

University of Connecticut

Report on Food Insecurity

Developed in Response to Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) 10a-55ee

December 2023

Executive Summary

The attached report is submitted per the mandates set forth by *CGS 10a-55ee*. The University of Connecticut (UConn) assessed the prevalence and dimensions of food insecurity among its student population using standards developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). In addition, as required by the Act, the university assessed and reported on awareness and use of institutional resources to address food insecurity. A survey was distributed to all undergraduate and graduate students enrolled at UConn, including Storrs, regional campuses, and our law, medical, and dental schools. The response rate was 19% (6,095 students).

Key Findings:

- A majority (61%) of students completing the survey indicate high or marginal food security. However, about 39% of students report having low or very low food security denoting hardship in food access.
- Demographic disparities exist, with Black, Latino, female, Pell grant eligible¹, and first-generation students reporting heightened challenges to their food security compared to peers.
- Students accessing UConn's food support resources like on-campus food pantries consistently show substantially more food insecurity than non-participants. This suggests the university's initiatives are successfully targeting students experiencing serious deprivation.
- However, qualitative insights reveal complex obstacles that limit the reach and utilization of these vital resources, including lack of awareness and transportation barriers.
- The University remains fully committed to expanding awareness and availability of food support resources to all students facing food insecurity. This directly serves UConn's mission to advance equitable success by proactively supporting students who face the greatest hardships.

¹ Pell Grant is a form of federal financial aid awarded to undergraduate students demonstrating exceptional financial need. This non-repayable grant serves as an indicator of economic hardship. For this report, Pell Grant eligibility refers to students who have received this aid.

Background

UConn remains committed to addressing food insecurity on all of its campuses. This report not only aligns with state mandates but also underscores the university's dedication to ensuring the well-being of its students. It is hoped that the insights gained from this study will inform ongoing and future efforts to foster a supportive educational environment where all students can succeed without the hindrance of food insecurity.

Introduction

In alignment with *CGS 10a-55ee*, UConn launched a survey of all undergraduate and graduate students at all campuses to determine the rate of food insecurity. The survey assessed food insecurity levels, identified contributing factors, and gauged awareness and utilization of institutional support services. The purpose of the following report is to:

1. Understand the extent and prevalence of food insecurity among undergraduate and graduate students across Storrs, UConn Health, UConn Law, Avery Point, Hartford, Waterbury, and Stamford regional campuses.
2. Analyze relationships between food security status and demographic attributes including gender, race/ethnicity, Pell grant recipient status, and living conditions.
3. Evaluate correlations between students' participation in university meal plans and use of campus food pantries with their reported food security status.
4. Identify barriers that restrict students' access to affordable, sufficient, and nutritious food.
5. Determine awareness rates and utilization levels of existing on-campus food support resources among students.

The issue of food security among university students has garnered increasing attention, reflecting a growing concern about the well-being and academic success of students across the United States. According to the USDA, food insecurity means “access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life” (USDA, 2023). Recognizing the critical nature of this issue, UConn administered a study to assess the food security status of its students across various campuses.

This study is motivated by a dual objective: firstly, to evaluate the prevalence and extent of food insecurity among the student population at UConn, and secondly, to examine students' awareness and utilization of food-related resources available on campus. With a diverse student body spread across multiple campuses,

UConn presents a unique opportunity to understand food security within different campus environments and demographic segments.

Utilizing a detailed survey encompassing questions aligned with the USDA's guidelines for assessing food security, this study offers insights into various factors influencing students' food security status. These include economic challenges, dietary habits, and the utilization of campus-based resources. The analysis extends to demographic variables such as gender, ethnicity, Pell Grant eligibility, and meal plan participation, providing a nuanced understanding of how food security intersects with these dimensions.

The survey sample contains responses from 6,095 students, stratified by campus, which equates to a 19% response rate. Compared to the university population, the sample has a somewhat higher representation among females (63%), and Pell grant eligible students (25%). However, the sample mirrors the racial diversity of the broader university population relatively closely, with similar percentages for White, Asian, Black, and Latino students. Overall, with matching proportions for racial diversity, financial need level via Pell grants, and first-generation status – the stratified survey sample reflects considerable diversity across student populations of policy interest (See Table 1).

