BACKGROUND
A growing body of evidence on the prevalence of food insecurity among college students in higher education institutions across the United States suggests this is a public health priority.\(^1\),\(^2\),\(^3\)

A review of the literature was conducted to identify studies published on suggested and practiced interventions for college student food insecurity organized according to the socioecological model (SEM).\(^4\)

METHODS
Independent researcher (AA) conducted a literature review of peer-reviewed and grey literature according to the following eligibility criteria:

- Articles published and written in English published between the years 2016-2019
- Target population for interventions is students within colleges and universities in the United States
- Research reports on suggested, practiced, or evaluated interventions to directly address college student food insecurity

Peer-reviewed literature was extracted through online databases of Google Scholar, Pub Med, and Science Direct. Gray literature was identified via search terms in a Google search (Google Inc) and a citation review of metanalyses\(^1\),\(^2\),\(^3\)

RESULTS
• A total of 17 studies met inclusion criteria
• Researched interventions were systematically organized by intervention theme according to socio-ecological constructs:
  • policy, community, institutional, interpersonal, and individual.
• Interventions were implemented and suggested across various geographic regions and university settings
• Most prevalent solution (n=8) included implementation of institution level interventions, specifically a food pantry

Socioecological Model\(^4\)

<table>
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<th>SEM level</th>
<th>Major themes of Interventions</th>
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| Policy (n=2) | • Expanding SNAP eligibility and screening  
  • Provide on campus retailers that accept SNAP |
| Institutional (n=8) | • Food pantry implementation and evaluation  
  • University supported food pantry with finances, resources, and supplies  
  • Campus food security programming |
| Community (n=2) | • Farm to Fork initiative  
  • University and community partnership to build pantry  
  • Community garden |
| Interpersonal (n=2) | • Interactive nutrition education program  
  • Diet-related text message intervention |
| Individual (n=3) | • Cooking and food preparation behaviors  
  • Food/ financial literacy courses  
  • Psychosocial intervention |

CONCLUSION
Though not an exhaustive systematic review or meta analysis, this review of current literature can be utilized as a toolkit to inform evidence based solutions to reduce the burden of student hunger. The theory-based framework of the socioecological model is necessary to categorize short-term and systematic solutions to mitigate adverse consequences of food insecurity for students in higher education.

References: