

Additional Resources:

COLLEGE STUDENT FOOD AND BASICS NEEDS INSECURITY

[FOOD INSECURITY: Better Information Could Help Eligible College Students Access Federal Food Assistance Benefits.](#) Government Accountability Office report. December 2018. Report

Description:

“There is limited information about the national prevalence of food insecurity among college students. GAO reviewed 31 studies that identified a wide range of food insecurity rates among the students studied, but the studies did not provide national estimates. College students at risk of food insecurity may be eligible for benefits from the Food and Nutrition Services (FNS) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). However, GAO's analysis of Department of Education (Education) data shows that almost 2 million at-risk students who were potentially eligible for SNAP did not report receiving benefits in 2016. According to GAO's analysis, having a low income is the most common risk factor for food insecurity among college students. Among low-income students, most have one additional risk factor associated with food insecurity, such as being a first-generation student or a single parent.”

[College and University Basic Needs Insecurity: A National #RealCollege Survey Report.](#) Temple University Hope Center. April 2019. Report

Description:

“The #RealCollege survey is the nation’s largest annual assessment of basic needs security among college students. The survey, created by the Hope Center for College, Community, and Justice (Hope Center), specifically evaluates access to affordable food and housing. This report describes the results of the #RealCollege survey administered in the fall of 2018 at 123 two- and four-year institutions across the United States.”

[Paying the Price.](#) Sara Goldrick-Rab. 2017. Book

Description:

“One of the most sustained and vigorous public debates today is about the value—and, crucially, the price—of college. But an unspoken, outdated assumption underlies all sides of this debate: if a young person works hard enough, they’ll be able to get a college degree and be on the path to a good life. That’s simply not true anymore, says Sara Goldrick-Rab, and with *Paying the Price*, she shows in damning detail exactly why. Quite simply, college is far too expensive for many people today, and the confusing mix of federal, state, institutional, and private financial aid leaves countless students without the resources they need to pay for it.”

[Map the Meal Gap 2019.](#) Feeding America. 2019. Report

“In order to address the problem of hunger, we must first understand it. Every year, Feeding America conducts the *Map the Meal Gap* study to learn more about hunger at the local level. By understanding populations in need, communities can better identify strategies for reaching the people who most need food assistance.

To accurately estimate the number of people who may be food insecure in every U.S. county and congressional district, *Map the Meal Gap* uses publicly available state and local data from the U.S. Census Bureau and Bureau of Labor Statistics on factors that research has shown to contribute to food insecurity. These factors include unemployment and poverty, as well as other demographic and

household characteristics. In addition to measuring how pervasive the need is, the study also estimates the cost of a meal, and the amount of need among people who are food insecure, using local data from Nielsen and national survey data from the Census Bureau.”

[SNAP Policy Basics](#). Center for Budget and Policy Priorities. 2019. Website
Federal SNAP policy overview.

[Pathways to Opportunity: Closing the Opportunity Gaps and Increasing Economic Mobility](#). Portland Community College. Executive Summary

Description:

“Oregon is out front nationally and forging the way with Pathways to Opportunity. Under the vision of Portland Community College President Mark Mitsui, the college is leading the statewide Pathways to Opportunity initiative that was codified under HB 4043. The initiative brings together a coalition of all 17 community colleges, state agencies, philanthropists, and anti-poverty advocates. Pathways to Opportunity closes opportunity gaps and increases economic mobility by expanding the federal, state, and local resources available to low-income students so more individuals can attend and complete college. Addressing these inequities is a social justice imperative, and an economic development necessity to meet the current and future needs of communities and industries across Oregon.”

[Leveraging Public Benefits to Improve States’ Postsecondary Access and Completion](#). CLASP. Report
Description:

“Nearly everyone agrees on the benefit of education beyond high school. On nearly every measure of economic wellbeing and career attainment, college graduates outperform their peers who have less education. Each successive level of postsecondary education is correlated with improved social, economic, and health outcomes, although significant racial disparities persist. The benefits of education are extensive and include higher earnings and lower unemployment rates, fewer single parent births, and greater likelihood a college graduate’s children will also go to college. Moreover, workers with a postsecondary education are more likely to get jobs with employer-sponsored health care and retirement savings.

Despite these benefits, many students face significant barriers accessing and completing college. Today’s postsecondary students take many pathways to pursue a postsecondary education. They are increasingly diverse and include students from low-income households, students who are parenting, students who are employed part-time and students who are not coming directly from high school.”

RACISM, EQUITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

[Seattle Times video project - Under Our Skin](#). Multiple videos. 6 min each

“Discussions about race, inclusiveness and sensitivity clearly aren’t new. They can leave us feeling depleted and wondering whether anything has really changed. But we believe the personal reflections and stories from the people who participated in this project will inspire all of us to think and talk about these issues in a deeper way. For those who freeze up at the prospect of talking about race, we hope this project will help break the ice. For those who tend to take sides right away when the issue of race comes up, we hope Under Our Skin will challenge assumptions and build common ground.”

[Fearless Social Commentator : PDXtalks](#) Walidah Imarisha. YouTube Video. Duration: 16:47

Description:

“Why aren’t there more Black people in Oregon? That’s the provocative question Imarisha poses – and then proceeds to answer. Start with the state’s original constitution, which banned blacks from living

here. The law was repealed in the 1920s, but the language remained in the constitution until voters finally excised it in 2002. Oregon's continued difficulty with welcoming communities of color stems from this history and has become ingrained in the state's economic and social structures, says Imarisha, who teaches Black Studies at PSU."

