Greater Lawrence Family Health Center Food Insecurity Campaign: Building Partnerships within Communities to Address Social Determinants of Health and Promote Health Equity

Elise Carpenter
Greater Lawrence Family Health Center

Let us know how access to this document benefits you.
Follow this and additional works at: https://escholarship.umassmed.edu/chr_symposium

Part of the Civic and Community Engagement Commons, Community-Based Research Commons, Community Health Commons, Community Health and Preventive Medicine Commons, Food Security Commons, Health Services Administration Commons, Inequality and Stratification Commons, International and Community Nutrition Commons, and the Translational Medical Research Commons

Repository Citation

Creative Commons License
This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 License. This material is brought to you by eScholarship@UMassChan. It has been accepted for inclusion in Community Engagement and Research Symposia by an authorized administrator of eScholarship@UMassChan. For more information, please contact Lisa.Palmer@umassmed.edu.
Greater Lawrence Family Health Center Food Insecurity Campaign

Building Partnerships within Communities to Address Social Determinants of Health and Promote Health Equity
Outline

- Background of the city of Lawrence, MA
- Food insecurity & Lawrence
- Community Assets
- CBPR - through the eyes of patients
- Partnerships Developed
- Future Directions
- Lessons Learned
Vision

- To organize a Lawrence community grassroots campaign to tackle food insecurity
Our Overall Process

- Community Engagement
  - Informant Interviews
  - Focus Groups
- Community Partnerships
- Active Community Participant
  - Community Experience
  - Community Assessment
Background of Lawrence

- "Immigrant City"
- Bread and Roses Strike of 1912
- Population: 80,000
- 80% Latino
- 40% Immigrant
Unique Challenges

- 20% without citizenship
- 70% High school graduation
- 10% College Graduation
- 64% Employment Rate
- 30% of residents are below poverty line

- Average Income:
  - $38,500 (Census Data)
  - $25,000 (Undocumented full-time)
- Average Rent: $1,500 per mo
- Utilities: Electric, Phone, Internet ~ $350/mo
Food Insecurity and Lawrence
Hunger Vital Sign Screening

1. Within the past 12 months, we worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more.
   - [ ] often true  
   - [ ] sometimes true  
   - [ ] never true  
   - [ ] don’t know/refused

2. Within the past 12 months, the food we bought just didn’t last and we didn’t have money to get more.
   - [ ] often true  
   - [ ] sometimes true  
   - [ ] never true  
   - [ ] don’t know/refused
When we screened, we found...

- Based on screening **1400** patients
- Roughly **2/3** of Lawrence is food insecure
# Food Insecurity and Medical Disorders

## Association Between Food Insecurity and Diabetes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diabetes status</th>
<th>Number of patients</th>
<th>Percent food insecure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GLFHC population</td>
<td>1371</td>
<td>66.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HbA1c &lt; 5.7</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HbA1c &gt; 5.7</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HbA1c &gt; 7</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Association Between Food Insecurity and Depression Screen Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depression screen result</th>
<th>Number of patients</th>
<th>Percent food insecure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GLFHC population</td>
<td>1371</td>
<td>66.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHQ9 &lt; 9</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHQ9 &gt; 14</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Map of Grocery Stores
Community Assets & Resources
Map of Bodegas
Bodega Experience

- **A Bodega** - A Short by Samuel R. Mendez
  - This short was created to shift the focuses away from what the community needs back to what the community already has
- Bodegas are a widely used institution in Lawrence, MA
- Carry many ingredients used in traditional dishes, including specific cuts of meat, spices, and produce
- More comfortable shopping experience, more community based
  - Often owned and operated by members of the community
Suppliers

- Community Supported Agriculture Farmers Markets
  - 4 CSA Farmers Markets operate in the Greater Lawrence area
  - Seasonal Operations (April/May-October)
    - No Equivalent available November-March
- Food Pantries
  - 10+ food pantries operating in the Lawrence area
  - Some require registration
  - Restrictions on use
- Bodegas
  - Often quite expensive, though some items in bulk can be cheaper
Current Programs

Healthy Incentives Program

- Matches SNAP benefits for fruit and vegetables purchased at farmers markets, CSA, mobile markets and farm stands
- SNAP & EBT terminals must be programmed to accept
- No bodegas are included at this time

Healthy On The Block

- Brings healthier options into bodegas
- Marked and labeled
- East Boston, Mattapan
Understanding the Patient Perspective
Research Questions

- What do patients feel about food insecurity?
- What do they identify as their challenges?
- What are their experiences?
- How do we accurately portray their experiences?
Research Process

- Patient Recruitment food insecure only
- Focus Groups
- Bilingual
- Thematic Analysis

FOCUS GROUP QUESTION SETS

LEAD QUESTIONS

Patient Experience
Tell me more about your experience of obtaining food.
What do you feel prevents you from being able to afford more food or prevents the food from lasting longer?

Health
How do you feel your ability or inability to consistently access food affects your overall health?

Interventions
What do you feel would be the most helpful interventions to help you in this matter?

FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS

Patient Experience
- How do you decide what food to buy?
- What types of food do you buy?
- Where do you buy your food?
- How do you get to the place where you need to buy the food?
- How much money do you allocate towards purchasing food?
- What do you do when you run out of food ahead of schedule?

Assistance
- What resources do you utilize to obtain food?
- Are you aware of food coupons?
- Are there times when you rely on other people places to get your food?

Intervention
- If there was a way to prevent food or money for food from running out, would you be interested in pursuing that intervention?
- If there was a way to prevent food or money for food from running out, how likely would you be to pursue that intervention?
Broad Themes

- Limited Income
- Affordability & Health
- Mental Health
- People Depend Upon Me
- Transportation Challenges
- Pride
- Daily Challenge
- Misinformation
- Job Search Challenges
The Experience

- I like to go to Aldi and Save a Lot and buy low-cost things...things that won’t go bad. Then things like milk, eggs, things that could go bad, I buy little by little... if you buy lots of vegetables, they go bad and that would be a waste; money would run out and we will be short for the other weeks.

- Before I felt, when I used to see people making lines waiting for food distribution, not afraid but ashamed, intimidated, I thought that other people needed that more than me so I have never gone to one of those places.

- If you have money for food but you need to pay for electricity, it is better to pay that than to eat.

- I was sharing an apartment with another woman, and she said I would like one of those candies they look so appetizing, in my head I was thinking maybe she would buy it and share it with me. But she didn’t buy it and I was dying for a piece. That is an example of someone struggling.

- I used to go to a church by the supermarket on Essex St. But I stopped going because it’s not close to me now. That is the problem. When it used to be closer I went.

- If there are children involved, it is worse. Kids asking for food-dad “I am hungry” and you have nothing to give them you feel like killing yourself. It is too tough to see your kids hungry, and you are unable to provide.

- Market Basket (MB) is the place for poor people. Bodega is too expensive. One gallon of milk is $2 something and in bodega is $5. When I was coming here I entered a bodega in the way to buy $1 of plantains, they were small and 3/$1, I left them.
How do we proceed?
“Solutions” - Community Partnerships
Mobile Market

- Partnered with Greater Boston Food Bank & Project Bread
- Collaborated with GLFHC clinical staff & support staff
Mobile Market

- Monthly
- Requires Registration
- Grocery Bag of Fruits and Vegetables
Outcomes Thus Far

- Project Bread has served 124 patients during 178 visits and helped submit 52 new SNAP applications.

- The GBFB Mobile Market has served 1055 unique households with 3453 individual people including 1007 children and 459 elders.

- The GBFB Mobile Market provides a produce bolus to patients: 112,550 lbs of produce distributed.

- 299 households have attended more than three of the GBFB Mobile Markets. 64 households have attended more than seven.
Future Directions
Continual Understanding

- Community Saturation
  - Do these experiences accurately reflect the whole community

- Future Questions:
  - Day-to-day experience
  - Shopping when weather is harder
  - America vs former country experience
  - Job experience
Mobile Market Partnership

- Assess Impact on Patients and Community
- Recruit Patient Leadership
- Tailor our Partnership
  - Shopping Experience
  - Cooking Experience
  - Linking with Transportation
  - Budgeting Seminars
  - Increase SNAP access
- Advocacy
Lessons Learned

- Seek feedback from the community and patients
- Identify and leverage community assets to build a cohesive plan
- Be open to building a collective vision with team stakeholders
- Define metrics to assess impact
Questions?