





Policy Implication of Food Insecurity and Food Access in Texas

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The terms **food insecurity** and **hunger** can be used interchangeably.

≻True

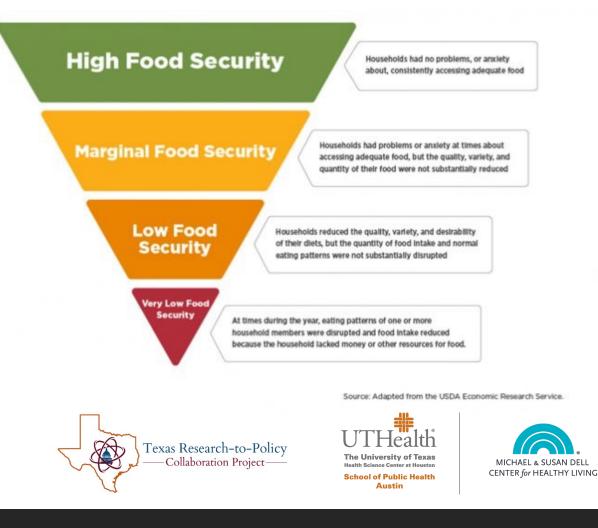




FALSE: food security is an economic condition

Hunger is a physical condition.

Food Insecurity is a householdlevel economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. (USDA definition)





A child who grows up in a food insecure household has a greater chance of experiencing:

A. Asthma

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- B. Academic issues at school
- C. Behavioral problems
- D. All of the above

Consequences of Food Insecurity

CHILDREN

Behavioral and social-emotional problems Poor educational performance/outcomes Developmental risk Iron deficiency anemia Less physical activity Lower health status Lower quality of life

ADULTS

Mental health problems / Depression Asthma/COPD Cancer Diabetes/Kidney Disease Pregnancy complications

Hypertension

Lower cognitive functions
Nutrient deficiencies
Obesity
Osteoporosis
Hyperlipidemia & Hypertension
Poor sleep



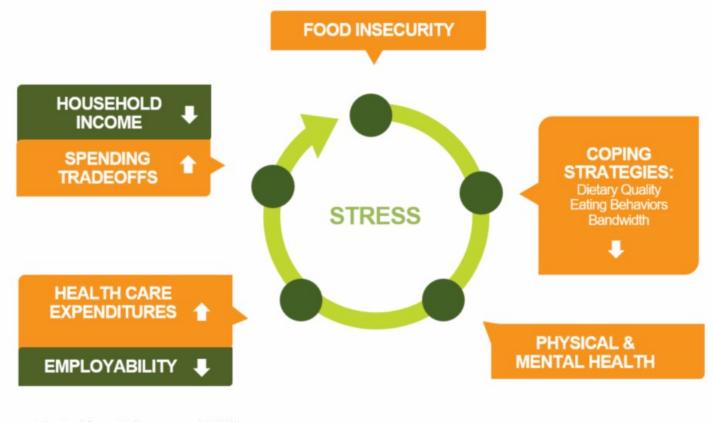
Food Research & Action Center. The Impact of Poverty, Food Insecurity, and Poor Nutrition on Health and Well Being. Washington DC. 2017







Does Food Insecurity Impact Health?



Adapted from Seligman and Schillinger, New England Journal of Medicine, 2010.

Consequences of Food Insecurity

Food insecurity only impacts certain groups, like people experiencing homelessness or people who are unemployed.

≻ False

➤ True

FALSE: Food insecurity does not discriminate

Food insecurity disproportionately affects*:

Although food insecurity does impact certain groups of people at a higher rate, food insecurity can affect anyone.



Households with children



Black and Hispanic households

College students at 2- and 4-year institutions



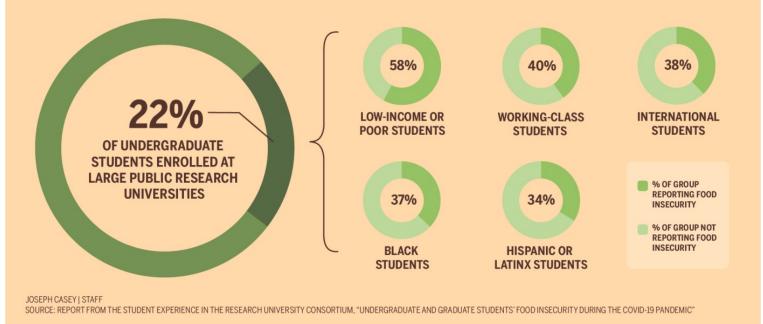






FOOD INSECURITY AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

PERCENTAGES REPORTING FOOD INSECURITY DURING THE EARLY MONTHS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC:



College students and food insecurity

Food insecurity can be solved by just providing food to people.

