



Child & Family Food Security Coalition

November 13, 2019
Meeting Notes

MISSION

A collective voice to increase food security for families navigating poverty, focused on communities of color in Multnomah County

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- * We hold communities of color, Indigenous and Black people at the front of our work.
- * Food insecurity is a symptom of inequities and racism in our society and economy. This is reflected in disparities in employment, housing, criminal justice, health outcomes, and education
- * We elevate the voices of families as they share their lived experience
- * We engage the community with local policies related to the root causes of hunger

FOOD INSECURITY

When consistent access to adequate food is limited by a lack of money and resources

Participants & Agenda

Amy Powers (OR Food Bank), Riley Link (Partners for a Hunger-Free OR), Fatima Jawaid (Partners for a Hunger-Free OR), Jamison Holtz (Portland Parks & Recreation), Lauren Johnson (OHSU), Lily Banning (American Heart Assoc.), Maureen Quinn Loes (OSU Ext. SNAP Ed), Helen Kidane (Mult Co REACH), Shantae Johnson (Mudbone Grown), Arthur Shaver (Mudbone Grown), Caroline Pope (Care Oregon), Ginny Scelza (IRCO), Liz Adams (OHSU), Emily Gardner (Mult Co Youth & Family Svcs), Ally Meyer (OFB), Elaine Sim (OHSU), Mariya Klimenko (Trimet), Judy Romano (Portland Food Project), Lonette Kelly (Metropolitan Family Service), Helen Vank (MFS), Anna Walter (MFS), Charlene McGee (Mult Co Health Dept), Emily Wilson (Mult Co SNAP), Rebeca Márquez (Familias en Acción), Frances Hall (Mult Co Youth & Family Svcs)

Agenda

Task	Time	Desired result
Welcome & Intros	15 min	Ready to work together
Updates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed rule: SNAP & utilities Student Success Act & School Nutrition Census 2020 	20 min	Info sharing & next steps; community impact
Coalition Projects '19-20 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize project ideas Project team work time 	50 min	Prioritize Coalition projects; teams begin work
USDA Food Security Report 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Findings and discussion Urban Institute's Disrupting Food Insecurity Dashboard tool	20 min	Info shared; discuss actions/solutions
Closing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Next Coalition <u>mtg</u>: January 2020 Keep an eye out for dates poll!	5 min	

Updates from Partners for a Hunger-Free OR.



New proposed SNAP rule: Heat or Food?

A quick overview:

- Proposed rule would change the way the Standard Utility Allowance (SUA) is used to calculate the amount of benefits a household receives
- Rule would disproportionately hurt states like Oregon that face high heating costs
- Would reduce food assistance from four out of every nine (43%) Oregonians participating in SNAP
- The 60 day comment window is now open through December 2. Visit: <https://oregonhunger.org/heat-or-food-proposed-rule-2019/> for more information about submitting comments.

Student Success Act & Hunger Free Schools

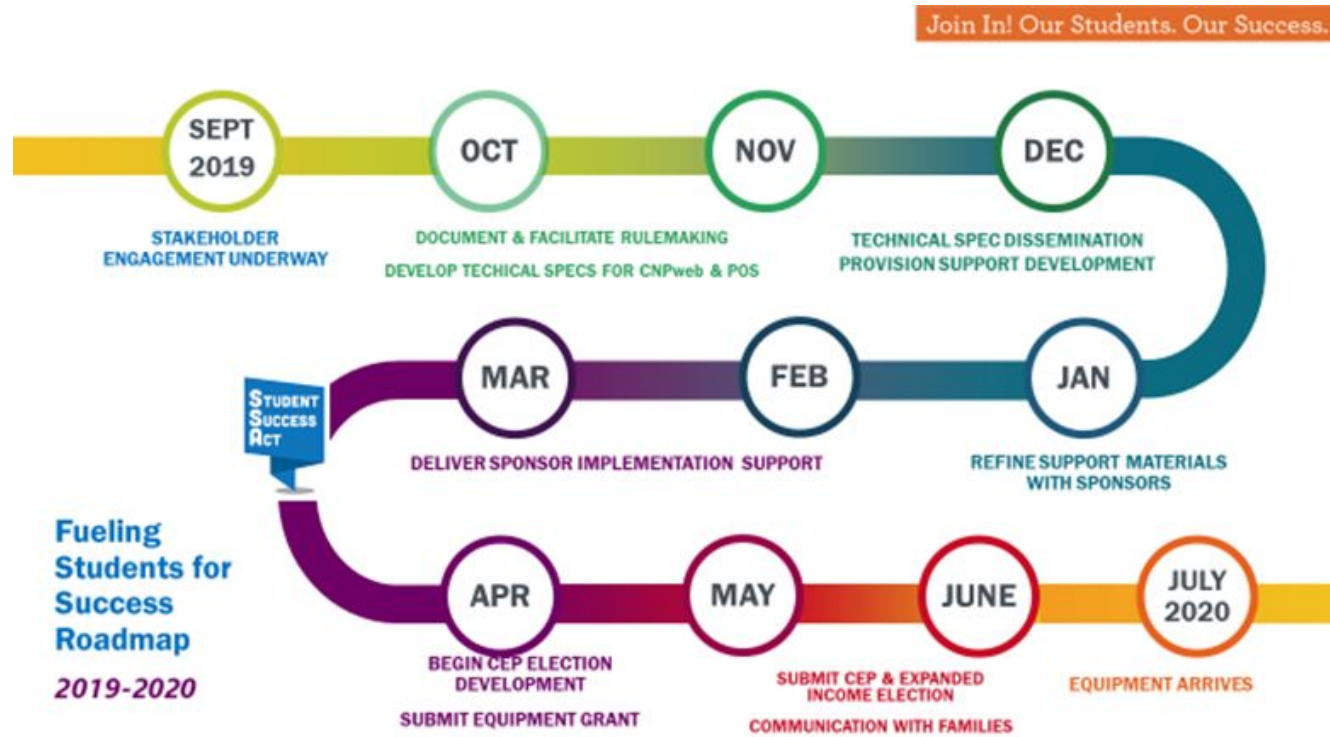
For more information, contact Fatima: fatima@oregonhunger.org

- School meal provisions signed into law in May
- Changes start of the school year in the fall of 2020
- These bills seek to make schools meals more accessible to students primarily by increasing the amount of students able to eat at no charge
- Since the last Coalition meeting there has been 3 stakeholder meetings and we're waiting for revised versions of the rules from OR. Dept of Ed
- There will likely be a public comment period and it's possible some advocacy from orgs around the table will be necessary towards the end of this month
- The next page shows the proposed timeline to implement rules

Student Success Act School Nutrition Rulemaking

Next key phases:

1. ODE Rulemaking
(Now until April 2020)
2. Implementation
(April 2020 through SY20-21)



Census 2020

From United Way Census Equity Fund-

The decennial census is a constitutionally mandated count of all residents of the United States, including immigrants (documented and undocumented), refugees, and Tribal members, and dictates State and federal funding allocation and congressional representation.

Many key safety net programs are funded via the census data including SNAP, school lunches, section 8 housing, Head Start, Pell grants, short-term rental assistance, medical assistance programs, and more. According to the Census Bureau, Oregon's population has grown by 8.1 percent since 2010. If the current population estimates hold, Oregon stands to gain increased federal assistance and an additional congressional seat in if we are able to achieve an accurate count.



The banner features a green background with a white tree silhouette on the left and the text "COALITION ON HUMAN NEEDS" in white on the right. Below this are two buttons: a blue "DONATE" button with a white icon and a red "ABOUT" button with a white icon.



The banner has a dark blue background. On the left, it says "SERVICE PROVIDERS AND CENSUS 2020" in white and light blue, with the date and time "December 04, 2019 - 2:00 PM Eastern" and "1:00 PM Central, 12:00 PM Mountain, 11:00 AM Pacific" below. On the right, a white-bordered box contains the text "WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW" in blue, with a small icon of a person at a computer below.

Join CHN and our partners for a webinar December 4th at 2pm ET to learn what service providers need to know about the 2020 Census. Learn from leaders of the national [Count All Kids Campaign](#) and the [Census Counts Campaign](#) as well as a local service provider about:

- What's at stake in the 2020 Census.
- What service providers need to do between now and the Census.
- Where to get free/easy-to-use resources that can be used to achieve our goals.
- Which strategies works and what missteps to avoid.

Sign up for this webinar at [this link](#).

Coalition Projects, '19-20



Examples of past projects from the Coalition:

- [Online map](#) tool for food-related resources
- [Get Food Guide](#) brochure
- Culturally responsive food access practices doc (in process)
- Policy engagement/ empowerment with families- attended workshops and hosted community event

Group discussed what other areas to focus on, beyond ideas already generated.

- Community perception of Census 2020; Coalition's influence on reaching hard to count populations
- Community work incorporating Farm to School (OR F2S funds)
- Look at existing Black, Indigenous, People of Color (BIPOC) wisdom, like Urban League resources, OFB FEAST, instead of repeating listening session efforts
- Include other food resources such as food pantries, not just SNAP and WIC, in efforts to increase participation
- If there's community engagement in project work, go to existing events and gatherings
- Build capacity and leverage work of Coalition. Who isn't represented? Asset mapping for impact of Coalition, and/or list of food access programs.

Project ideas generated last spring and Sept. '19:

- ❖ Policy empowerment/presentations with families (Oregon policies, short session- Feb.)
- ❖ Increase SNAP, WIC, general food access participation (focused on immigrant, refugee community & increased language capacity?)
- ❖ Awareness/outreach for child nutrition programs and Student Success Act school nutrition expanded programs

Coalition Projects, '19-20

Participants split into groups to discuss project areas:

Policy empowerment-

- Identify lobby days for OR session
- Train the trainer events for families
- Establish list of potential legislation and ID who “knowledge holders” are
- Establish pipeline for connecting families to advocacy groups
- Who are existing workers w/ touch points to community? CHW, HS students, et al.

Coalition Capacity-

- Determine composition of group as is (current strengths and existing partners) and formalize influence in policy and projects
- Master list of orgs and initiatives; who’s missing?
- ID pathways for Coalition action
- Possible joint grant-writing opps

Things to keep in mind:

Are you addressing a problem? How do we know it’s a problem?

What culturally specific groups are working on it already?

How to lead by people with lived experience

Increased SNAP, WIC, food pantry participation-

- Build upon knowledge of barriers/challenges to participate
- Connect all resources and partners as services are inter-related
- Ideas to generate interest in resources and counteract stigma associated w/ them

USDA Food Security Report 2018



Link to study is [here](#).

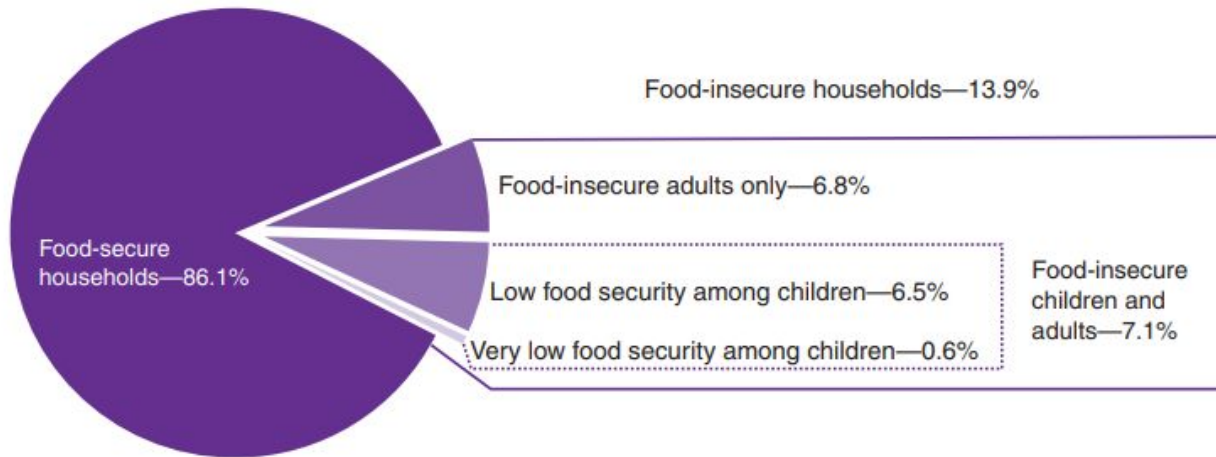
How Was the Study Conducted?

- Annual survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau as the December supplement to the monthly Current Population Survey
- 2018 survey covered 37,300 households, comprising a representative sample of about 130 million U.S. households. 1,740 households were interviewed in Oregon.

The survey asked one adult respondent per household questions about experiences and behaviors that indicate food insecurity during the calendar year, such as being unable to afford balanced meals, cutting the size of meals, or being hungry because of too little money for food. The food security status of the household was assigned based on the number of food-insecure conditions reported.

USDA Food Security Report

Figure 2
U.S. households with children by food security status of adults and children, 2018



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

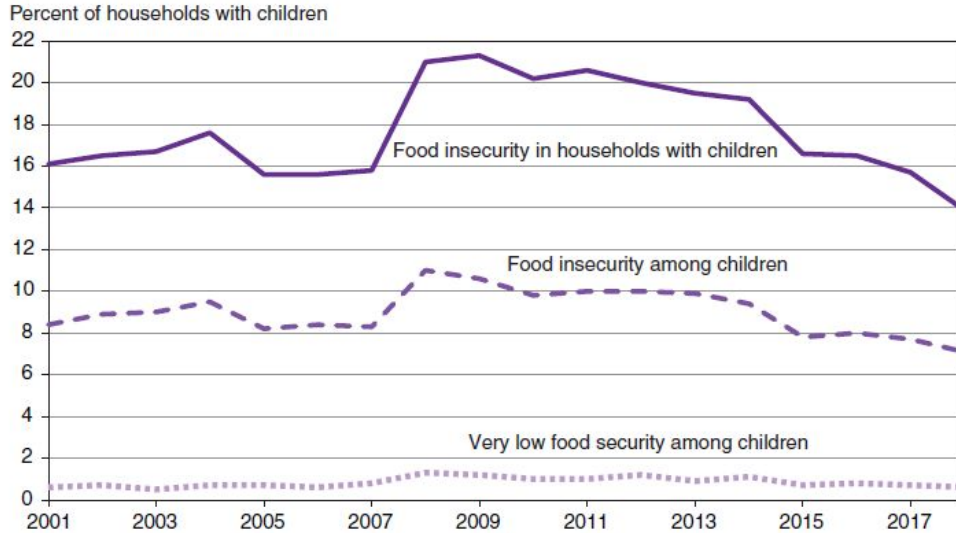
Definitions:

Food insecure- if household reports three or more food insecure questions from questions. Some indication of food acquisition problems.

Low food security- households that have reported multiple indications of food acquisition problems and reduced diet quality, but typically have few indications of reduced food intake

Very low food security- households that have reported multiple indications of food acquisition problems and reduced diet quality. In most, but not all households, the survey respondent reported that he or she was hungry at some time during the year

Figure 4
Trends in the prevalence of food insecurity in households with children, 2001-2018



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

USDA Food Security Report, Oregon highlights:

- Food insecurity rate is 11.1%
- USDA estimates Oregon had the sharpest drop of food insecurity of any state (about 5% decrease)
- One in nine OR families still struggle to afford food
- Drop in food insecurity coincided with Oregon's minimum wage increase
- Disparities in hunger between households headed by people of color and white households persist
- Percentage of households with food insecure children was higher for female-headed households (15.9 percent)

Urban Institute resource



Disrupting Food Insecurity

Tapping data for strategies that tackle the root causes

October 22, 2019

An estimated 40 million Americans—including 12.5 million children—struggle with food insecurity, meaning they can't afford an adequate diet. Federal nutrition programs and charitable meals make up the first line of defense, but solving this challenge will require communities to go beyond food to disrupt the root causes of economic distress.

This dashboard equips counties with data about their food insecurity levels and related risk factors, identifies cross-cutting opportunities for intervention, and groups counties by shared challenges. Dive into your county's data and explore strategies tailored to your county.

Link to dashboard in title above. County-specific data. Multnomah County is “high food insecurity, with the highest housing costs.” Website provides examples of strategies to disrupt food insecurity.