

Campus Hunger Data & Resources

SNAP

Contact SHH SNAP Outreach team for support: <https://www.2harvest.org/who--how-we-help/services-and-programs/programs/snap-outreach.html#.X8Z-YM1KiUk>

- Student engagement in SNAP often has barriers: SNAP eligibility for students is often challenging to determine/access:
 - Lack of awareness that they may qualify.
 - Not aware that minimal meal plans (less than 50% of meals provided) may exempt them and they could still qualify.
 - Not aware that their parent's income isn't counted, unless they live together and share food. (So used to FAFSA where their parent's income is required.)
 - Lengthy paperwork process and documents requested seem time-consuming, confusing and even intimidating

College & University Food Bank Alliance: <http://www.cufba.org/>

- Professional organizations consistently of campus-based programs focused on alleviating food insecurity, hunger and poverty among college and university students in the United States

Hungry & Homeless in College: Results from a National Study of Basic Needs Insecurity in Higher Education

<https://hope4college.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Hungry-and-Homeless-in-College-Report.pdf>

Wisconsin Hope Lab, results released March 2017

- Study includes: 33,000 students at 70 community colleges in 24 states

FINDINGS:

- 2 in 3 students at community colleges are food insecure
- About half are housing insecure
- 13-14% were homeless

Washington Post story on this study: https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/grade-point/wp/2017/03/15/the-disturbing-trend-of-homeless-community-college-students/?utm_term=.54431d43e973

Hunger on Campus: The Challenge of Food Insecurity for College Students

http://studentsagainsthunger.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Hunger_On_Campus.pdf

- Results released October 2016
- Study includes: 3,765 students in 12 states at 8 community colleges and 26 four-year colleges and universities

FINDINGS:

- Food insecurity occurs at both 2-year and 4-year institutions
- Food insecurity more prevalent among students of color
- More than half of all first-generation students (56%) were food insecure, compared to 45% of studenties who had at least one parent who attended college.
- 32% of food insecure students believed that hunger or housing problems had an impact on their education.