?” Range 0-30.

Table 19. Percentage of Students Who Reported Feeling Sadness or Suicidal Ideation in the Past Year

	School	Indiana	Age	
			Under 21	21 or older
Felt sad or hopeless	18.9	33.5	17.5	20.9
Seriously considered attempting suicide	4.7	10.1	4.8	4.7

Note: Sadness survey question: “During the past 12 months did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?” Suicide survey question: “During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?”

KEY FINDINGS: GAMBLING BEHAVIORS

As gambling options and venues in the state expand, young adults, including college students, are a key demographic of focus for the industry’s marketing and promotions. In addition, gambling, substance use, and poor mental health share important risk factors and can be co-occurring. For these reasons, it is important to assess gambling prevalence and pursue data-driven prevention strategies focused on college students.

Table 20. Percentage of Students Who Reported Gambling Behaviors in the Past Year

	School	Indiana	Age	
			Under 21	21 or older
Lottery	31.4	24.2	35.6	25.6
Charitable gambling (e.g., raffle tickets, bingo)	13.6	10.9	11.7	16.3
Pools (e.g., March Madness)	21.4	8.9	15.0	30.2
Card games (not at a casino)	30.1	8.5	35.0	23.3
Casino	19.4	8.7	10.0	32.6
Video game in app purchases (e.g., loot boxes)	17.5	11.0	20.0	14.0
Fantasy Sports	18.4	5.9	18.3	18.6
Online sports betting (e.g., FanDuel, DraftKings)	22.3	8.2	15.0	32.6
Other Sports Betting	8.8	2.8	8.3	9.5
Horse track betting	4.9	2.3	5.0	4.7
Online gambling games (e.g., poker, casino-style games)	14.6	4.3	11.7	18.6
Competitive video gaming (Esports)	4.9	1.9	6.7	2.3
Other	3.9	2.1	3.3	4.7

Figure 10. Percentage of Students Who Reported Any Gambling Behaviors or Gambling Consequences in the Past Year

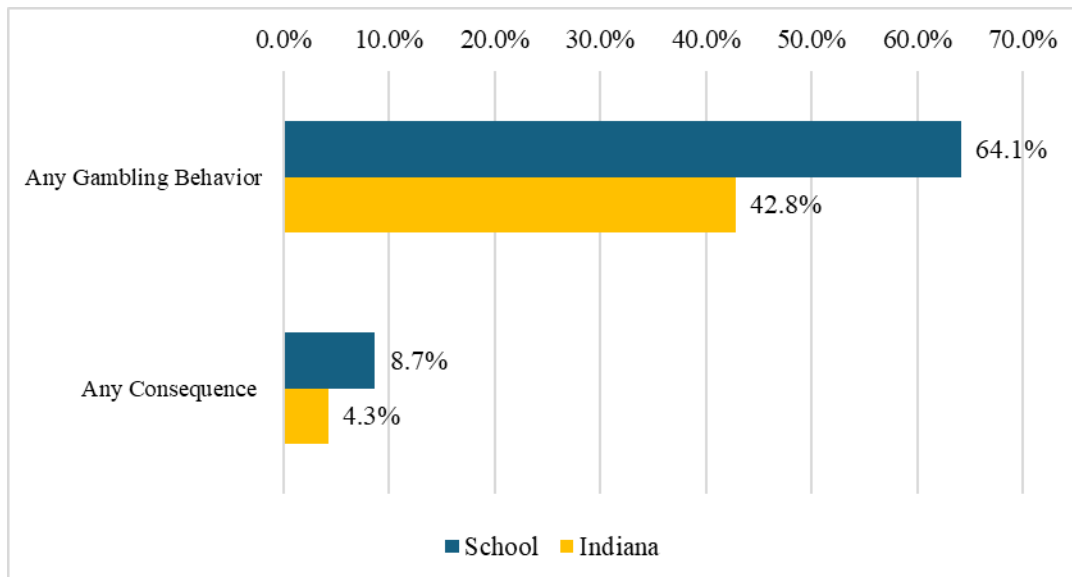
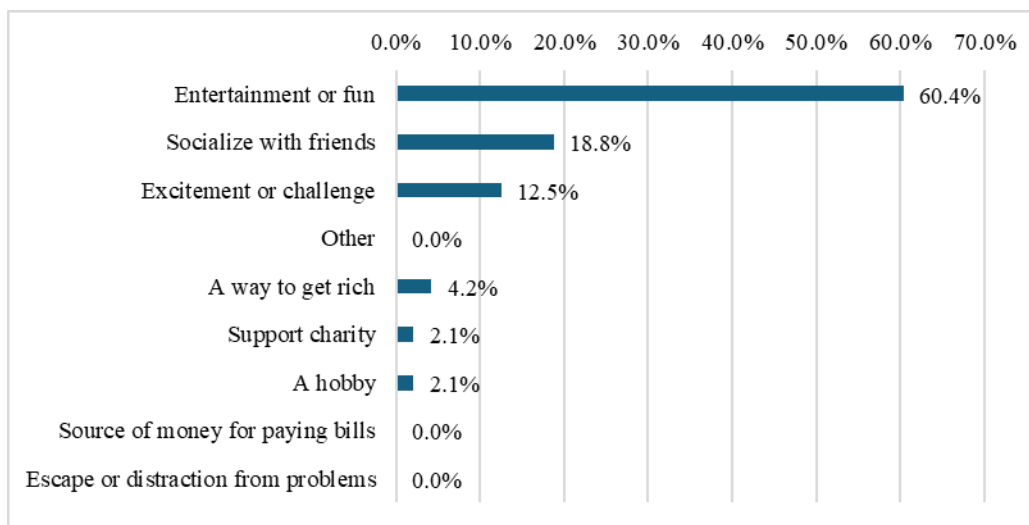


