

Disparities in Diet and Health: The Role of Food Insecurity

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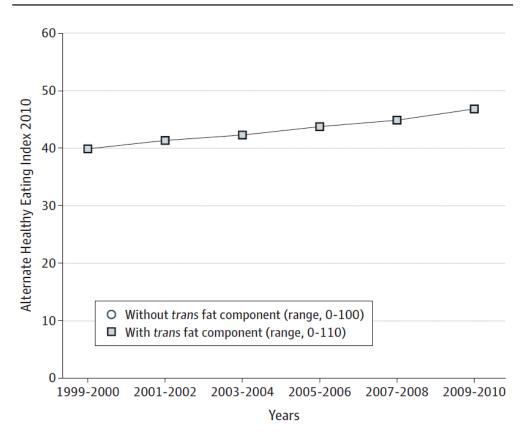
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Conflicts of interest

None

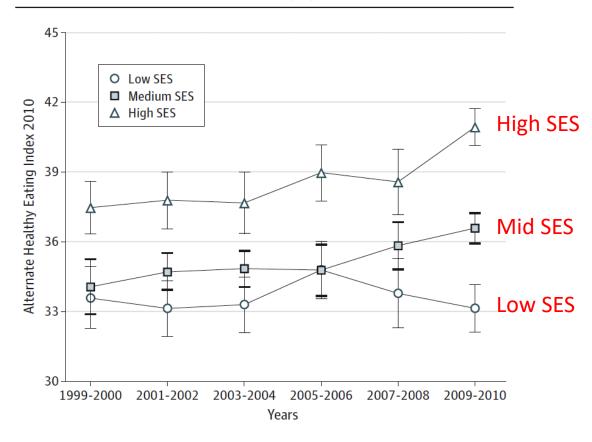
Trends in diet quality

Figure 1. Alternate Healthy Eating Index 2010 Score Among Adults Aged 20 to 85 Years by National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey Cycle



Wang, Leung, et al. JAMA Int Med. 2014

Figure 3. Alternate Healthy Eating Index 2010 Score Without the *trans* Fat Component According to Socioeconomic Status (SES) by National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey Cycle





"Differences in dietary intake, dietary behaviors, and dietary patterns in different segments of the population, resulting in poorer dietary quality and inferior health outcomes for certain groups and an unequal burden in terms of disease incidence, morbidity, mortality, survival, and quality of life."

Defining food security and insecurity

Food security exists when *all* people, at *all* times, have physical and economic access to safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life."

