## UCLA Health

### Introduction

#### What is food insecurity?

Food insecurity (FI) is a lack of access to sufficient nutritional food in both quantity and quality. What is the significance of food insecurity? FI has been shown to be associated with psychological distress, cardiovascular risk factors such as hypertension and hyperlipidemia, and severe selfreported chronic diseases and obesity in young adulthood.



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, using data from the December 2019 Current Population Survey

#### What is the prevalence of food insecurity? According the USDA's Food Security Status of U.S. Households, more than 13 million U.S. households were food insecure at some time during 2019. In 2019, 37.4% of our patients at the Mid-Valley Family Medicine Clinic screened positive for food insecurity.

#### **Hypothesis**

We aim to improve access to food resources utilizing various modalities in order to apply innovative methods to reduce barriers to access for those with food insecurity. By improving access to food resources, we aim to ultimately reduce the number of patients screening positive for food insecurity.

# Food Insecurity in the San Fernando Valley

Jolie Cooperman, MD, KimNgan Nguyen, MD, MPH, Michelle Okoreeh, MD, Olivia Ishibashi, MD, MPH, Teresita Gomez, MD, Yohualli B. Anaya, MD, MPH UCLA Family Medicine Residency

### Methods

#### Our method has two components: **1. Target patients directly**

Hunger vital sign, a validated screening tool for food insecurity, was implemented during clinic visits. 

Patients who screened positive are: - Provided with handouts with maps of various food banks.

- Option to connect with our CalFresh Coordinator who assists in the enrollment process for SNAP/CalFresh.

#### 2. Target patients indirectly

Provide availability of patient-centered QR codes that directly link to maps of various food banks as well as instructions on how to sign up for SNAP/CalFresh benefits.



_
Ľ

Ultimately, surveys will be provided to evaluate patient satisfaction with these methods and to assess for future areas of improvement.



- A sample size of 91 patients.  $\bullet$
- insecurity.



- 84.4% do not have SNAP/CalFresh Benefits
- 90% had positive experience w/ the SNAP/CalFresh applications.
- 70% were below California's Poverty Line
- 6 of 10 patients interviewed were able to obtain  $\bullet$ benefits after applying with our CalFresh Coordinator.

There is a significant number of patients at Mid-Valley Family Medicine Clinic who are food insecure and who do not have SNAP/CalFresh Benefits. Providing assistance in the enrollment process for SNAP/CalFresh has shown relative success in increasing individuals with these benefits. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, distribution of QR code-based resources has been placed on hold in the Winter surge. Implementation is planned for Spring 2021. We are hopeful to see how QR code-based resources will help our patient population.

- USDA. (2020, September 9). USDA ESR Key Statistics & us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#foodsecure
- 019-05317-8.

## UCLA Health

#### Results

# 37.4% of patients screened positive for food

### Discussion

#### References

Graphics. https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-

• Nagata, J.M., Palar, K., Gooding, H.C., Garber, A.K., Bibbins-Domingo, K., Weiser, S.D. (2019). Food Insecurity and Chronic Disease in US Young Adults: Findings from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health. J Gen Intern Med, 34(12), 2756-2762. Doi:10.1007/s11606-

• Myers, C.A. (2020). Food Insecurity and Psychological Distress: a Review of the Recent Literature. Curr Nutr Rep. 9 (2), 107-118. Doi: 10.1007/s13668-020-00309-1.