Table 1: Comparing population with sample statistics

Population	Students	Male	Female	White	Asian	Black	Latino	First Gen.	Pell Eligible
Total-UConn	32,332	47%	53%	48%	12%	8%	16%	27%	21%
Storrs	24,033	46%	54%	50%	12%	7%	14%	26%	20%
Hartford	2,831	49%	51%	44%	13%	12%	15%	27%	22%
Stamford	2,578	53%	47%	30%	10%	13%	31%	46%	41%
Avery Point	531	57%	43%	62%	8%	3%	16%	38%	31%
Waterbury	821	45%	55%	42%	11%	11%	28%	55%	45%
UConn Health	983	40%	60%	49%	17%	9%	11%	5%	n/a
UConn Law	555	39%	61%	58%	6%	7%	9%	5%	n/a

Survey Sample	Students	Male	Female	White	Asian	Black	Latino	First Gen.	Pell Eligible
Total-UConn	6,095	37%	63%	47%	13%	7%	16%	27%	25%
Storrs	4,425	36%	64%	49%	14%	6%	15%	25%	22%
Hartford	516	38%	62%	39%	14%	9%	15%	26%	25%
Stamford	456	44%	56%	32%	10%	11%	31%	46%	44%
Avery Point	102	43%	57%	69%	10%	0%	7%	26%	30%
Waterbury	191	32%	68%	39%	11%	12%	31%	60%	55%
UConn Health	234	35%	65%	54%	15%	6%	9%	5%	n/a
UConn Law	171	29%	71%	56%	4%	7%	12%	5%	n/a

The report is organized as follows:

- Section 2 delves into the methodology for measuring food security and the average food security scores by race/ethnicity, gender, and campus.
- Section 3 presents the distribution of these scores. That is, we show the percentage of a group at a given campus score.
- Section 4 presents the distribution of students who are aware of resources provided by UConn based on campus location.
- Section 5 presents some analytic results that suggest opportunities for intervention.

Measuring Food Security

To measure food insecurity, we utilized the Adult Food Security Module survey instrument developed by the USDA.²

The survey evaluates food security status through several aspects:

- **Worries about food sufficiency:**
 - Whether respondents worried about food running out before having money to buy more.
 - Whether the food they bought didn't last and they lacked money to get more.
- **Food intake/eating behaviors:**
 - Whether respondents couldn't afford balanced meals.
 - Whether they cut meal sizes due to lack of money for food.
 - Whether they were hungry but didn't eat due to lack of money for food.
 - Frequency of cutting/skipping meals.
 - Whether they lost weight due to lack of money for food.
- **Extreme food deprivation:**
 - Whether they went a whole day without eating due to lack of money for food.
 - Frequency of going a whole day without eating.

² Language modifications were made to the survey instrument to fit the college setting.

Affirmative responses indicating any degree of food scarcity were assigned 1 point, while responses indicating food security were assigned 0 points. The total raw score was calculated for each response by summing the points for the ten questions, yielding a maximum possible raw score of 10.

Following USDA guidelines, students' raw scores were then translated into four food security status categories:

Raw Score = 0: High food security

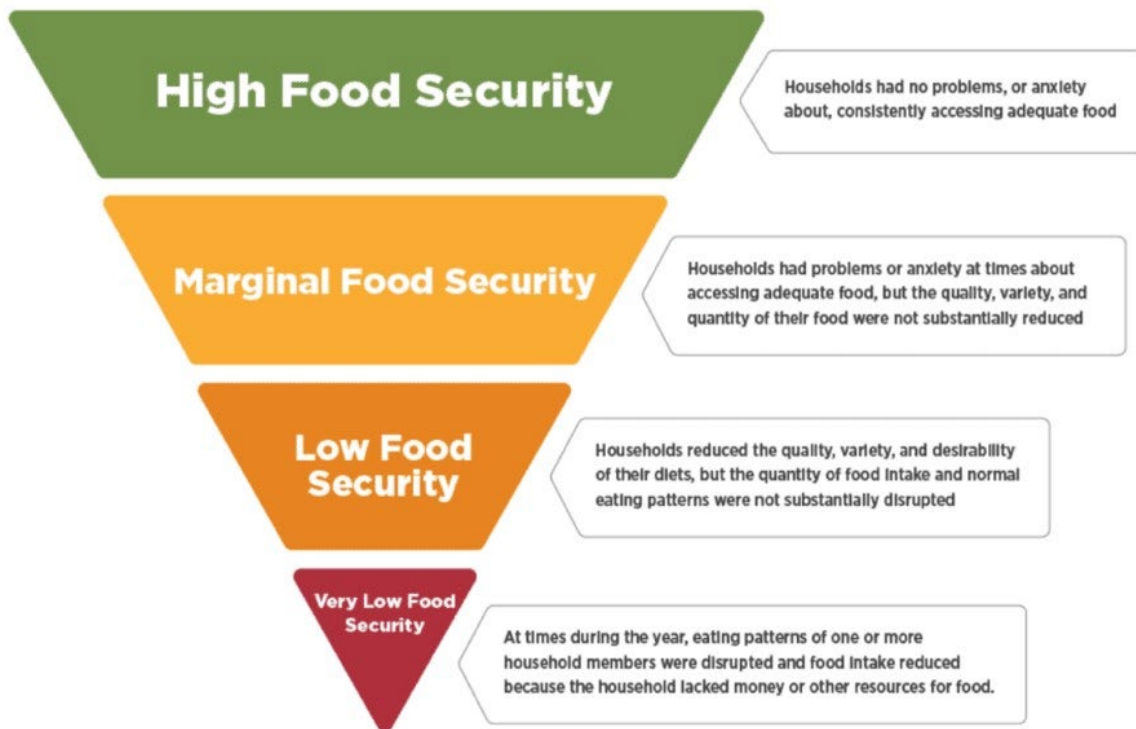
Raw Score = 1 to 2: Marginal food security

Raw Score = 3 to 5: Low food security

Raw Score = 6 to 10: Very low food security

Individuals classified as having low or very low food security are defined as food insecure. Those with high or marginal food security are classified as food secure. This scaled classification allows an examination of the severity of food insecurity within the UConn student population.

The following illustration from the USDA illustrates what these food security scores mean in the lived experience of an individual.



Source: Adapted from the USDA Economic Research Service.

The food security score for UConn is 2.39, which suggests “marginal” food security overall. Table 2 breaks out these scores by racial/ethnic and gender groups and by campus.

Storrs campus recorded a “marginal” food security score of 2.28 among its student population. The regional campuses saw somewhat more food insecurity, with Stamford students reporting the most food insecurity at 3.21, followed by Waterbury (2.98), Hartford (2.72), and Avery Point (2.66). These numbers indicate a greater prevalence of food provision difficulties at the regional campuses.

The least food insecurity was reported at UConn Health (1.76) and UConn Law (1.94). This denotes better food access outcomes overall for students at these campuses.

Table 2 provides additional insight into outcomes across racial/ethnic and gender cohorts within UConn’s student population.

Table 2 Food Security Scores at UConn³

Campus	All		White		Asian		Black		Latino	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total-UConn	2.23	2.48	1.62	1.91	2.32	2.34	3.28	4.15	3.01	3.52
Storrs	2.18	2.34	1.62	1.80	2.38	2.20	3.32	4.20	2.98	3.35
Hartford	2.61	2.78	1.34	2.01	2.24	2.73	3.08	3.47	3.90	4.29
Stamford	2.46	3.80	1.79	3.59	2.09	3.68	4.62	4.95	2.98	4.14
Avery Point	2.39	2.86	2.11	2.77	2.40	2.20	-	-	0.75	4.67
Waterbury	2.32	3.29	1.88	3.05	2.71	3.64	2.50	3.82	2.92	3.24
UConn Health	1.99	1.64	1.80	1.16	1.56	2.20	1.00	3.08	2.50	1.80
UConn Law	1.51	2.11	0.93	1.65	-	0.17	2.00	4.29	4.75	3.94

