Sowing Seeds for Wellness: How Childhood Food Insecurity Shapes Physical, Mental, and Emotional Health

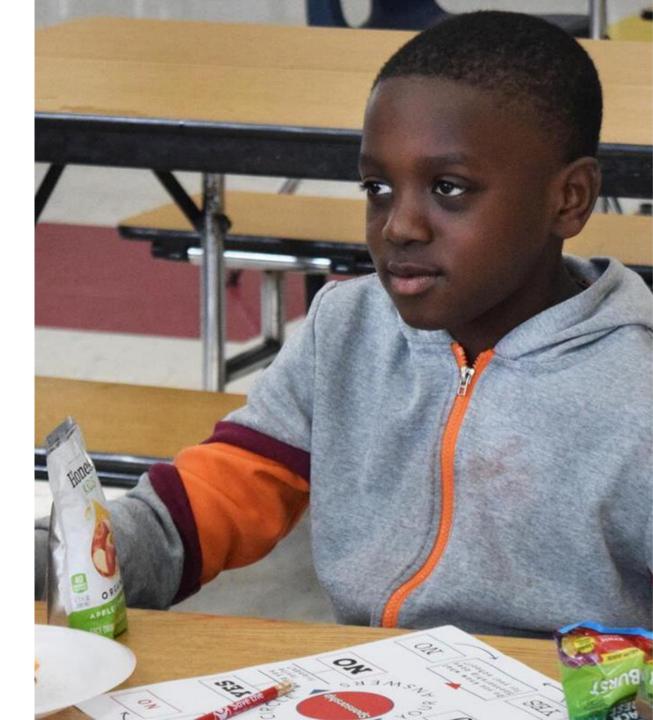
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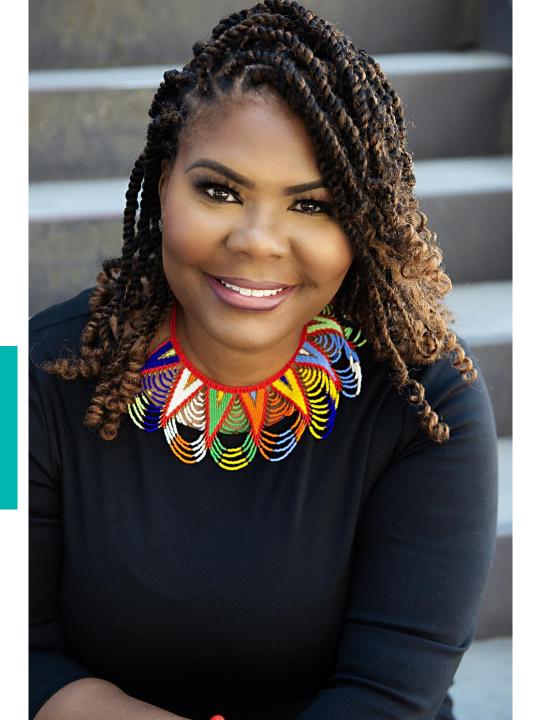


Housekeeping

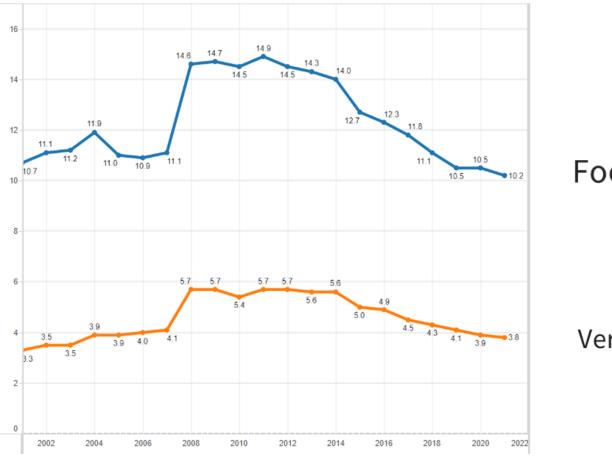
- This session is being recorded.
- All recording will be available after the event.
- Closed captioning and language translation is available.
- Q&A will be at the end of this session.
 Please enter all questions into the Q&A box.



