

Tracing the Roots of Nutrition Access, Implementation, and Policy

Students: Samantha George, Deven Gupta, Katie Hamilton, Husna Khan, Habibatou Koureichi, Amy Labrador, Carolina Mendez, Jordan Troob, Elaijah Lapay, Noah Gibson, PhD-C, Isabella Bouklas, PhD-C

Instructors: Hannah Lane, PhD, Department of Population Health Sciences, School of Medicine; Ryan Kane, MD, MPH, Department of Medicine, School of Medicine; Norbert Wilson, PhD, World Food Policy Center, Sanford School of Public Policy & Duke Divinity School



WORLD FOOD **POLICY CENTER**

Background

Food insecurity can be defined as "a household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food."1

• To support those facing food insecurity, the federal government launched programs like the SNAP & WIC.

SNAP

Provides food benefits to low-income families that are used at stores to purchase food. SNAP is administered by state and local agencies.²

Offers supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education to low-income pregnant and recently pregnant people, infants and children up to age 5 at nutritional risk³

- These programs are often insufficient and recipients rely on additional resources from local charitable organizations to meet nutritional needs
- In 2021, **14%** of Durham County residents were food insecure.⁴ 39% Hispanic/Latinx, 15% Black, 7% White^{5,6}

Research Objectives

- Gain further insight into food accessibility/food insecurity among **Durham residents**
- Understand residents' use of **federal food programs** (SNAP and WIC) and local resources to uncover possible participant preferences
- Explore capacities of organizations providing local food resources to meet Durham residents' needs

Methods

Organizations Case Study

Comparative Case Study Design:

- 2 Durham food security organizations
- 3 distribution observations
- 6 volunteer interviews

Organization A:

- Monthly drive-up distribution to over 150 families
- Food sourced from regional food bank through federal program
- Religious affiliation
- Community-led

Organization B:

- Food-as-medicine approach; targeting nutrition insecurity
- Weekly delivery and walk-up distribution to over 200 families
- Variety of food sources: local grocery stores; local farm

Organization B Client Survey

Group 1: Residents attending in-person walk-up table on one Saturday: 30 survey responses

Group 2: Families receiving home food deliveries from Organization B over four Saturdays:

54 survey responses

84 total survey responses (70 English, 14 Spanish)

Results

74% of respondents are food insecure

45% of respondents have very low food security

26% of walk-up respondents receive SNAP benefits compared ot **51** % of delivery respondents