Figure 11. Percentage of Students Who Reported That They Gamble and Indicated Their Most Common Reason for Gambling



Note: Out of students who reported that they gambled (n=48).

Table 21. Percentage of Students Who Gambled in the Past Year, Who Reported Select Consequences as a Result of Their Gambling

	School	Indiana	Age	
			Under 21	21 or older
Felt guilty or bad about gambling	7.7	7.5	5.6	10.3
Money issues	7.7	4.5	2.9	13.3
Not sleeping	4.5	2.1	2.8	6.7
Depression	3.1	1.9	5.6	0.0
Family/parent issues	3.0	1.4	2.8	3.3
School problems	1.5	1.2	2.8	0.0
Loss of friendships	3.0	0.9	2.8	3.3
Poor hygiene	4.5	0.9	2.8	6.7

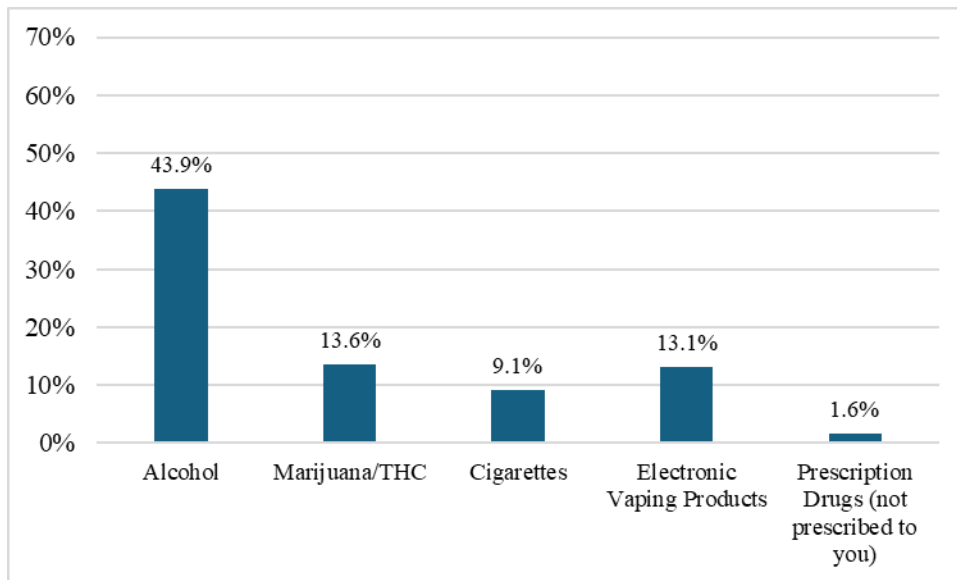
Note: Out of students who reported any gambling behavior in the past year (n=66).

Table 22. Percentage of Students Who Reported Using Sources to Pay for Gambling Behaviors in the Past Year

	School	Indiana	Age	
			Under 21	21 or older
Personal bank account or cash	64.6	10.0	74.3	53.3
Personal credit card	12.1	50.6	13.9	10.0
Parent's credit card, bank account, or cash	4.5	4.7	2.8	6.7
Someone else's credit card, bank account, or cash	1.5	2.6	2.8	0.0
Student loans	1.5	0.5	2.8	0.0
Scholarships or stipends	3.0	0.8	2.8	3.3
Other sources	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.3

Note: Out of students who reported any gambling behavior in the past year (n=66).