SOURCE: World Food Summit 1996



Defining food security and insecurity

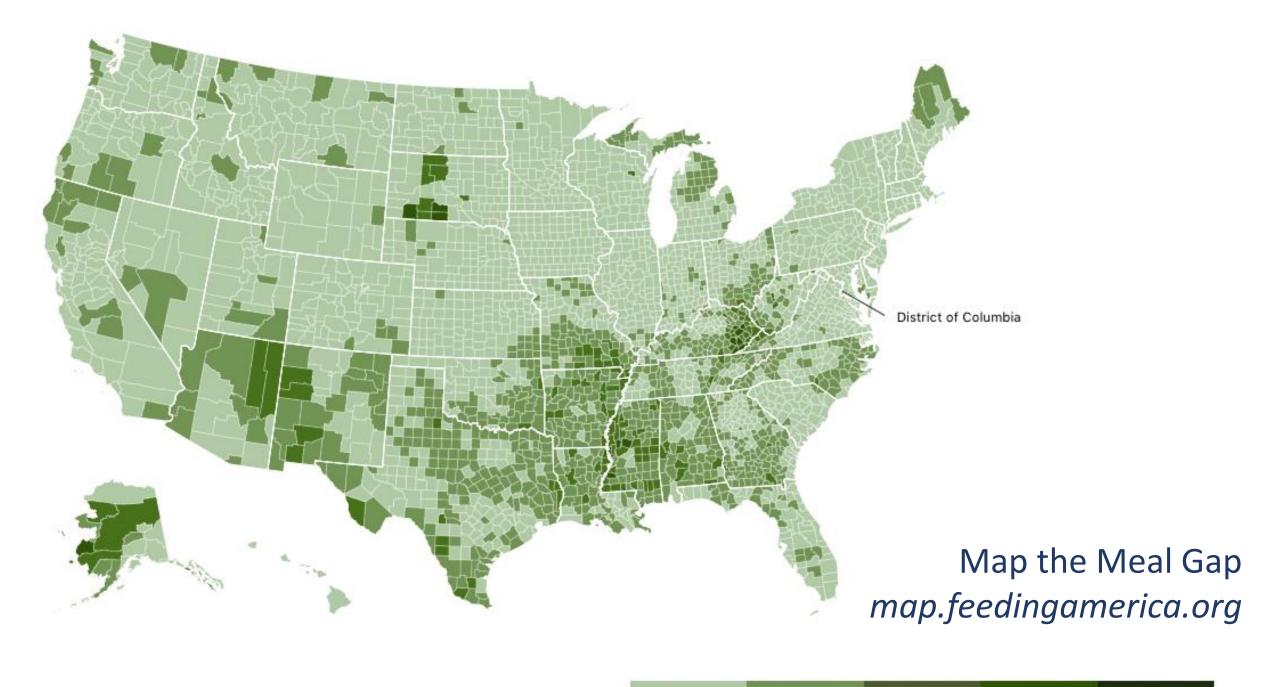
Food security exists when *all* people, at *all* times, have physical and economic access to safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life."

Food insecurity is the limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods, or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways."

SOURCE: World Food Summit 1996

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture





Who experiences food insecurity?



Household composition

- Households with children (14.8%)
- Households with young children (15.3%)
- Female headed household (27.7%)
- Male headed household (16.3%)

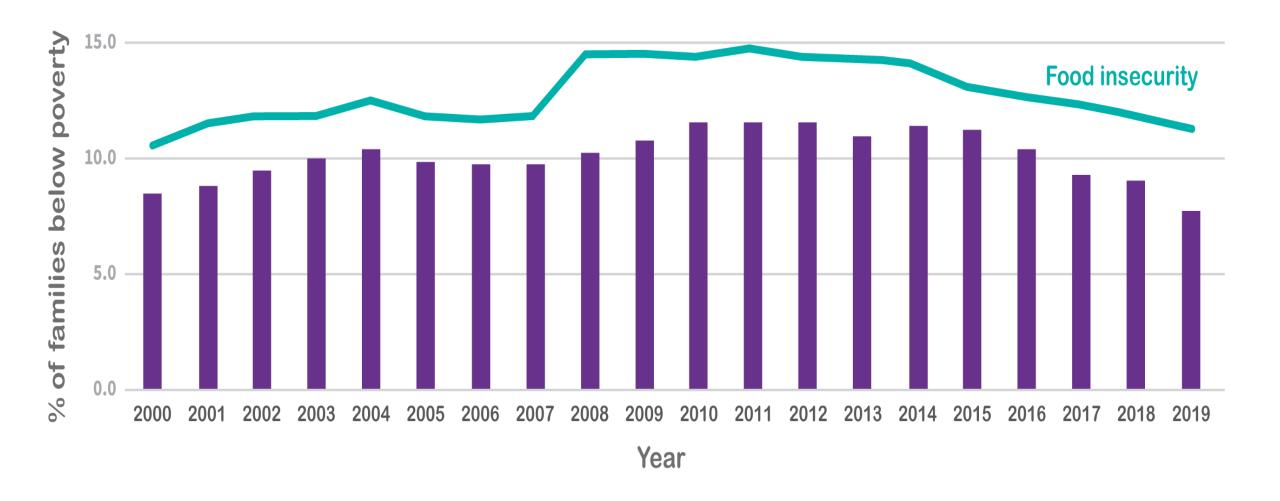
Race/ethnicity

- Black, non-Hispanic household (21.7%)
- Hispanic household (17.2%)

