



## USDA Food and Nutrition Service

#### U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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## Why is measuring food insecurity important?

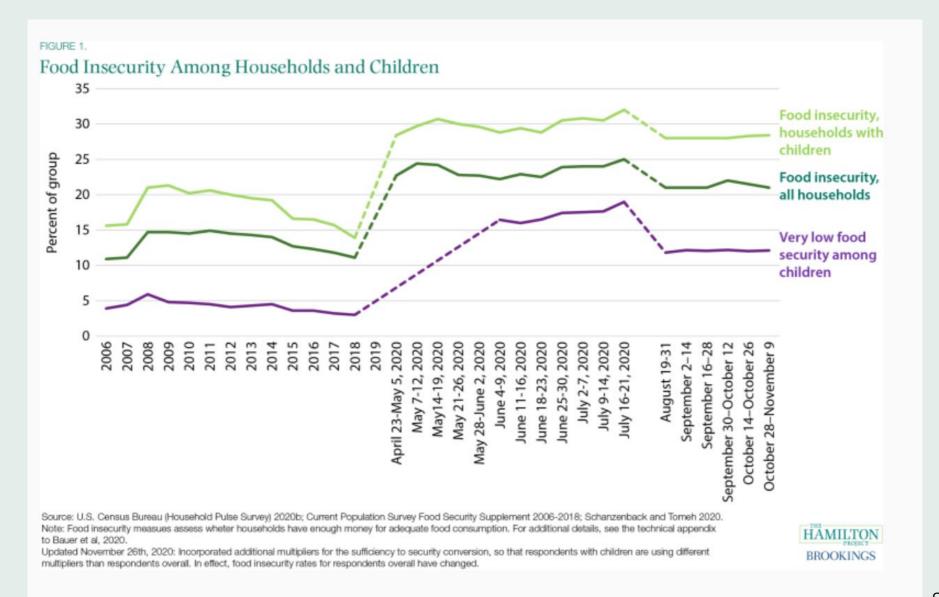
1. We cannot fix what we cannot find

## Why is measuring food insecurity important?

1. We cannot fix what we cannot find

2. Solutions are selected through proof of progress

### Food Insecurity During the COVID-19 Pandemic



Source: Bauer, 2020

## Food Insecurity During the COVID-19 Pandemic

- Legislation allowed FNS to Respond:
  - Families First Coronavirus Response Act of March 2020
    - SNAP Emergency Allotments max allotment
    - Access to P-EBT (Pandemic-EBT)
  - American Rescue Plan Act of 2021
    - Increase in SNAP benefits by 15%
    - Expansion of SNAP online purchasing
- Additional ARPA assistance:
  - Increase in Child Tax Credit, Earned-Income Tax Credit, and Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit
  - Extension of unemployment benefits
- Did this assistance make a difference?

Source: Food and Nutrition

Service, N.D.