Figure 12. Percentage of Students Who Reported Gambling While Under the Influence of Select Substances in the Past Year



Note: Out of students who reported any gambling behavior in the past year (n=66).

KEY FINDINGS: SUPPLEMENTAL MENTAL HEALTH MODULE

Table 23. Percentage of Students Bothered by the Following Problems in the Past 2 weeks

Reasons	School	Indiana	Age	
			Under 21	21 or older
Little interest or pleasure in doing things	26.7	50.5	25.0	29.3
Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless	27.7	47.7	28.3	26.8
Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge	38.0	68.1	33.9	43.9
Not being able to stop or control worrying	23.8	53.3	23.3	24.4

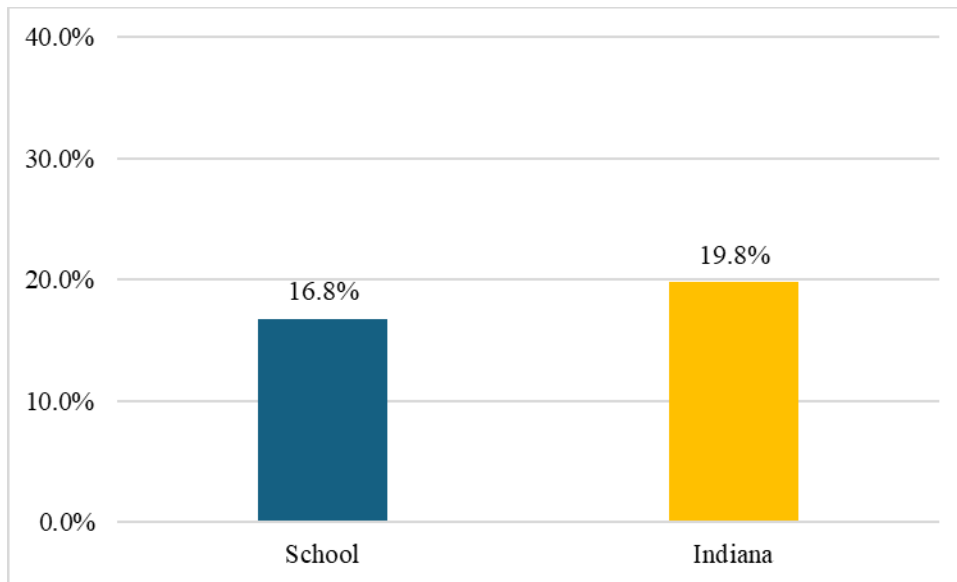
Note: Response options of "several days", "more than half the days", and "nearly every day" were included.

Table 24. Percentage of Students Agreeing with the Statements about Perceived Belonging

	School	Indiana	Age	
			Under 21	21 or older
I feel comfortable being myself at this institution	83.0	72.9	79.7	87.8
I feel valued by this institution	84.0	57.9	81.4	87.8
I feel like part of the community at this institution	87.0	57.6	83.1	92.7
I am respected by the campus community	85.0	67.3	79.7	92.7
Students on my campus are friendly	89.0	76.3	86.4	92.7
My classmates accept me the way I am	84.0	73.8	81.4	87.8
I feel that I belong at my college/university	78.8	64.2	81.4	75.0

Note: Includes response options of "agree" and "strongly agree"

Figure 13. Percentage of Students that Agree or Strongly Agree with the Statement "I feel alone on my campus"



Includes response options of "agree" and "strongly agree"

