

Indiana Department of Health

FOOD SYSTEMS AND PUBLIC HEALTH

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12/1/2022

OUR MISSION:

To promote, protect, and improve the health and safety of all Hoosiers.

OUR VISION:

Every Hoosier reaches optimal health regardless of where they live, learn, work, or play.



"When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the universe." – John Muir

A Food Systems Approach

THE FOOD SYSTEM

DRIVERS ACTIVITIES ACTORS OUTCOMES

A sustainable food system:

- Is profitable throughout, ensuring economic stability
- Has broad-based benefits for society, securing social sustainability
- Has a positive or neutral impact on the natural resource environment

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Food Systems = Public Health

- Food is a powerful tool for building healthier communities
- Food connects us with our environment, our bodies, and each other
- Despite the interdisciplinary nature of public health, we tend to address food systems issues in isolation:
 - Nutritionists examine and improve dietary patterns in institutional settings
 - Health care administrators install food pantries in clinics and hospitals

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Goal: Healthful Eating

It's about more than just personal responsibility

"It is unreasonable to think that people are going to change their behavior easily when so many forces in the social, cultural, and physical environment conspire against the change."

-Institute of Medicine



Socio-Ecological Model





Socio-ecological model modified to address agricultural safety and health interventions.

Social Determinants and Nutrition

- Individual nutrition status and food choices are influenced by a variety of factors.
- Social determinants of health are the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age that can contribute to or detract from the health of individuals and communities. Circumstances are shaped by distribution of money, power, and resources at global, national, and local levels.

• Examples of Social Determinants:

- Safe housing, transportation, and neighborhoods
- Racism, discrimination, and violence
- Education, job opportunities, and income
- Access to nutritious foods and physical activity opportunities
- Air and water quality
- Language and literacy skills



Social Determinants of Health

	Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Health Care System
	Employment Income Expenses Debt Medical bills Support	Housing Transportation Safety Parks Playgrounds Walkability Zip code / geography	Literacy Language Early childhood education Vocational training Higher education	Hunger Access to healthy options	Social integration Support systems Community engagement Discrimination Stress	Health coverage Provider availability Provider linguistic and cultural competency Quality of care
Health Outcomes Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations						



Food Environments

- What is a food environment?
 - The physical presence of food that affects a person's diet
 - $\circ~$ A person's proximity to food store locations
 - The distribution of food stores, food service, and any physical entity by which food may be obtained
 - A connected system that allows access to food
- Food Environment Index
 - Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, from 0 (worst) to 10 (best)



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Food and Nutrition Insecurity

- **Food insecurity** is defined as a lack of consistent access to enough food for every person in a household to live an active, healthy life
- **Nutrition security** places additional emphasis on access to nourishing, healthful food
- Effects of food insecurity:
 - Serious health complications, especially when people facing hunger are forced to choose between spending money on food and medicine or medical care
 - Damage to a child's ability to learn and grow
 - Difficult decisions for seniors often living on fixed incomes – such as choosing between paying for food and critical health care

What Hunger Looks Like in Indiana

In Indiana, 834,530 people are facing hunger - and of them 239,540 are children.



face hunger.







Food Access is having access to fresh, affordable, culturally appropriate, healthy food in a dignified way.

- 1. Can you get the food?
- 2. Can you afford the food you want to buy?
- 3. Is it the food you want to eat?
- 4. Can you prepare it?





Food Production

- Who grows the food we eat?
- Where is our food grown?
- What methods were used to grow our food, and how might that impact our health?
- How does food production impact our economy?
- What structural barriers exist that influence who chooses to grow food as a career?





Food Justice

- Food justice
- Food sovereignty
- Food apartheid
- Intersectional Antiracism
- Equity

Food Justice =

Racial Justice

Systematic fair treatment of people of all races results in equitable opportunities and outcomes for all.

Food Justice =

Food Sovereignty

When a nation has control of their food supplies, and is able to define its own food and agricultural practices and protect their domestic production.

Food Justice = Food Security

All members of a communify have access to adequate amounts of affordable, nutritious, culturally appropriate food.



The DNPA Food Systems Initiatives

- SNAP-Ed
- Indiana Grown for Schools (Indiana Farm to School Network)
- CDC Health Disparities Grant (I-HOPE)
 - Produce Rx
 - Rural Food Access Grants
 - SNAP-Matching at Farmers Markets
- Local Food Purchase Assistance Cooperative Agreement (LFPA)

- The Regional Food Systems Partnership (RFSP)
 - Community Food Systems Workshops
 - Trauma-Informed Learning Collaboratives
 - Indiana Food Charter
- Local Food for Schools Cooperative Agreement (LFS)



Questions?

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