#### COVID-19 Stopped Long Decline in U.S. Food Insecurity

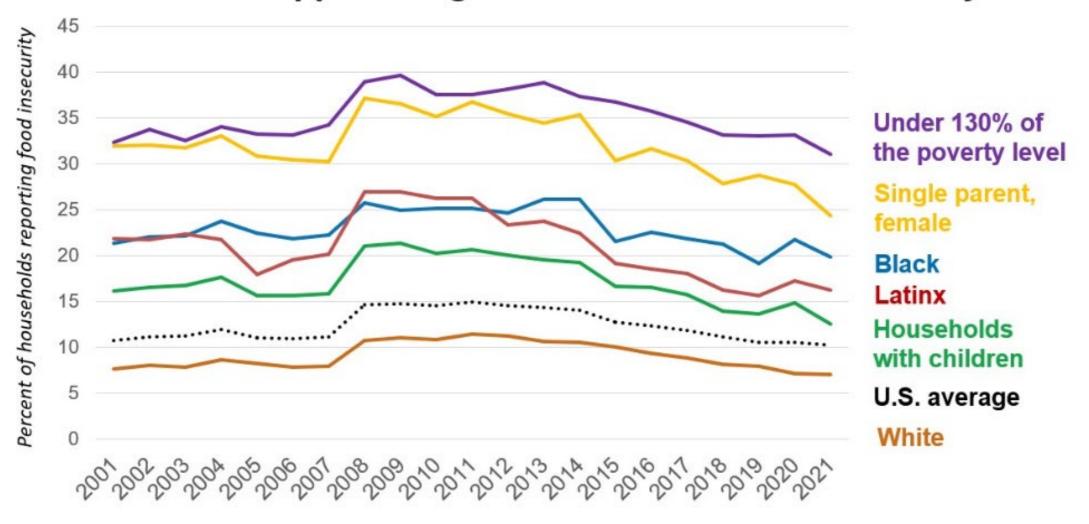
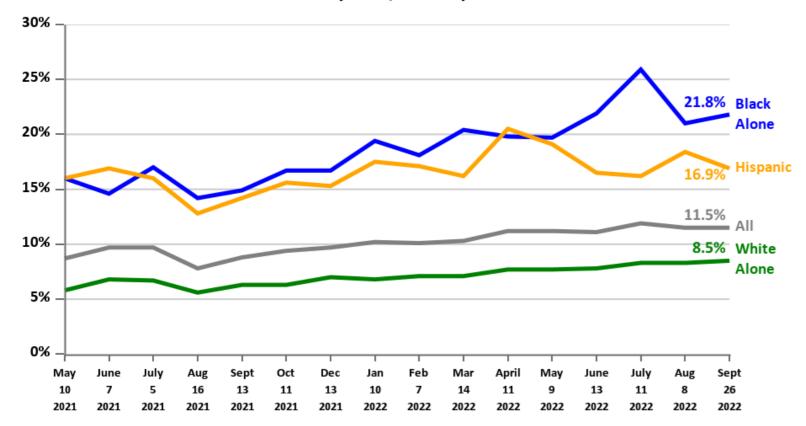


Chart 1: Percent of Adults Reporting Food Insufficiency
By Race/Ethnicity



**Pulse Survey End Date** 

Note: Food Insufficiency refers to sometimes or often not having enough food in the household in the last 7 days.

Source: Census Pulse Data Brief; Oct 5, 2022

# Equity and Food Security

#### FNS Studies Measuring Food Security

#### Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children demonstration project

- Compared \$30 vs \$60 benefit (per child per month)
- \$30 benefit as effective as \$60 benefit at reducing VLFS-C
- \$60 benefit more effective at reducing FI-C, and VLFS and FI in households and adults

#### Effect of SNAP on Food Security

- Compared FS in new SNAP participants vs those on SNAP for 6 months
  - Cross-sectional comparison: FI 4.6% lower in those on SNAP for 6 months
  - Longitudinal comparison: FI decreased 10.6% after 6 months
  - Also saw decreases in VLFS and in FI-C

Sources: Collins et al., 2014; Mabli et al., 2013

#### White House Conference on Hunger, Nutrition, and Health (Sept. 28, 2022)

- First since 1969
- Coordinated strategy to "end hunger, improve nutrition and physical activity, and close the disparities surrounding them"
- Five pillars:
  - 1) Improve Food Access and Affordability
  - 2) Integrate Nutrition and Health
  - 3) Empower All Consumers to Make and Have Access to Healthy Choices
  - 4) Support Physical Activity for All
  - 5) Enhance Nutrition and Food Security Research

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## What's next for Food Insecurity Measurement?

- Tools that can be adapted to populations that have additional access challenges
  - Older adults, people with disabilities
- Food Insecurity screenings in healthcare settings (Pillar 2 of White House strategy)
- Broader equity for those with limited English proficiency (refugees, immigrants)
- Real-time monitoring of food insecurity
- Application of continuous food security scales



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