KEY FINDINGS: SUPPLEMENTAL WELLNESS MODULE

Figure 14. Percentage of Students Indicating their Perceived Health Status

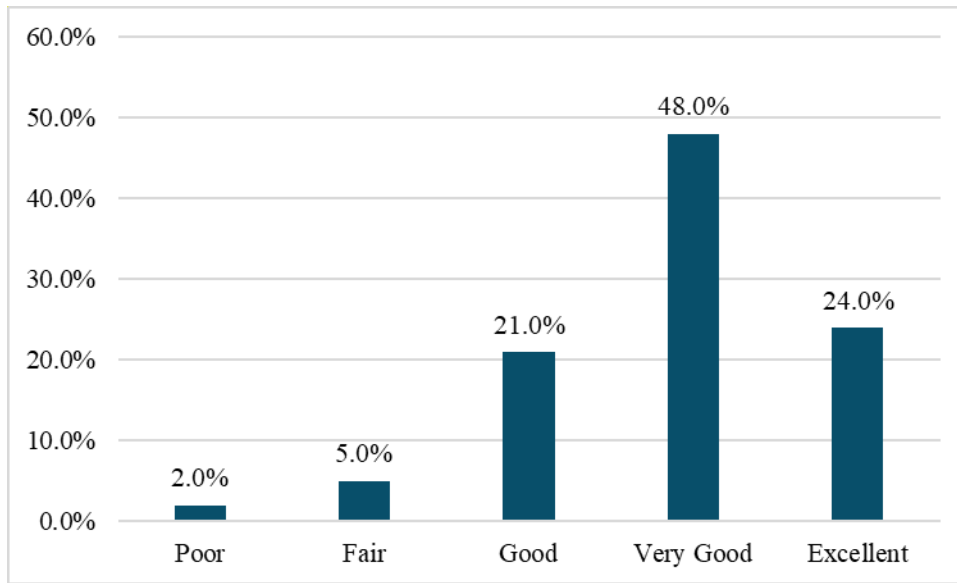


Figure 15. Percentage of Students Reporting Average Amount of Sleep on Weeknights in the Past 2 Weeks