Several key trends emerge from the race/gender stratification:

1. Black students recorded the highest food insecurity scores overall, followed by Latino and Asian students. White students reported the lowest levels of food access issues.
2. Across all racial categories, female students faced heightened food security challenges compared to males. This trend held for the aggregate UConn score (2.48 vs 2.23) as well as most individual campuses.
3. However, the magnitude of gender differences substantially varied by race. For instance, Black females saw higher food security scores than Black males for Storrs (4.20 vs 3.32). Comparatively, the gender gap was less pronounced among Latino and negligible for Asian student scores.
4. Variations also existed by location. For example, Stamford evidenced large score divergences between male and female students across White, Asian, and Latino groups - pointing to heightened inequality in experiences at that campus.

Variation in Food Security by Student Characteristics

Analysis of food insecurity levels across student subgroups revealed noticeable disparities. Significant variation exists across Pell eligibility status. Students receiving Pell grants signaling financial need faced substantially more food insecurity with average scores of 3.65 compared to 1.20 among non-recipients. This alignment of aid eligibility and food access highlights the linkage between broader socioeconomic constraints and food security risk.

³Sum figures may not equal aggregated totals due to rounding.

First-generation students also reported greater struggles achieving food security averaging 3.41 relative to 2.02 among non-first-generation students.

Table 3: Relationship between food security score, Pell Grant, and first-generation student status

Campus	Pell Grant		First Generation	
	No	Yes	No	Yes
Total-UConn	1.20	3.65	2.02	3.41
Storrs	1.90	3.63	1.93	3.32
Hartford	2.38	3.72	2.41	3.61
Stamford	2.85	3.67	2.79	3.71
Avery Point	2.24	3.61	2.24	3.81
Waterbury	2.02	3.76	2.29	3.45
UConn Health	1.76		1.76	1.83
UConn Law	1.94		1.77	4.89

Distribution of Food Security

In addition to mean food security scores, further analysis was conducted to determine the percentage of UConn’s students falling into the four food security categories – high, marginal, low, and very low. Table 4 summarizes the distribution profile for UConn as a whole and across individual UConn campuses.

The data indicates that 44% of students across UConn are classified as having high food security, and not facing challenges in accessing adequate food. At Storrs, UConn Health, and UConn Law, the percentage was marginally higher at 46%, 47%, and 49% respectively, while the other regional campuses ranged between 33-42%, indicating issues more pervasive outside Storrs.

Marginal food security was consistent at around 15-20% across regional campuses (excluding UConn Health and Law), revealing many students occasionally struggle with procuring food. However, nearly 40% of students were classified as having low or very low food security denoting chronic, severe hardship in nutritional access. These food insecure groups ranged from 37% at Storrs, and up to 50% at Waterbury and Stamford.

Again, the student populations at Stamford and Hartford evidenced heightened barriers, with half of the student sample in the low to very low food security brackets. UConn Health (30%) and Law (29%) saw lower rates of serious food issues though still reflecting areas for improvement.

Table 4: Distribution of food security status by campus (in percentages)

	Total - UConn	Storrs	Hartford	Stamford	Avery Point	Waterbury	UConn Health	UConn Law
High food security	44	46	40	33	42	37	47	49
Marginal food security	17	17	15	17	18	14	23	22
Low food security	19	18	22	20	15	24	21	13
Very low food security	20	19	23	30	25	26	9	16

Variation in Food Security Status Within Racial Groups

Further examination of food insecurity through the lens of race reveals noticeable disparities in the experiences of minority students compared to their White peers (See Figure I).

Of Latino and Black students, just 31% and 25% reported high food security respectively, lower than the 47% among Asian students and 53% among their White peers. The gap flips for very low food security, with 30% of Latinos and 37% of Black students facing barriers to acquiring adequate nutrition. Comparatively, only 20% of Asian students and 14% of White students experience very low food security.