False

FALSE: Food insecurity involves multiple factors, which require different solutions

Food Insecurity is a complex, economic issue

• Although related to poverty, not a perfect correlation

Low-income households are affected by many overlapping issues

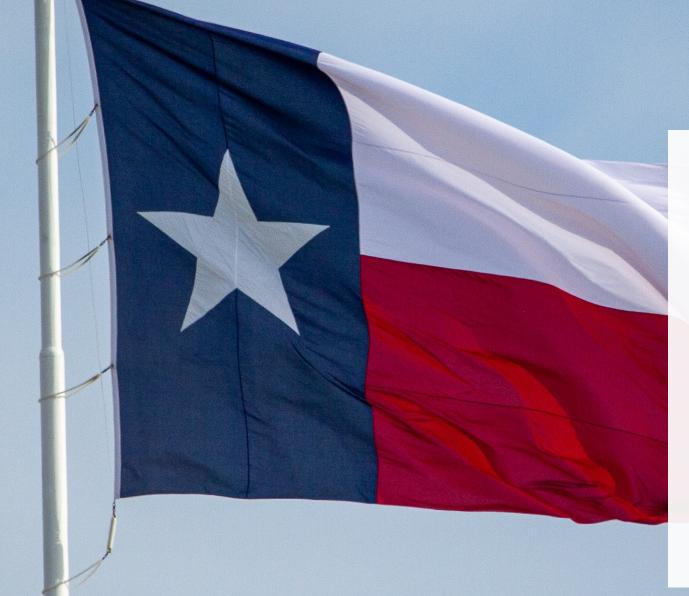
- Low wages
- Housing costs
- Medical costs
- Social isolation
- Economic/social disadvantage
- Solutions need to be multi-faceted









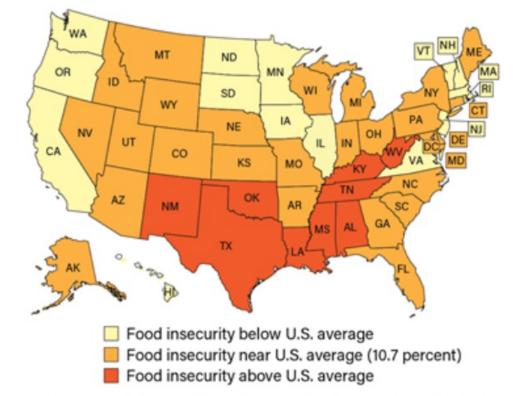


Where does Texas rank in terms of food insecurity among other states in the US?

- A. Lower than national average
- B. About average
- C. Higher than national average

Food Insecurity in Texas

Texas is 1 of 9 states with prevalence of food insecurity higher than national average. Prevalence of food insecurity, average 2018-20



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the December 2018, 2019, and 2020 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplements, U.S. Census Bureau.









Food Insecurity among Children in Texas

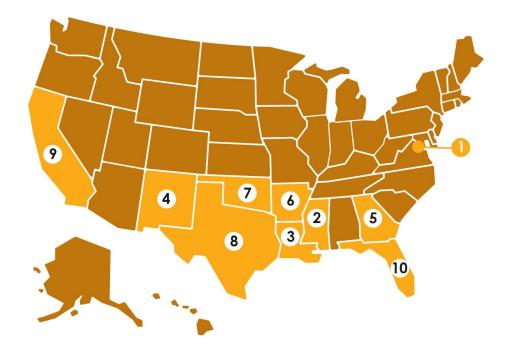
1	D.C.	92.4
2	Mississippi	73.7
3	Louisiana	63.6
4	New Mexico	62.6
5	Georgia	62.4
6	Arkansas	62.3
7	Oklahoma	60.9
8	Texas	58.8
9	California	58.7
0	Florida	58.4



THE 10 STATES WITH THE MOST FOOD INSECURE CHILDREN

BASED ON PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ELIGIBLE FOR FREE OR REDUCED LUNCH











TX Counties Rank High in Child Food Insecurity

Two Texas counties are projected to have some of the highest food insecure populations in the nation in 2021: (2)



<u>TX RPC Data Brief: Food Access in</u> <u>Texas and Texas Legislative Districts</u>

Zavala County is projected to have the highest <u>child</u> food insecurity in the country in 2021 due to COVID-19. Other Texas counties ranking in the top 10 in the country include Predisidio (#4), Starr (#9), and Brooks (#10). (2)









Food Insecurity in Texas

 Statewide, 26.1% of 2nd grade families were insecure (2019-2020) according to the Texas SPAN data

Community type	% Food insecure	Ethnic group	% Food insecure
Major urban	29.3%	Black/African-American	39.5%
Urban	25.4%	Hispanic	30.9%
Rural	23.4%	White/other	15.9%