Income to poverty ratio

- Under 1.85 (28.6%)
- Under 1.30 (33.1%)
- Under 1.00 (35.3%)

Poverty and food insecurity



Food insecurity and cardiometabolic disease

48% higher prevalence of diabetes (Seligman et al. 2010)

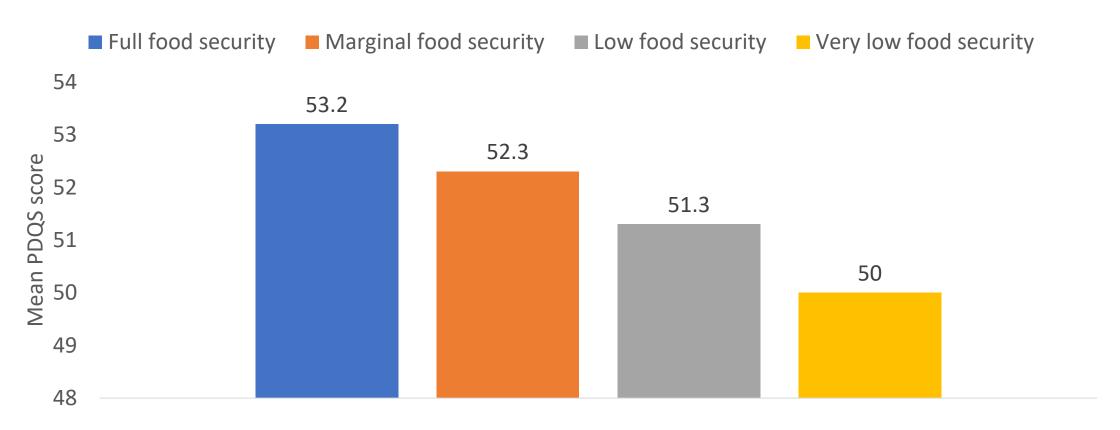
65% higher odds of metabolic syndrome (Parker et al. 2010)

21% higher odds of inflammation (Gowda et al. 2012)

21% higher prevalence of hypertension (Seligman et al. 2010)

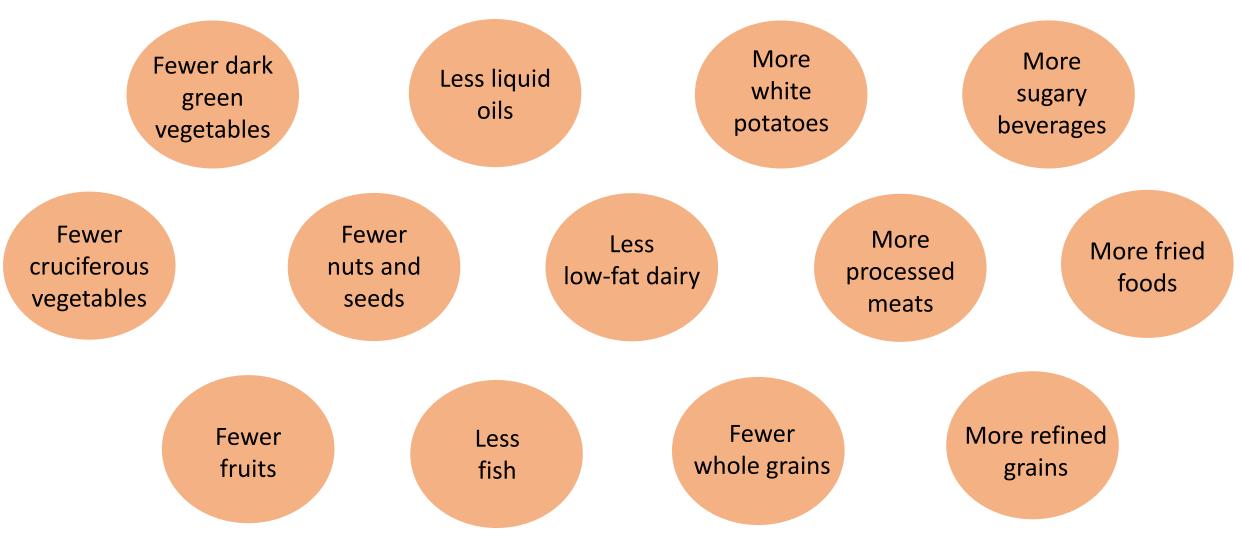
38% higher odds of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (Golovaty et al. 2020)