Dr. Caree Cotwright, PHD, RDN **Director of Nutrition Security and Health Equity**



Trends in the prevalence of food insecurity and very low security in U.S. households, 2011-21, percent of households



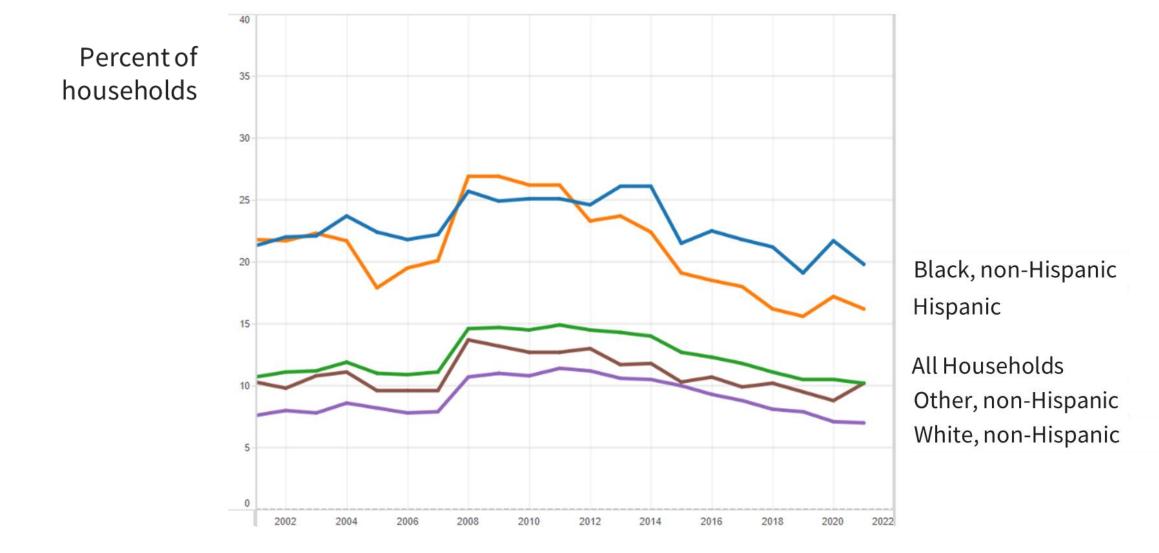


Very low food security

USDA Economic Research Service

Coleman-Jensen A, Rabbitt MP, Gregory CA, and Singh A. *Household Food Security in the United States in 2021*. Economic Research Report No. (ERR-309), published September 2022

Trends in food insecurity by race and ethnicity, 2001-21



USDA Economic Research Service

Coleman-Jensen A, Rabbitt MP, Gregory CA, and Singh A. *Household Food Security in the United States in 2021*. Economic Research Report No. (ERR-309), published September 2022

1 in 4 Americans is served by USDA's nutrition assistance programs







Today's Panelists

- Ivey Horton, PLPC, Communities in Schools, Gulf South
- Traci Pole, MBA, MS, Assistant Regional Director for The Food and Mood Collaborative, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
- Tamara Melton, MS, RDN, Co-Founder and Executive Director, Diversify Dietetics