Food insecurity was estimated based on the percentage of 2nd grade parents who answered either "sometimes true" or "often true" to at least one of the following statements pertaining to the prior 12 months:

•We were worried food would run out before we got money to buy more

•The food we bought didn't last, and we didn't have money to buy more









Food Insecurity and Food Access Data During COVID-19

45 million people, including 15 million children, potentially have experienced food insecurity during 2020

Food insecurity prevalence in Texas more than doubled from 2019 to November 2020 (14% \rightarrow 27.9%)

- Food insecurity is worse in:
 - Households with Children
 - Black/Latino Households

Food access was limited due to store closures, lines at food banks, individual-level factors (age, pre-existing conditions, issues with transportation), other factors, etc.









The SNAP Program

SNAP (or formerly Food Stamps program)

- SNAP is a federal program that provides nutrition benefits to supplement the food budget of low-income families so they can purchase healthy food and move towards self-sufficiency
- The federal government provides 100% of SNAP funding. Each state determines the eligibility requirements for its residents
- SNAP has been shown to reduce poverty and food insecurity. This reduction has improved health and economic outcomes, especially for children who receive SNAP
- 3.4 million Texans (1.6 million households) use SNAP 1 in 9 Texans.
- It is estimated that 71% of Texas households that are eligible for SNAP are NOT enrolled in SNAP









How much money does SNAP provide to individuals on average?

A. \$6.35 per mealB. \$4.67 per mealC. \$2.00 per meal

Recommendations

Decrease barriers to enrolling in SNAP

 $\circ\,$ Eliminate or modernize the Vehicle Asset test for SNAP and TANF

Allow college students access to SNAP

Support expanded access to school meals

- Provide additional technical assistance or training for eligible districts and schools to enroll in the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) program
 - Support lowering eligibility threshold of 40% to 25% (would provide meals to an additional 9 million children)
- Continue Universal Free School Meals in Texas









Recommendations

Provide funding or sustainability efforts for initiatives that have proven to be effective in decreasing food insecurity:

- Produce prescription programs
- Programs that increase geographic access to healthy foods
 - Austin's Fresh for Less initiative
- Programs that provide financial incentives for people to purchases healthy foods
 - Double Up Food Bucks program









How can we help you?

The Texas RPC project offers data-driven tools and resources for health policy, using state and legislative district-level information.









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TX RPC Members:

- Dr. Shreela Sharma
- Dr. Nalini Ranjit
- Dr. Katie Janda
- Dell Health Scholar
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TX RPC Resources

TX RPC Resources

TX RPC Newsletter Archive

Go.uth.edu/RPCResources

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Texas Child Health Status Reports

Michael & Susan Dell Center Webinars

Go.uth.edu/TexasChildHealth

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Texas Legislative Bill Tracker

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Scan to view our Legislative Initiatives:







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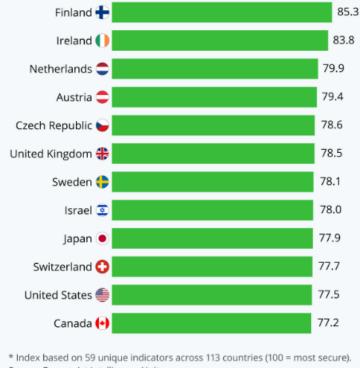






The World's Top Countries For Food Security

Index scores for the affordability, availability, natural resources, safety and guality of food in 2020*



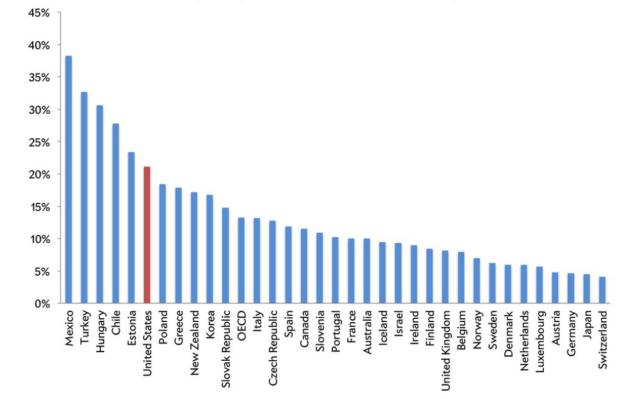
Source: Economist Intelligence Unit

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Who Can't Afford Food?

Share of "yes" responses to the question "Have there been times in the past 12 months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your family needed?" Source: Gallup World Poll results reported by OECD. Data from 2011-2012. Swiss responses from 2009.



Food Insecurity in Texas

Figure 2. Map of county-level food insecurity among the overall population in 2020



To access the interactive map and additional information about data availability and suppression, visit map.feedingamerica.org.

