



INTERACT
FOR HEALTH

COMMUNITY HEALTH STATUS SURVEY

SEPTEMBER 2017



1 in 4 adults in our region report being food insecure

Access to a variety of nutritious food is important for the health of both children and adults. For some, food is not easily accessible. This is called *food insecurity*, and may include both reduced food intake or reduced quality and variety in diet.¹ Adults who experience food insecurity are at increased risk for poor overall health and chronic diseases.²

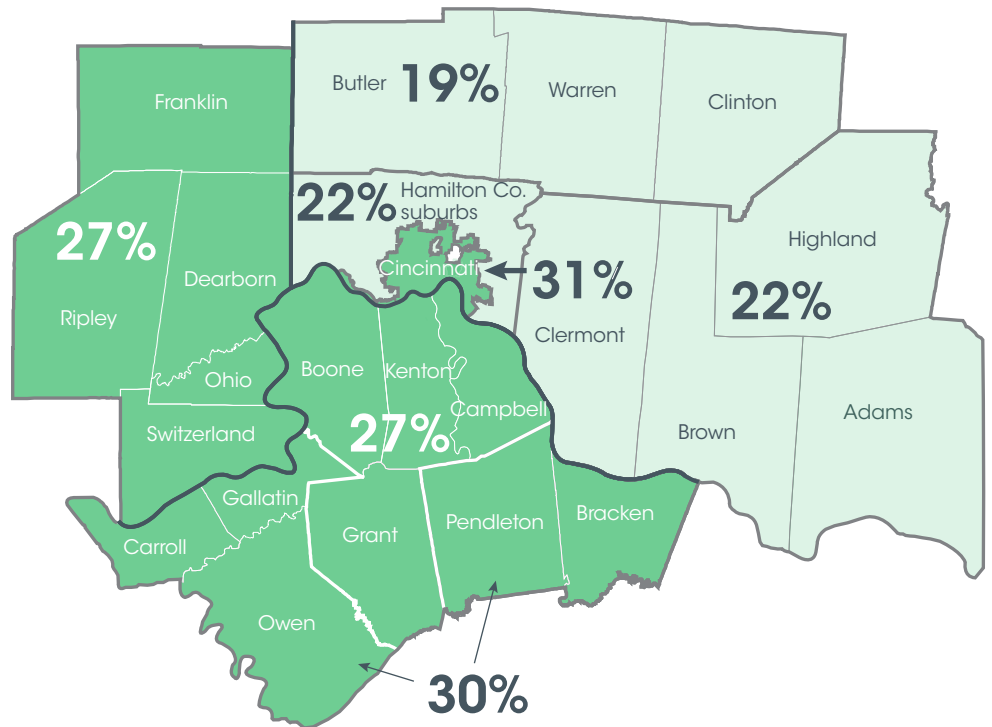
The 2017 **Community Health Status Survey (CHSS)** assessed the food security of the region by asking Greater Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky adults whether they agreed or disagreed with two statements:

1. Within the past 12 months we worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more.
2. Within the past 12 months the food we bought just didn't last and we didn't have money to get more.

¹ United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. (2016). Definitions of Food Security. Retrieved Aug. 21, 2017, from <http://bit.ly/2nkSgcW>.

² Gregory, C.A. and Coleman-Jensen, A. (2017). *Food insecurity, chronic disease, and health among working age adults*. ERR-235. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

Percentage of adults who are food insecure, by region



According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, families who answer yes to one or both of these questions are likely to be food insecure.³

³ Hager, E. R., Quigg, A. M., Black, M. M., Coleman, S. M., Heeren, T., Rose-Jacobs, R., ... Frank, D. A. (2010, July). Development and Validity of a 2-Item Screen to Identify Families at Risk for Food Insecurity. *Pediatrics*, 126(1), 26-32.

