



Follow Up Report on Food and Housing Insecurities – Wisconsin HOPE Lab Study

May 10, 2018

Background

- Ongoing research in higher education has shed light on the prevalence of food and housing insecurities amongst college and university students.
- Three national studies have been conducted by the Wisconsin HOPE Lab to better understand these challenges.
- Findings from these studies suggest basic needs insecurity can negatively influence students' ability to learn, develop, and succeed in college.
- The studies conclude that institutional, state, and national policies should work to address the barriers presented by poverty in order to improve educational success.

Survey History

- The first two studies conducted by the HOPE Lab focused on community college students, while their most recent study expanded to include students from four-year universities
 - *Hungry to Learn, 2015*
 - Surveyed 4,000 students at 10 community colleges
 - SDCCD represented 4 of the 10 community colleges
 - Found that 39% of respondents reported low or very low food security, 52% were housing insecure, and 13% experienced homelessness
 - *Hungry and Homeless in College, 2016*
 - Surveyed 33,000 students at 70 community colleges
 - Found that 56% of students experienced low or very low food insecurity, 51% were housing insecure, and 14% experienced homelessness
 - *Still Hungry and Homeless in College, 2017*
 - Surveyed 43,000 students from 66 institutions across the nation
 - 31 community colleges
 - SDCCD represented 4 of the participant colleges
 - 35 four-year universities
 - Found that 36% of university students and 42% of community college students experienced low or very low food security, 46% were housing insecure; 12% of community college students and 9% of university students experienced homelessness

Basic Needs Security Measures

Food insecurity is the limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods, or the ability to acquire such foods in a socially acceptable manner. The most extreme form is often accompanied with physiological sensations of hunger.

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

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

Nationwide Outcomes

- Food insecurity
 - 36% of university students were food insecure in the 30 days preceding the survey.
 - 42% of community college students were food insecure, compared to 56% in the 2016 study.
- Housing Insecurity
 - 36% of university students were housing insecure in the last year.
 - Housing insecurity affected 46% of community college students, compared to 51% in the 2016 study.
- Homelessness
 - 9% of university students were homeless in the last year.
 - 12% of community college students were homeless, compared to 14% in the 2016 study.

Nationwide Outcomes (Continued)

- The data indicate that basic needs insecurities disproportionately affect marginalized students and are associated with long work hours and higher risk of unemployment.
- The level of academic effort, in and outside the classroom, is the same regardless of whether or not students are dealing with food and housing insecurity.
- It is critically important to match student commitments with adequate support to ensure student success and degree completion.

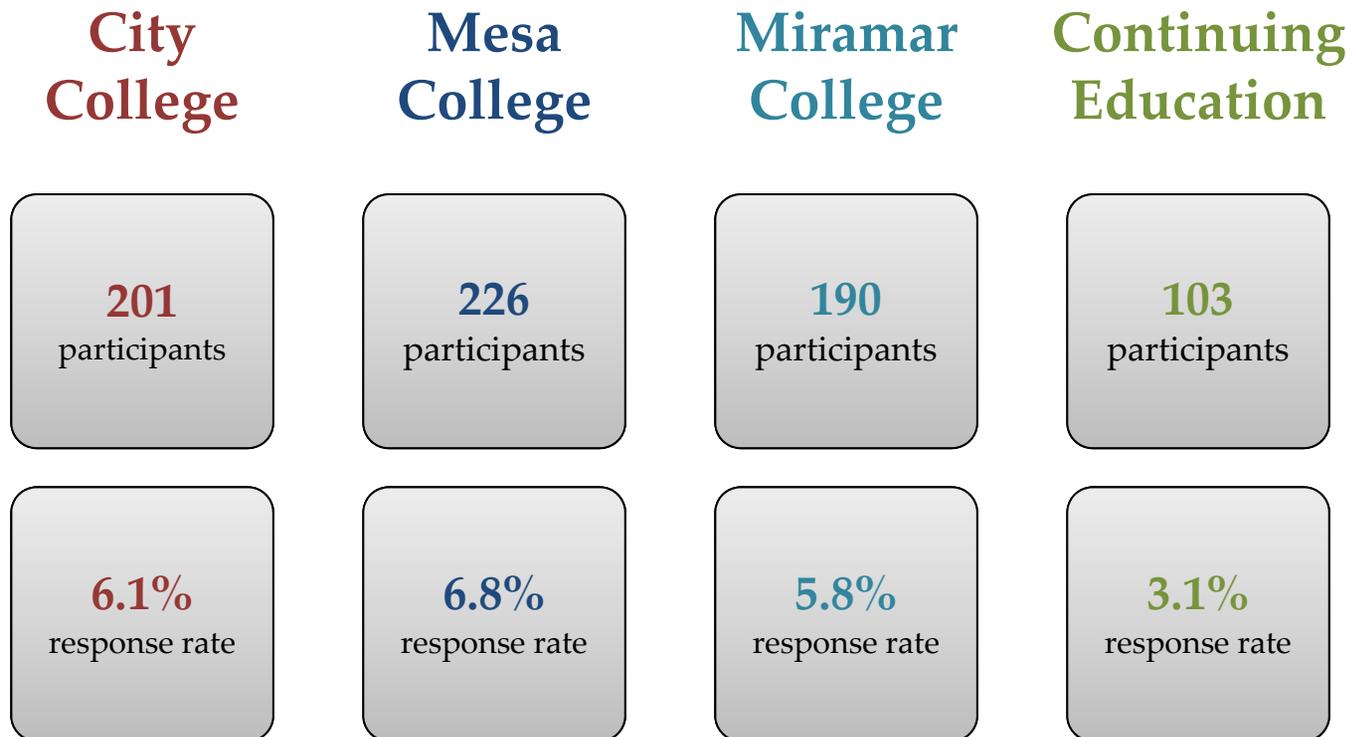
SDCCD Overall Outcomes

	City College	Mesa College	Miramar College	Continuing Education
2017 Food Insecure	56%	44%	36%	42%
<i>2015 Food Insecure</i>	<i>44%</i>	<i>39%</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>28%</i>
Housing insecure*	53%	46%	40%	49%
Some form of homelessness*	15%	12%	10%	10%
All three forms of basic needs insecurity	9%	8%	7%	6%

**Note: Due to changes in survey instruments, only the food insecurity measure is suitable for comparison*

Survey Sample

- Invitations to complete the questionnaire were sent by email to 3,300 students from each of the colleges and Continuing Education

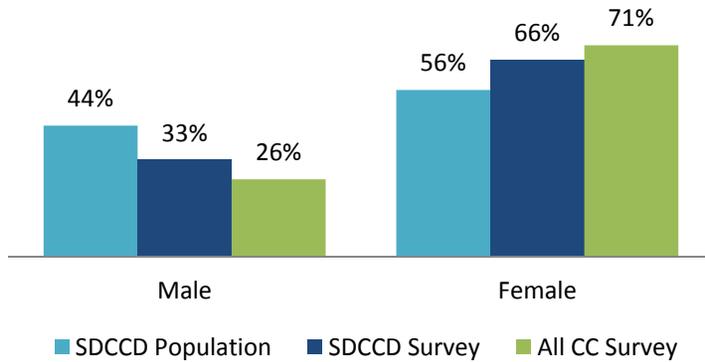


Source: Wisconsin HOPE Lab

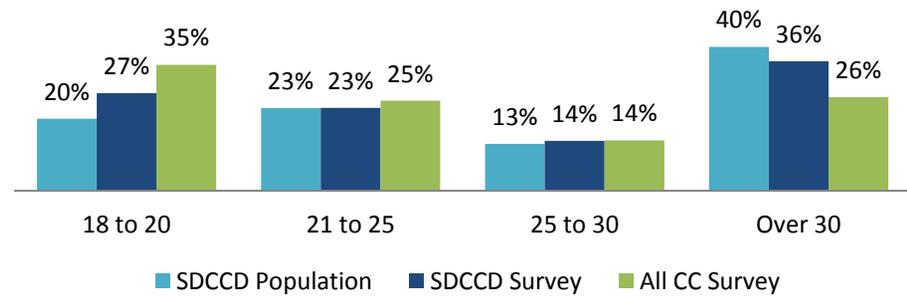
Note: Response rates were too low for findings to be considered representative of the general college populations.

Participant Profile

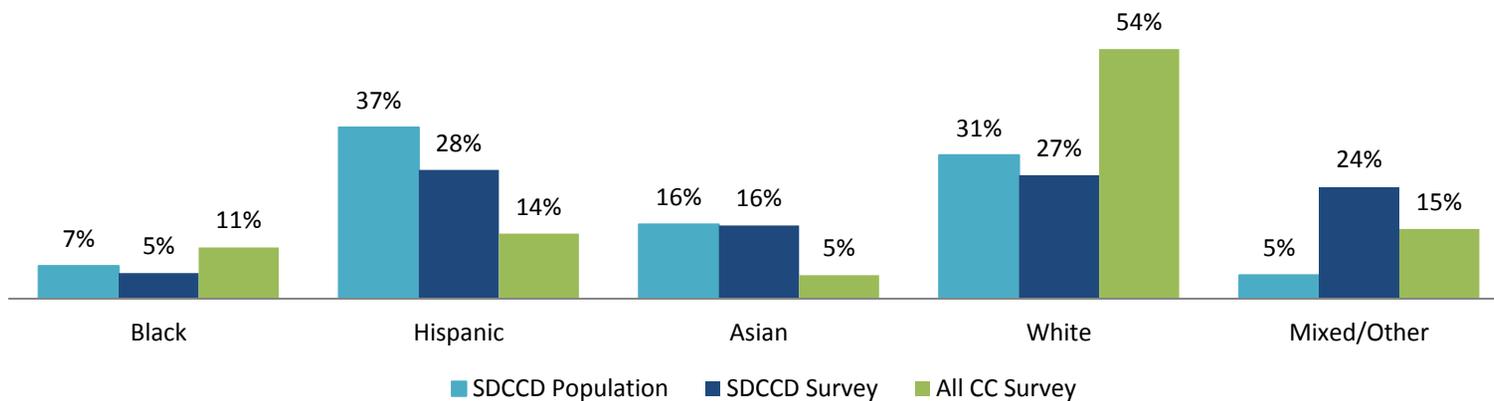
Gender



Age

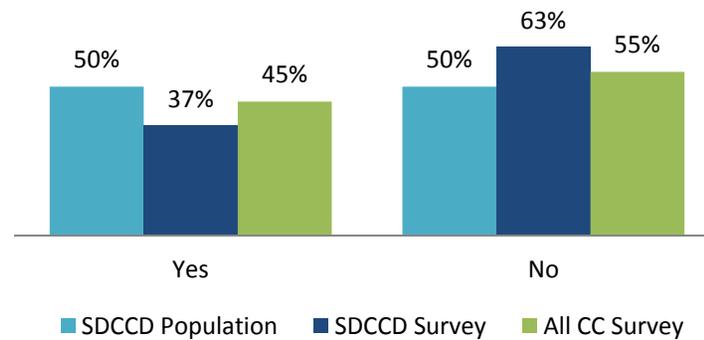


Ethnicity

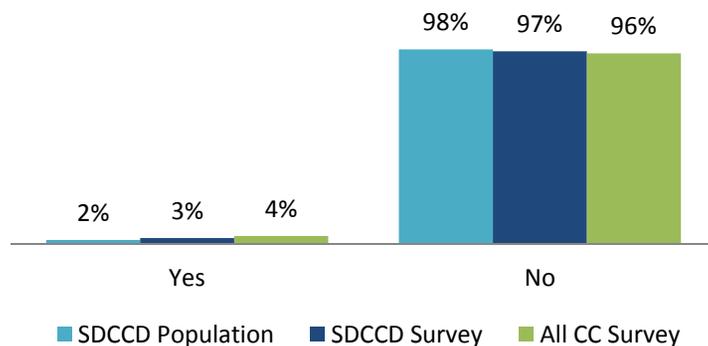


Participant Profile (Continued)

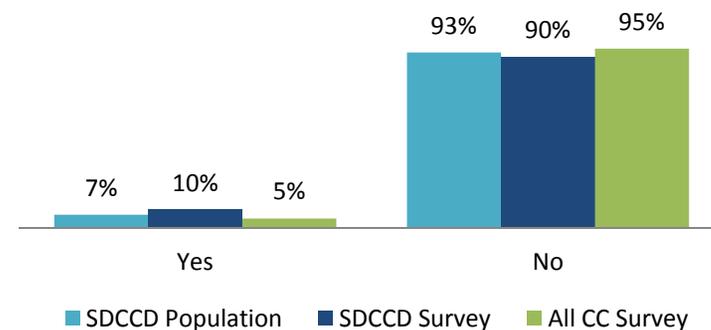
Pell Grant Recipient

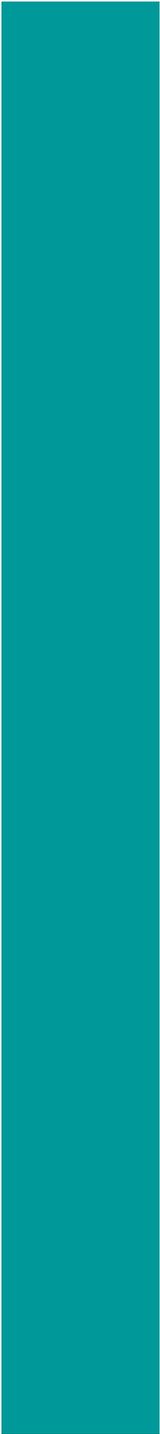


Foster Care Status



Military Status





Food Insecurity

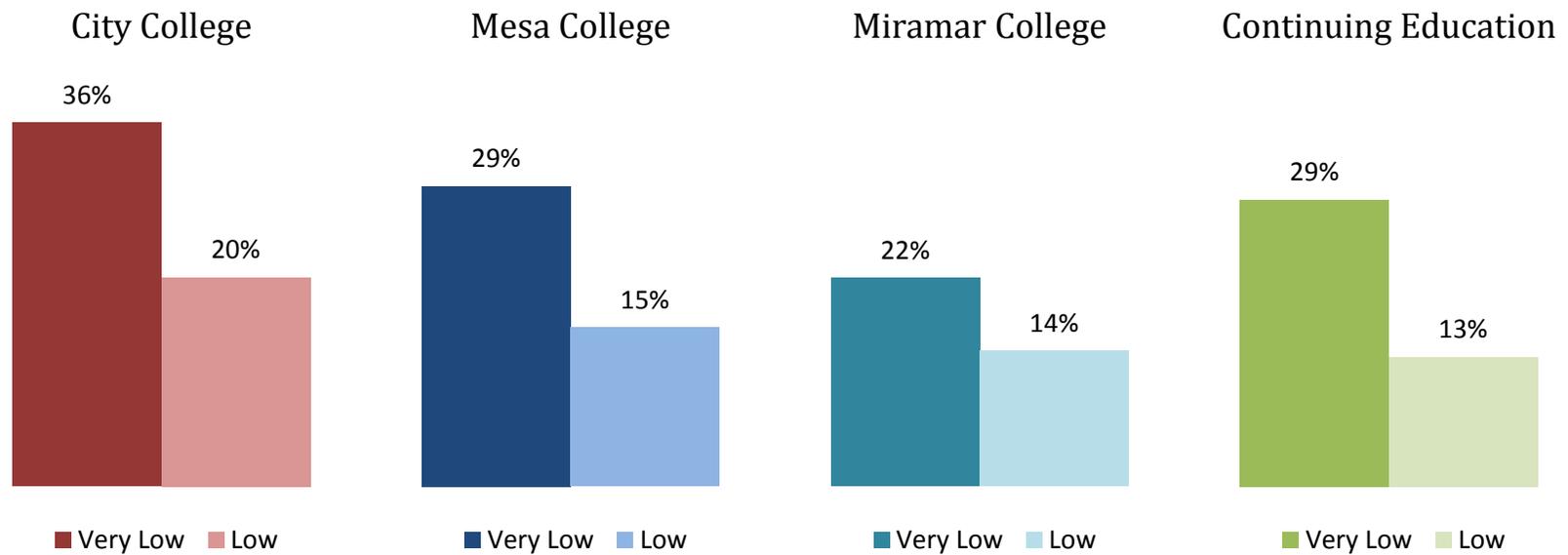
Food Insecurity Overall

Students were classified as having *low food security* if they answered affirmatively to 3-4 of the items below, and classified as having *very low food security* if they answered affirmatively to 6-10 of the items below within the time period specified.

Food Insecurity Inventory (In the Past 30 Days)
I worried whether my food would run out before I got money to buy more.
I couldn't afford to eat balanced meals.
The food that I bought just didn't last and I didn't have money to get more.
Did you ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?
Did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?
Were you ever hungry but didn't eat because there wasn't enough money for food?
Did you ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food? (For 3 or more days)
Did you lose weight because there wasn't enough money for food?
Did you ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?
Did you ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food? (For 3 or more days)

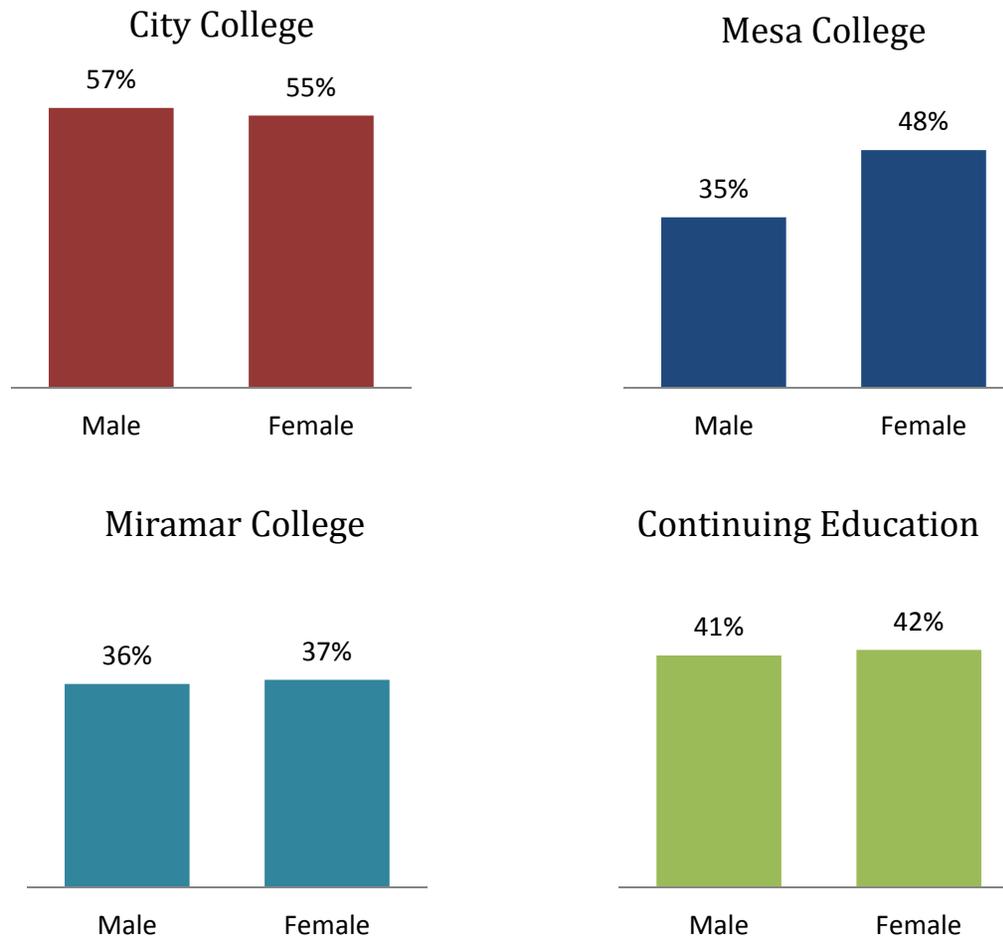
Food Insecurity Overall

SDCCD survey participants that experienced low or very low food security:



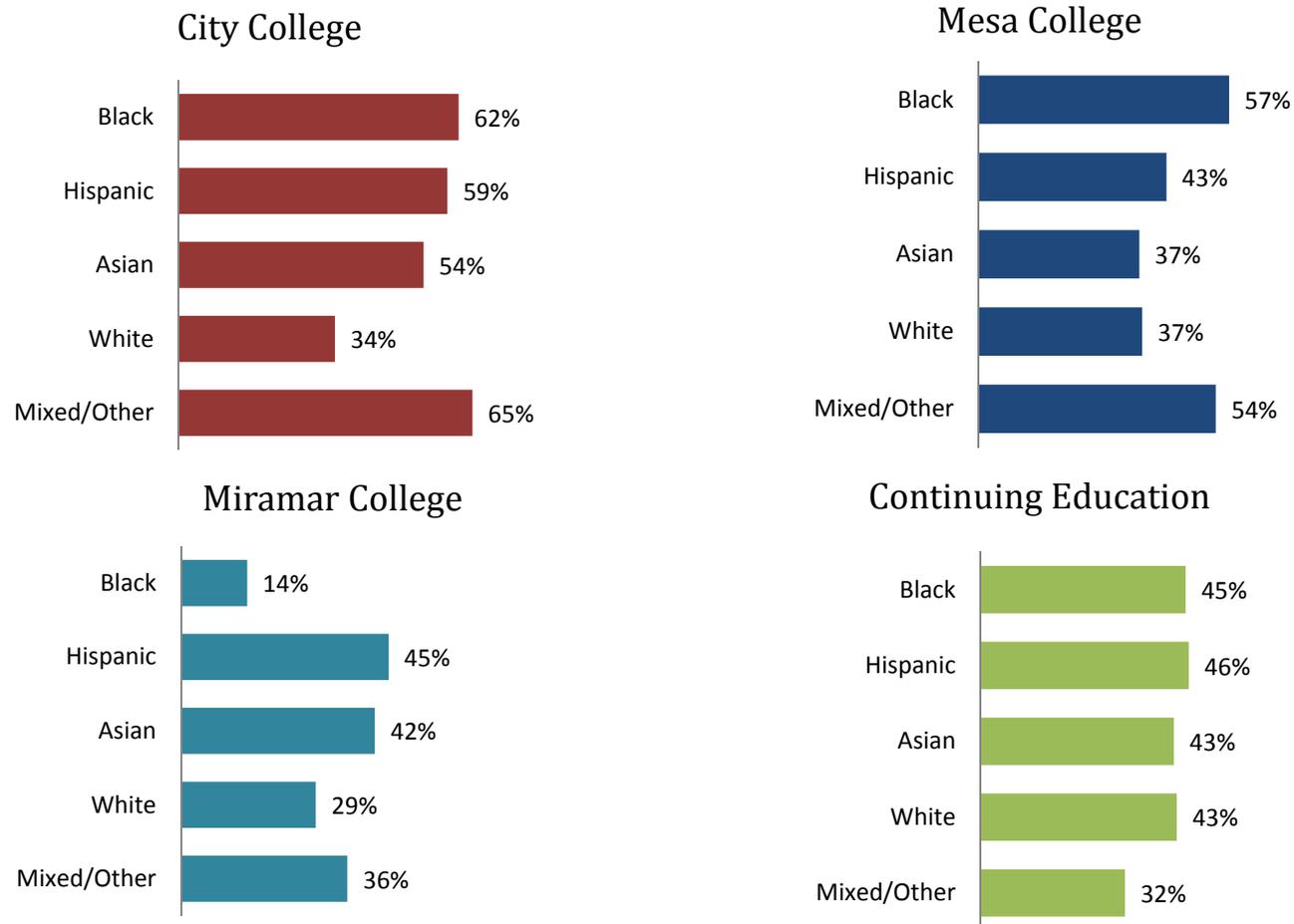
Food Insecurity by Gender

SDCCD survey participants that experienced low or very low food security, by gender:



Food Insecurity by Ethnicity

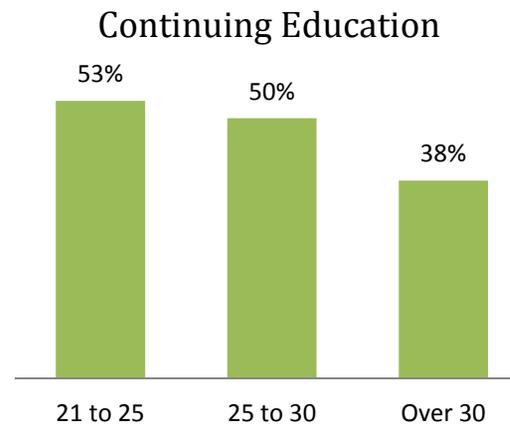
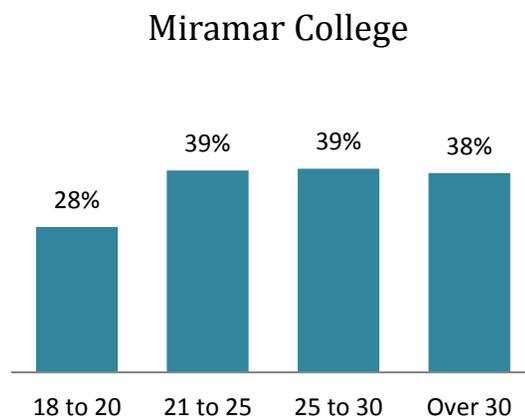
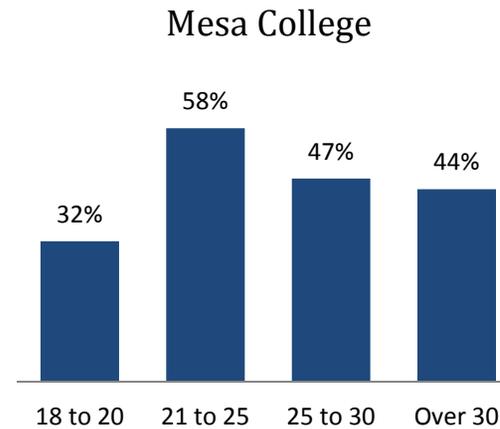
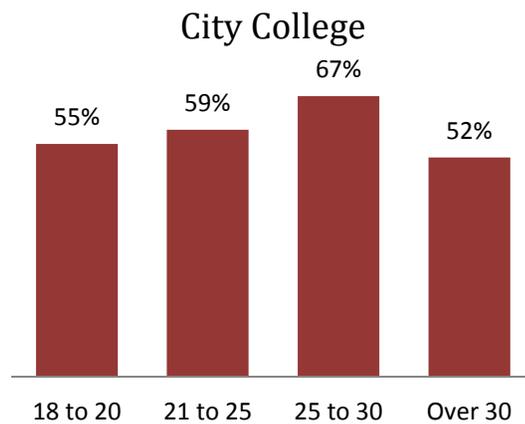
SDCCD survey participants that experienced low or very low food security, by ethnicity:



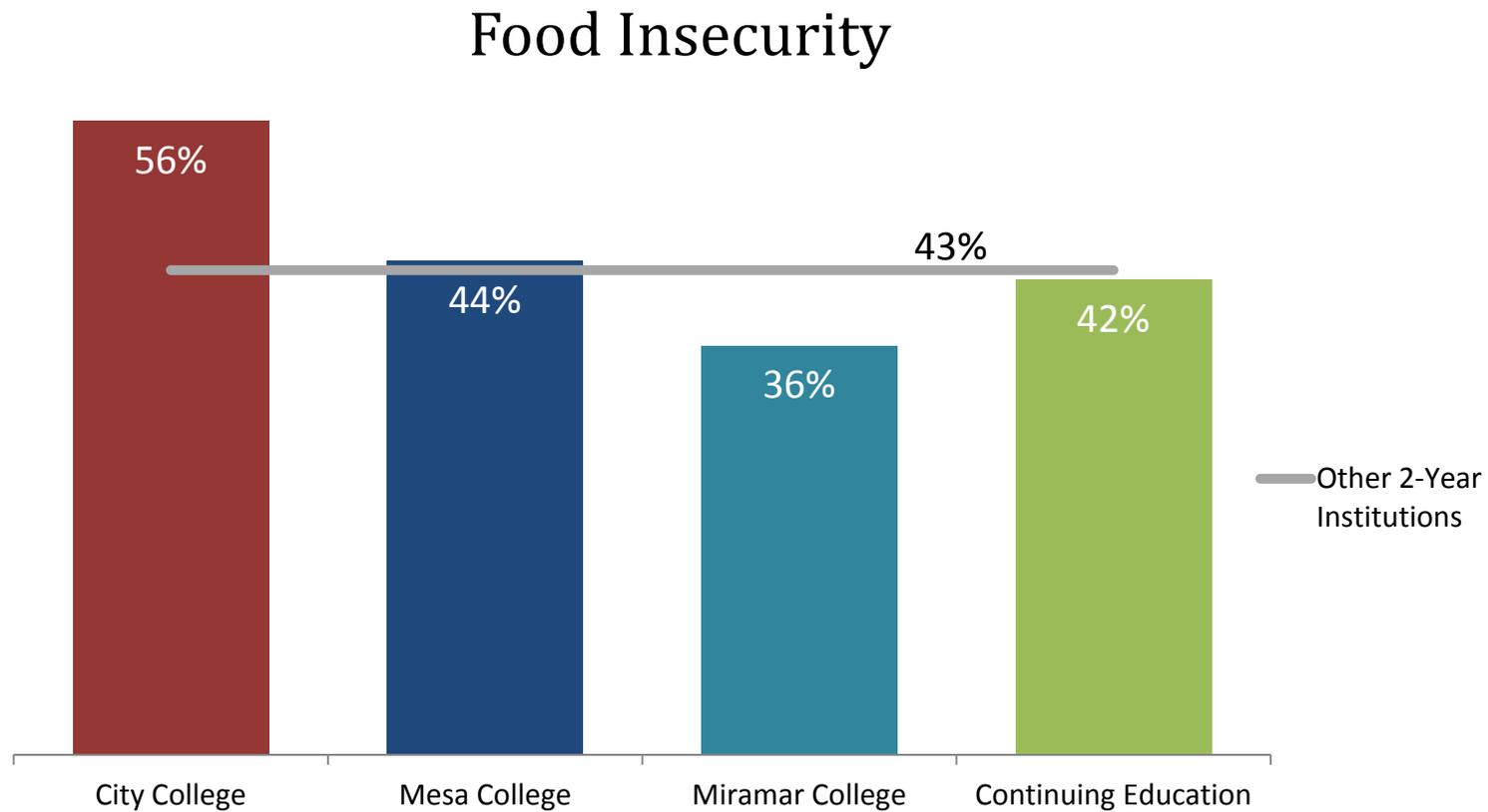
**Note: Groups with 5 or less students have been suppressed from charts*

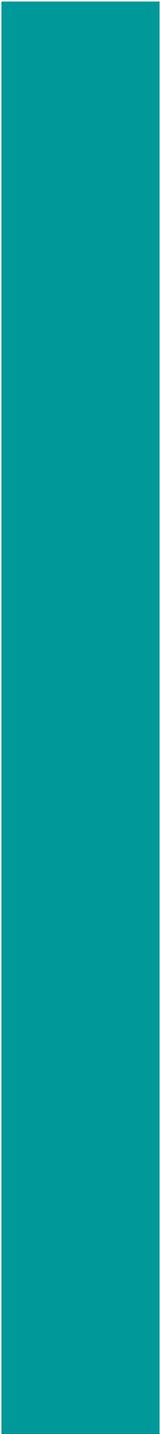
Food Insecurity by Age

SDCCD survey participants that experienced low or very low food security, by age:



Food Insecurity College Comparison





Housing Insecurity

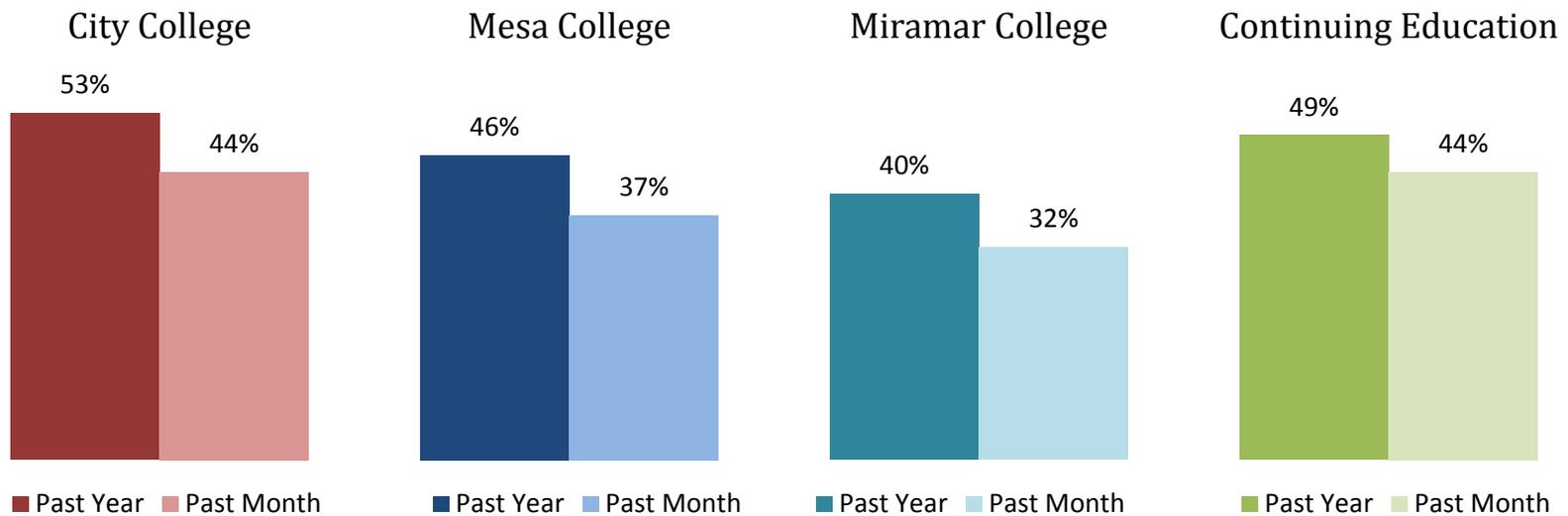
Housing Insecurity Overall

Students were classified as *housing insecure* if they answered affirmatively to at least one of the items below within the time period specified.

Housing Insecurity Inventory (In the Past 30 days/Past 12 months)
Had a rent or mortgage increase that made it difficult to pay
Moved in with other people due to financial problems
Did not pay full amount of utilities
Lived with others beyond the expected capacity of the housing
Did not pay full amount of rent or mortgage
Moved two or more times

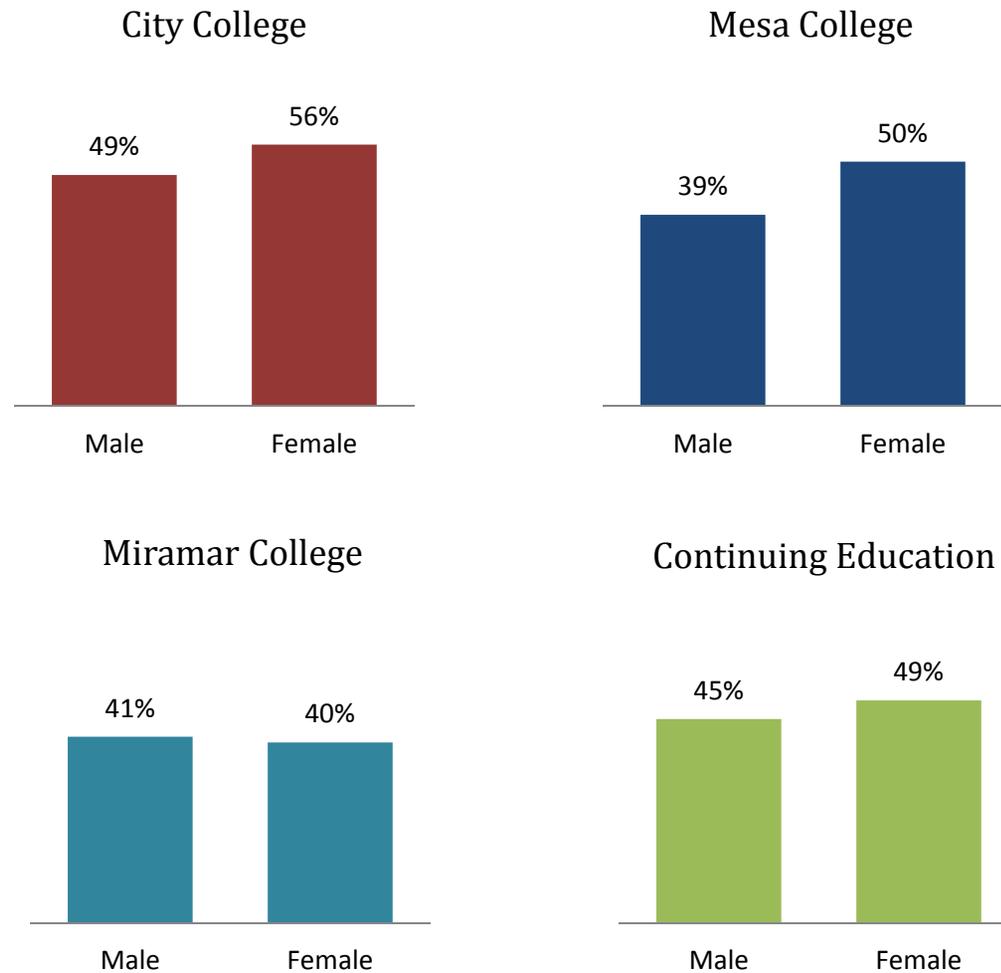
Housing Insecurity Overall

Prevalence of housing insecurity amongst SDCCD survey participants:



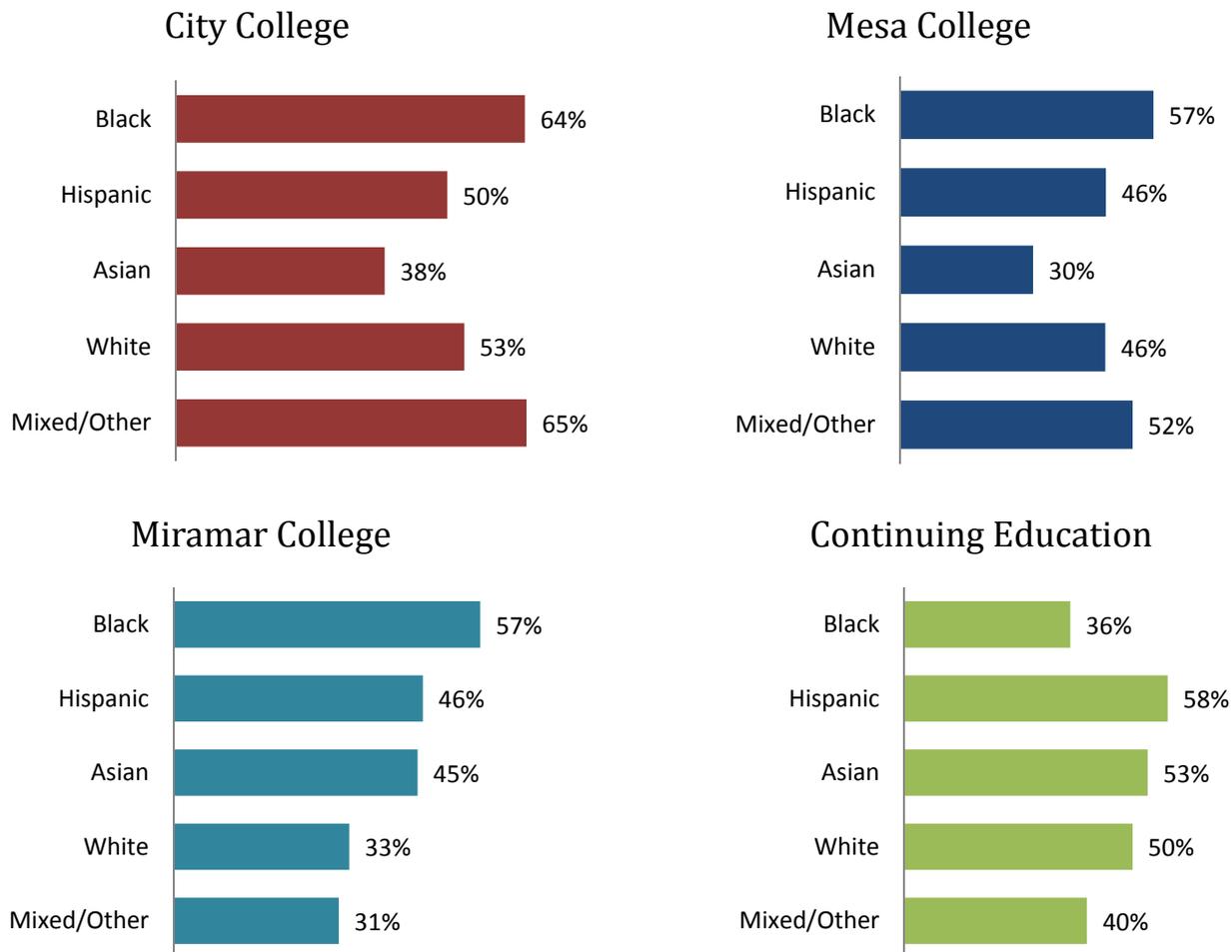
Housing Insecurity by Gender

Prevalence of housing insecurity amongst SDCCD survey participants, by gender:



Housing Insecurity by Ethnicity

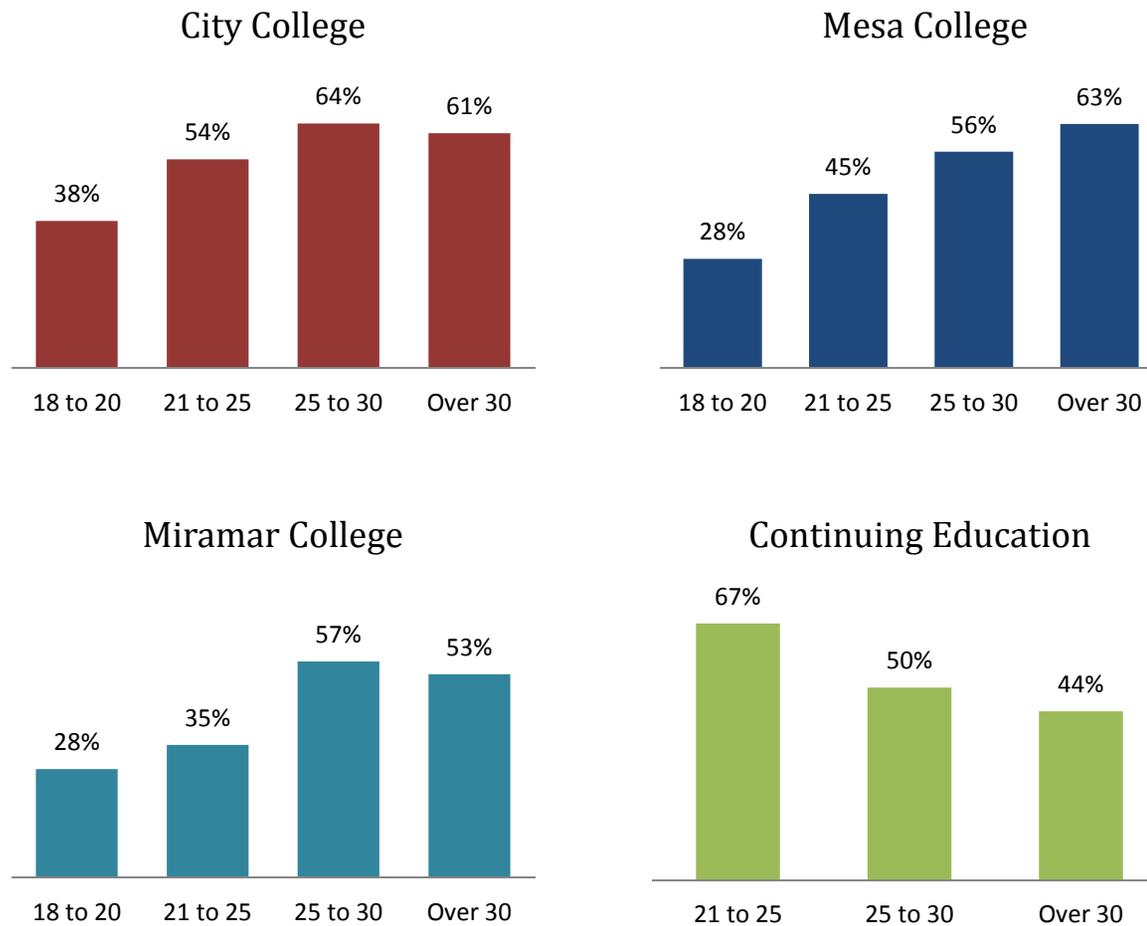
Prevalence of housing insecurity amongst SDCCD survey participants, by ethnicity:



**Note: Groups with 5 or less students have been suppressed from charts*

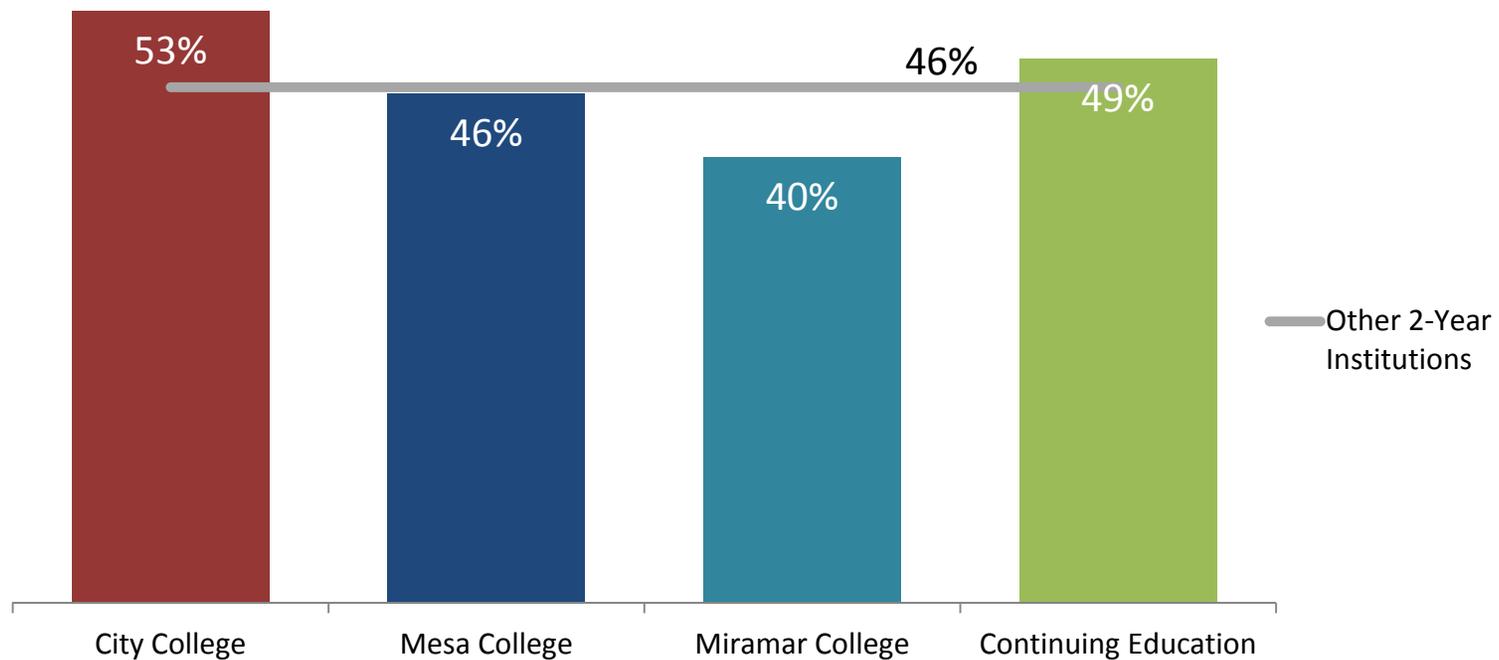
Housing Insecurity by Age

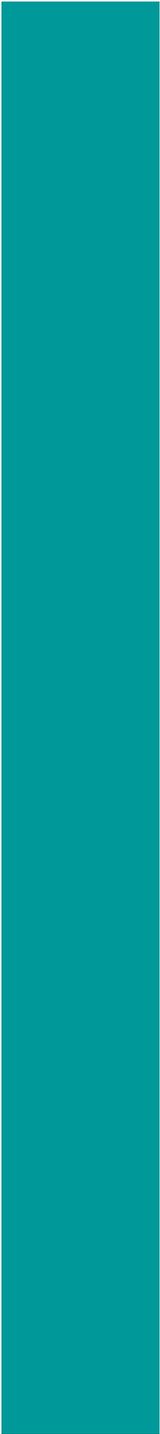
Prevalence of housing insecurity amongst SDCCD survey participants, by age:



Housing Insecurity College Comparison

Housing Insecurity





Homelessness

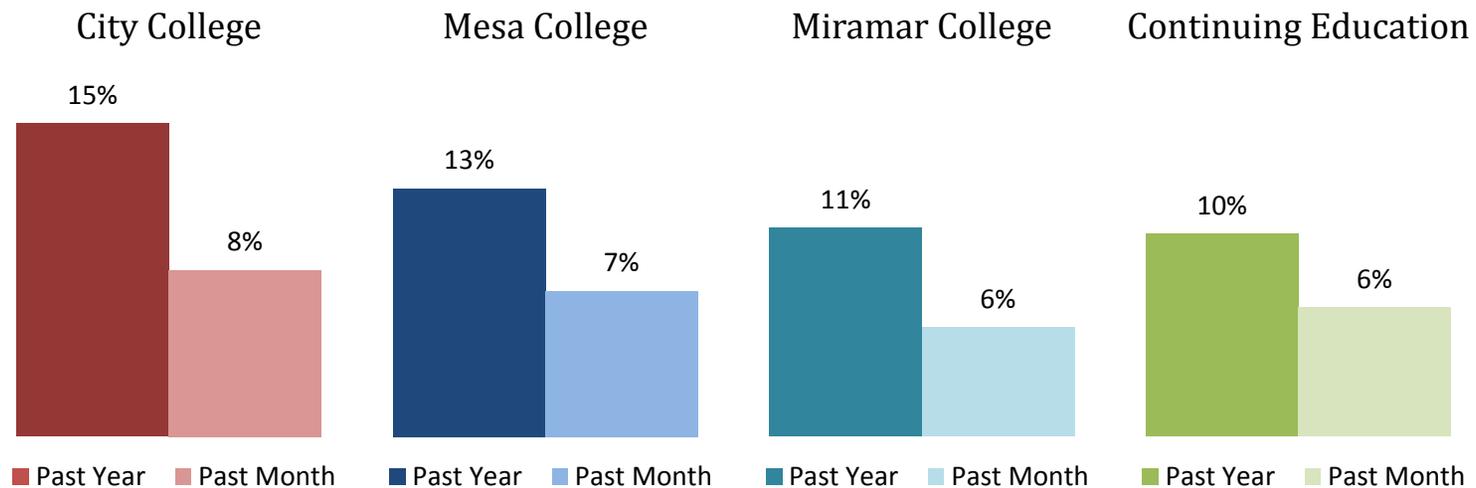
Homelessness Overall

Students were classified as *homeless* if they answered affirmatively to at least one of the items below within the time period specified.

Homeless Inventory (In the Past 30 Days/Past 12 Months)
Not knowing where you were going to sleep, even for one night
Stayed in an abandoned building, car, other place not meant for housing
Thrown out of home
Stayed in a shelter
Evicted from home

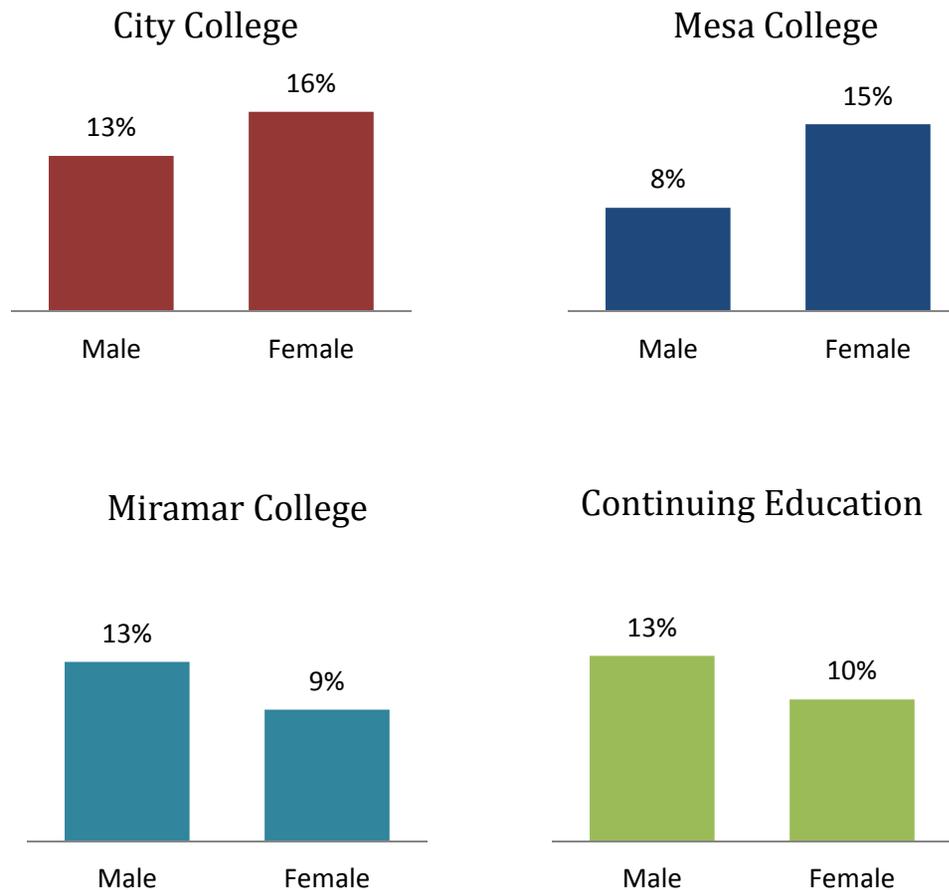
Homelessness Overall

Prevalence of homelessness amongst SDCCD survey participants:



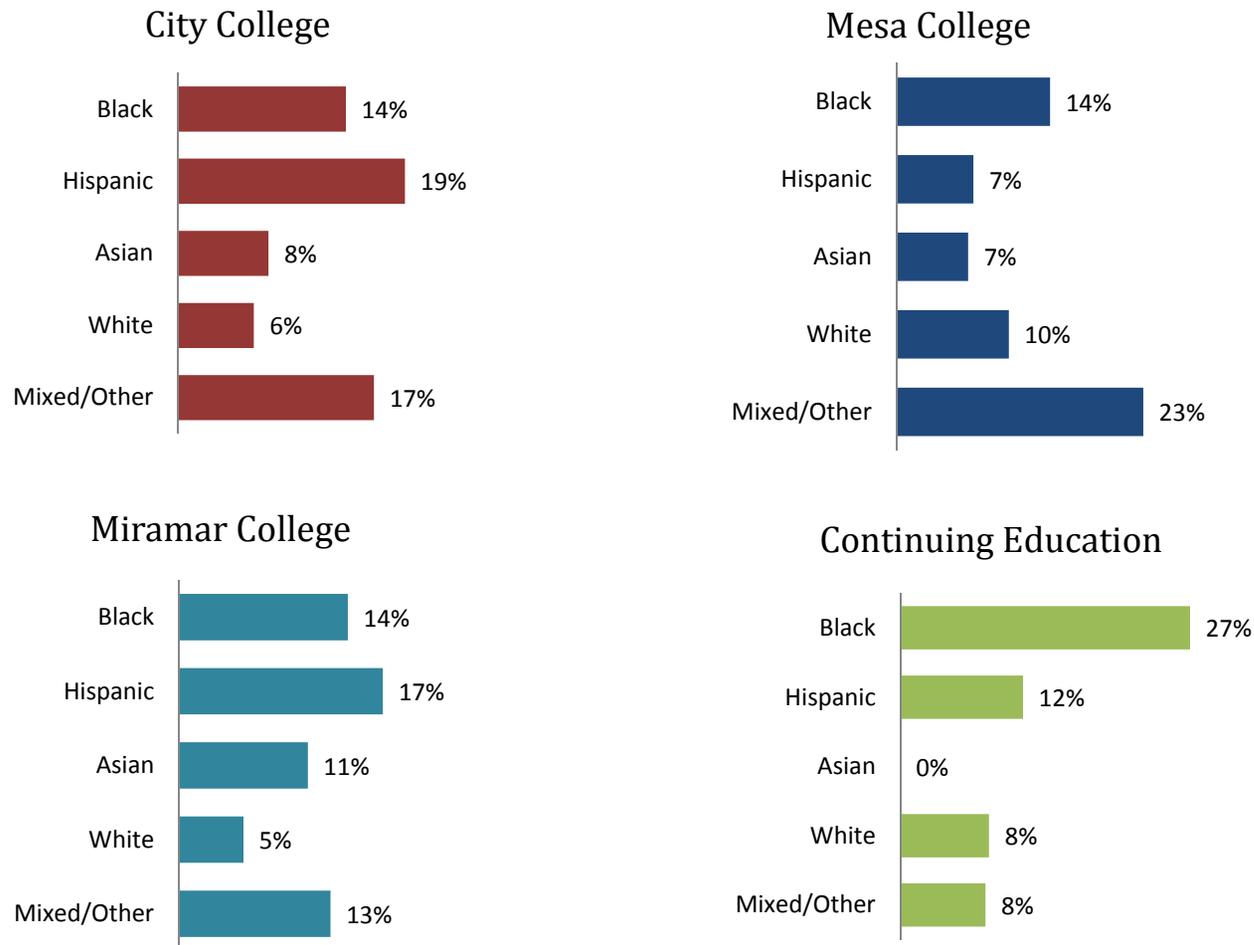
Homelessness by Gender

Prevalence of homelessness amongst SDCCD survey participants, by gender:



Homelessness by Ethnicity

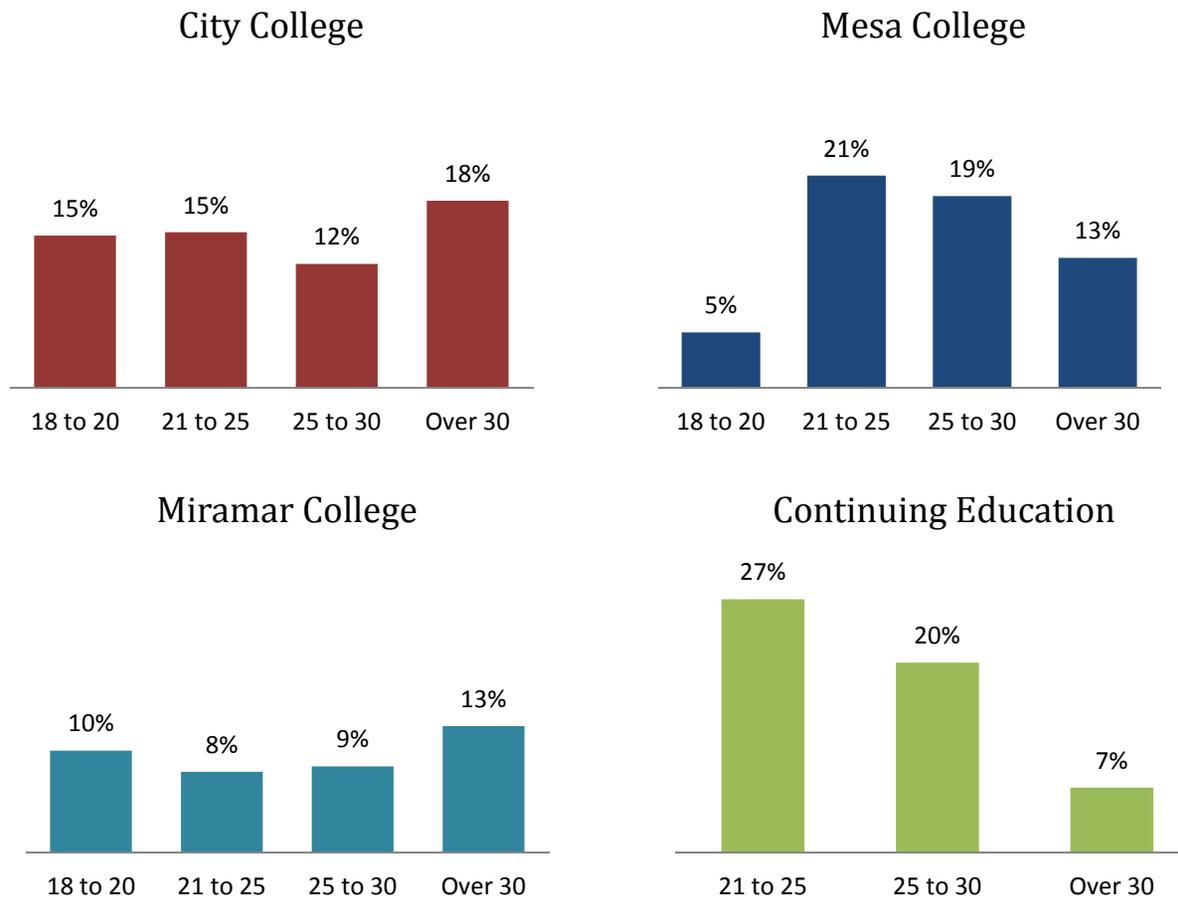
Prevalence of homelessness amongst SDCCD survey participants, by ethnicity:



**Note: Groups with 5 or less students have been suppressed from charts*

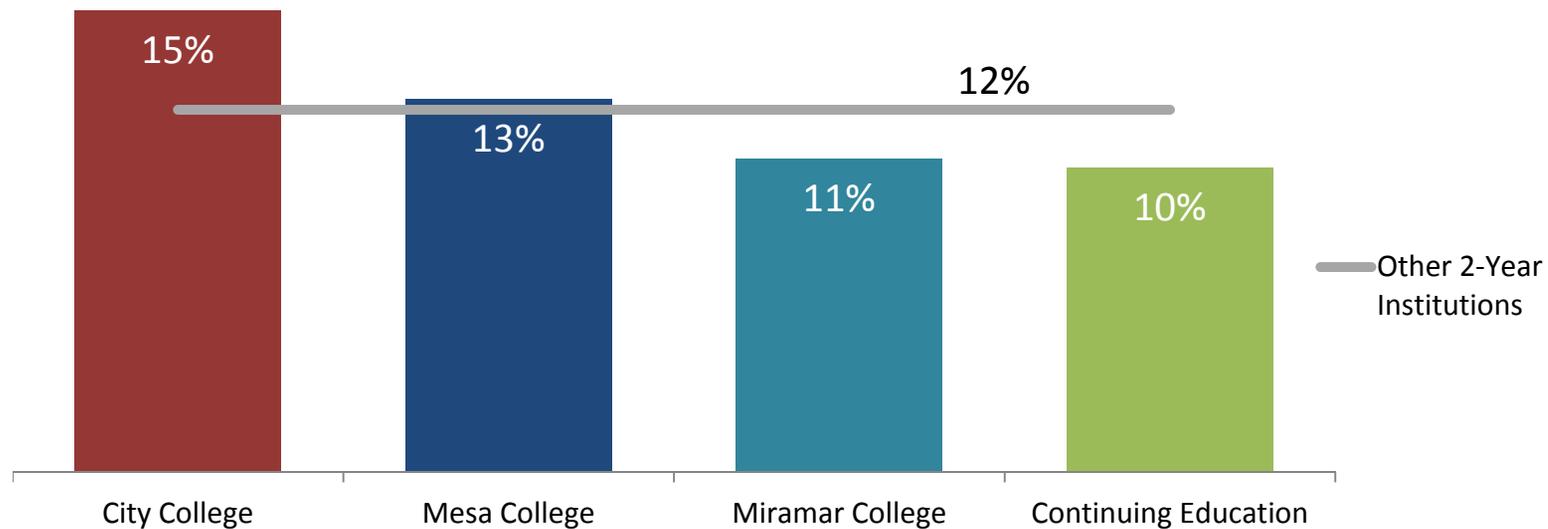
Homelessness by Age

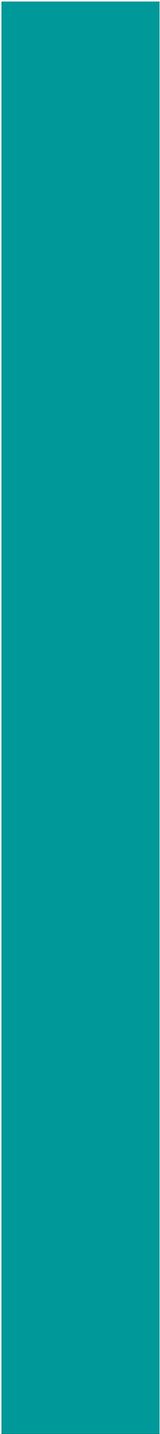
Prevalence of homelessness amongst SDCCD survey participants, by age:



Homelessness College Comparison

Homelessness



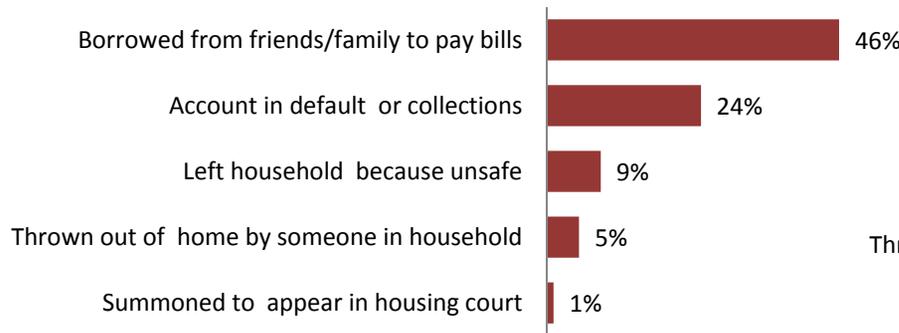


Student Hardships

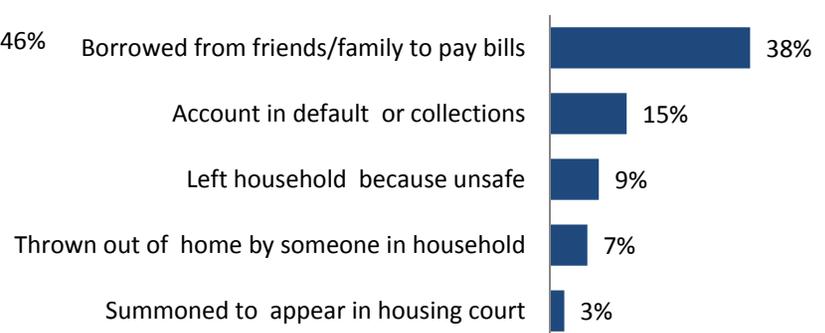
Student Hardships

SDCCD students experienced hardships in the past year that impacted their basic security:

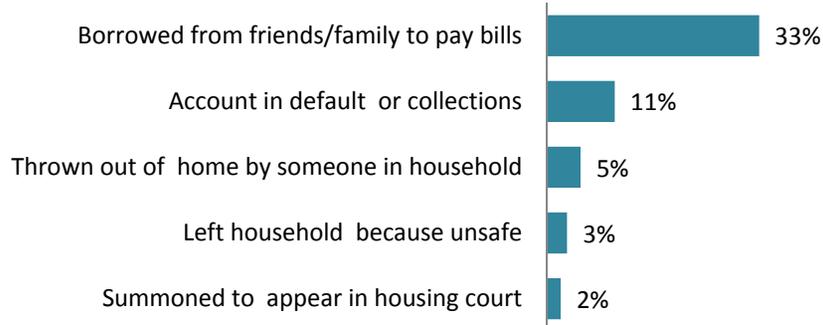
City College



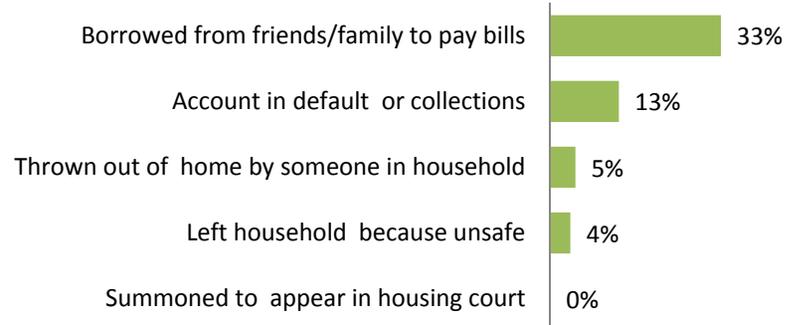
Mesa College



Miramar College

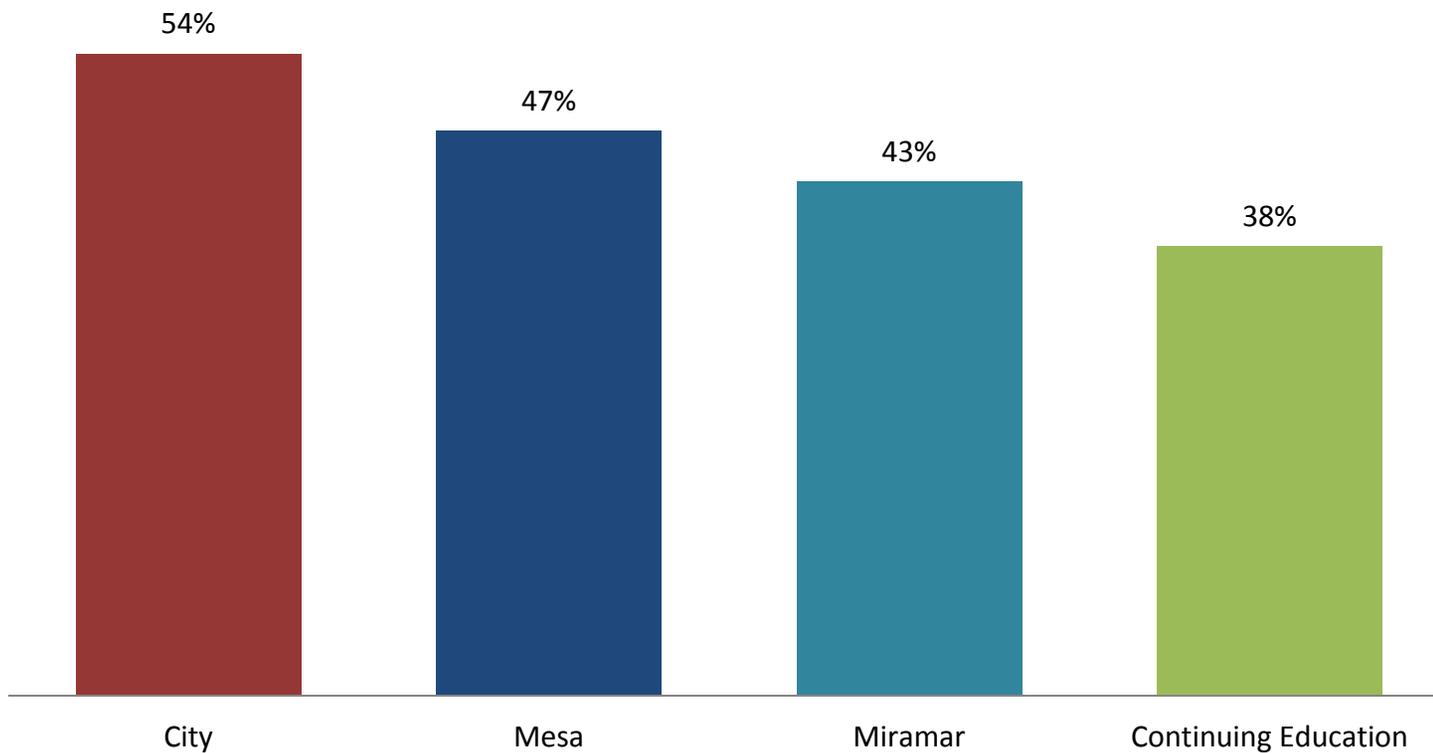


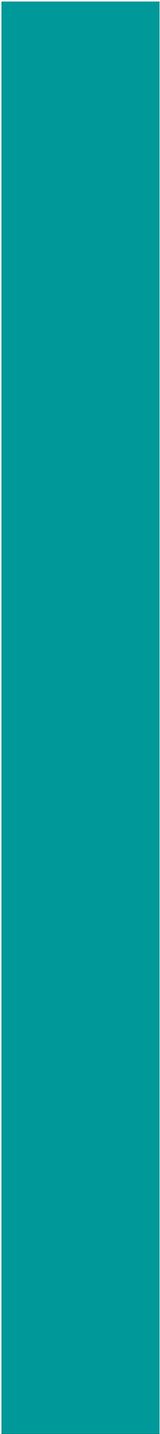
Continuing Education



Student Hardships

Received Public Assistance in the Last Year





Campus Support Services for Student Food and Housing Needs

Student Support

- The colleges and Continuing Education maintain a list of local resources to provide information to students in need of shelter or a meal.
- Emergency food resources have been established at each of the colleges to support students' ability to concentrate and successfully complete their classes:

City College

- Created a Food Pantry that supports enrolled students in need by providing free, pre-packaged items suitable for an on-campus lunch or meal.
- The Food Pantry is operated by student interns and supported through donations from the staff and faculty of City College, community partners, private individuals, neighbors, and friends.

Student Support (Continued)

Mesa College

- Established The Stand, which provides free food and produce to students.
- Partnering with Feeding San Diego to facilitate a monthly farmers market to provide fruits and vegetables to the Mesa College community.
- Developing an MOU with San Diego Food Bank in order to expand the farmers market resources and provide nonperishable meal items.
- Partnering with CalFresh to provide resources and support to our students to apply for CalFresh resources.

Student Support (Continued)

Miramar College

- Established a Food Pantry to provide students with nonperishable food items, toiletries, and gently used clothing.
- Hosted meals on campus periodically providing students with a hot meal.
- **Continuing Education**
 - San Diego HHSA Outstations: CalWORKs/CalFresh Eligibility.
 - Formed partnerships with Project New Village, Feeding San Diego, and San Diego Rescue Mission.
 - Support SDCEats Food Pantry and Farmer's Market
 - ASB Annual Food Drive