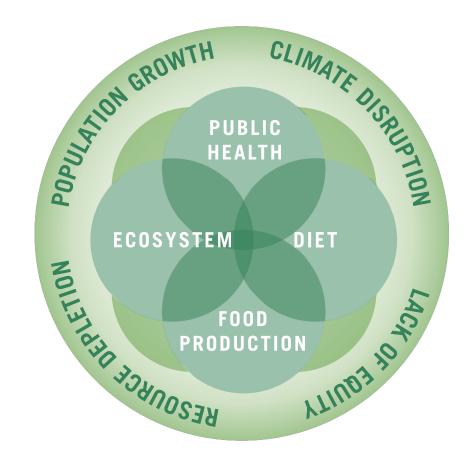
Mapping Food Insecurity in Maryland

Jamie Harding Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future September 29, 2022



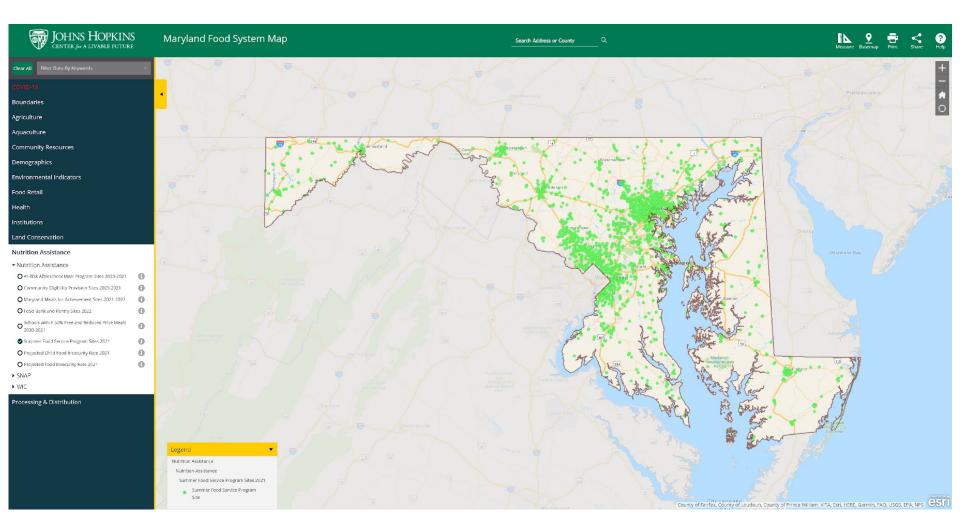
CLF Concept Model





https://clf.jhsph.edu/

Maryland Food Systems Map



https://mdfoodsystemmap.org/



Maryland Food Systems Map

Nutrition Assistance

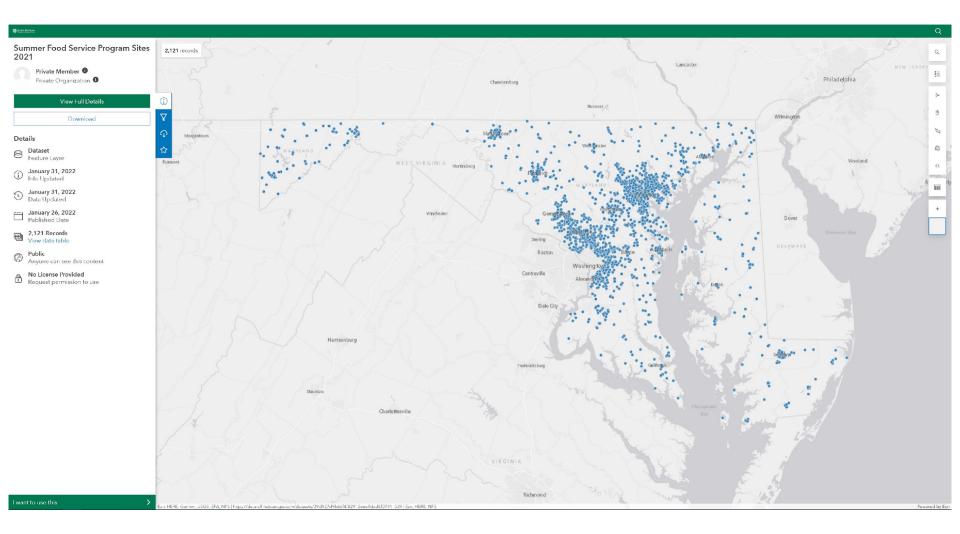
- At-Risk Afterschool Meal Program Sites 2020-2021
- Community Eligibility Provision Sites 2020-2021
- Maryland Meals for Achievement Sites 2021-2022
- Food Bank and Pantry Sites 2022
- Schools with \geq 50% Free and Reduced Price Meals
- Summer Food Service Program Sites 2021

Food Retail

- Maryland Food Stores 2022
- Maryland Restaurants 2019
- Farmers Markets 2022



Maryland Food Systems Map



https://data-clf.hub.arcgis.com/

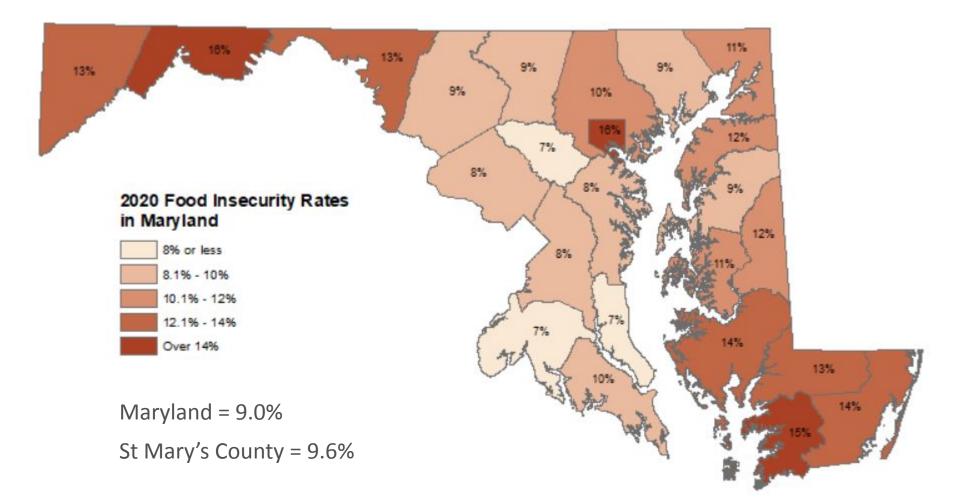


Why Mapping?





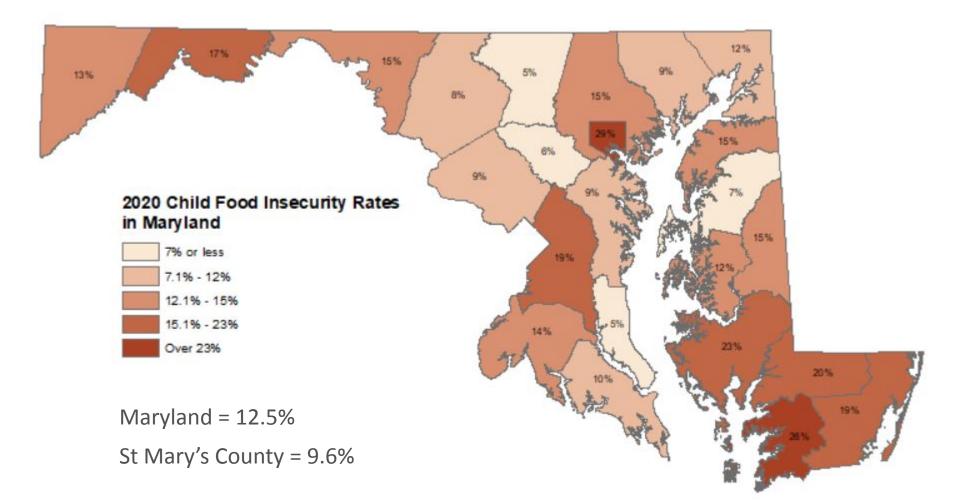
Food Insecurity in Maryland



https://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2020/overall/maryland