Figure 1: Reasons Why Individuals Are Not Enrolled In SNAP

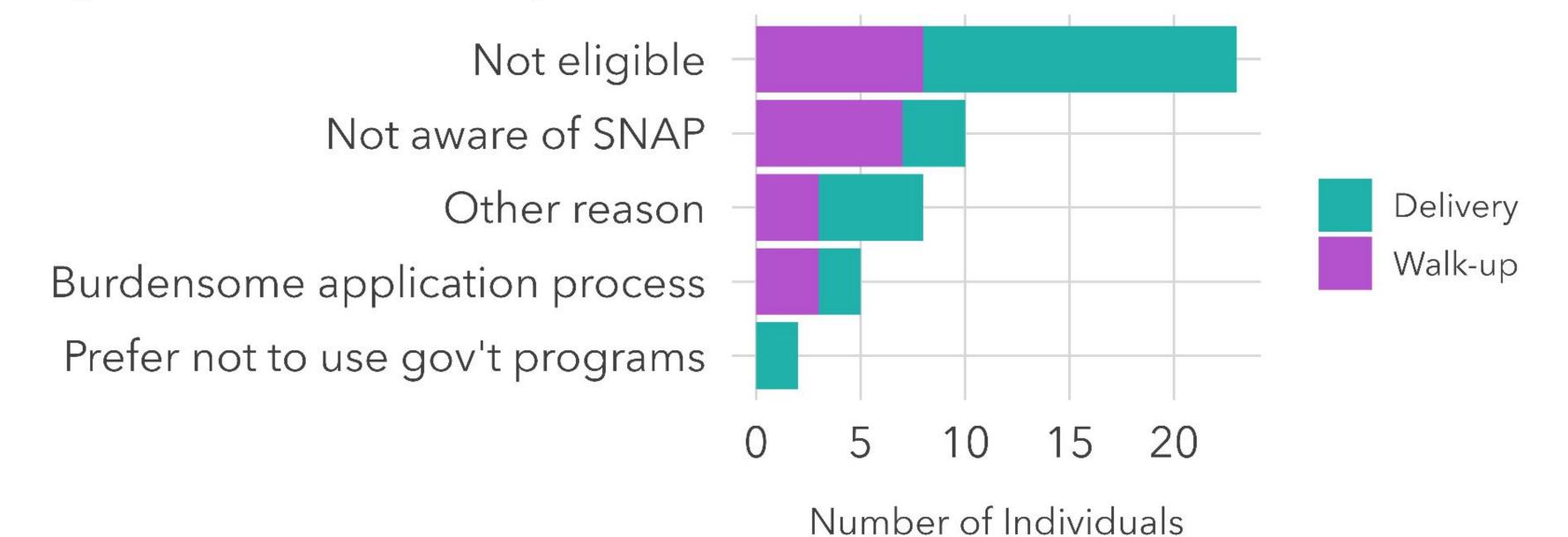


Table 1: Capacities of Charitable Organizations to Meet Client Needs		
Focal Areas	Organization A	Organization B
Staffing	 Volunteer shortage; "never 	 Institutionalized division of labor

as Vital Resource	 have consistent volunteers" Less established roles for incidental volunteers 	for both recurring (seasonal) and incidental volunteers
Diffusion of Operational	 Director holds majority of operational knowledge 	 Operational knowledge more diffuse through volunteer

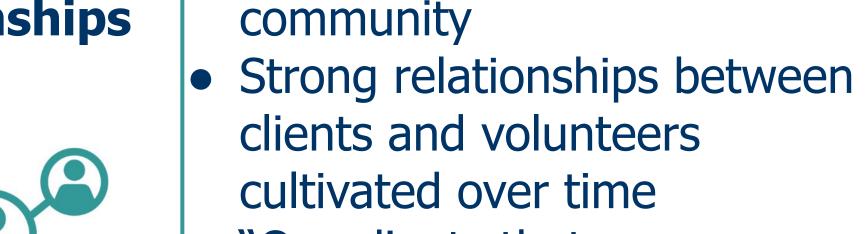
Led by members of clientele's
 Strong and recurring

Community Relationships

Knowledge

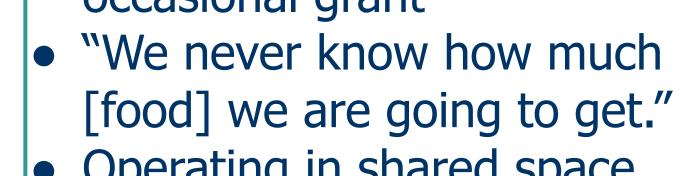
Longevity

Concerns



"Our clients that come are pretty much the same people... I miss them when "I look forward to seeing them." I don't see them."

Inconsistent funding; "the Resource occasional grant" **Constraints**



 Operating in shared space with limited room for storage Concerns about sustainability

rooted in staffing

- rooted in <u>funding</u>
- Operating in shared space with limited timed access Concerns about sustainability

leaders; still reliant on directors

partnerships with related local

organization... [they] keep you

connected to your purpose."

Unpredictability in long-term

Funding sources limit clientele

food and health-oriented

"Relationships are the

linchpin of a community

organizations

funding sources

eligibility

Community Feedback

"I have to be here at 7am in order to get a good place in line that open at 9am... when it is cold or bad weather, there are people that do not have vehicles like I do with young children."

"We adore the fresh foods because we are both disabled... we don't have a car and are wheelchair bound so struggle with accessing food."

-Walk-up, SNAP recipient

-Delivery, SNAP recipient

Recommendations

Organizational Level

- Institutionalize volunteer structures
- Provide resources to clients for SNAP/WIC and other local resources
- Leverage community relationships to support clients' nutritional needs holistically (e.g., connect clients to resources beyond nutrition assistance)
- Partner with local food vendors to increase predictability of supply and divert food waste

Policy Level

- Expand eligibility requirements for SNAP (income, citizenship) to bridge gaps between food insecurity and SNAP enrollment
- Increase funding and capacity building efforts to local organizations that address food insecurity in unique ways (e.g., fresh fruit, transportation)
- Reduce administrative burden involved in programs like SNAP

Acknowledgements & References

Our team would like to thank the community members and organization representatives who shared their experiences. Scan the QR Code for more information.