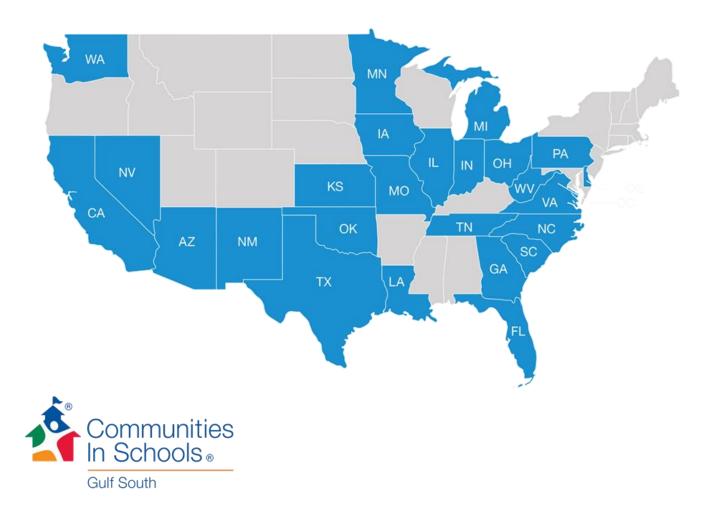
Ivey Horton, PLPC Communities in Schools, Gulf South Trust Based Relational Intervention Practitioner



3,270 Schools sites in 21-22

1.8 MILLION

Students reached in 21-22







Services Available to Students







Self-actualization desire to become the most that one can be

Esteem

respect, self-esteem, status, recognition, strength, freedom

Love and belonging

friendship, intimacy, family, sense of connection

Safety needs

personal security, employment, resources, health, property

Physiological needs

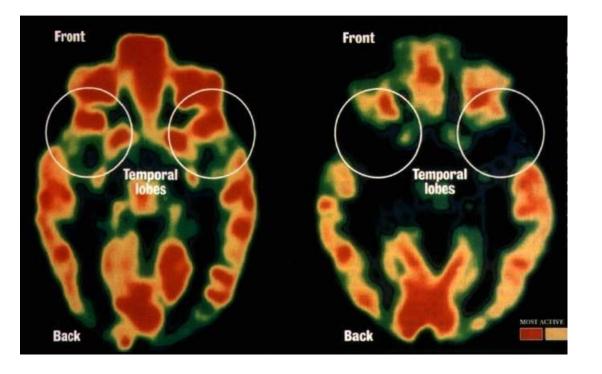
air, water, food, shelter, sleep, clothing, reproduction

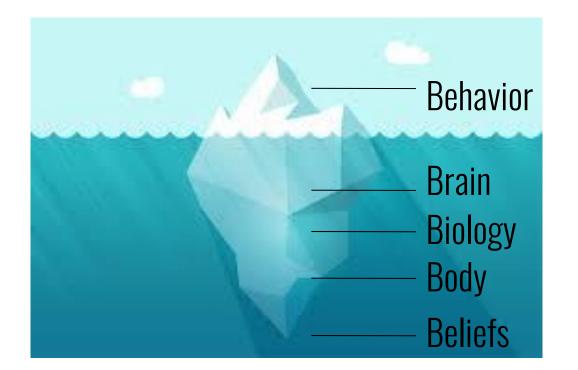
Maslow's hierarchy of needs





More Than the Behavior







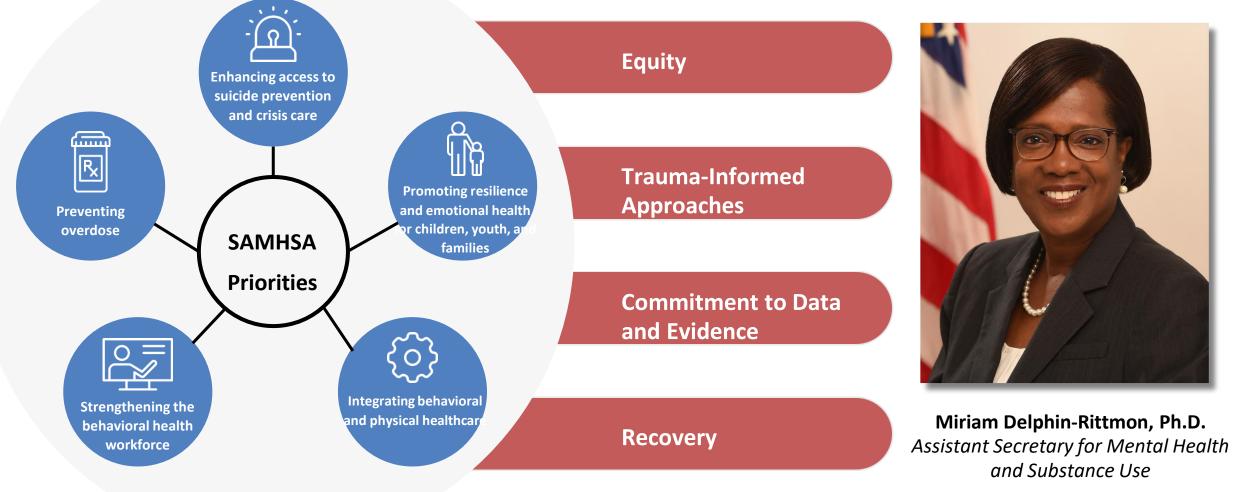


Traci Pole, MBA, MS (she/her) Assistant Regional Director for The Food and Mood Collaborative, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)



Who is SAMHSA









SAMHSA Regional Offices







Factors Affecting Mental Illness & Addiction

Family history

Family and peer relationships

Trauma experience

Limited access to health care

Early exposure to illicit drugs & alcohol

Poverty



Poor health Chronic pain **Housing Insecurity** Lower educational level **Exposure to criminal** behavior **Food/Nutrition Insecurity**





Language Matters

Instead of this	Try this
Stigma	Bias, prejudice, and discrimination
Mentally ill person	Person experience/living with a mental illness
Committed suicide	Died by suicide

Aim to: Use Person-First Language and Reject Labels that turn people into things (i.e. Addict, Crazy, Dirty vs. Clean)





Food and Mood Collaborative

VISION

All children, youth, and their families are nourished and thriving, with their nutritional, emotional health, and wellness needs prioritized and met throughout their communities.

MISSION

Provide leadership, partnership, data, effective interventions, and resources that improve the emotional health and wellbeing of children, youth and their families.

GOALS

Promote emotional health and wellness and reduce the impact of mental health and substance use on children and youth (K-12 students) by identifying and implementing community-based strategies that address food/nutrition security/cultural food diversity/school gardens.

Check us out online!

www.samhsa.gov/about-us/who-we-are/regional-offices/food-and-mood

Program Regions

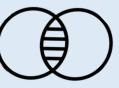


Save the Children.



Highlights from Regional Meeting

August 2023



Identified research supporting intersection of food/nutrition on emotional health



Outlined Federal and State policies that support social determinants of health (SDOH) and emotional health and wellbeing



Identified food/nutrition programs that address emotional health and wellbeing



Created and developed action plans for future programs and activities

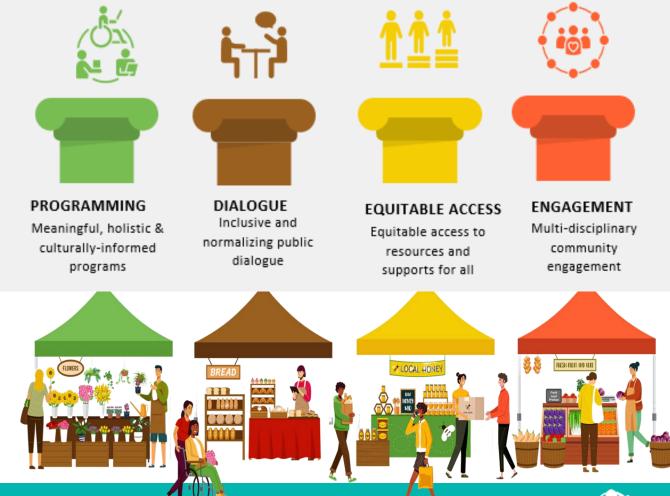








PILLARS OF FOOD & MOOD







Pillar 1-Zuni Youth Enrichment Project





NOKID

ZUNI YOUTH ENRICHMENT PROJECT

MISSION STATEMENT:

Our mission is to promote resilience among Zuni Youth, so they grow into strong and healthy adults who are connected to Zuni Traditions.