Food insecurity and Diet Quality

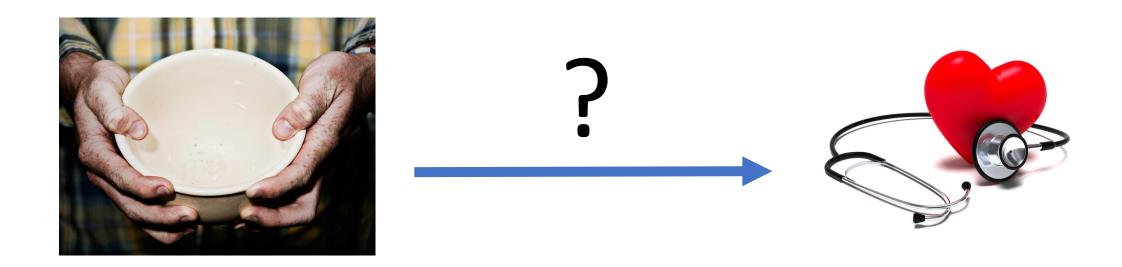


Estimates adjusted for sociodemographic characteristics

Food insecurity and diet quality



Why do these associations exist?



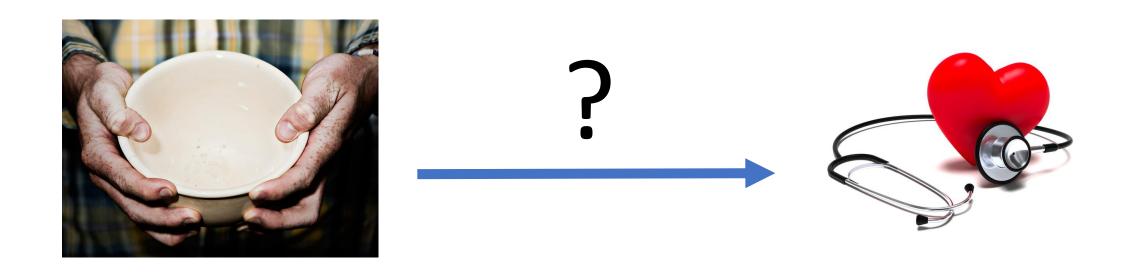
The environment nudges us towards the foods that do not support health.







Why do these associations exist?



Food insecurity requires additional cognitive and physical demand to cope.





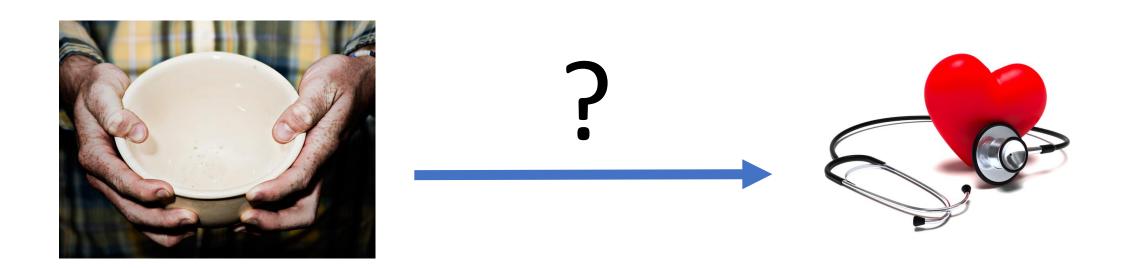
St: 278 Dakland

880 1440 7th Street Oakland CA 94607

FRESH SWEET CORN	1	9	3/.9999	0.3333
FRESH SHEET CORN	1	0	3/.9999	0.3333
FRESH SWEET CORN	1	-	3/.9999	0.3333
CELERY 1 STALK	1	8	.9999	0.9999
YELLOW ONIONS/2Lbs/#50001	1	9	.9999	0.9999
GREEN CABBAGE/#65271	1	9	.9999	0.9999
PillsburyDessrtMltCkiesSare9c	1	9	.9999	0.9999
GrimmwayFarmsBabyCarrots16oz#	1	9	.9999	0.9999
PaperCarryOutBagWith99Logo	1	9	.1000	0.1000