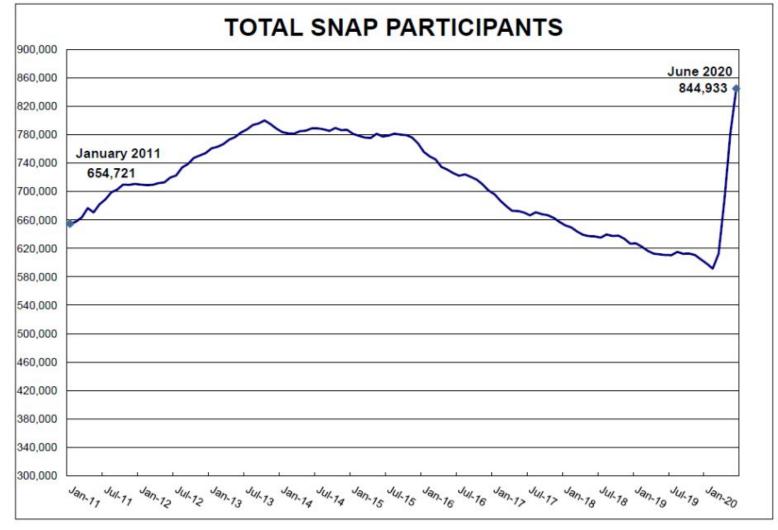
Food Insecurity in Maryland



https://map.feedingamerica.org/county/2020/child/maryland



Food Insecurity in Maryland





Food Insecurity in St Mary's County

	Average Monthly SNAP Participants				
	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22
Maryland	654,256	625,914	648,705	816,579	828,223
St Mary's County	11,986	11,280	11,138	12,954	12,946