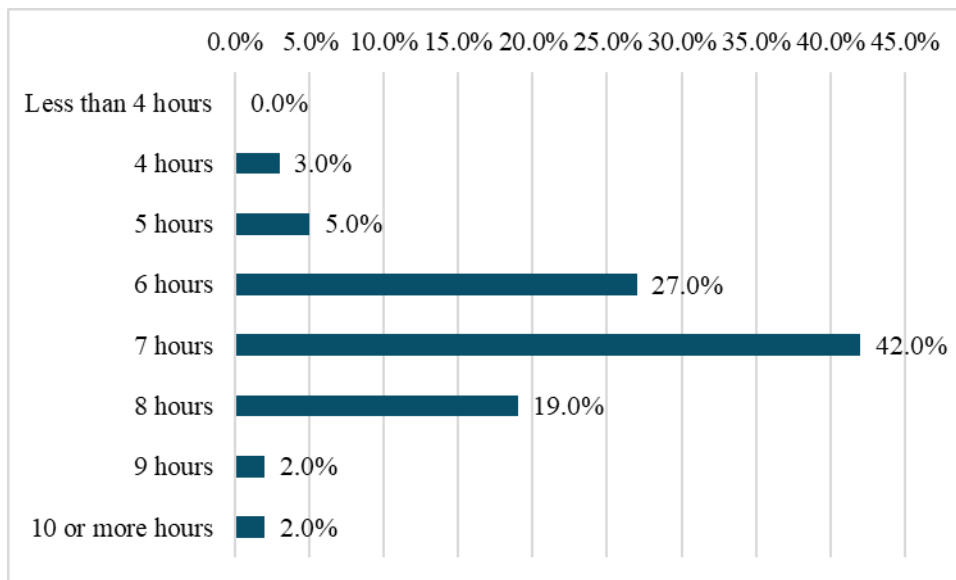


Table 25. Percent of Students Agreeing with the Following Statements

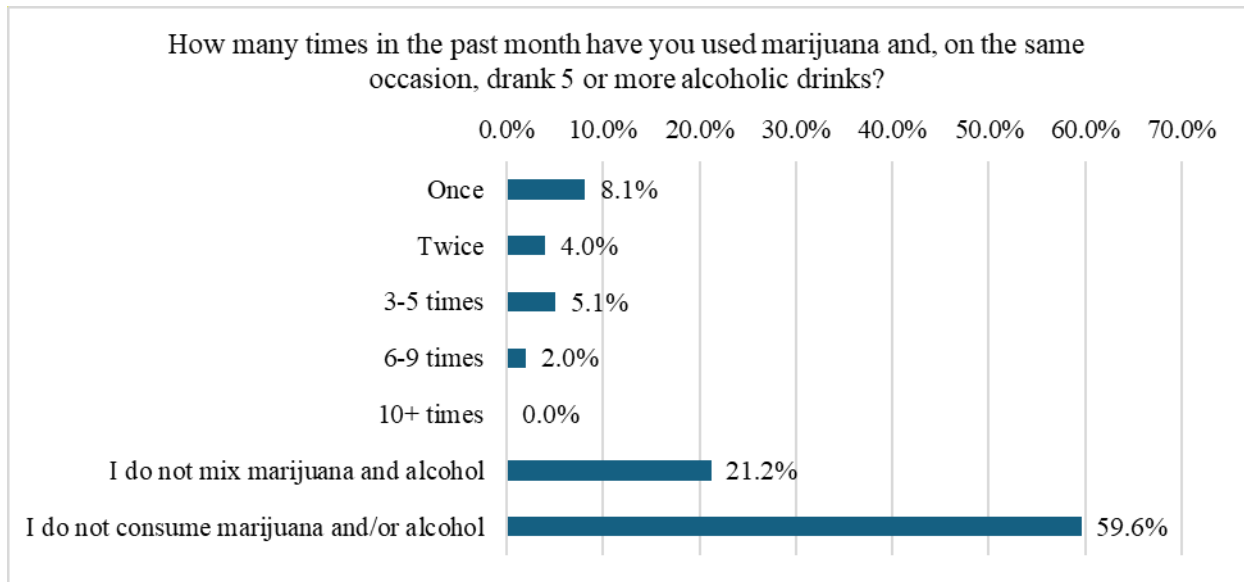
	School	Indiana	Age	
			Under 21	21 or older
I have access to affordable, healthy food	63.0	75.4	66.1	58.5
I am satisfied with the amount of exercise I get	63.0	38.2	61.0	65.9
I am satisfied with the amount of time I spend on recreational and leisure activities	66.0	45.7	61.0	73.2
I get an adequate amount of support for my well-being from my institution.	78.0	51.0	71.2	87.8

Note: Includes response options of "agree" and "strongly agree"

Table 26. Percentage of Students Reporting Impact of Health Issues on Academic Performance

	Experienced Health Issue in Past Year	Of those who reported experiencing health issue:		
		Academics not affected by issue	Academics negatively impacted by issue	Progress toward degree delayed because of issue
Assault (physical)	1.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Assault (sexual)	1.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Allergies	23.5	82.6	17.4	0.0
Anxiety	38.8	84.2	13.2	2.6
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) or Attention-Deficit Disorder (ADD)	22.4	40.9	54.5	4.5
Concussion or traumatic brain injury	4.1	50.0	50.0	0.0
Depression	22.4	54.5	45.5	0.0
Eating disorder/problem	9.2	100.0	0.0	0.0
Headaches/migraines	28.6	85.7	14.3	0.0
Injury (e.g., burn, sprain, or broken bone)	17.3	88.2	5.9	5.9
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	4.1	75.0	0.0	25.0
Sleep difficulties	44.9	50.0	45.5	4.5
Short-term illness (e.g., COVID-29, influenza, sinus infection, colds, etc.)	33.7	84.8	15.2	0.0
Stress	64.3	73.0	27.0	0.0

KEY FINDINGS: CUSTOM QUESTIONS



DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

	Frequency	%
Gender		
Male	128	99.2
Female	0	0.0
Other	1	0.8
No answer	0	0.0
Age		
Under 21	77	59.7
21 or older	52	40.3
Race		
White	104	80.6
Black/African American	8	6.2
Asian	7	5.4
Native American/Alaskan Native	0	0.0
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0
More than one race	3	2.3
Other	3	2.3
No answer	4	3.1
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	16	12.4
Non-Hispanic	100	77.5
No answer	13	10.1
Classification		
1st year undergraduate	33	25.6
2nd year undergraduate	33	25.6
3rd year undergraduate	34	26.4
4th year undergraduate	29	22.5
5th year or more undergraduate	0	0.0
Graduate/professional	0	0.0
Not seeking a degree	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0
No answer	0	0.0
Student status		
Full-time	128	99.2
Part-time	1	0.8
No answer	0	0.0
Residency status		
In-state	98	76.0
Out-of-state	26	20.2
International student	5	3.9
No answer	0	0.0

Location of residence		
Fraternity/sorority/cooperative house	92	71.3
Campus residence hall	30	23.3
Other on-campus housing	5	3.9
Off-campus (university-affiliated)	1	0.8
Off-campus (no university affiliation)	0	0.0
Unhoused or no current permanent residence	0	0.0
Not living near campus- taking all classes remotely	0	0.0
No answer	1	0.8
Student Athlete		
Yes	64	49.6
No	65	50.4
No Response	0	0.0
Member of Sorority, Fraternity, or Cooperative		
Yes	89	69.0
No	39	30.2
No answer	1	0.8