## Approximately 14-59% of **FOOD INSECURITY** According to Feeding college students experience America, 31% of U.S. food insecurity, which can lead The limited or uncertain access to nutritionally adequate households choose to the following: foods acquired in a socially acceptable manner in order between paying for Class Absenteeism to live an active and healthy life. food versus education Poor test performance Lowered GPA **COLLEGE STUDENTS ARE** In 2014, 48.1 million adults, children, **NOT IMMUNE** and adolescents were considered 2 2 "food insecure". Attacking the Issue Should universities help? **Mission Driven** Meal plan donations Individuals are often burdened by periods of unemployment, **Undeserving Undergraduate** Food banks & pantries compromised physical and mental health, alcohol and substance abuse, and chronic poverty. As "part of a complex of potentially • Wishful Thinking **Campus & community** serious health and developmental conditions"\*, food insecurity can gardens 2 2 lead to obesity-related morbidity and mortality. What do administrators think? What next? General sense of concern for student wellbeing Expand literary and evidence-based practices platform regarding the Variability in understanding the definition of the issue growing vulnerability of college students Include food security questions based on the U.S. Adult Food Security Student and national organizations address issue in community Students "isolated", though surrounding community is affected Survey Module on national assessment tools (i.e. ACHA-NCHA II) Advocate for federal benefit program guideline modifications (SW) Student operated food pantry serving 400+ per semester (SW) Establish federal, state, and local agency buy in Partial meal plans provided to student athletes residing off-campus (NE) SW=Southwest, NE=Northeast Ohio schools References listed on back Jennifer A. Bryant, MS (jbryan24@kent.edu)

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