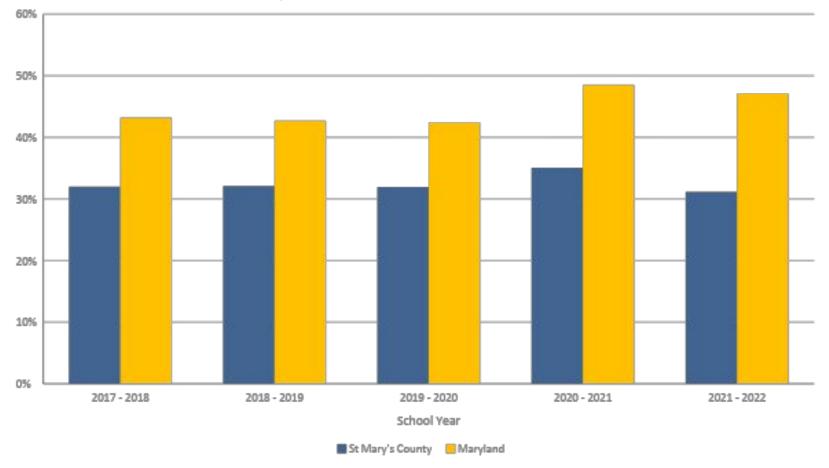
Maryland = 27% Change

St Mary's County = 8% Change



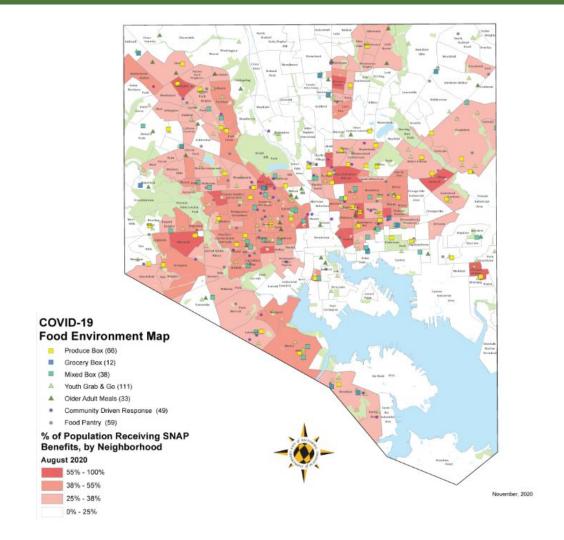
Food Insecurity in St Mary's County

Percent Student Population that Qualified for Free or Reduced Price Meals



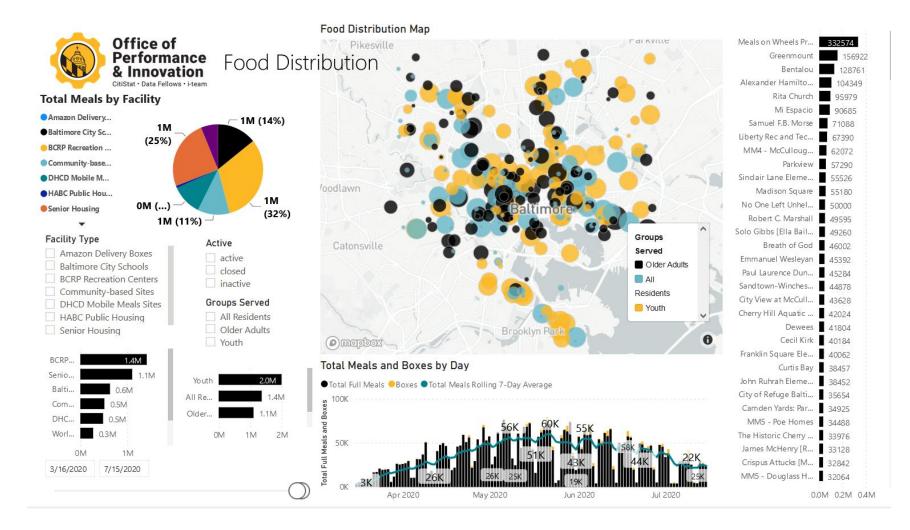


Baltimore City





Baltimore City



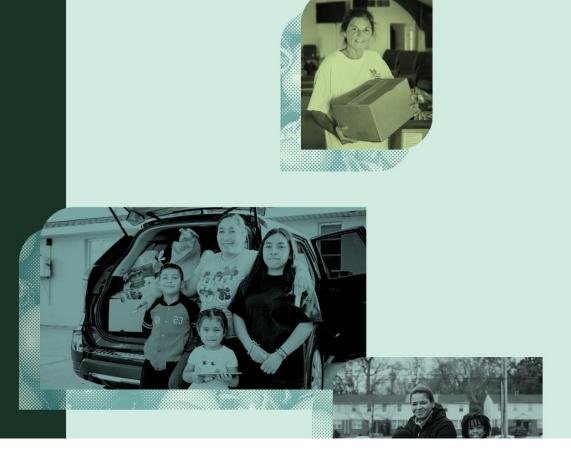


Capital Area Food Bank



2022 HUNGER REPORT

Insights on food insecurity, inequity, and inclusive recovery in the Greater Washington region

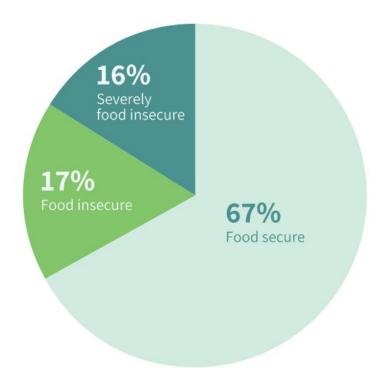


https://hunger-report.capitalareafoodbank.org/report-2022/



Capital Area Food Bank

Prevalence of food insecurity in DMV in 2021



Source: Capital Area Food Bank Survey conducted February 4–March 2, 2022 with 3,769 adults age 18 and older in the D.C. Metro Area



Capital Area Food Bank

Key Insights

- Households with children were twice as likely to experience food insecurity, compared to households without children.
- Food insecurity was much higher among those who identify as Hispanic (55%) or Black (50%) than among white respondents.
- Nearly two-thirds of households of color with children were affected by food insecurity.

Key recommendations

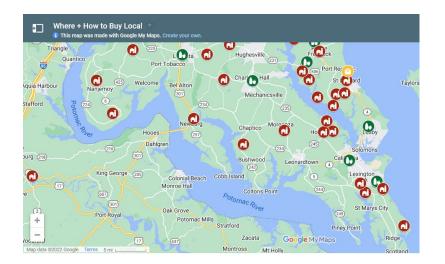
- Areas for focus within **the private sector** include paying living wages, offering paid leave, and investing in the upward mobility of low-wage earners.
- **The public sector** should work to enhance the reach of income-based tax credits, and to expand eligibility and use of social safety net programs
- The social sector must find new ways to combine services in one physical location, which can reduce the logistical burden for those seeking access to assistance.



Food System Resilience

Resilience is the ability to prepare for, withstand, and recover from a crisis or disruption.

A **resilient food system** is able to withstand and recover from disruptions in a way that ensures a sufficient supply of acceptable and accessible food for all.





Food System Resilience

Maryland Food System Resiliency Council

This multiagency, collaborative effort engages experts in food resiliency across Maryland in an effort to enhance efforts to address food insecurity issues across the state.

The goals of the Council are to:

- Address the food insecurity crisis in the State resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic crisis.
- Develop equity and sustainability policy recommendations to increase the long-term resiliency of the food system.
- Expand the impact of existing food council organizations.
- Develop a strategic plan to increase the production and procurement of Maryland certified food.

https://mdem.maryland.gov/Pages/md-fsrc.aspx



Thank You!

Jamie Harding Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future https://clf.jhsph.edu/ jhardi14@jhu.edu