Food Insecurity in the US

Figure 3. Map of county-level food insecurity among the child population in 2020



Food Insecurity among children in the US

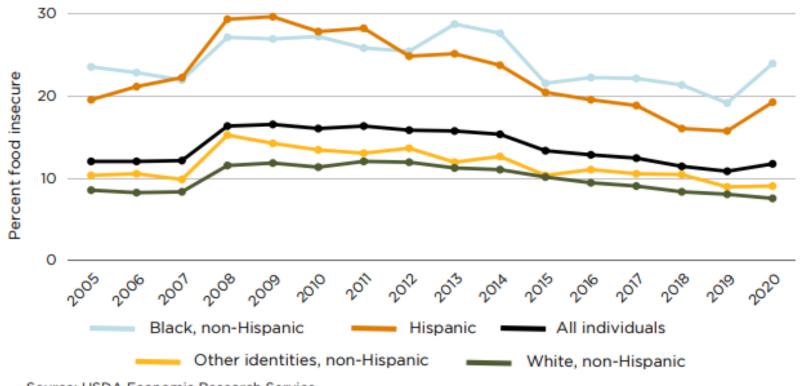


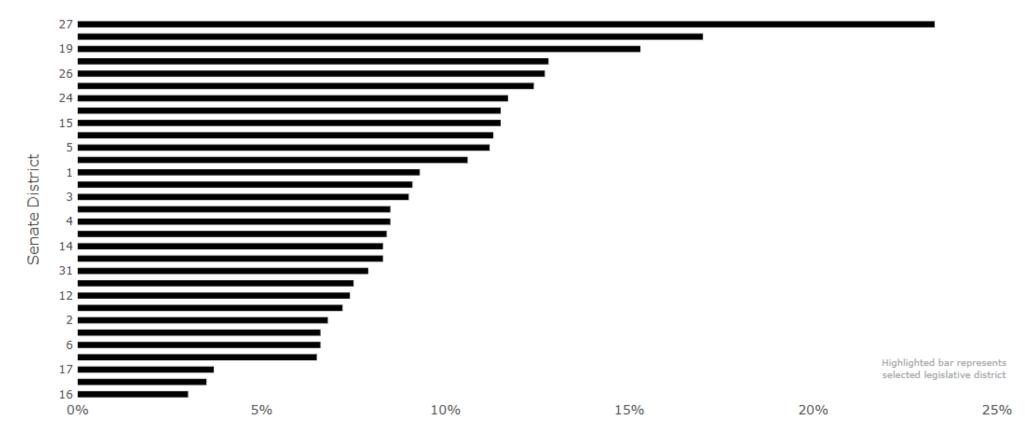
Figure 1. Food Insecurity Among Individuals by Race/Ethnicity, 2005-2020

Source: USDA Economic Research Service

Note: the category of "Other identities, non-Hispanic" includes individuals who identify as Native American, Asian, Pacific Islander, or multiple races (non-Hispanic).

Trends of Food Insecurity in the US

Figure 2: Percentage of All Individuals with Low-Income and Low-Access to Grocery Stores



Data Brief: Food Access in Texas and Texas Legislative Districts

Access to healthy food by Senate District

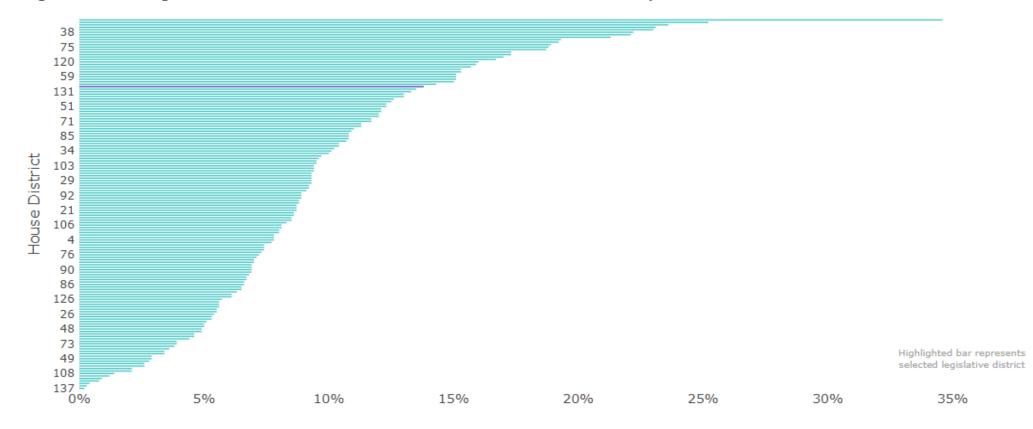


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