[How to overcome our biases? Walk boldly toward them](#) Verna Myers. YouTube Video. Duration: 17:53

Description:

"Our biases can be dangerous, even deadly — as we've seen in the cases of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri, and Eric Garner, in Staten Island, New York. Diversity advocate Verna Myers looks closely at some of the subconscious attitudes we hold toward out-groups. She makes a plea to all people: Acknowledge your biases. Then move toward, not away from, the groups that make you uncomfortable. In a funny, impassioned, important talk, she shows us how."

[Survey of Americans on Race, Section 1: Racial Discrimination, Bias and Privilege](#). Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. 2015. Article

Description:

"In the last couple of years, several incidents in which African Americans were mistreated or in some cases killed by police have sparked renewed public attention to the issue of race relations in America. To better understand the current status of the issue, the Kaiser Family Foundation and CNN surveyed the U.S. public to gauge their views of race in America and personal experiences with discrimination or racism, with a focus on the views and experiences of Black and Hispanic people in America."

[Uncomfortable Truths: Confronting Racism in America](#). The Takeaway. WNYC Studios. Short Videos.

Description:

"When it comes to race in America, who aren't you talking to? Over the next several months, The Takeaway will be featuring conversations with two people who otherwise would not sit down together to talk about race. We'll hear how they think about this particular moment we're living in, and whether they can come to some sort of understanding about the role race plays in all aspects of American life — from issues like police brutality, income inequality, politics and much more."

[White Privilege: Unpacking the Invisible Backpack](#). Peggy McIntosh. Essay Excerpt.

Description:

"This article is now considered a 'classic' by anti-racist educators. It has been used in workshops and classes throughout the United States and Canada for many years. While people of color have described for years how whites benefit from unearned privileges, this is one of the first articles written by a white person on the topics."

[Seeing White](#). Scene on Radio. Podcast

Description:

"Just what is going on with white people? Police shootings of unarmed African Americans. Acts of domestic terrorism by white supremacists. The renewed embrace of raw, undisguised white-identity politics. Unending racial inequity in schools, housing, criminal justice, and hiring. Some of this feels new, but in truth it's an old story. Why? Where did the notion of "whiteness" come from? What does it mean? What is whiteness for? Scene on Radio host and producer John Biewen took a deep dive into

these questions, along with an array of leading scholars and regular guest Dr. Chenjerai Kumanyika, in this fourteen-part documentary series, released between February and August 2017.”

[Racial Wealth Gap Learning Simulation](#). Bread for the World Institute. Activity

Description:

“THE SIMULATION IS an interactive tool that helps people understand the connections among racial equity, hunger, poverty, and wealth. It is a good first step for people unaware of structural inequality, a support tool for those who want a deeper understanding of structural inequality, and a source of information for experts who want to know the quantifiable economic impact of each policy that has widened today’s racial hunger, income, and wealth divides.”

FOOD JUSTICE

[Why We Can’t Talk about Race in Food](#). Civil Eats. Article.

Description:

“Writers shine a light on relentless, coordinated efforts by internet trolls to silence race analysis in food writing...People of color in food maintain a triple burden: They must be equally eloquent on the roots and recipes of their specific food culture, while remaining skeptical of grossly appropriative and derivative versions of said food and culture (hello weirdly racist Asian chicken salad, fried chicken joints in blackface, and straight up stolen Mexican recipes). All the while, dealing with the interpersonal and structural racism that limits their full potential within kitchens, dining rooms, fields, or editing rooms.”

[Race and Food are Intertwined. Here’s How We Can Do Better](#). Civil Eat. Article

Description:

“Our food system is based on a history of inequity. UCS’s Ricardo Salvador offers action steps to fix that. The food system, like every other sphere of life in America, has been shaped by structural racism and racial injustice. Civil Eats has chronicled some of the many efforts to expose and address the ways that structures in the food system actively work to silence, marginalize and take advantage of people of color.”

[The Farm Bill: Corporate Power and Structural Racialization in the United States Food System](#). Hass Institute. University of California Berkeley. Report

Description:

“The US Farm Bill has been the cornerstone of food and agricultural legislation since its inception in 1933. Its legislative outcomes are implemented by numerous institutions that shape and influence all stages of the US food system. This report provides an in-depth analysis of the US Farm Bill with a particular focus on how Farm Bill policies are shaped by corporate power and how such policies affect the lives of marginalized communities.”

[Racial Equity Tools and Food Justice](#). Webpage and resource list.

Description:

“Robert Gottlieb and Anapuma Joshi, authors of Food Justice: A Book About an Emerging Movement, note that “food justice seeks to ensure that the benefits and risks of where, what and how food is grown, produced, transported, distributed, accessed and eaten are shared fairly. They describe the food

justice movement as an effort to transform the current food system, including but not limited to eliminating disparities and inequities.” Like most of the issues covered in this website, the causes of food injustice are complex, providing many entry points for change. For example, there are groups working on reducing the number of “food deserts,” that is, neighborhoods with little or no easy access to healthy, affordable fruits and vegetables, as part of efforts to reduce or prevent racial disparities in health outcomes, such as childhood obesity. There are other groups working on farmworker rights and working conditions, as part of increasing racial equity in the production of food.”