While food insecurity permeates across all racial groups, the higher burden shouldered by marginalized communities underscores why UConn is taking food security on campus seriously. The university is working to help curb food access issues that disproportionately impact underserved populations.

Distribution of Food Security Status by Race (% Within Racial Category)

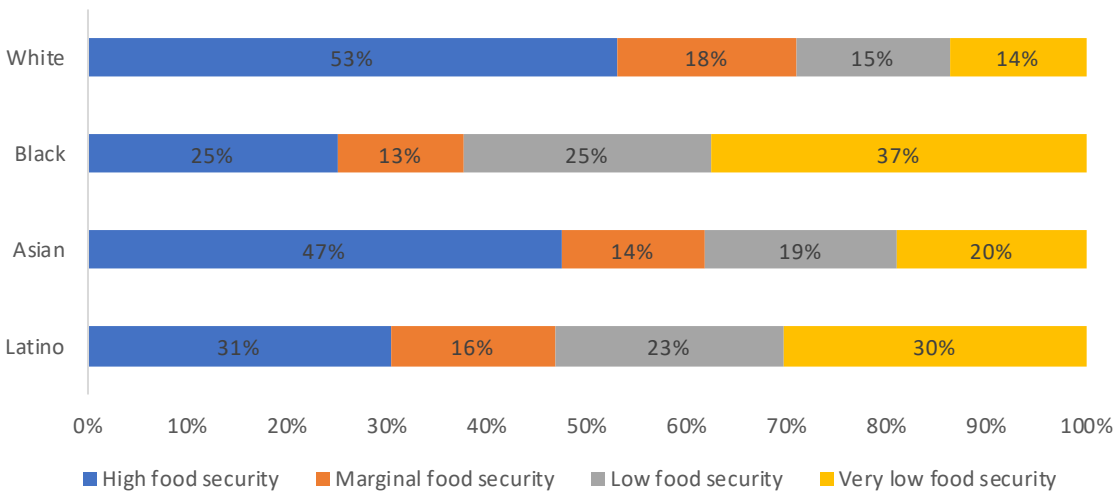


Figure 1: Percentage of Food Security Status within Racial Categories

Analytical Results

Our analysis first looks at the questions of the survey, and what dimensions of food security might be captured using factor analysis. As food security exists along a continuum, assessing experiences across the severity spectrum can distinguish levels of hardship. The factor analysis suggests that barriers to food security are multifaceted, including awareness and utilization of food support resources, and barriers to food access.

Accessibility and Unique Challenges

The first emergent factor reveals unique obstacles students face in physically obtaining adequate nutrition. Lacking access to transportation, either through affordability barriers with public transit or absence of a personal vehicle, severely constrains students' ability to get food needed. Even for those with transportation, incompatible store hours introduce hardship. These compounding barriers emphasize systemic gaps limiting the accessibility of nutritious food.

The analysis also surfaces additional challenges in utilizing available food resources. Students lacking essential kitchen infrastructure like a working refrigerator or stove may face difficulty safely storing and preparing meals even when obtained. Knowledge gaps around skills necessary to assemble nutritious meals also pose barriers. Beyond physical access and infrastructure constraints, some students encounter childcare obligations limiting their capacity to procure and cook food.

Awareness of Food Support Resources

The second salient factor centers on specialized financial and food support resources for students facing food insecurity. Receipt of funds to purchase food from initiatives like the Student First Fund emerges as a key variable. This highlights the vital buffering role such targeted resources play in promoting food security among students dealing with constraints. However, students' awareness of available programming like on-campus food pantries proves critical for facilitating access and utilization. Those unaware of initiatives cannot benefit from offered resources.

Characteristics of Those Facing Hardships

Comparing students reporting key food access barriers with the general population reveals significant disparities in food security. Those citing transportation limitations via lack of a personal vehicle or inadequate public transit connectivity face double the rates of food insecurity relative to counterparts without those obstacles. Similar patterns emerge for those unable to reach stores during business hours. Lack of proximity to a grocery retailer and challenges securing childcare during food procurement times also correspond to substantially heightened food insecurity. Beyond accessibility, lacking essential

infrastructure including a functional refrigerator coincides with greater struggles. Additionally, there is a significant disparity in food security among students with knowledge gaps around food preparation.

