

Food Security in San Francisco: Dashboard



San Francisco
Board of Supervisors
**Food Security
Task Force**

Published May, 2015

Ending Hunger by 2020

Our goal:

The Food Security Task Force is an advisory body to the Board of Supervisors and is charged with the responsibility of creating a citywide plan for addressing food security. The San Francisco Board of Supervisors has committed to a food secure and hunger free San Francisco by 2020. The Task Force provides recommendations for policies, programming and funding to reach this ambitious goal.

About this dashboard:

This data dashboard represents a collection of key metrics relating to food insecurity, with the purpose of guiding the priorities and programs of organizations, as well as measuring and tracking progress.

Understanding food insecurity:

- A high cost of living in San Francisco causes difficulty in affording healthy food.
- Food security is inextricably linked to health and well-being.
- Food insecurity has serious health and economic consequences.
- Poor health is both an outcome and a risk factor for food insecurity.
- Food insecurity may lead to behaviors that undermine health such as skipping meals, binge eating, food rationing, and purchasing lower cost foods which may be higher in calories, and lower in nutrients.

Number of Additional Meals Needed to Improve Food Security

The **Missing Meals Report** calculates the number of meals needed by people with limited resources (defined as <185% Federal Poverty Level) in San Francisco each year, and looks at how those meals are being provided.

The study uses data from many different types of food assistance programs (from CalFresh, to School Meals, to groceries from food pantries) and is an attempt to understand the entirety of the food-scape that is accessed by people with limited resources.

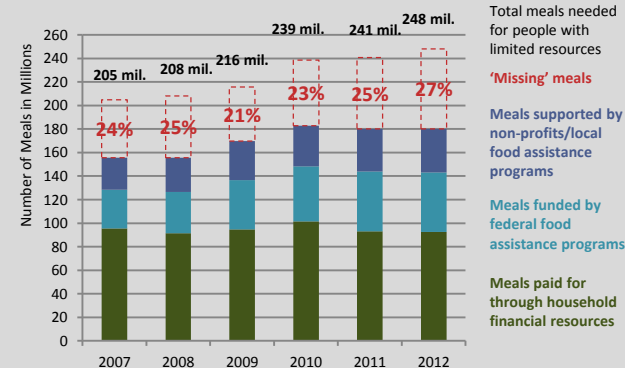
Non-profit and local food assistance programs (like food pantries and home delivered meals for the elderly)

Federal food assistance programs (like CalFresh, WIC, and School Meals at current participation rates)

Household financial resources (like income from a job)

'Missing' meals represents the gap between meals needed and the meals being provided for people with limited resources.

1 How many meals are needed each year to feed people with limited resources in San Francisco? What are the financial sources of these meals?



In 2012, 67.8 million meals were 'missing' among an estimated 226,000 people with limited resources.

Data source: Missing Meals in San Francisco and Marin, 2014

2 Household Financial Resources

The livable wage for an adult raising two children in San Francisco is **\$6,273/month**. But 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (a threshold that the Task Force uses given our high cost of living) for this family of 3 is only **\$3,298/month** (\$39,580/yr).

Monthly Costs for a Family of 3 in SF (One adult, one pre-school, one school age)

Housing	\$1,896
Child Care	\$1,634
Food	\$678
Transportation	\$76
Health Care	\$476
Misc.	\$476
Taxes	\$1,304
Tax Credits	(-) \$267

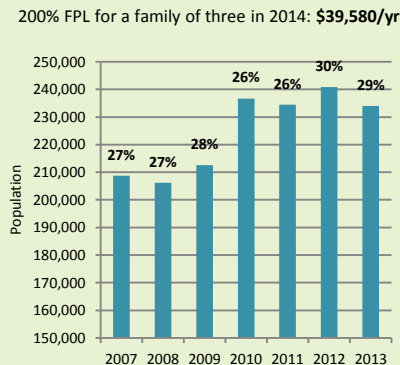
This single parent would need to earn over **\$35/hr** in order to cover basic living expenses.

Currently the minimum wage in San Francisco is **\$11.05/hr**. Measure J was passed on the November 2014 election ballot, and will raise the minimum wage over the next four years to **\$15/hr**.

Data source: Insight Center for Community Economic Development, 2014

Population in Poverty (SF)

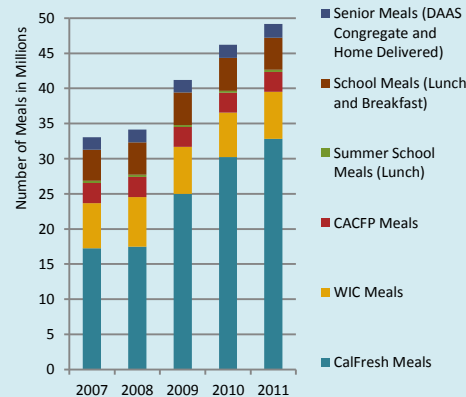
(Population below 200% of Federal Poverty Level, and Percentage of Total Population)



Data source: 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

3 Federal Food Programs

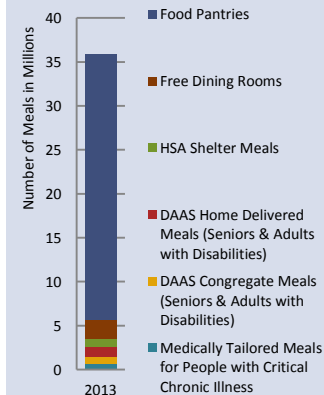
Meals provided through federal food assistance programs



Data source: Missing Meals in San Francisco and Marin, 2014

4 Local Non-Profit Programs

Meals supported with local public and private funding



Data source: Assessment of Food Security in San Francisco, 2013, SF-Marin Food Bank, and Project Open Hand

Food Insecurity

Food Security means that all people at all times are able to obtain and consume enough nutritious food to support an active, healthy life. Food security rests on three pillars:



Food Resources - Sufficient *financial resources* to purchase enough nutritious food



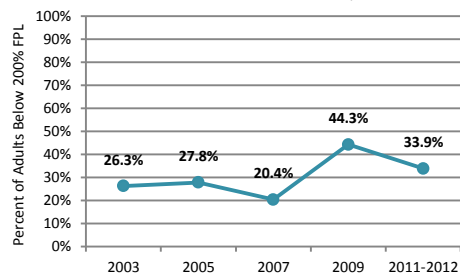
Food Access - *Physical access* to affordable, nutritious and culturally appropriate foods



Food Consumption - *Ability to prepare* healthy meals and the *knowledge* of basic nutrition, safety and cooking

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Adult Food Insecurity Rate (SF) (% of adults below 200% FPL who are food insecure)

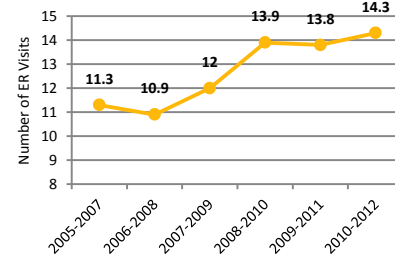


Data source: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research - CHS

Food and Health

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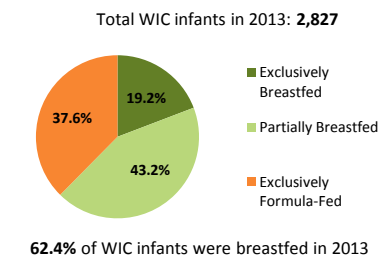
Adult ER Rate Due to Diabetes (SF) (ER visits/10,000 population 18+ years)



Data source: San Francisco Health Improvement Partnership - Community Dashboard

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Rate of Infants Being Breastfed Among WIC Participants (SF - 2013)

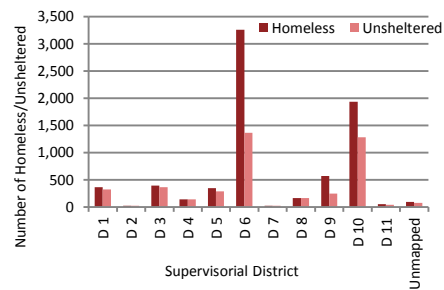


Data source: WIC, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA, 2013

Vulnerable Sub-Populations

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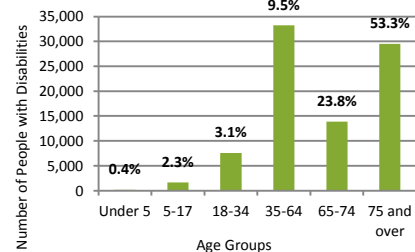
Homeless/Unsheltered Population (SF - 2013)



Data source: Assessment of Food Security in San Francisco, 2013

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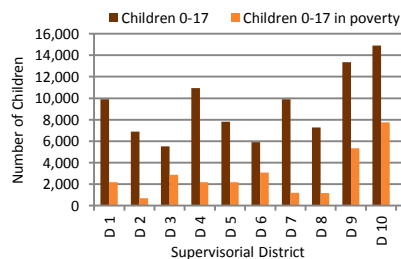
Children and Adults with Disabilities (SF - 2013)



Data source: 2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

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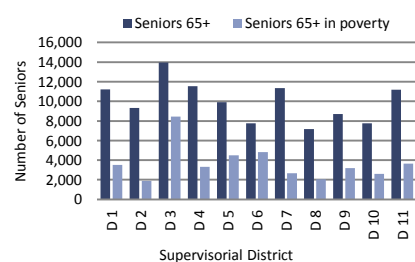
Children (0-17) and Poverty (<200% FPL) (SF - 2012)



Data source: Assessment of Food Security in San Francisco, 2013

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Seniors (65+) and Poverty (<200% FPL) (SF - 2012)

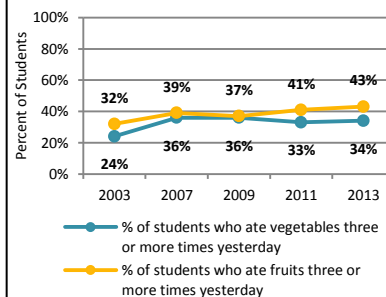


Data source: Assessment of Food Security in San Francisco, 2013

Food Access and Consumption

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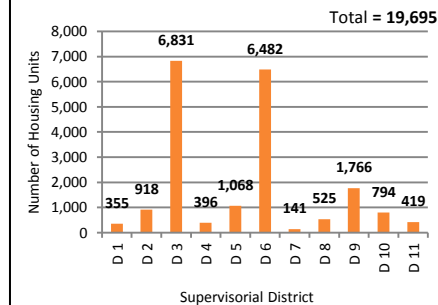
Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Among 5th Grade Students



Data source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) - San Francisco Unified Elementary, 2003-2013

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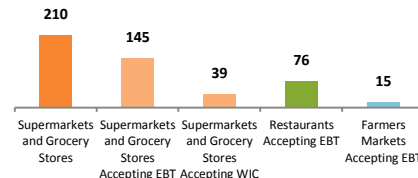
Housing Units Lacking a Complete Kitchen (SF - 2013)



Data source: Assessment of Food Security in San Francisco, 2013

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Food Vendors Accepting EBT/WIC (SF - 2014)



Data source: Assessment of Food Security in San Francisco, 2013, San Francisco Human Services Agency, and SF Department of Public Health - WIC

Supporting Documents

Memo - Page 3-4

Data Sources and Definitions - Page 5-6

Questions?

www.sfdph.org/foodsecurity

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Acknowledgement

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Food Security in San Francisco: *Memo*

Published May, 2015



San Francisco
Board of Supervisors
**Food Security
Task Force**

About the Food Security Task Force:

The San Francisco Food Security Task Force (Task Force) advises the San Francisco Board of Supervisors on food insecurity in San Francisco. Established in 2005 through an ordinance amending the health code, the Task Force recommends citywide strategies, including legislative policies and budget proposals, to address hunger and increase food security in San Francisco. The Task Force tracks vital data on hunger and food security, including demographic information to understand the scope of need in general and for specific vulnerable subpopulations; data on utilization of federal food assistance programs such as CalFresh and school meals; and data on participation in nonprofit food and meal programs.

The Task Force membership comprises representatives from 15 public and community-based entities in San Francisco, including six City departments (Human Services Agency: CalFresh, Public Health: Food Systems, Public Health: WIC, Aging and Adult Services, Environment, and Children, Youth and their Families), the San Francisco Unified School District, and eight nonprofit organizations that reflect the breadth and depth of the nonprofit response to San Francisco residents in need of food.

About the Dashboard:

In 2013 the Task Force published a comprehensive analysis of food security in San Francisco, "Assessment of Food Security in San Francisco." To develop the Assessment, the Task Force analyzed demographic, local government data and nonprofit program data to understand the food needs of San Franciscans with limited resources and the current programs that address them. In addition to a citywide analysis, the findings were analyzed for each individual supervisorial district and for three vulnerable sub-populations: seniors and individuals with disabilities; homeless and underhoused; and children and their families. The Assessment pinpointed key challenges including unmet and urgent needs, and identified the best opportunities for meeting them.

The Task Force made two presentations to the Board of Supervisors based on the Assessment. The first presentation, in November 2013, prompted the Board of Supervisors to call for food security in San Francisco by 2020 (Resolution No. 447-13). The second hearing, in April 2014, focused on specific priority proposals to address the needs. Together with the Assessment, these presentations guided decision-makers to invest in the most promising strategies for increasing food security in San Francisco. To measure progress toward the goal of food security for all by 2020, the Task Force created an on-going measurement tool.

What is the data dashboard and why did we do it?

While assembling the data used in its recent report "Assessment of Food Security in San Francisco, 2013" members of the FSTF were challenged by the lack of a central, comprehensive source of data that describes the issues of food insecurity and the resources (federal, state, local and community) that are marshalled to address these issues. In addition, where data was available, the guidelines used in the analysis are often specific to that study and inconsistent between studies (for example; the choice of 185% or 200% as the threshold for consideration of being "at risk" for food insecurity.)

The FSTF determined that one of the positive changes that it could bring to the discussion of food security was to assemble relevant data in a format that both frames the issues and provides tracking data on progress on meeting the challenges of addressing food security with the ultimate goal set by the Board of Supervisors in their 2013 resolution to end hunger in San Francisco by 2020. In choosing the most relevant data for this dashboard we acknowledge that inconsistencies still exist. However, we are committed to updating these data annually (where appropriate) and/or updating the data with new and more relevant and consistent measures as they become available. We will also track

the progress of programs funded through the Mayor's and Board of Supervisors' 2014/15 budget initiatives.

In the attached dashboard we have first chosen a description of food security that encompasses analysis of public and private data on how food is acquired by people with limited resources (incomes <185% federal poverty level - FPL) and expresses these data in terms of the funding of meals (Figure 1.) This analysis uses an average cost-per-meal based on the US Department of Agriculture guidelines for its "Low Cost Food Plan" adjusted for the higher than average food costs that exist in San Francisco (estimated at ≥ 14%.) The data is separated into 4 components:

1. Meals funded through household resources
2. Meals funded through federal assistance programs
3. Meals funded through local and community-based assistance programs
4. "Missing" meals - unmet food needs or meals not being underwritten except through sacrifice of other household needs (medication, childcare, shelter)

To further illustrate the growing need, we have provided tracking data on the San Francisco population in poverty (Figure 2 - expressed as <200% FPL) and further break out the federal (Figure 3) and local/community program contributions (Figure 4).

In the second half of the dashboard, we delve deeper into some of the implications of food insecurity and opportunities to reverse the troubling trends. In the 2013 FSTF report referenced above, we framed these challenges in terms of three basic pillars of food security (adapted from the World Health organization):

- Food Resources – the ability to purchase sufficient nutritious food on a regular basis
- Food Access – the ability to obtain affordable, nutritious and culturally sensitive food
- Food Consumption – the ability to prepare healthy meals and knowledge of basic, safe cooking.

We have taken the same approach on this dashboard. First we illustrate the rate of food insecurity in San Francisco (Figure 5) and then expand that into the most vulnerable populations within our City (homeless, children and adults with disabilities, children and seniors – Figures 6-9) These latter data include some information on supervisorial district differences to identify critical needs within the City.

Figures 10 & 11 illustrate the impacts and opportunities on the health of City residents. The increase in ER visits due to diabetes, a diet sensitive illness, illustrates the financial burden that food insecurity places on city services. Medical care through ER visits represents one of the most expensive routes of healthcare, with an overnight visit costing upwards of \$1,900. Figure 11 illustrates to one of the successes of city initiatives, to promote the breastfeeding amongst women with limited resources receiving WIC benefits.

The final three graphs address the issues around food access and consumption, highlighting the increase in fruit and vegetable consumption in children (benefiting from meals in child care and schools during the school year and the summer months), the continual need for expanding the places (supermarkets and local grocery stores) where SNAP and WIC benefits may be redeemed and the unique challenge in San Francisco where a large number of housing units lack appropriate food preparation, storage and cooking facilities.

Questions? www.sfdph.org/foodsecurity or Paula Jones (SF Dept. of Public Health) paula.jones@sfdph.org

Food Security in San Francisco: *Data Sources and Definitions*



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Chart #	Title	Year	Source	Definition and Notes
1	Number of Additional meals Needed to Improve Food Security	2014	<i>Missing Meals in San Francisco and Marin</i> , Christopher Wimer and Lucas Manfield: http://www.sfmfoodbank.org/missing-meals-report	The Missing Meals measure compares the number of meals needed by people with limited resources in San Francisco, and subtracts from that the number of meals people can afford themselves, and the number of meals accessed through various food programs. The resulting 'missing' meals count is a representation of meals that have no identified funding source. Data in this report is from 2007 – 2012.
2	Monthly Costs for a Family of 3	2014	Insight Center for Community Economic Development: http://www.insightcced.org/calculator.html	Calculated for a family with one adult, one pre-school age child (3-5) and one school-age child (6-12).
			Medicaid: http://www.medicaid.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-Topics/Eligibility/Downloads/2014-Federal-Poverty-level-charts.pdf	For Federal Poverty Level thresholds.
2	Population in Poverty	2013	City and County of San Francisco, Office of Labor Standards Enforcement: http://sfgsa.org/index.aspx?page=411	For current and future San Francisco minimum wages.
			American Community Survey, 1-year estimates: http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_1YR_S1701&prodType=table	For the number and percentage of the population who is living at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level.
3	Federal Food Programs	2007 to 2011	<i>Missing Meals in San Francisco and Marin</i> : See #1	For federal programs where participants receive financial resources to purchase food themselves, dollars are converted into meals based on the USDA low-cost meal plan. For 'Senior Meals (DAAS Congregate and Home Delivered),' a significant proportion of the funding comes from local and non-profit sources. See Definition and Notes for Chart # 4, below, for a breakdown of 2013 funding sources.
4	Local Non-Profit Programs	2013	Assessment of Food Security in San Francisco: https://www.sfdph.org/dph/files/mtgsGrps/FoodSecTaskFrc/docs/FSTF-AssessmentOfFoodSecurityInSF-2013.pdf	For 'Free Dining Rooms,' 'HSA Shelter Meals,' 'DAAS Home Delivered Meals (Seniors and Adults with Disabilities),' 'DAAS Congregate Meals (Seniors and Adults with Disabilities)'
			SF-Marin Food Bank Contact: Becky Gershon bgershon@sfmfoodbank.org	For 'Food Pantries' – An estimate of the number of meals that are generated from the food that is distributed through the Food Bank's pantries (one meal = 1.2 lb of food). It does not include food that goes directly to other food programs like congregate meal sites or school snack programs.
			Project Open Hand Contact: Simon Pitchford spitchford@openhand.org	For 'Medically Tailored Meals for People with Critical Chronic Illness' – Includes meals served to people who are clients of Project Open Hand with critical chronic illnesses.
			Meals on Wheels Contact: Anne Quaintance anquaintance@mowsf.org	For 'Medically Tailored Meals for People with Critical Chronic Illness' – Includes meals served in transitional care programs for people being discharged from hospitals and care facilities.
			Department of Aging and Adult Services Contact: Linda Lau Linda.lau@sfgov.org	For 'DAAS Home Delivered Meals' – This is the breakdown of funding sources: Local General Funds (22.6%), State Funds (2.7%), Local non-profit funds (57.9%), Young Adults with Disabilities General Funds (5.2%), and Federal Funds (11.7%)

				For 'DAAS Congregate Meals' – This is the breakdown of funding sources: Local General Funds (33.1%), State Funds (3.8%), Local non-profit funds (41.8%), Young Adults with Disabilities General Funds (1.5%), and Federal Funds (19.9%)
5	Adult Food Insecurity Rate	2003 to 2012	UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, California Health Interview Survey: http://ask.chis.ucla.edu/main/default.asp	Percent of adults below 200% of FPL who self-report being food insecure based on the USDA Six-item Short Form Food Security Survey Module: http://www.ers.usda.gov/datafiles/Food_Security_in_the_United_States/Food_Security_Survey_Modules/short2012.pdf
6	Homeless/Unsheltered Population	2013	Assessment of Food Security in San Francisco: See #4	Data originally from Homeless Point-In-Time Count and Survey: http://www.appliedsurveyresearch.org/storage/database/homelessness/sanfrancisco/San%20Francisco%20PIT%20Homeless%20Count%20%202013%20Final.pdf
7	People With Disabilities	2013	American Community Survey, 1-year estimates: http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_1YR_S1810&prodType=table	The number and percentage of people with disabilities. 'Disability' is defined by the ACS as having difficulty in any one of the following areas: hearing, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent-living. Full explanation of definition found here: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/data_documentation/SubjectDefinitions/2013_ACSSubjectDefinitions.pdf
8	Children (0-17) and Poverty	2012	Assessment of Food Security in San Francisco: See #4	The number of children who are at or below 200% of the FPL in each Supervisorial District.
9	Seniors (65+) and Poverty	2012	Assessment of Food Security in San Francisco: See #4	The number of seniors who are at or below 200% of the FPL in each Supervisorial District. Data originally from: San Francisco Human Services Agency, Planning Unit: http://www.sfhsa.org/asset/ReportsDataResources/NutritionNAOct2012.pdf
10	Adult ER Rate Due to Diabetes	2005 to 2012	San Francisco Health Improvement Partnership, Community Dashboard: http://www.sfhip.org/modules.php?op=modload&name=NS-Indicator&file=index	This indicator shows the average annual age-adjusted emergency room visit rate due to diabetes per 10,000 population aged 18 years and older. Cases of gestational diabetes were excluded. Data originally from the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development.
11	Rate of Infants Being Breastfed Among WIC Participation	2013	USDA/FNS Supplemental Food Programs Division: http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/wic/FY-2013-Breastfeeding-Data-Local-Agency-Report.pdf	The number of WIC infants being breastfed among WIC participants.
12	Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Among 5 th Grade Students	2003 to 2013	California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS) – San Francisco Unified Elementary	Survey was answered by 739 5 th grade students in the San Francisco Unified Elementary School District. For complete methodology of survey: http://www.healthiersf.org/resources/documents/CHKS5thgradereport1213.pdf
13	Housing Units Lacking a Complete Kitchen	2013	Assessment of Food Security in San Francisco: See #4	Data originally from: Vaughan L. Analysis of American Community Survey 2011, Kitchen Facilities for All Housing Units (B25051), Oakland, CA; 2013.
14	Food Vendors Accepting EBT/WIC	2014	Assessment of Food Security in San Francisco: See #4	For 'Supermarkets and Grocery Stores,' 'Supermarkets and Grocery Stores Accepting EBT,' 'Supermarkets and Grocery Stores Accepting WIC'
			San Francisco Human Services Agency, CalFresh Program: http://www.sfhsa.org/156.htm	For number of stores in San Francisco that accept EBT.
			San Francisco Department of Public Health, WIC Program: https://www.sfdph.org/dph/comupg/oprograms/NutritionSvcs/WIC/WIClocations.asp	Number of stores in San Francisco that accept WIC.

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