

ADDRESSING BASIC NEEDS AS A STUDENT SUCCESS BARRIER

*2024 Meauxmentum Summit
Feb 7-8, 2024
Dr. Felipe Henao*

AGENDA

Participants will identify institutional barriers, support, and opportunities to addressing Basic Needs on their respective campus.

Why is this an issue & Key Terms (20 mins)

Individual Reflection & Campus Pantry Check-list (15 mins)

Small break-out groups (25 mins)

Information Sharing & Key Themes (15 mins)

Q & A (5 mins)

MEET THE PRESENTER

- *Dean of Students*
- *Dissertation Topic: Documenting Student's Lived Experiences with Food Insecurity: An Innovation Study*
- *Publication: Policies and Initiatives to Address Collegiate Food Insecurity for the Encyclopedia of Sustainable Technologies*



PERSISTENCE & RETENTION

Goal: 60% of Louisiana adults will have degree or a certification by 2030

WHAT WORD/S COME TO MIND WHEN YOU HEAR
FOOD INSECURITY?



WHY IS THIS AN ISSUE?

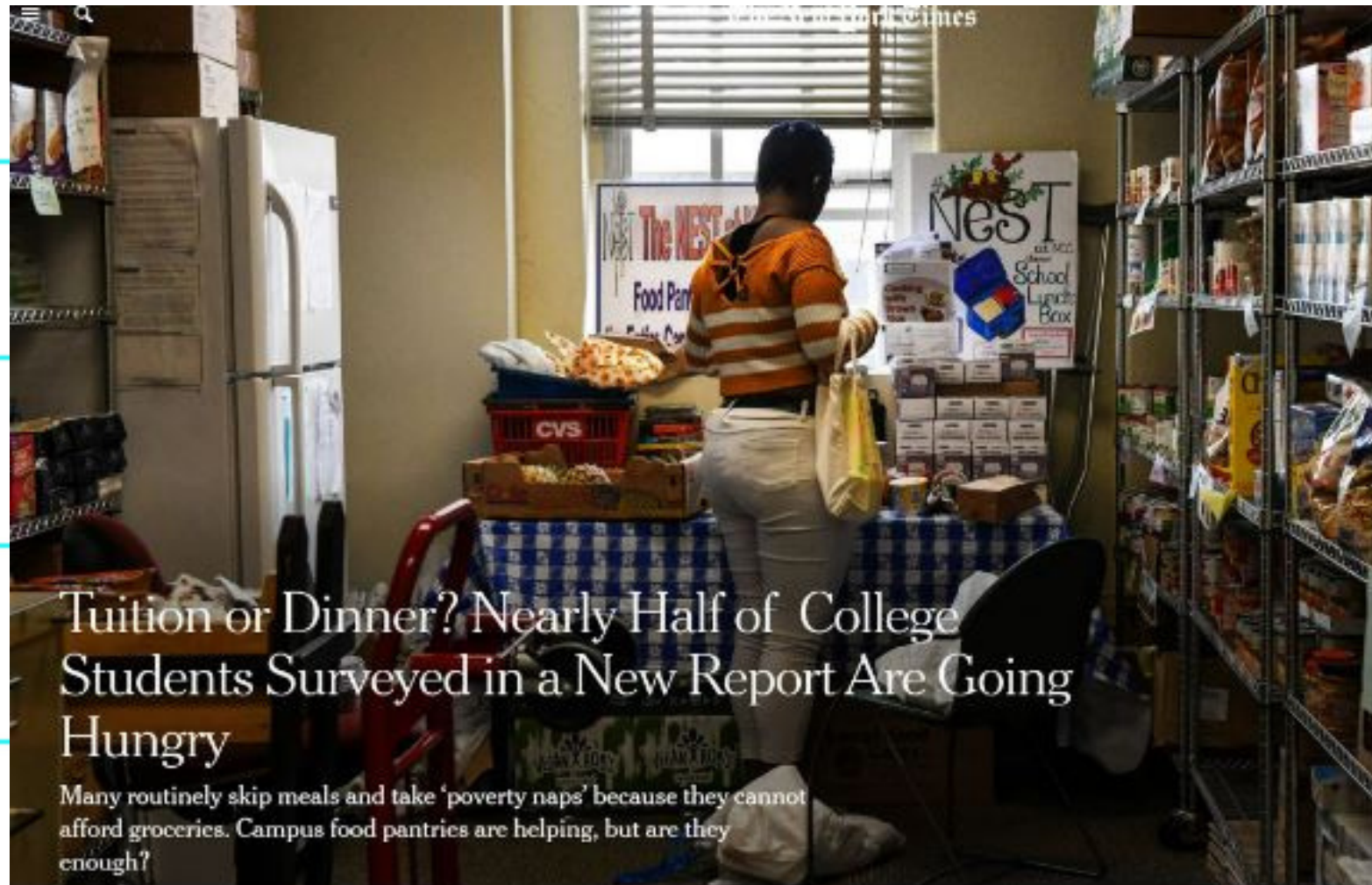
“

I feel like people talk about race, and they talk about other areas that are marginalized, but when it comes to food insecurity and poverty, those are things that are not talked about enough. I feel like those are topics that have such a stigma that's so big.

Food should not be a tool for segregation, it should not be a tool for additional politicization and a form of power to be used against people. This is their sustenance, they need that to live.

Jane, 32

Housing and food insecurity affecting many college students, new data says



Tuition or Dinner? Nearly Half of College Students Surveyed in a New Report Are Going Hungry

Many routinely skip meals and take 'poverty naps' because they cannot afford groceries. Campus food pantries are helping, but are they enough?

Hunger on campus: The fight against student food insecurity

"We are trying to reduce the stigma. It's OK to get some help, to get some assistance," said Reniel Del Rosario from Berkeley.



HUNGER FREE CAMPUS ACT

- Designations in September 2023
- Next steps: Competitive Grant(allocation) Campus. \$5K
- Feeding Louisiana
- Swipe Out Hunger

KEY TERMS

Food Insecurity

is the lack of reliable access to sufficient quantities of affordable, nutritious food

Hunger

refers to people not getting enough to eat for an extended period of time that may result in discomfort, illness or painful sensation

Food Deserts

are areas that lack access to affordable fruits, vegetables, whole grains, low-fat milk, and other foods that make up the full range of a healthy diet

KEY TERMS

High vs Low

Homelessness

means that a person is without a place to live, often residing in a shelter, an automobile, an abandoned building or outside

Housing Insecurity

insecurity includes a broader set of challenges such as the inability to pay rent or utilities or the need to move frequently

WHY IS THIS PROBLEM?

- According to the World Bank, The United Nations World Food Programme warned that an estimated 265 million people could face acute food insecurity by the end of 2020, up from 135 million people before the crisis, because of income and remittance losses
- Food insecurity is a national systemic issue that disproportionately affects college students
- Recent data indicate that 45% of college students have experienced food insecurity in the last 30 days

WHY IS THIS PROBLEM?

- Bruenning et al. (2017) argue food-insecure students likely do not have the resources to fulfill their needs
- Research supports that black and brown students are affected at 1.5 times higher than their white counterparts
- Challenges exist with stigma and self reporting
- Not yet recognized as a prevalent issue across higher education
- Affects LGBTQ population at 2x more

#REALCOLLEGESTUDENTS

- First-generation students and students of color now make up 45% of enrolled college students, an increase from 30%. This increase was largely driven by the increase in Hispanic undergraduate enrollment
- One-quarter of undergraduates at public four-year institutions were majoring in STEM fields; however, the total share of men who enrolled in STEM fields was more than double that of women

#REALCOLLEGESTUDENTS

- 45% of undergraduate students are older than 25, up from 30%
- More than 25% are raising children
- 58% work while being enrolled in college
- Women/single mothers

LOCAL STATISTICS

An estimated 683,110 people in Louisiana live with food insecurity, 234,120 are children.

This amounts to roughly 1 in 7 people in our state struggling to provide a healthy meal for themselves or their household.

That means more people struggle with food insecurity in Louisiana than the total populations of Shreveport, Baton Rouge, and New Orleans combined.

Feeding Louisiana

HOW ARE LEARNERS AFFECTED?

- Research studies have shown that hunger has some negative impacts on students' cognitive abilities, learning, retention, and school dropout (World Bank, 2006; Food Research Action Center, 1995).
- Arguably, food insecurity negatively impacts their academic performance, well-being and engagement in college life
- Associated health risks with nutrient poor diet include obesity, heart disease, hypertension, diabetes and other chronic diseases

A collection of various colored pencils (red, blue, green, orange, purple, yellow, black, brown, pink, etc.) arranged in a circular pattern around the central text. The pencils are sharpened and their tips point towards the center.

*Individual
Reflection &
Campus Pantry
Check List*

S

W

O

T

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>What are you doing well?</p>	<p>Where do you need to improve? Are resources adequate?</p>	<p>What are your goals? Are demands shifting? How can it be improved?</p>	<p>What are the blockers you're facing? What are factors outside of your control?</p>

A collection of approximately 20 colored pencils of various colors (red, blue, green, yellow, orange, purple, pink, black, brown, grey) arranged in a circular pattern on a white background. The pencils are sharpened and their tips point towards the center. In the center of the circle, the text "Small Break Out Groups" is written in a blue, cursive font.

*Small Break
Out Groups*

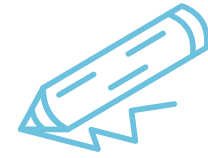
SMALL GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDING ?'S

Where are you in this process?

What surprised you?

What are some institutional barriers/support in place?

KEY EMERGING TEAMS



FEDERAL/LOCAL POLICIES

- National School Lunch Act (1964) ie. Free or Reduced Lunch Programs
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- Women Infant and Children (WIC)
- Hunger Free Campus

RECOMMENDATIONS

Institutional Research and Effectiveness

Destigmatization

Beyond the Food Pantry

NEXT STEPS / ADDITIONAL BARRIERS

- *Paid internships*
- *Transportation Costs*
- *Virtual opportunities*
- *Collaborate with non-profit organizations*
- *NoLo (No Cost/Low Cost) Text books*

QUALITATIVE DATA

- "The Grizzly Cupboard has been an invaluable resource for me during challenging times. It's not just a place to access essential supplies; it's a supportive community that offers a helping hand when needed the most. The dedication of the team behind the Cupboard and the generosity of donors have made a significant difference in my life. I'm truly grateful for the assistance I've received and the kindness that surrounds this service."
- "I'm really grateful Grizzly Cupboard exists. As an international student living and managing finances alone in NYC, this program has been a blessing. I have the chance to eat healthier while saving money, so I couldn't ask for more. Thank you!"
- "Grizzly Cupboard has been very helpful in keeping food on the table. Food has become much more expensive than it used to be a couple years ago, and between the increase in tuition and in rent, it can be hard to afford nutritional ingredients to cook healthy meals."



Q&A

GRACIAS!

henao.felipe005@gmail.com

Add me on LinkedIn:

Dr. Felipe Henao

We hope you walked away with practical knowledge & application to further address food insecurity & basic needs on you individual campus.