ZYEP PROGRAMMING





Pillar 2-Young People in Action

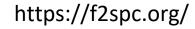








HEALTHY, LOCAL AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD ON THE PLATES AND MINDS OF ALL PARK COUNTY SCHOOLCHILDREN







Pillar 3-Healthy Roots Garden/Food Clinic



- Enjoy a holistic, healing environment
- To promote and support the health of patients and their families
- Provide an ongoing source of healthy produce to promote food security
- Enable the hospital to launch a food prescription program and food pharmacy







Restoring our Relationships:

Provide a platform that offers culturally informed activities to support a more healthful lifestyle through:

- Sense of Belonging through Tribal stories and language
- Traditional Food recipes with "live" cooking demonstrations
- Increased wellness through a mindfulness activity







"Food is not just fuel. Food is about family, food is about community, food is about identity. And we nourish all those things when we eat well"

-Michael Pollen

<u>Contact:</u> Traci Pole Assistant Regional Director Traci.Pole@samhsa.hhs.gov

- Subscribe to Food and Mood email listserv
- Access to SharePoint see current literature and/or contribute to research folder







Tamara Melton MS, RDN Co-founder and Executive Director, Diversify Dietetics



A 501c3 nonprofit organization dedicated to increasing the racial and ethnic diversity in the field of nutrition.

The largest community of nutrition and dietetics students, interns, and professionals of color.







What is food security?



Food and Agriculture Organisation. High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) *Food Security and Nutrition: Building a Global Narrative Towards 2030.* Committee on World Food Security; Rome, Italy: 2020.





THE SIX DIMENSIONS OF FOOD SECURITY

Availability	Having a quantity and quality of food sufficient to satisfy the dietary needs of individuals, free from adverse substances and acceptable within a given culture, supplied through domestic production or imports.
Access (economic, social and physical)	Having personal or household financial means to acquire food for an adequate diet at a level to ensure that satisfaction of other basic needs are not threatened or compromised; and that adequate food is accessible to everyone, including vulnerable individuals and groups.
Utilization	Having an adequate diet, clean water, sanitation and health care to reach a state of nutritional well-being where all physiological needs are met.
Stability	Having the ability to ensure food security in the event of sudden shocks (e.g. an economic, health, conflict or climatic crisis) or cyclical events (e.g. seasonal food insecurity).
Agency	Individuals or groups having the capacity to act independently to make choices about what they eat, the foods they produce, how that food is produced, processed, and distributed, and to engage in policy processes that shape food systems. The protection of agency requires socio-political systems that uphold governance structures that enable the achievement of FSN for all.
Sustainability	Food system practices that contribute to long-term regeneration of natural, social and economic systems, ensuring the food needs of the present generations are met without compromising the food needs of future generations.

Food and Agriculture Organisation. High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) Food Security and Nutrition: Building a Global Narrative Towards 2030. Committee on World Food Security; Rome, Italy: 2020.





Rates of food insecurity in 2021 were significantly higher than the national average for:

All households with children (12.5%)¹
Households with children under age 6 (12.9%)¹
Rural communities (12.1%)²

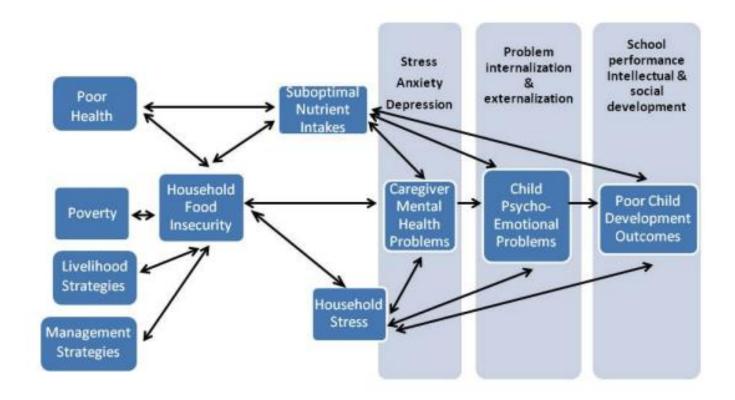
1. Coleman-Jensen, Alisha, Matthew P. Rabbitt, Christian A. Gregory, Anita Singh, September 2022. Household Food Security in the United States in 2021, ERR-309, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

