

Diet, Geography, Access and Public Health (DGAP) Working Group

2015 NESAWG Conference

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Plan for Session

- Welcome
- Icebreaker
- Setting the Stage
- Data and Mapping
- Open Discussion
- Discerning Plan for Saturday

Icebreaker



How does racial equity and food justice impact your work?

What are the 2 top strategies you feel will make a difference in promoting greater racial equity and food justice?

Food justice:
The rights of people and communities to grow, sell, buy, and eat healthy food regardless of race, class, gender, religion, ethnicity, ability, or affordability (IATP).



**Access to Healthy Food
and Why It Matters:**

A Review of the Research



Equality vs. Equity

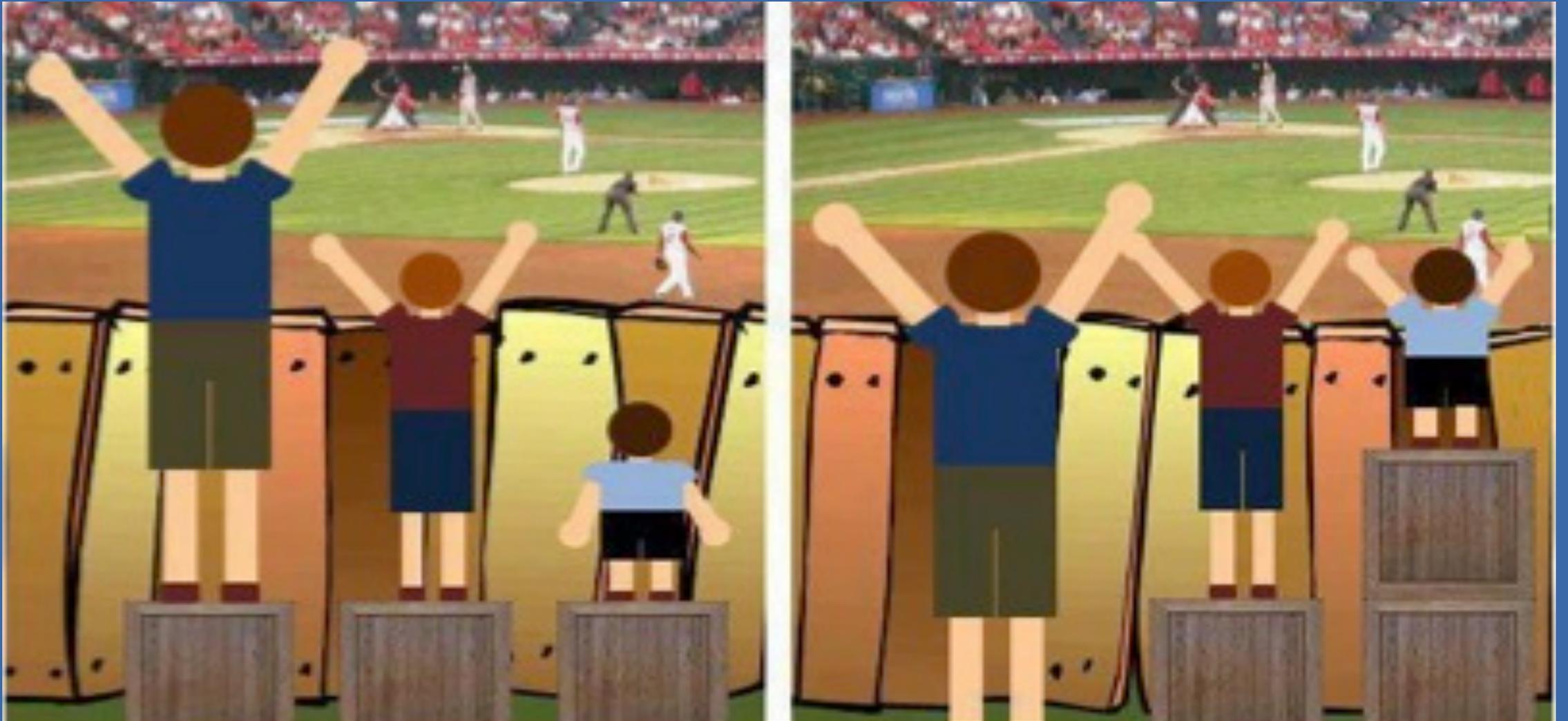
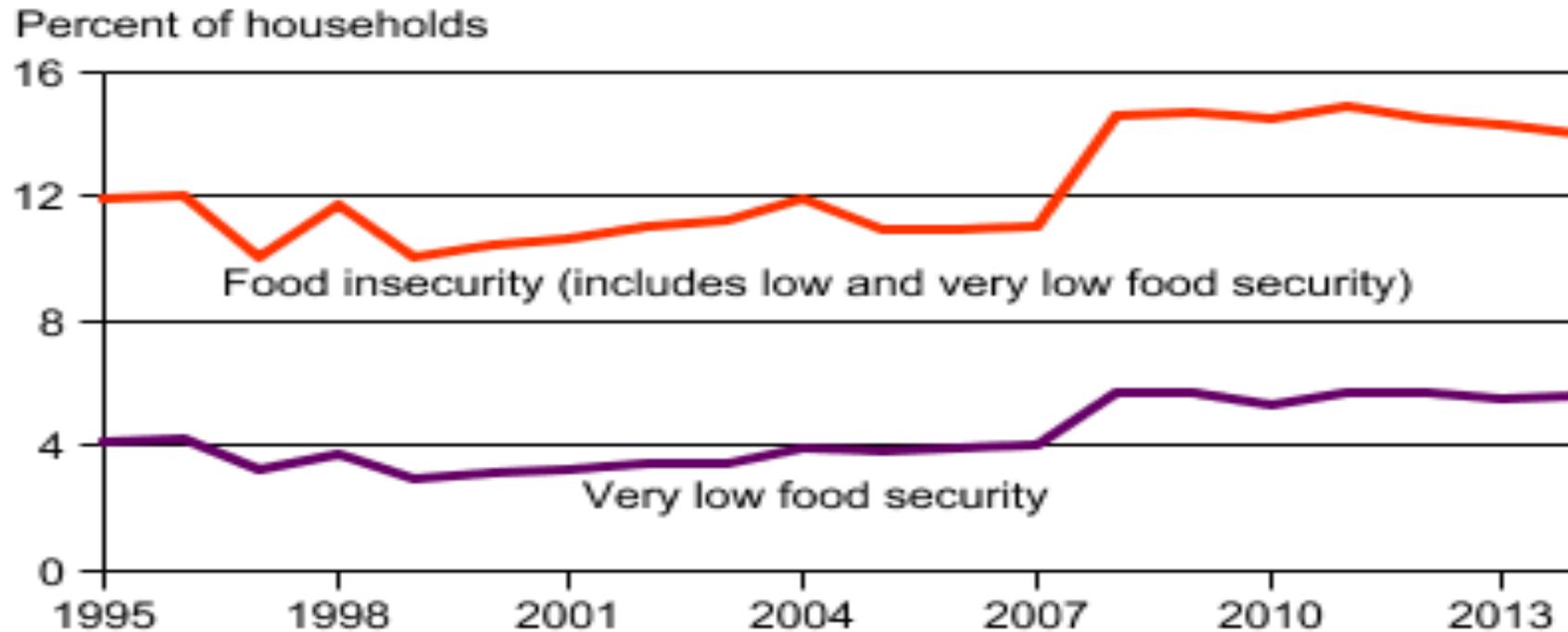


Image: Courtesy of Office of Equity and Human Rights, Portland, Oregon

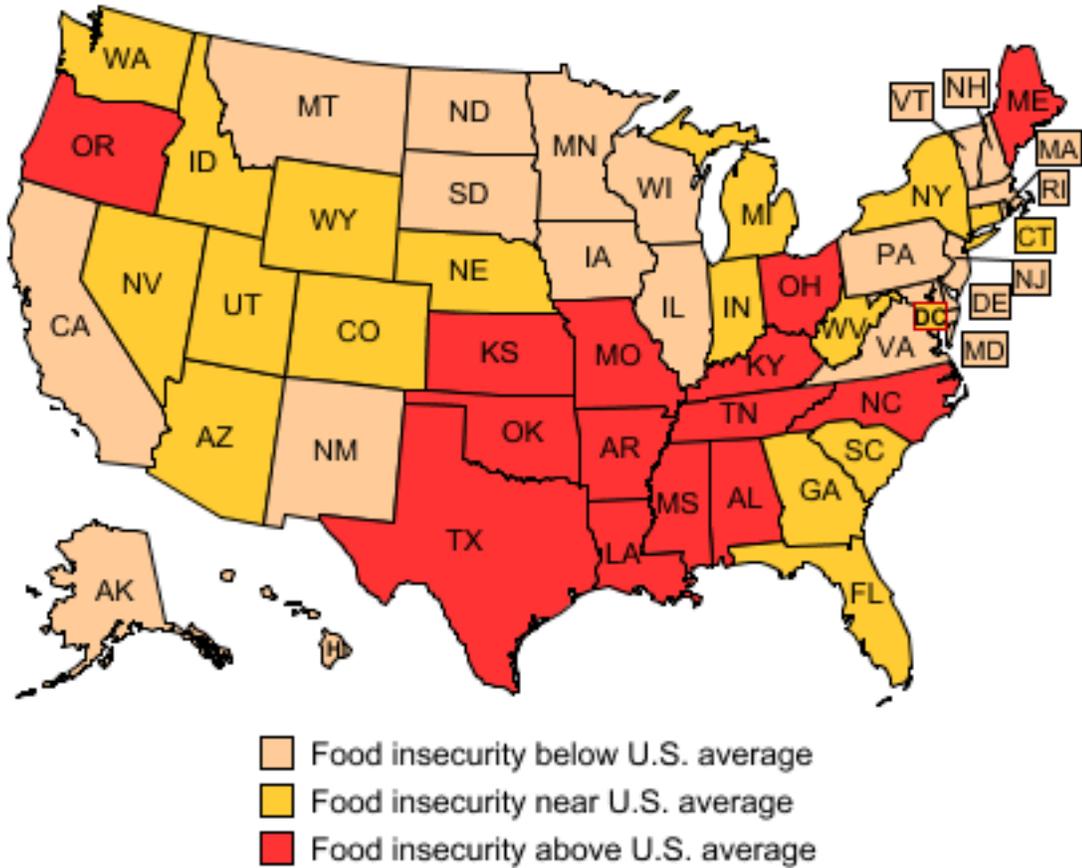
Trends in prevalence rates of food insecurity and very low food security in U.S. households, 1995-2014



Prevalence rates for 1996 and 1997 were adjusted for the estimated effects of differences in data collection screening protocols used in those years.

Source: Calculated by USDA, Economic Research Service using Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement data.

Prevalence of food insecurity, average 2012-14



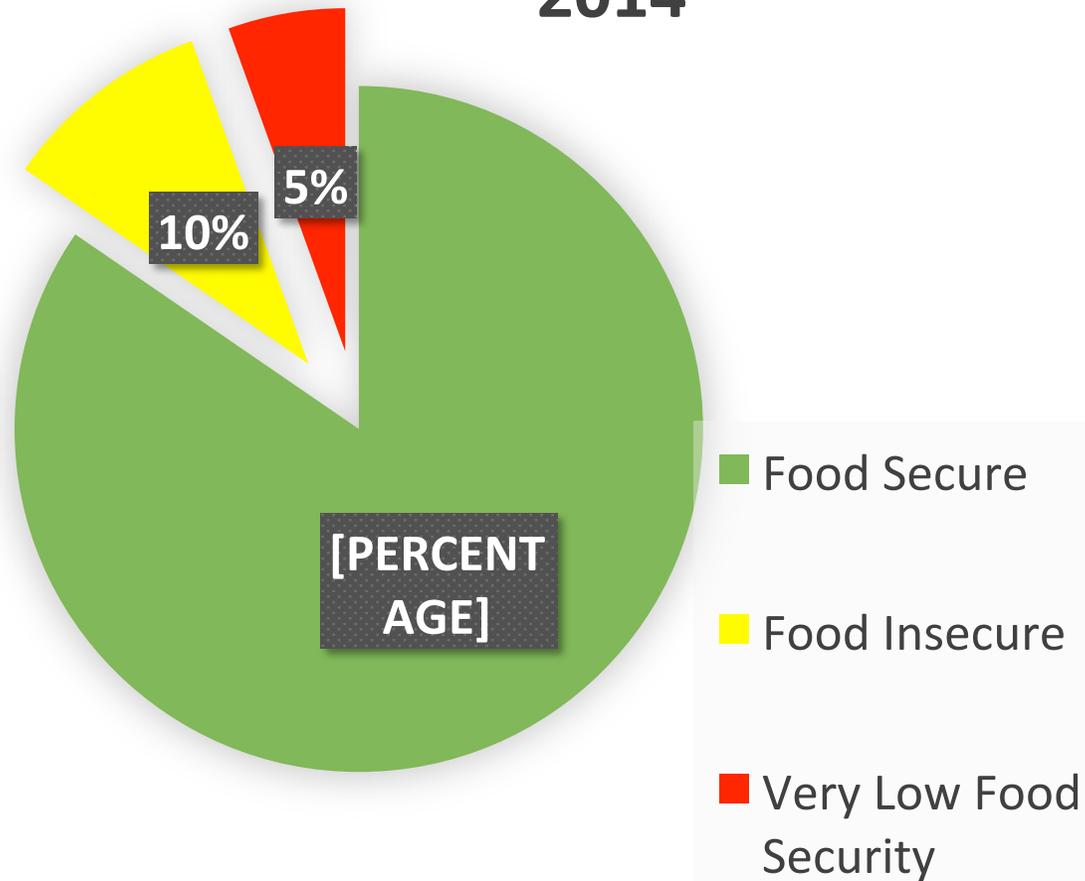
Source: Calculated by ERS based on Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement data.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx>

US Household Average= 14.3% (2012-2014)

State	Percent
MA	9.6
NH	10.0
VT	10.1
PA	11.3
NJ	11.7
DE	12.1
MD	12.5
RI	12.7
DC	13.2
CT	13.9
NY	14.4
WV	15.3
ME	16.2

All United States Individuals by Food Security of Households, 2014

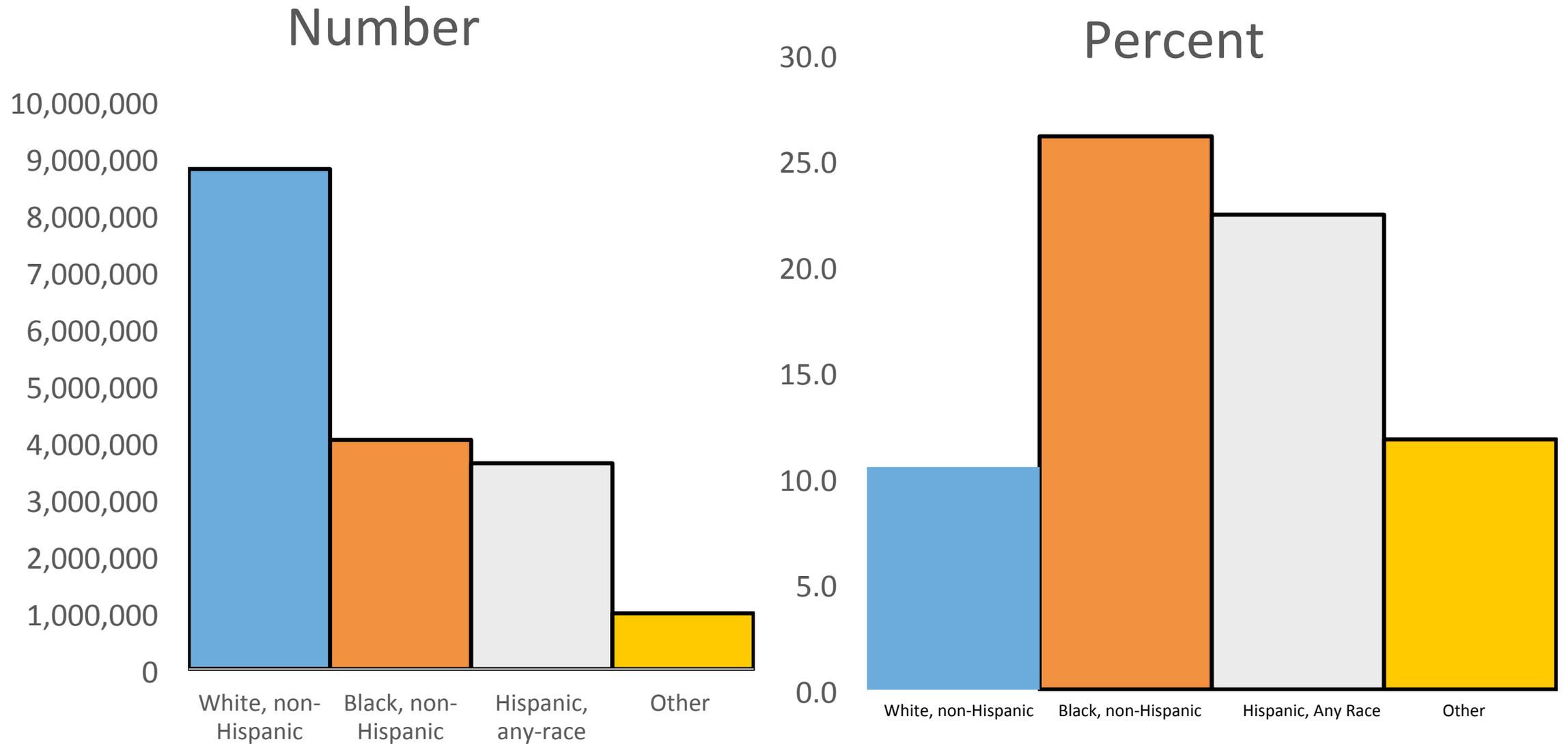


National Rates: 2014 Individuals in Food Insecure Households (Low & Very Low)

- 32.8 million adults
- 15.3 million children

48.1 million total

National Rates of Household Food Insecurity: Low and Very Low by Race and Ethnicity: 2014





CDC Health Disparities and Inequalities Report—U.S. 2013

Some key factors that affect health and lead
to health disparities in the United States

Poverty and Children

- Poverty is tied to structural differences in several areas of the brain associated with school readiness skills, with the largest influence observed among children from the poorest households.
- Regional gray matter volumes of children below 1.5 times the federal poverty level were 3 to 4 percentage points below the developmental norm ($P < .05$).

Nicole L. Hair, PhD¹; Jamie L. Hanson, PhD²; Barbara L. Wolfe, PhD^{3,4,5}; Seth D. Pollak, PhD^{6,7} September 2015

Association of Child Poverty, Brain Development, and Academic Achievement

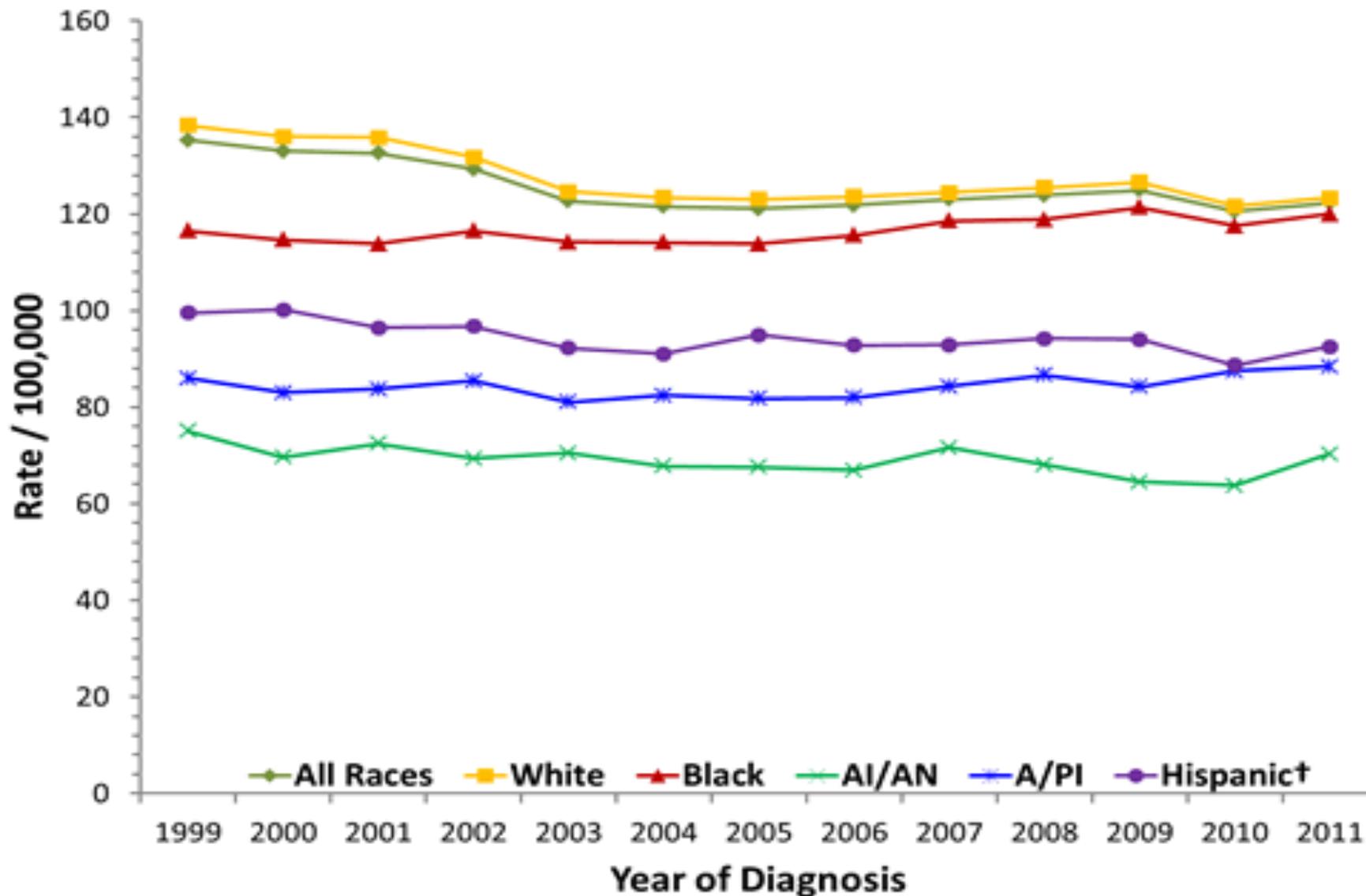
JAMA Pediatr. 2015;169(9):822-829. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2015.147

<http://www.cbpp.org/blog/brain-studies-highlight-importance-of-anti-poverty-policies-for-children>

Poverty and Children (Continued)

- A larger gap of 8 to 10 percentage points was observed for children below the federal poverty level ($P < .05$).
- These developmental differences had consequences for children's academic achievement.
- On average, children from low-income households scored 4 to 7 points lower on standardized tests ($P < .05$).
- As much as 20% of the gap in test scores could be explained by maturational lags in the frontal and temporal lobes.

Breast Cancer Incidence by Race and Ethnicity



White

All Races

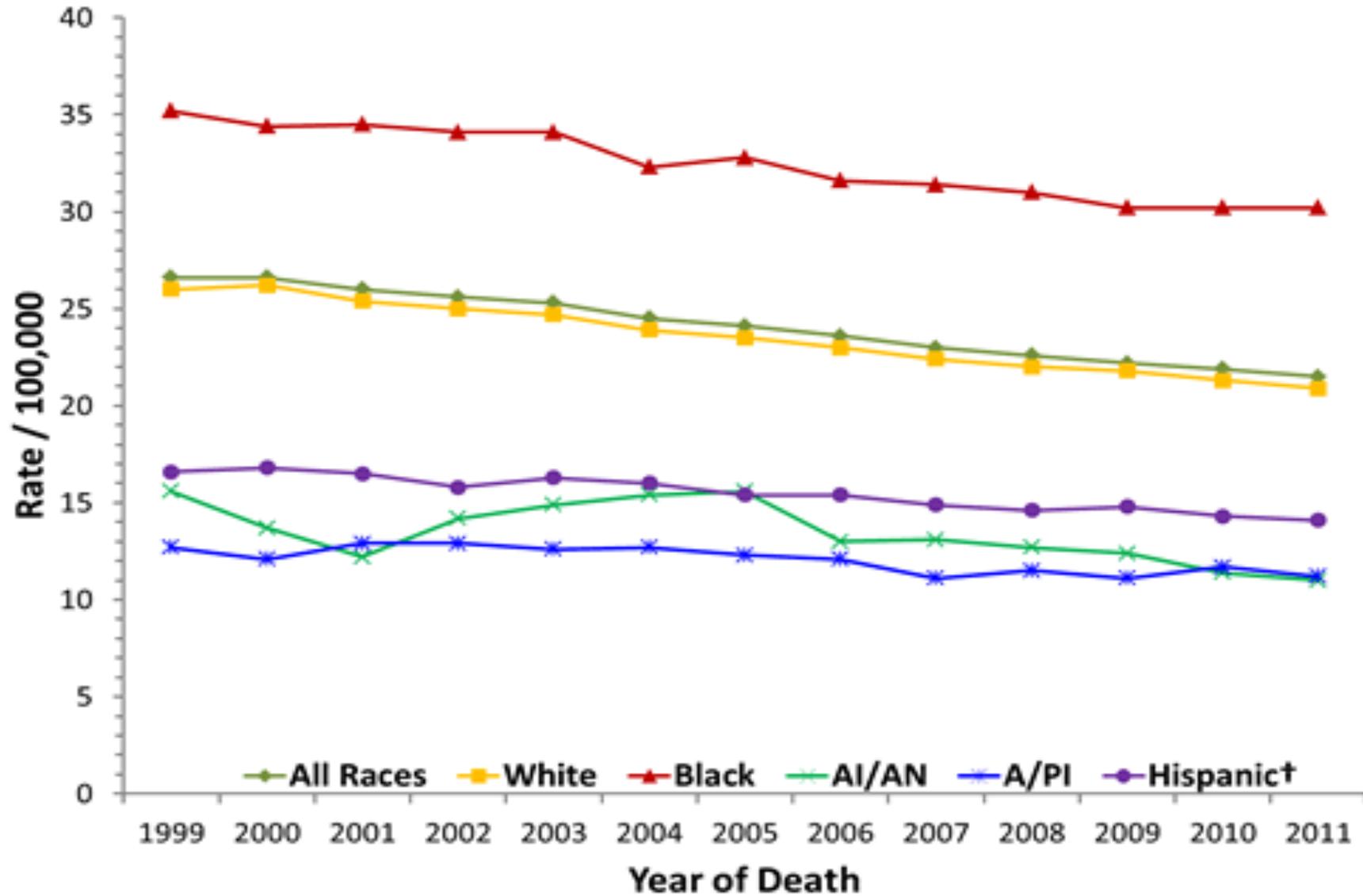
Black

Hispanic

Asian/Pacific Islander

American Indian Alaskan Native

Breast Cancer Outcomes by Race and Ethnicity



Black

All Races

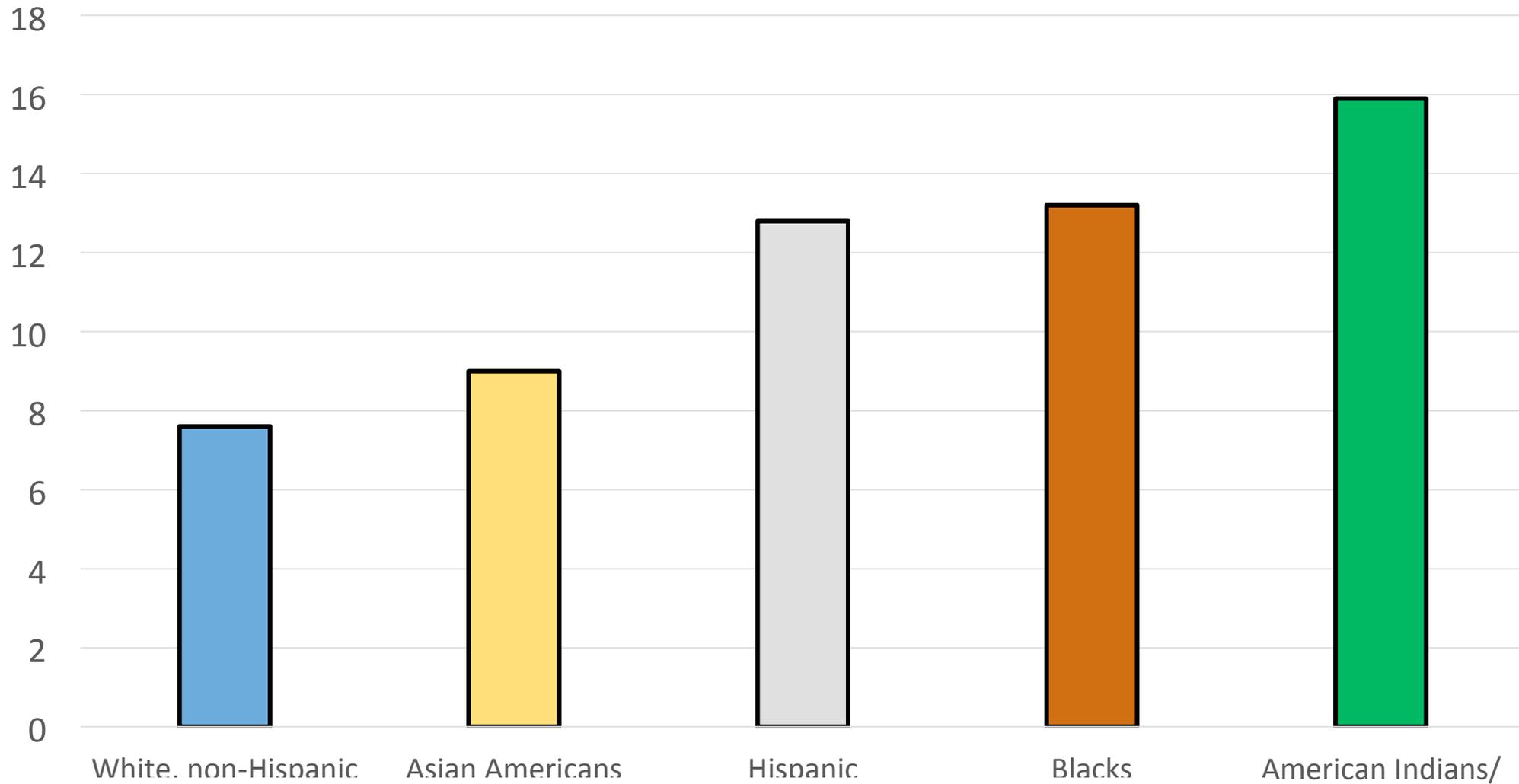
White

Hispanic

American Indian
Alaskan Native

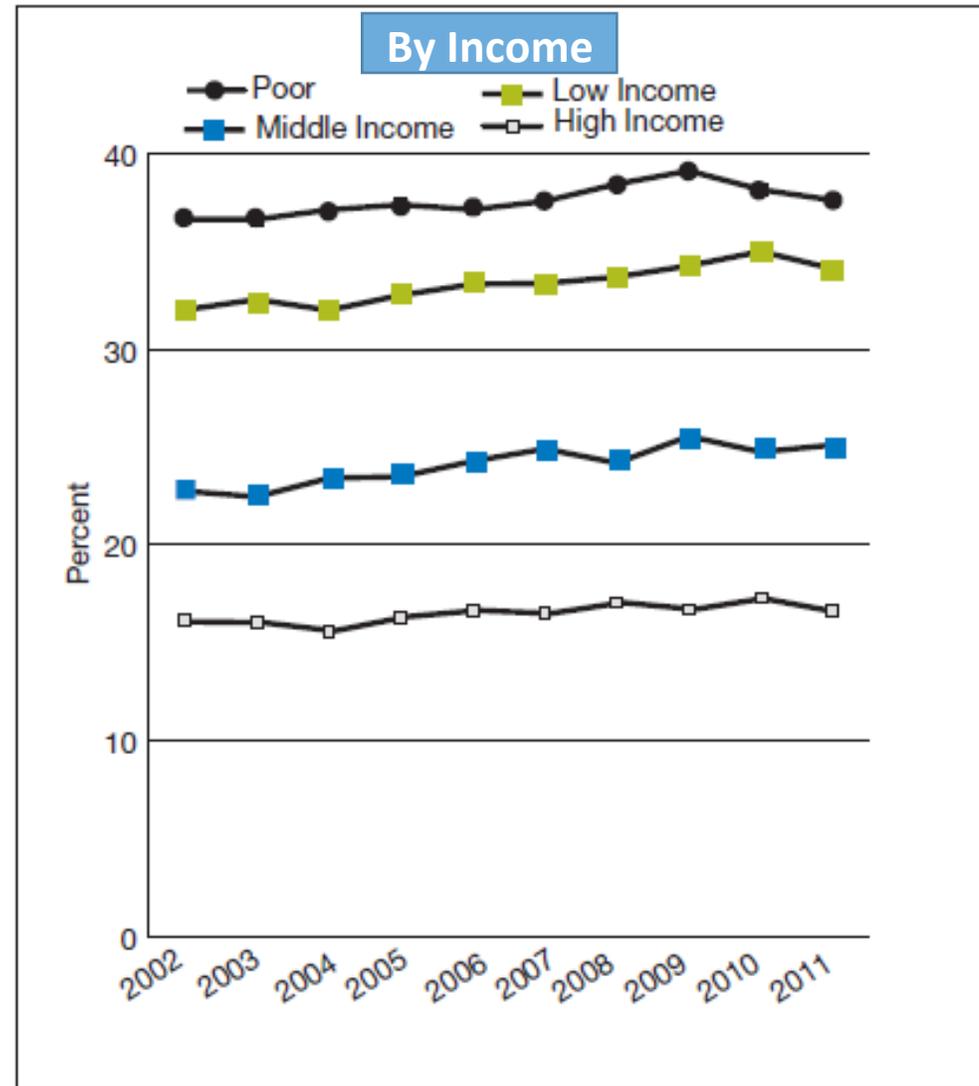
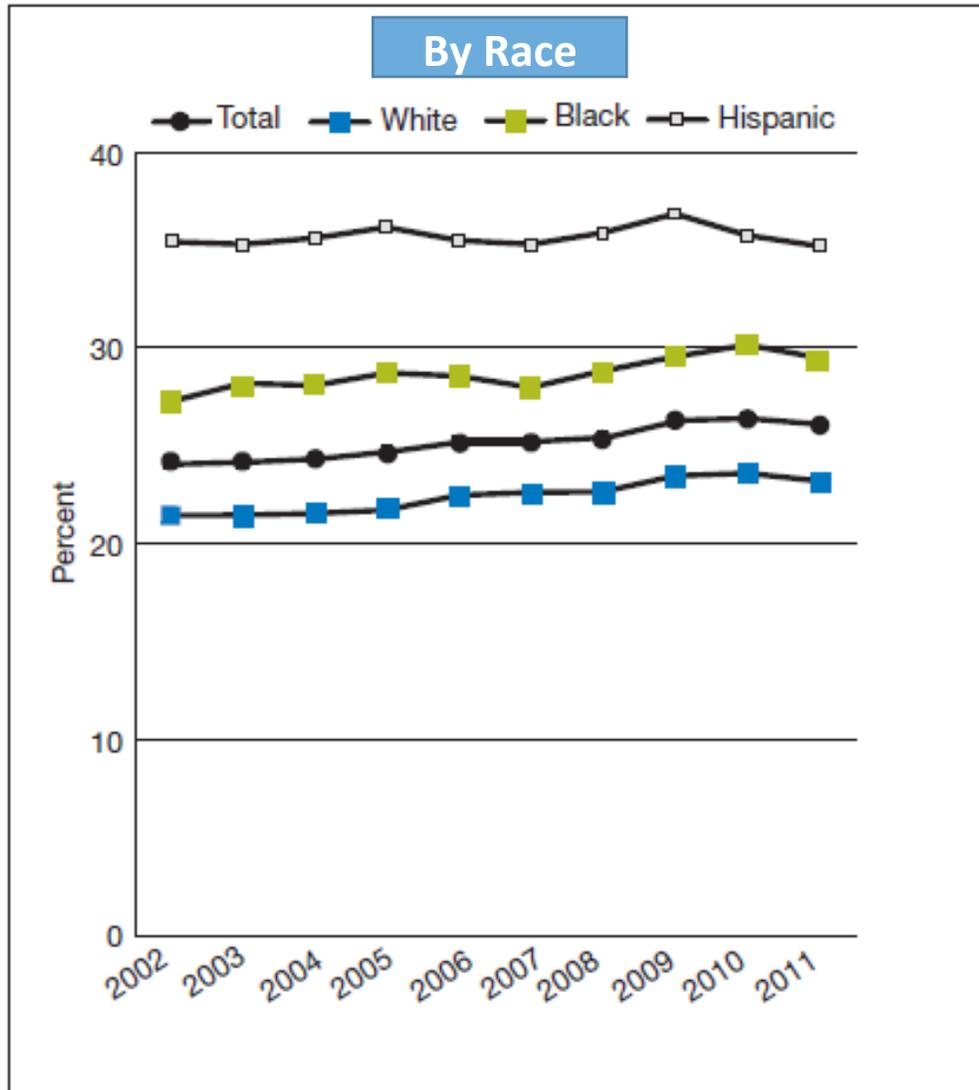
Asian/Pacific
Islander

Diabetes by Race & Ethnicity



<http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pubs/statsreport14/national-diabetes-report-web.pdf>

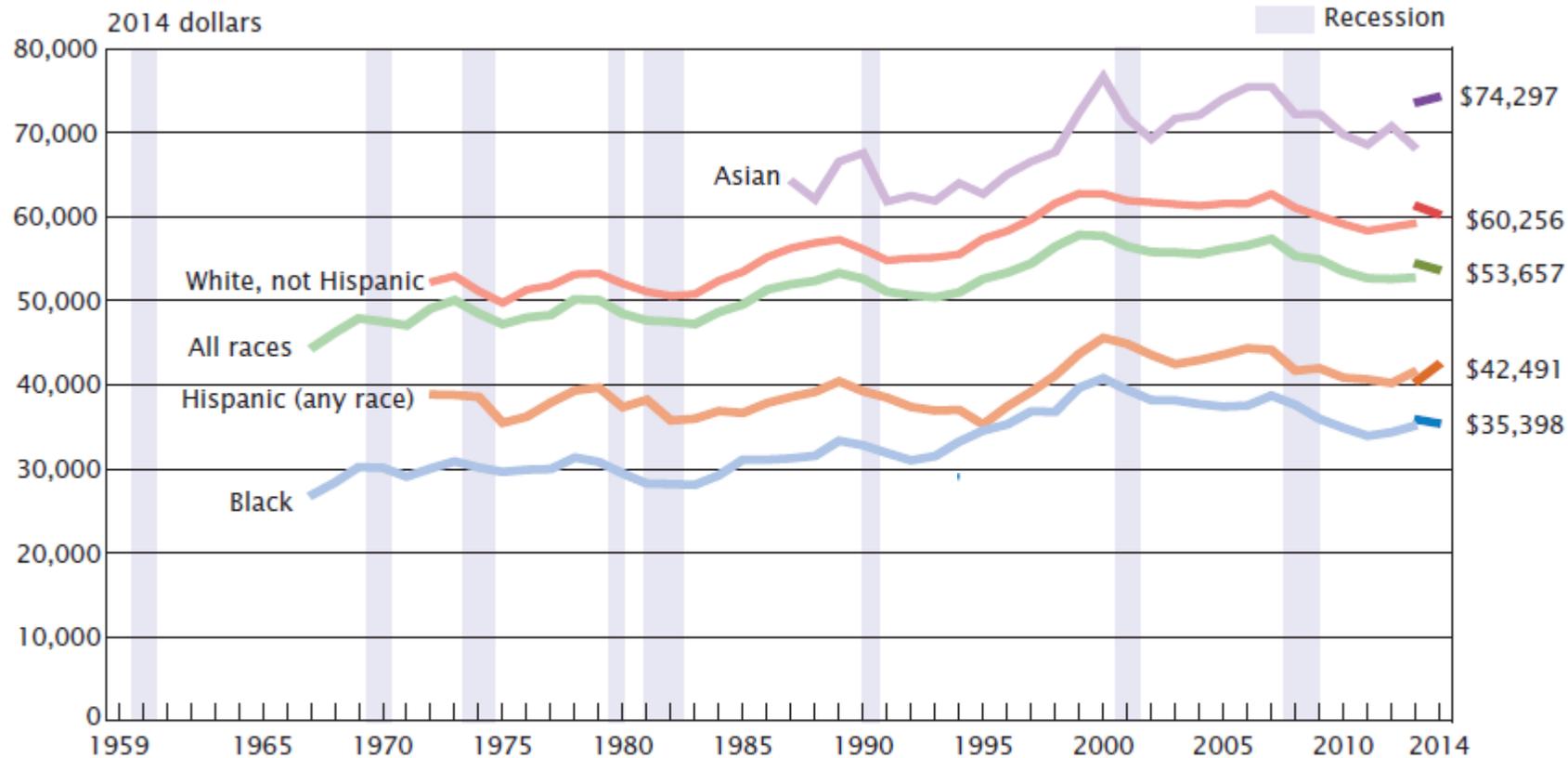
Figure H.6. Average proportion of people across a panel of access to care measures reporting barriers to care, by race/ethnicity and family income, 2002-2011



“Medical interventions
cannot substitute for
the broader nutritional benefits
offered by a healthy balanced diet
from a well- functioning food system”



Figure 1.
Real Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1967 to 2014



Note: The 2013 data reflect the implementation of the redesigned income questions. See Appendix D for more information. Median household income data are not available prior to 1967. For more information on recessions, see Appendix A. For more information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <ftp://ftp2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar15.pdf>.

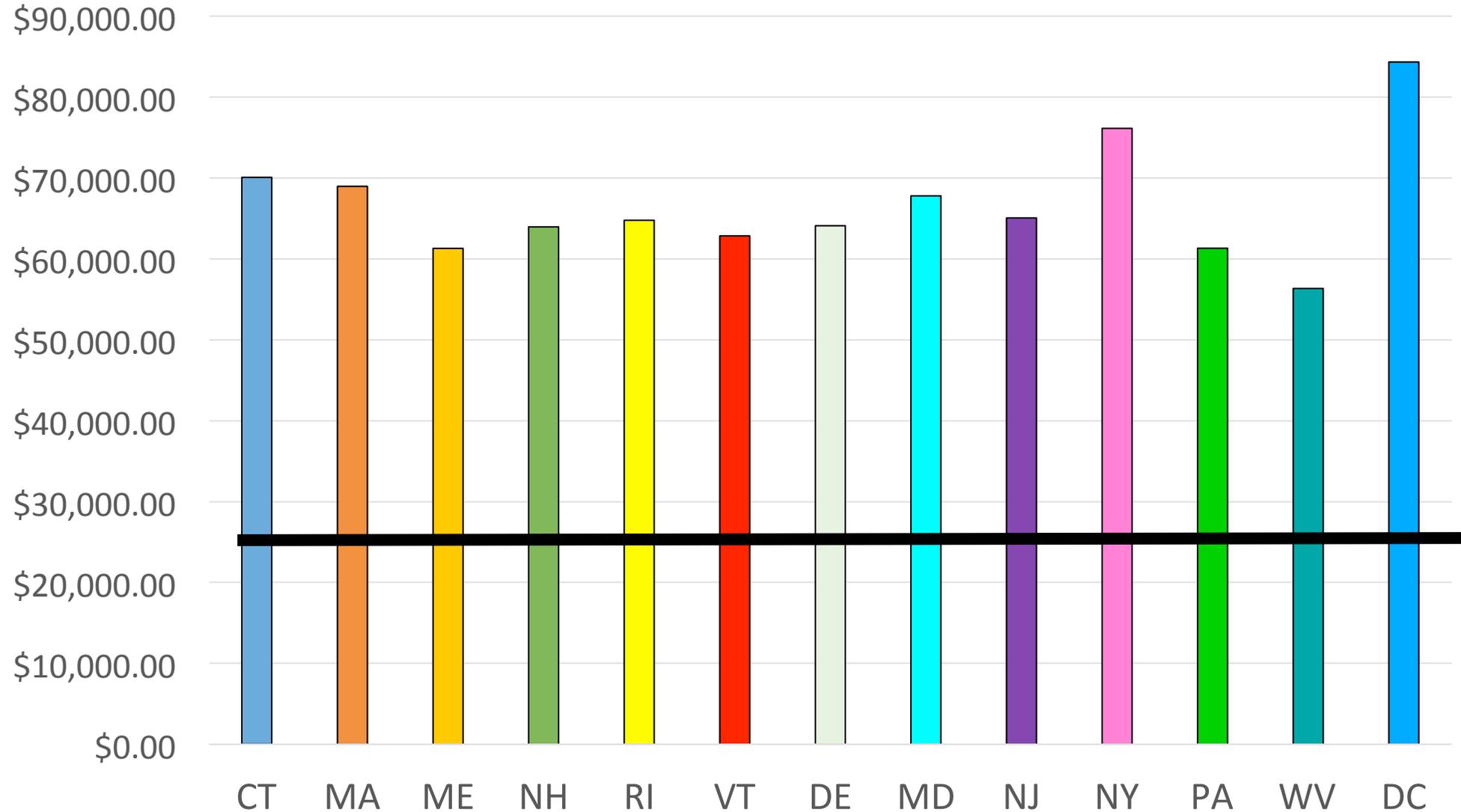
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1968 to 2015 Annual Social and Economic Supplements.

<https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2015/demo/p60-252.pdf>

Living Wage Calculator

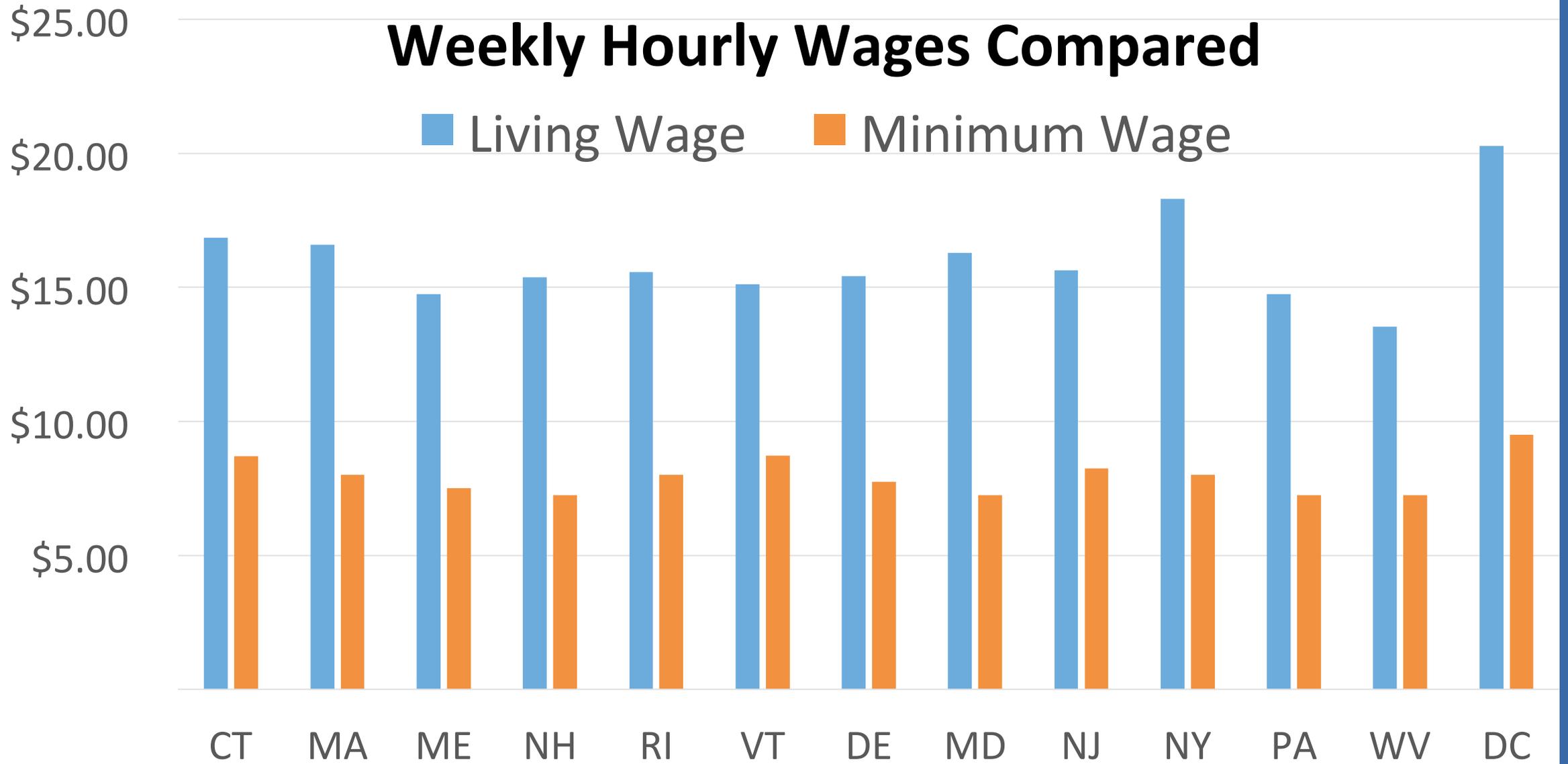
Annual income needed before taxes: 2 adults, 2 children



HHS
Poverty
Level
\$ 24, 250

Weekly Hourly Wages Compared

Living Wage Minimum Wage



Living Wage Calculator <http://livingwage.mit.edu/Accessed> October 2015

Unemployment Rates for States in the Northeast, 2014

Unemployment Rates for States

Annual Average Rankings

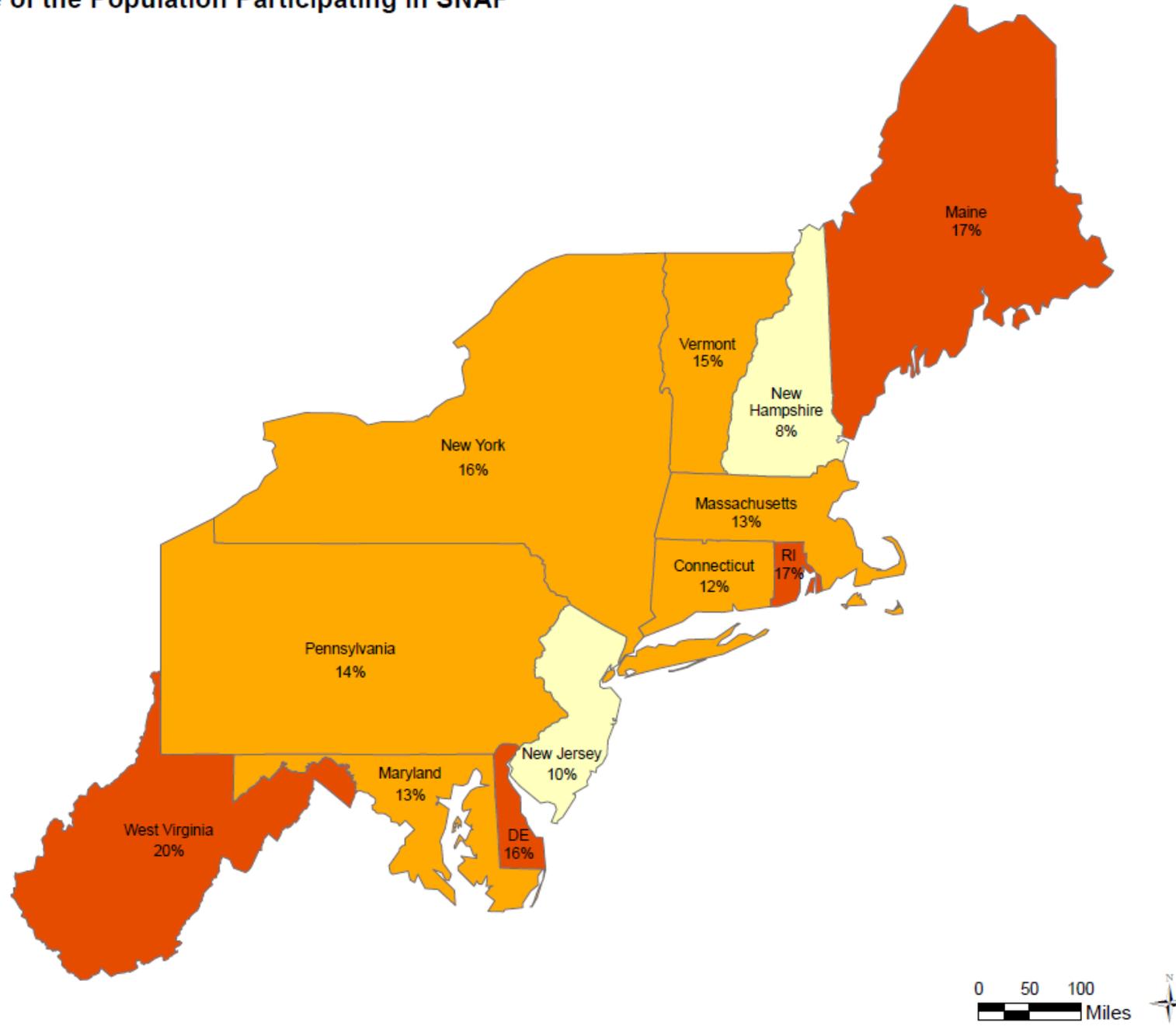
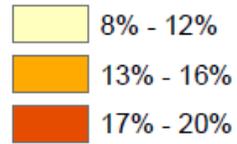
Year: 2014

State	Rate
United States	6.2
Vermont	4.1
New Hampshire	4.3
Delaware	5.7
Maine	5.7
Maryland	5.8
Massachusetts	5.8
Pennsylvania	5.8
New York	6.3
West Virginia	6.5
Connecticut	6.6
New Jersey	6.6
Rhode Island	7.7
District of Columbia	7.8

Data Source: <http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/impact-of-hunger/hunger-and-poverty/hunger-and-poverty-fact-sheet.html>

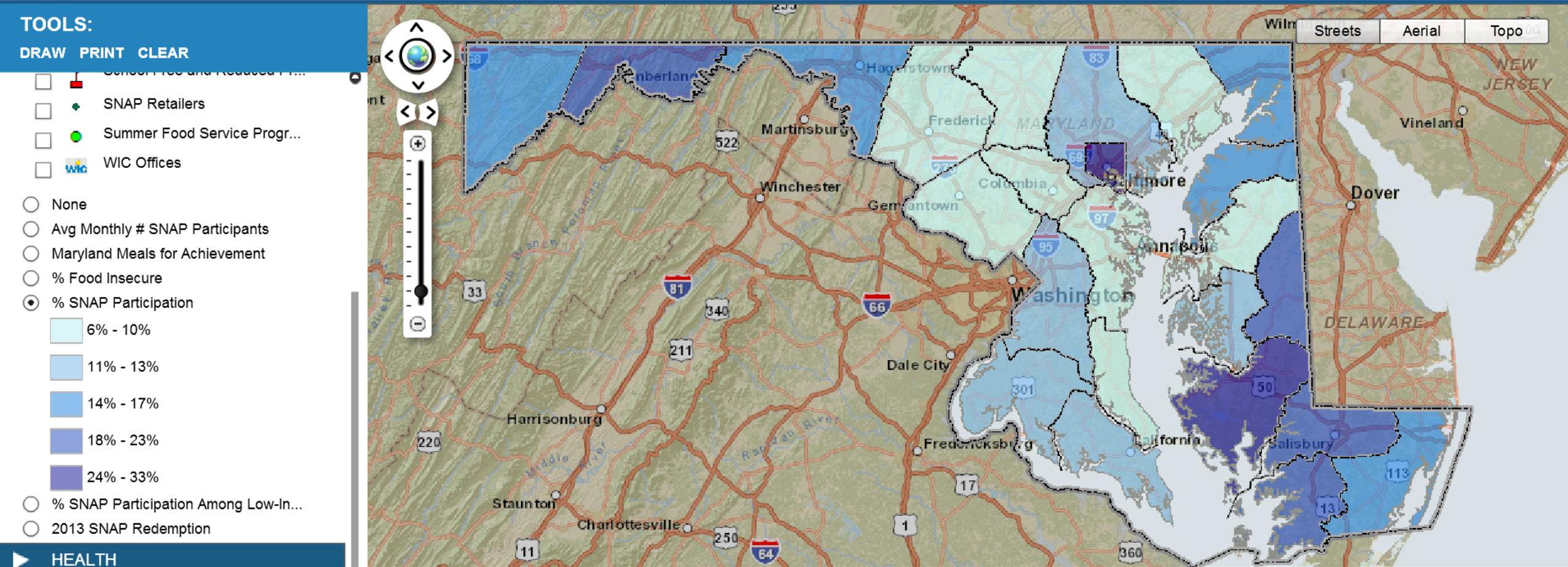
2014 Percentage of the Population Participating in SNAP