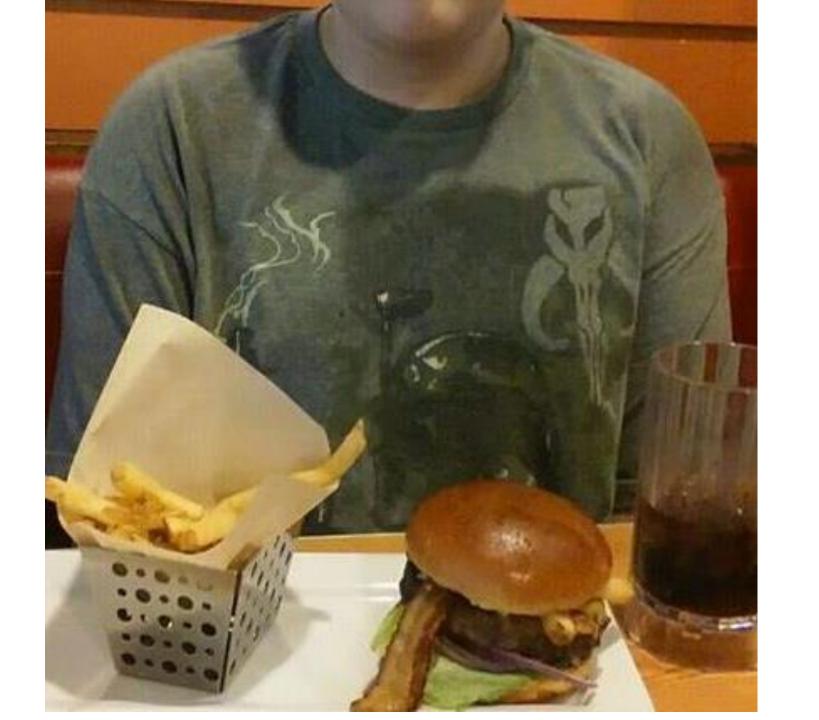
Why do these associations exist?



Food insecurity is a source of TOXIC stress.







Federal food assistance programs



Nutrition assistance programs

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- WIC
- Farmers' Market Nutrition Program
- Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program