Accessing food support resources appears to buffer against food insecurity. Students granted funds to purchase food through targeted programming exhibit lower rates of food insecurity compared to applicants refused aid. However, those forced to resort to requests for food specific aid already experience elevated insecurity relative to the general student population. Consequently, while the resources provide essential relief for recipients, addressing root causes would promote security broadly. Eliminating transportation barriers, expanding store hours, and offering childcare support could improve equity in access to adequate nutrition.

Table 5: Relationship between food security scores and key barriers to securing food

	Yes	No
Q16. In the past 30 days, have you experienced any of the following barriers to getting food?		
Public transportation doesn't go near my home / the store	4.97	2.20
Childcare-related difficulty	5.06	2.36
Lack of time to prepare food	4.58	1.34
Can't get to the store during open hours	5.18	2.07
No working refrigerator	4.77	2.35
Don't know how to prepare food	4.41	2.20
No car	4.58	1.91
No grocery store in my area	4.67	2.28
Q77. Have you ever applied to the Students First Fund to purchase food	5.58	1.97
Q79. If Q77 = Yes, did you receive funds to purchase food?	4.93	6.43

Income Stratification of Food Insecurity

Examination of variation in food security scores across income levels reveals a socioeconomic gradient. Students reporting annual incomes under \$5,000 exhibit significantly higher levels of food insecurity, with average scores of 2.36, compared to those in higher income brackets. Those earning between \$10,001-15,000 per year show similarly elevated scores averaging 3.05. By the over \$20,000 bracket, average food security scores reach 1.98 indicating significantly less hardship.

This polarization based on income highlights financial resource constraints as a critical driver of food security challenges among UConn students.

Table 6: Relationship between Income and Food Security Score

Income Bracket	Food Security Score	Number of Responders
\$0 - \$5,000	2.36	2,947
\$10,001 - \$15,000	3.05	429
\$15,001 - \$20,000	3.30	262
\$5,001 - \$10,000	2.68	824
More than \$20,000	1.98	943
Prefer not to answer	1.98	659

Campus Food Support Resources: Awareness and Utilization

Since the last mandated reporting in 2019, UConn has implemented various food support resources across its campuses. These measures include Husky Harvest Food Pantries at each campus, a mobile food pantry site, farmers-market style distribution, discounted restaurant meals, and enhanced swipe programs to donate meal plan points. We analyzed students’ awareness and utilization of these resources available at their campuses.

At the Hartford campus, only 17% of students reported familiarity with the weekly farmers' market-style distribution of free food. While students aware of this resource exhibited higher food security scores than unaware peers, those utilizing the market showed dramatically higher scores averaging 3.42. This suggests the program successfully reaches students facing substantial deprivation, though scope remains limited.

Similarly, in Waterbury, 38% knew of the mobile food pantry, while 60% recognized discounted meals through Spirit Café. Students using either program showed substantially higher food security scores than non-participants, suggesting appropriate targeting of those experiencing deprivation.

Approximately, 98% of Avery Point students showed familiarity with the on-site café providing discounted meals. Café users reported higher food security scores than those who are unfamiliar with the service. Additionally, the discounted meal program has a high usage, suggesting they do target students who are in need.

At UConn Law, only 34% of students are aware of the dedicated food pantry. Moreover, pantry users have a high food security score of 3.14. This signifies the program reaches students with elevated needs although the program remains invisible to many eligible students.

At Storrs, 60% of the students are not aware of the meal donation swipe program. Donors to the program reported lower food security scores than students not engaging with this program at all. Recipients of

donated meals evidenced high levels of need with average scores of 3.61. Hence the program connects meals to severely food-insecure students but could expand reach.

Across all campuses, those using food support resources consistently show substantially higher need levels compared to both non-users and the general campus average. This suggests the resources effectively reach students experiencing food insecurity. Boosting visibility could increase access to these vital resources.

Table 7: Average food security score among participants of UConn's Food Initiatives – Hartford Campus

	Hartford
Q20 Are you aware that UConn Hartford offers farmers market-style distribution of free food once a week?	
No	2.65 (77%)
Yes	2.73 (17%)
Q21. If Yes, have you ever gotten food there?	
No	2.29 (59%)
Yes	3.42 (41%)

Table 8: Average food security score among participants of UConn's Food Initiatives - Waterbury

	Waterbury
Q23 Are you aware that UConn Waterbury offers discounted meals at Spirit Café?	
No	3.18 (40%)
Yes	2.66 (60%)
Q23_1: If Yes, have you ever gotten food there?	
No	1.65 (22%)
Yes	2.98 (78%)
Q23_2: Are you aware that UConn Waterbury offers a mobile food pantry	
No	3.38 (62%)
Yes	2.08 (38%)
Q23_2: If Yes, have you ever gotten food there?	
No	1.65 (71%)
Yes	3.25 (29%)

Table 9: Average food security score among participants of UConn's Food Initiatives – Avery Point

	Avery Point
Q26: Are you aware that UConn Avery Point has Mort's Café on site?	
No	0.50 (2%)
Yes	2.63 (98%)

Q27: If Yes, have you ever gotten food there?	
No	3.11 (18%)
Yes	2.52 (82%)

Table 10: Average food security score among participants of UConn’s Food Initiatives – UConn Law

		UConn Law
Q89: Are you aware that the Law School has a food pantry in addition to the Husky Harvest pantry?		
No		2.19 (66%)
Yes		1.23 (34%)
Q90: If Yes, have you ever gotten food there?		
No		0.96(88%)
Yes		3.14(12%)

Table 11 Average food security score among participants of UConn’s Food Initiatives - Storrs

		Storrs
Q29: Are you aware that UConn Storrs offers a Swipes program to donate meal plan points?		
No		2.68 (60%)
Yes		1.54 (40%)
Q30_1: Have you ever donated food via the Swipes program		
No		1.72(53%)
Yes		1.31(47%)
Q30_2: Have you ever received food via the Swipes program		
No		1.50(96%)
Yes		3.61(4%)

Exploring Student Perspective on Underutilization of University Food Support Programs

Behind the statistics, the voices of students reveal multifaceted barriers to access. A predominant theme is simply a lack of awareness, perception of need, and logistical challenges.

Lack of Awareness: Many students mentioned they don’t know where the pantry is located, its operating hours, or even if they are eligible to use it.

Perception of Need: Many students also expressed a belief that others might be in greater need of the pantry resources. This perception deters them from benefiting from the pantry.

Logistical Challenges: Several responses highlighted logistical issues such as distance to the pantry, lack of transportation, and inconvenient opening hours of the pantry. Additionally, students complained about the negative stigma associated with going to the pantry.

Appendix A

Table 1A: Food Security Score by Marital Status

Marital Status	Average Food Security Score	Average Age	Frequency
Divorced	2.72	44	39
Married or Domestic Partnership	1.96	32	531
Prefer not to answer	2.13	22	88
Separated	3.25	30	12
Single	2.42	21	5,415
Widowed	4.57	36	7

Table 2A: Average Food Security by Student Career

Student Career	Average Food Security Score	Frequency
Dental Medicine	1.88	51
Graduate	2.38	1,273
Law	2.02	143
Law LLM	1.71	17
Medicine	1.46	97
Non Degree	2.08	59
PharmD	3.18	17
Ratcliffe Hicks	3.55	11
Undergraduate	2.43	4,427

Table 3A: Distribution of Food Security Status by Student Career

Student Career	High food security	Marginal food security	Low food security	Very low food security
Dental Medicine	47%	22%	20%	12%
Graduate	43%	18%	21%	18%
Law	48%	23%	13%	17%
Law LLM	53%	12%	24%	12%
Medicine	52%	23%	20%	6%
Non Degree	47%	17%	19%	17%
PharmD	24%	35%	12%	29%
Ratcliffe Hicks	27%	9%	36%	27%
Undergraduate	44%	17%	18%	21%