2. Byker Shanks, C., Andress, L., Hardison-Moody, A., Jilcott Pitts, S., Patton-Lopez, M., Prewitt, T. E., Dupuis, V., Wong, K., Kirk-Epstein, M., Engelhard, E., Hake, M., Osborne, I., Hoff, C., & Haynes-Maslow, L. (2022). Food insecurity in the rural United States: An examination of struggles and coping mechanisms to feed a family among households with a low-income. Nutrients, 14(24), 5250. https://doi.org/10.3390/nu14245250





Figure 1. Household Food Insecurity as a Mediator of the Influence of Poverty and Other Factors on Child Development Outcomes: Conceptual Framework



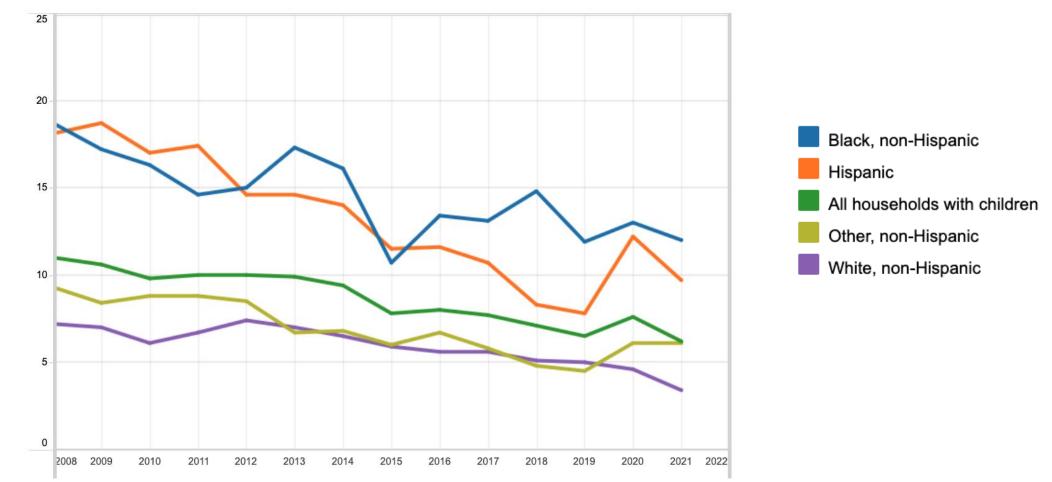
Perez-Escamilla, R., & Pinheiro de Toledo Vianna, R. (2012). Food insecurity and the behavioral and intellectual development of children: A review of the evidence. The Journal of Applied Research on Children: Informing Policy for



NOKID HUNGRY

Food insecurity of children, by race/ethnicity of household head

Percent of households with children



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



Best Practices for Community Engagement

- Understand the Historical Context Before Developing Your Engagement Strategy
- Build Community Relationships Early On
- Assess and Address Organizational Barriers to Community Engagement



Photo by MD Duran on Unsplash

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – Division of Community Health. A Practitioner's Guide for Advancing Health Equity: Community Strategies for Preventing Chronic Disease. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services; 2013.





Best Practices for Community Engagement

- Select Engagement Techniques Appropriate for Your Context
- Understand and Address Barriers That May Prevent Community Participation
- Support and Build the Community's Capacity to Act
- Value Both Community Expertise and Technical Expertise



Photo by Unsplash

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – Division of Community Health. A Practitioner's Guide for Advancing Health Equity: Community Strategies for Preventing Chronic Disease. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services; 2013.