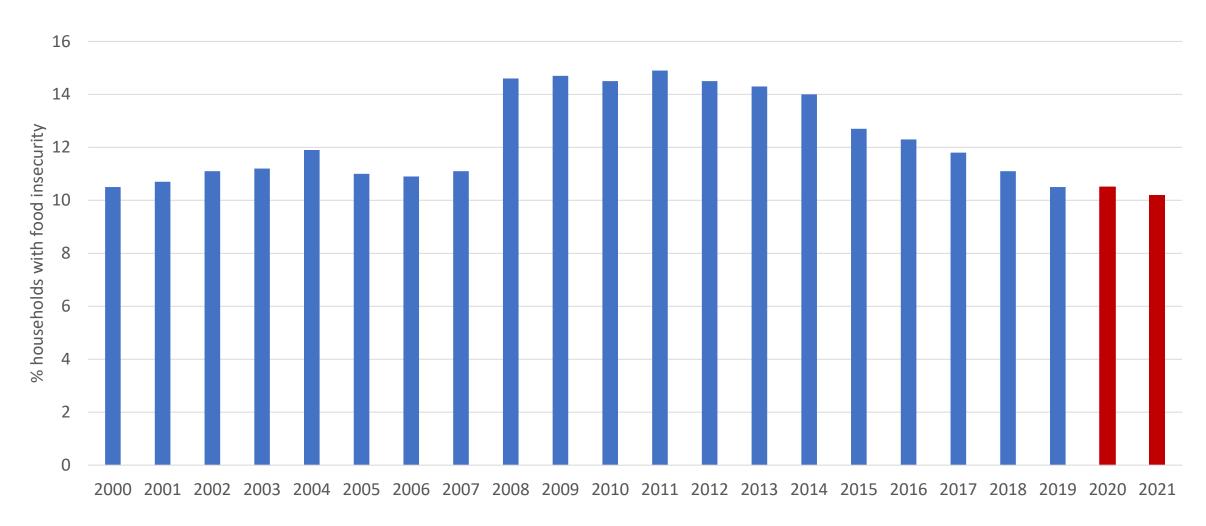
Food Distribution Programs

- Commodity Supplemental Food Program
- Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations
- The Emergency Food Assistance Program

Children's Food Programs

- Child and Adult Care Food Program
- Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program
- National School Lunch Program
- School Breakfast Program
- Special Milk Program
- Summer Food Service Program

National trends in food insecurity



SOURCE: Household Food Security in the United States in 2020.

Mobilization of SNAP



Families First Coronavirus Response Act of March 2020

- Raised SNAP benefit allotments to maximum benefit amount for HH size
- Relaxed 3-mo limit for ABAWDs to receive benefits
- Provide states greater flexibility to recertify existing participants

American Rescue Plan Act of 2021

- Increased SNAP benefits by 15%
- Allow states greater administrative support to process increased SNAP applications