by State



- US Percentage Participating in SNAP = 15%

SNAP participation by county – MD example



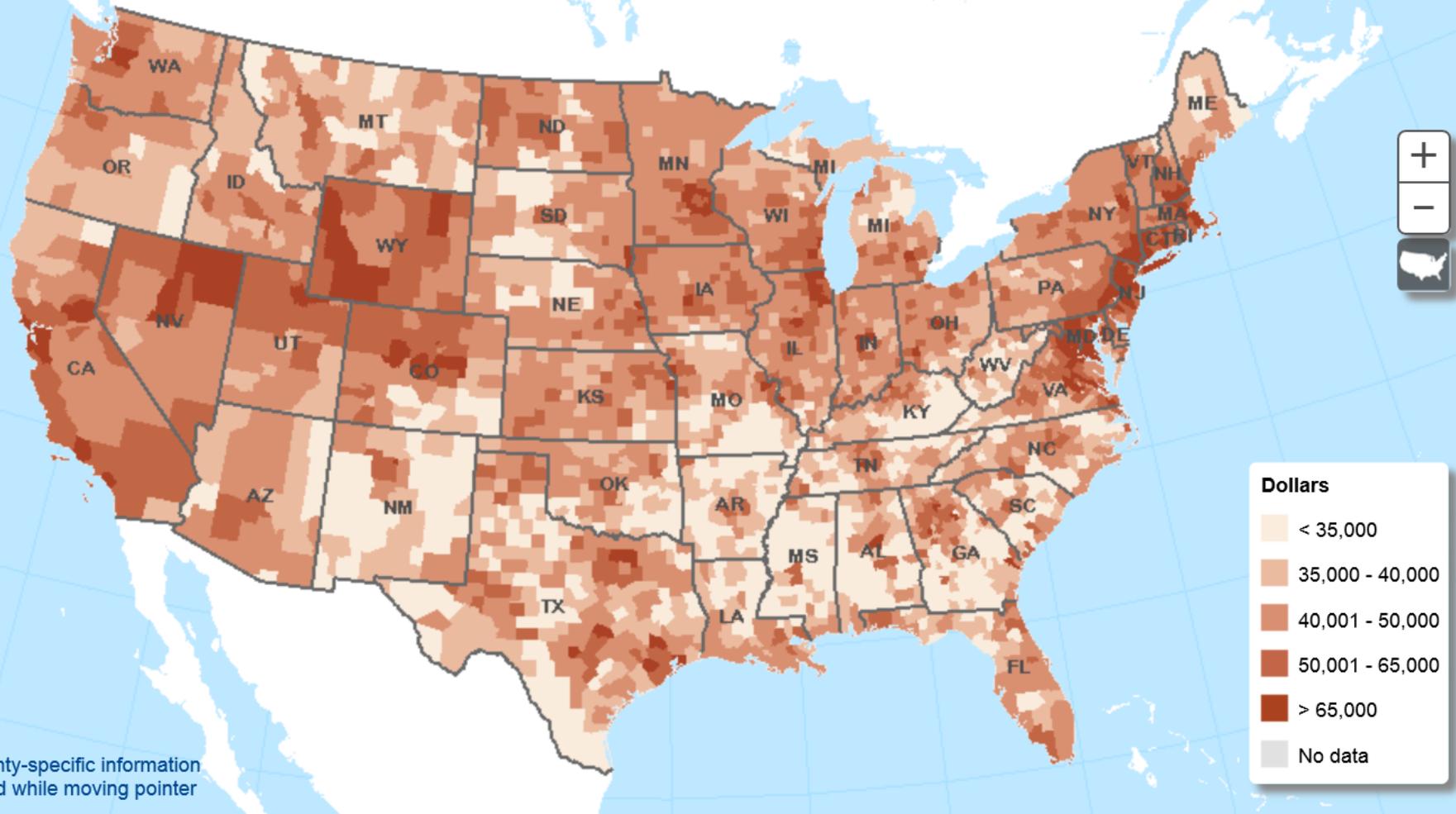
Data Source: Maryland Hunger Solutions

Median household income, 2010

Print ▾ Help

State Zoom ▾

▶ Select Map to Display

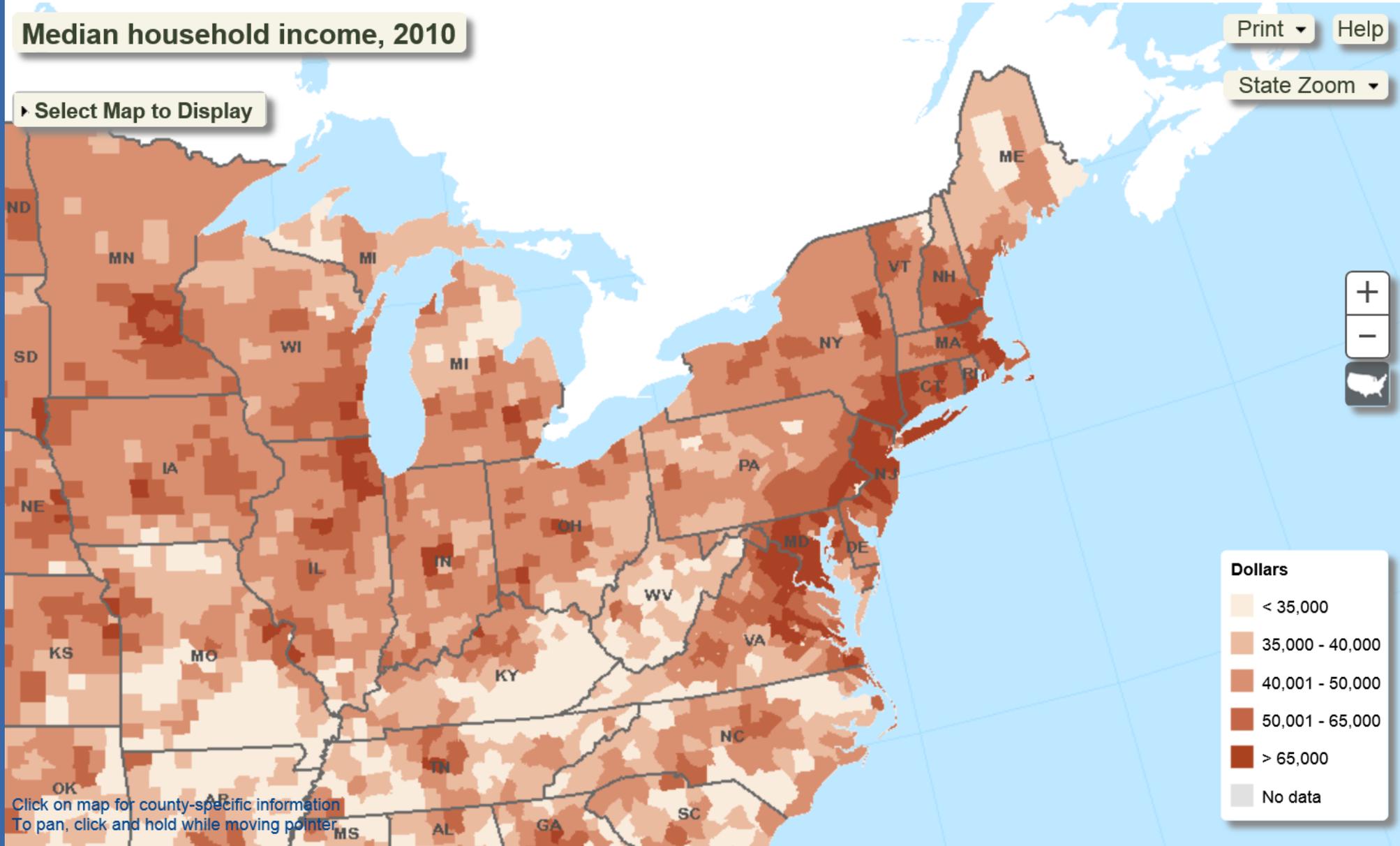


Median household income, 2010

Print ▾ Help

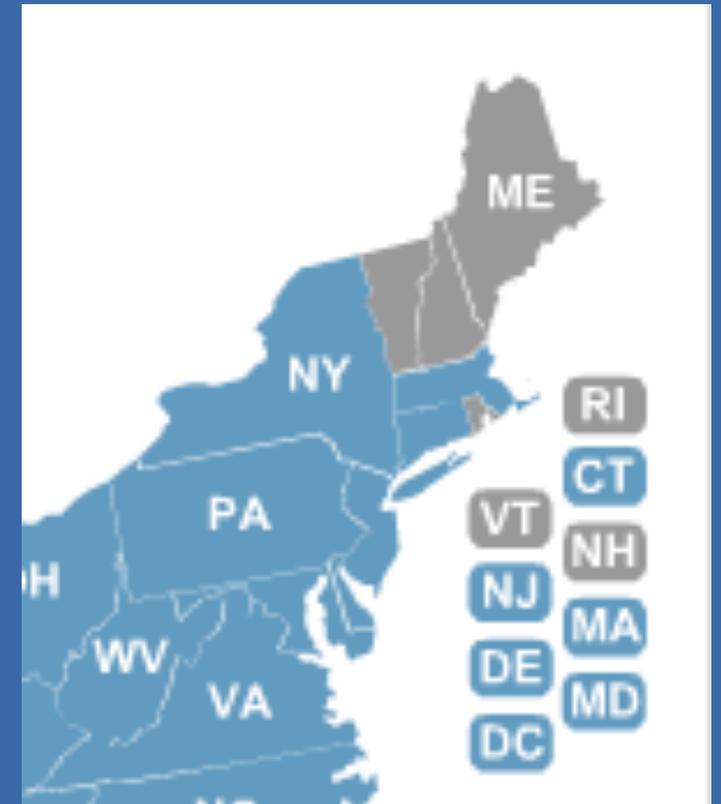
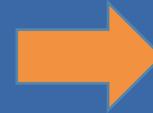
State Zoom ▾

▸ Select Map to Display



Self Sufficiency Standard

- Definition: The amount of income necessary to meet basic needs (including taxes)
 1. without public subsidies (e.g., public housing, food stamps, Medicaid or child care)
 2. and without private/informal assistance (e.g., free babysitting by a relative or friend, food provided by churches or local food banks, or shared housing).
- Data is not available for all northeast states
 - ME, NH, RI and VT do not have data
- Source: Center for Women's Welfare
<http://www.selfsufficiencystandard.org/>



Self-Sufficiency Standard – New York City area, 2014

County	Self Sufficiency Standard
Bronx County	\$64,300
Kings County, Brooklyn	\$73,133
Kings County, all but Brooklyn	\$66,155
New York County, North Manhattan	\$68,226
New York County, South Manhattan	\$93,304
Queens County	\$70,369
Richmond County	\$67,097

Partner Organization:

Women's Center for Education and Career Advancement <http://www.wceca.org/>

Self-Sufficiency Standard – Massachusetts, 2009

County	Self Sufficiency Standard
Barnstable County	\$ 49,613
Berkshire County	\$ 45,396
Boston Norfolk County	\$ 53,760
Bristol County	\$ 49,362
Brockton Area	\$ 51,949
Essex County	\$ 55,569
Franklin County	\$ 46,009
Hampden County	\$ 47,533
Hampshire County	\$ 48,724
Middlesex County	\$ 55,628
Dukes County	\$ 52,017
Nantucket County	\$ 55,644
Norfolk County	\$ 56,524
Plymouth County	\$ 50,993
Worcester County	\$ 46,787

Partner Organization: The Crittenton Women's Union, <http://www.liveworkthrive.org/>

Self Sufficiency Standard – Maryland, 2012

TOOLS:

DRAW PRINT CLEAR

▶ LAND CONSERVATION

▶ PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION

▶ FOOD RETAIL

▶ INSTITUTIONS

▶ NUTRITION ASSISTANCE

▶ HEALTH

▶ ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

▼ DEMOGRAPHICS

- None
- 185% Federal Poverty Level
- 200% Federal Poverty Level
- Median Household Income
- 2010 Population Density
- % No Vehicles Available
- % Population Change 2000-2010
- Self-Sufficiency Standard

\$38,363 - \$46,000

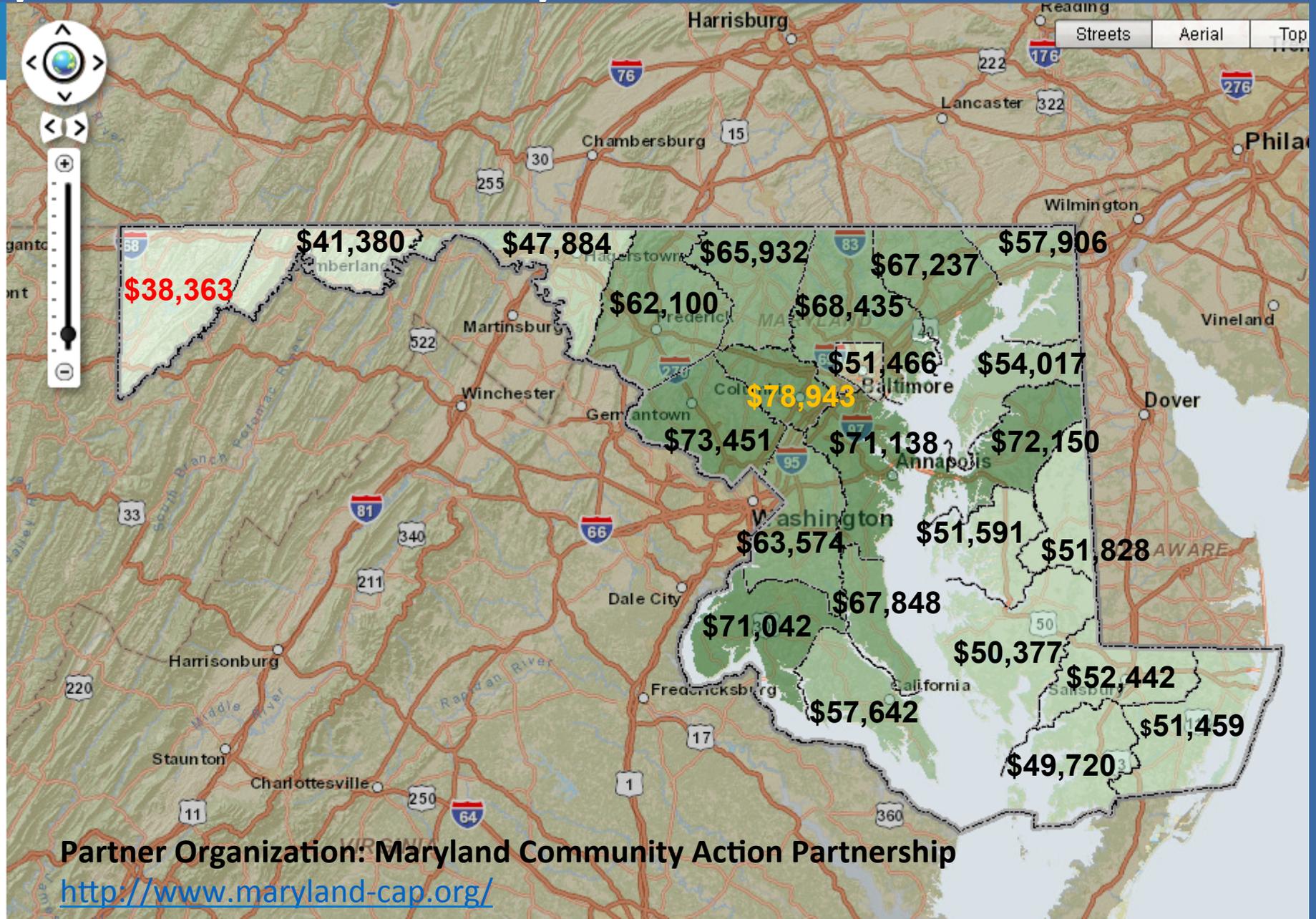
\$46,001 - \$54,000

\$54,001 - \$62,000

\$62,001 - \$70,000

\$70,001 - \$78,943

▼ POINTS OF INTEREST



Day 2 – Where do we go from here?

- Review measures of Poverty, Income and Living Wages
 - Closely examine Self Sufficiency Standard
- Identify gaps and opportunities for better data collection and utilization
- Explore strategies for advocacy and collective action