FOOD INSECURITY VARIES BY LOCATION

About 1 in 4 adults in our region (24%) have experienced food insecurity in the past year. This includes 1 in 10 adults (8%) who answered yes to one food insecurity

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The 2017 Community Health Status Survey (CHSS) is a project of Interact for Health. The CHSS is conducted by the Institute for Policy Research at the University of Cincinnati. A total of 4,261 randomly selected adults residing in eight Ohio counties, nine Kentucky counties and five Indiana counties were interviewed by telephone between Aug. 10, 2016, and March 8, 2017. This included 1,906 landline interviews and 2,355 cell-phone interviews. The potential sampling error for the survey is $\pm 1.5\%$. For more information, including other topics and the list of community partners, please visit our website at www.interactforhealth.org/community-health-status-survey. The complete survey dataset will be available at www.oasisdataarchive.org in 2018. If you have further questions, email Susan Sprigg at ssprigg@interactforhealth.org.

question, and more than 1 in 10 (15%) who answered yes to both questions.

This percentage is higher in certain areas within the region. About 3 in 10 adults living in the city of Cincinnati (31%), Kentucky counties⁴ (28%) and rural Indiana⁵ (27%) are likely to be food insecure. This compares with 2 in 10 adults in Hamilton County suburbs (22%), suburban Ohio counties⁶ (19%), and rural Ohio counties⁷ (22%).

INCOME PLAYS A ROLE IN FOOD INSECURITY

Food security is closely linked to income. More than 6 in 10 adults earning 100% or less of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG)⁸ (64%) have experienced food insecurity in the past year, compared with 4 in 10

⁴ Boone, Campbell, Grant, Kenton, Bracken, Carroll, Gallatin, Owen and Pendleton counties.

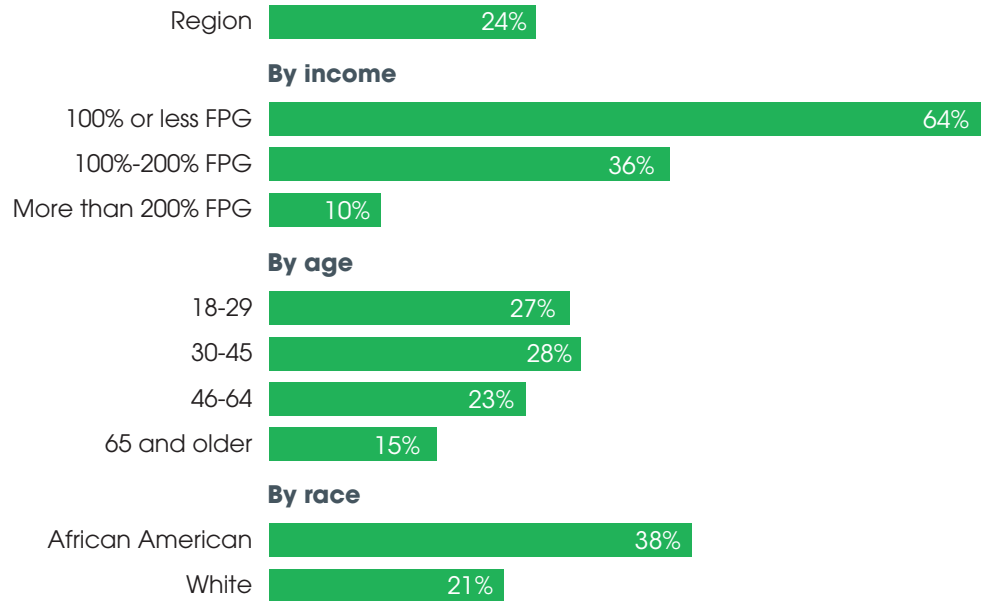
⁵ Dearborn, Franklin, Ohio, Ripley and Switzerland counties.

⁶ Butler, Clinton and Warren counties.

⁷ Adams, Brown, Clermont and Highland counties.

⁸ In 2015, 100% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG) was \$24,250 for a family of four; 200% FPG was \$48,500.

Percentage of adults who are food insecure



adults earning 100% to 200% FPG (36%), and 1 in 10 earning more than 200% FPG (10%)

YOUNGER ADULTS, AFRICAN AMERICANS MORE LIKELY TO REPORT FOOD INSECURITY

Adults ages 65 and older are less likely than those younger than 65 to experience food insecurity. Nearly

3 in 10 adults younger than 65 (26%) answered yes to one or both questions, compared with fewer than 2 in 10 adults ages 65 and older (15%).

African American adults (38%) are about twice as likely as White adults (21%) to have experienced food insecurity in the last year.