Table 4A: Food Security Status by Meal Plan Enrollment

	High food security	Marginal food security	Low food security	Very low food security
No	42%	16%	19%	23%
Yes	56%	17%	14%	13%
No Response	41%	19%	20%	20%

Table 5A:

	Average Food Security Score	Frequency
Q1: Do you have a meal plan		
No	2.64	2,129
Yes	1.69	1,186

Q2: Are you aware that UConn opened a Husky Harvest food pantry on your campus?

	Total-UConn	Storrs	Hartford	Stamford	Avery Point	Waterbury	UConn Health	UConn Law
No	53%	60%	53%	30%	28%	10%	21%	19%
Yes	47%	40%	47%	70%	72%	90%	79%	81%

Q3: Have you ever gotten food from Husky Harvest food pantry?

- 2,000 (74%) “Yes”
- 696 (26%) “No”

Q4: Are you aware of the Students First Fund that UConn offers?

	Total-UConn	Storrs	Hartford	Stamford	Avery Point	Waterbury	UConn Health	UConn Law
No	93%	94%	94%	91%	90%	91%	96%	85%
Yes	7%	6%	6%	9%	10%	9%	4%	15%

Q5: Did you receive funds to purchase food from the Students First Fund?

- 21 (43%) “Yes”
- 27 (27%) “No”

Q6: How many dependents do you have? A dependent is a person for whom you provide more than half of their support (e.g., children)

No. of Dependents	Frequency	Average Total Food Security Score
0	2,983	2.25
1	134	3.46
2	89	1.91
3	28	3.79
4	9	1.11
5	6	4.50
6 or more	2	2.50
Grand Total	3,251	2.30

Q7: Outside of schoolwork, how many hours per week do you work for pay?

Hours worked	Frequency	Average Total Food Security Score
10-20 hours	715	2.89
21-30 hours	251	3.08
31-39 hours	85	2.51
40 hours or more	195	2.14
Less than 10 hours	661	1.85
Grand Total	1,907	2.46

Appendix B

Food Security Survey Results

Q1: * I worried about whether my food would run out before I got money to buy more.

- 3,425 (56%) “Never true”
- 804 (13%) “Often true”
- 149 (3%) “Prefer not to answer”
- 1,709 (28%) “Sometimes true”

Q2: * The food that I bought just didn’t last, and I didn’t have money to get more.

- 3,874 (64%) “Never true”
- 542 (9%) “Often true”
- 169 (3%) “Prefer not to answer”
- 1,502 (25%) “Sometimes true”

Q3: * I couldn’t afford to eat balanced meals.

- 3,092 (51%) “Never true”
- 1,035 (17%) “Often true”
- 135 (2%) “Prefer not to answer”
- 1,825 (30%) “Sometimes true”

Q4: * Did you ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn’t enough money for food?

- 1,350 (42%) “No”
- 1,836 (58%) “Yes”

Q5: * Did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn’t enough money for food?

- 1,321 (41%) “No”
- 1,867 (59%) “Yes”

Q6: * Were you ever hungry but didn’t eat because there wasn’t enough money for food?

- 1,557 (49%) “No”
- 1,625 (51%) “Yes”

Q7: * Did you lose weight because there wasn't enough money for food?

- 2,128 (66%) “No”
- 1,083 (34%) “Yes”

Q8: * You indicated that, in the last 30 days, you cut the size of your meals or skipped meals because there wasn't enough money for food. How often did this happen?

- 166 (10%) “Almost every day”
- 711 (41%) “Only one or two days”
- 842 (49%) “Some days but not every day”

Q9: * In the last 30 days, did you ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

- 1,791 (81%) “No”
- 431 (19%) “Yes”

Q10: * How often did this happen

- 46 (11%) “Almost ever day”
- 138 (33%) “Only one or two days”
- 235 (56%) “Some days but not every day”