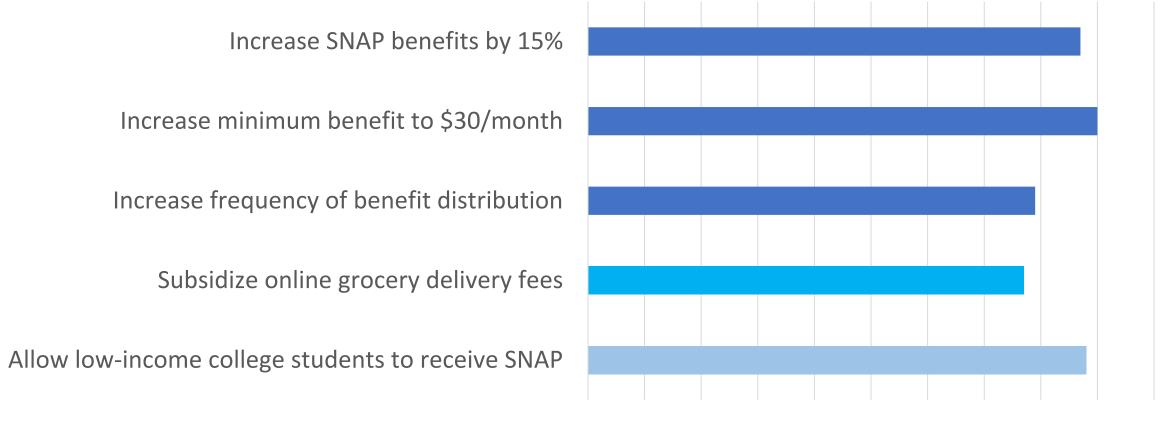
Online Purchasing Pilot

Expanded to 47 states in 2020

White House Executive Order

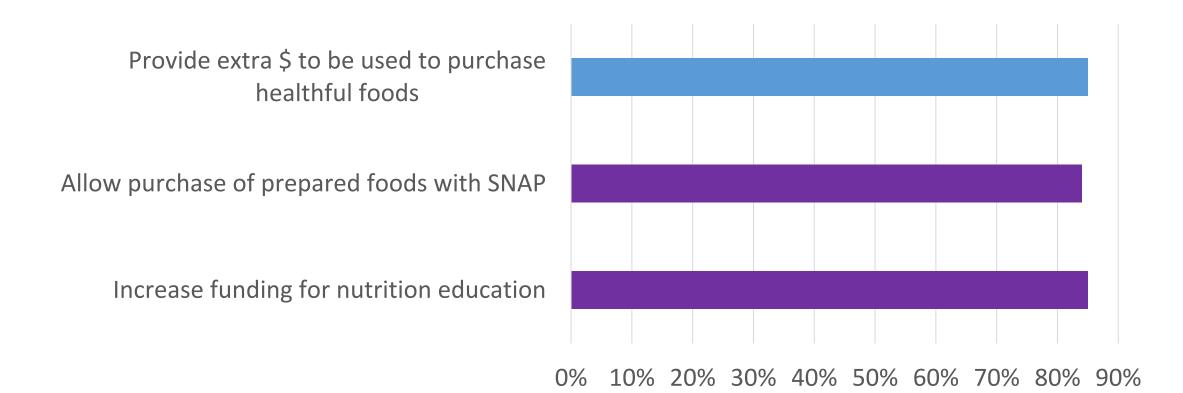
• Reevaluated Thrifty Food Plan, leading to 21% permanent increase of SNAP benefits

Policy Priorities for SNAP



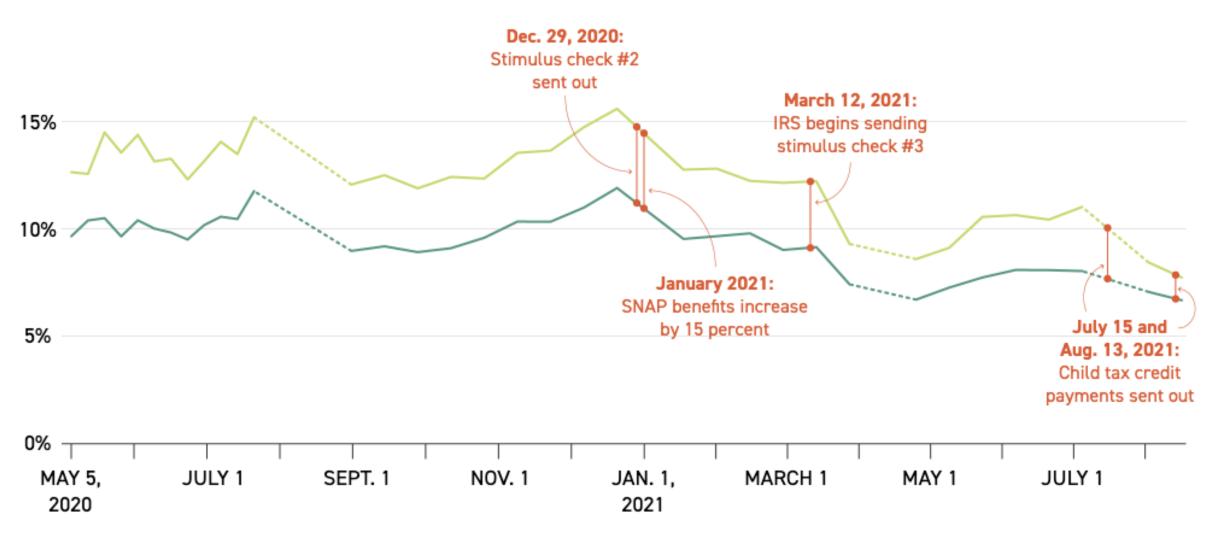
0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

Policy Priorities for SNAP



PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT SOMETIMES OR OFTEN DIDN'T HAVE ENOUGH TO EAT





Note: Data is plotted as of the end of the two-week survey collection period. Dotted lines represent breaks in survey collection.

Source: Biweekly Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey of an average of 250,000 Americans

By: Annette Choi/POLITICO

Summary



 Food insecurity is a critical risk factor for poor nutrition and health

 Food insecurity persists in the US despite robust suite of federal nutrition programs

 Lessons learned from the pandemic can inform more future programs and policies to prevent food insecurity

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