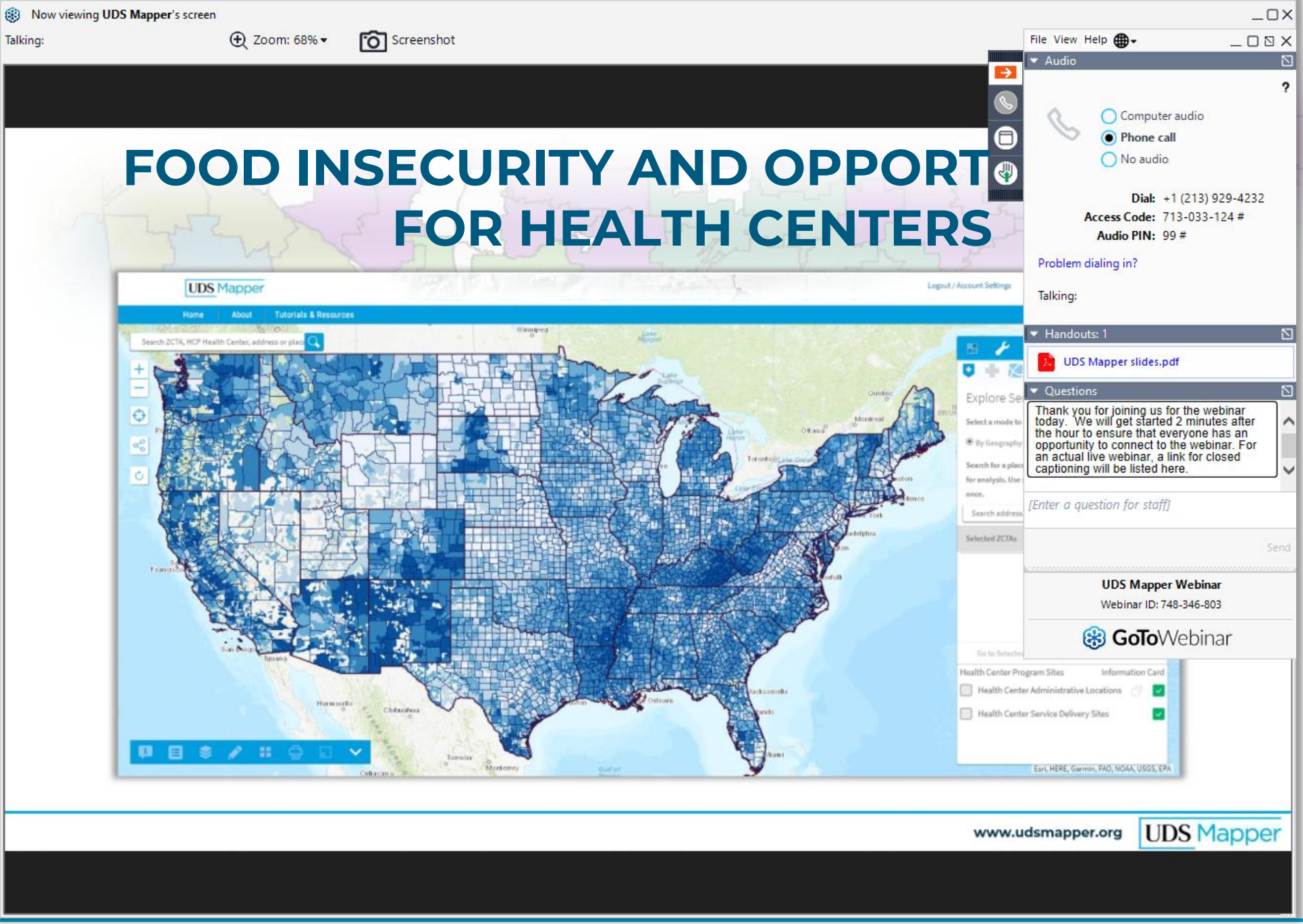
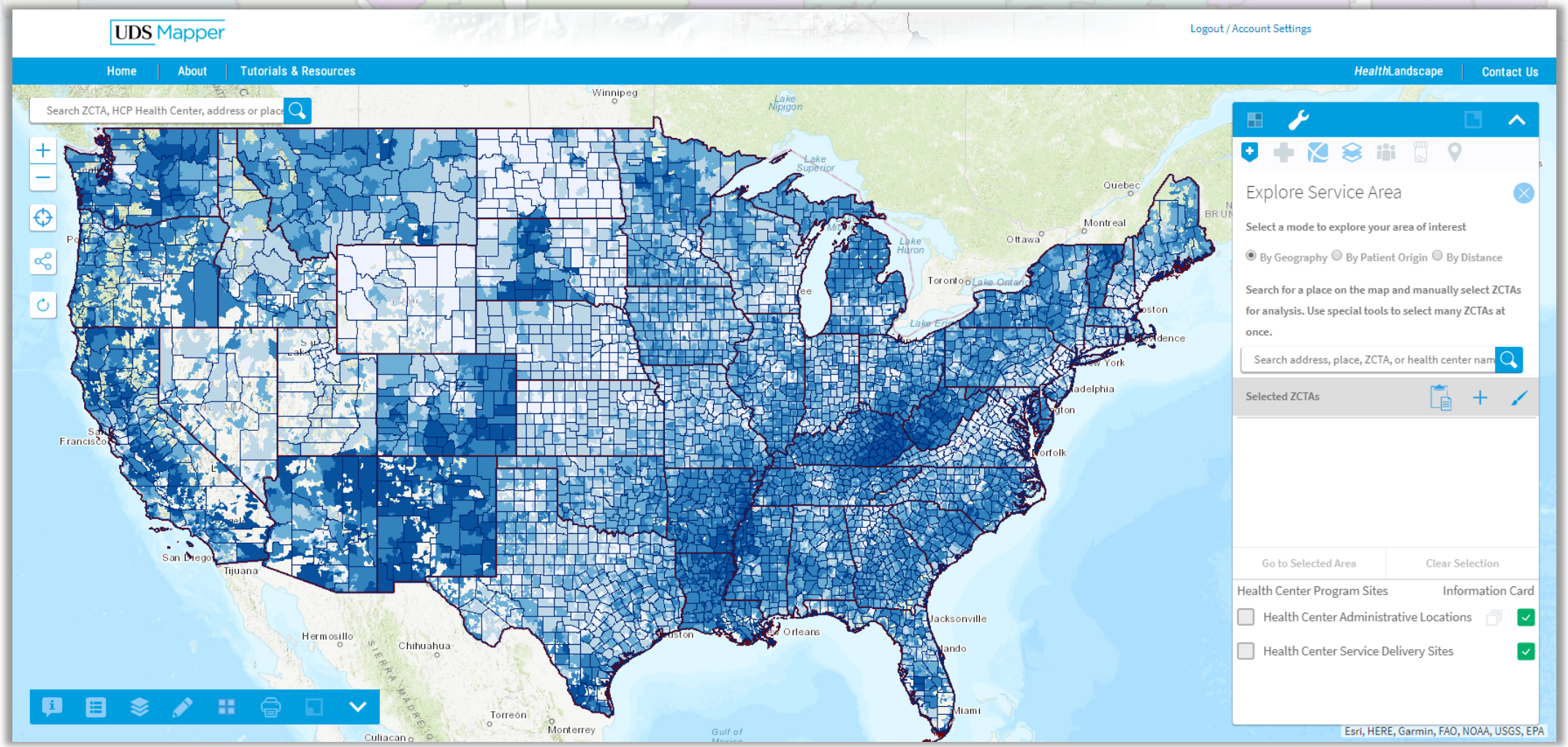


FOOD INSECURITY AND OPPORT FOR HEALTH CENTERS

WE WILL START 2 MINUTES AFTER THE HOUR

- Slides for today's webinar can be found in the Handouts section of the GoToWebinar attendee interface
- A link to today's captions can be found in the Questions/Chat section of the GoToWebinar attendee interface
  - Submit a question if you require assistance

FOOD INSECURITY AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR HEALTH CENTERS

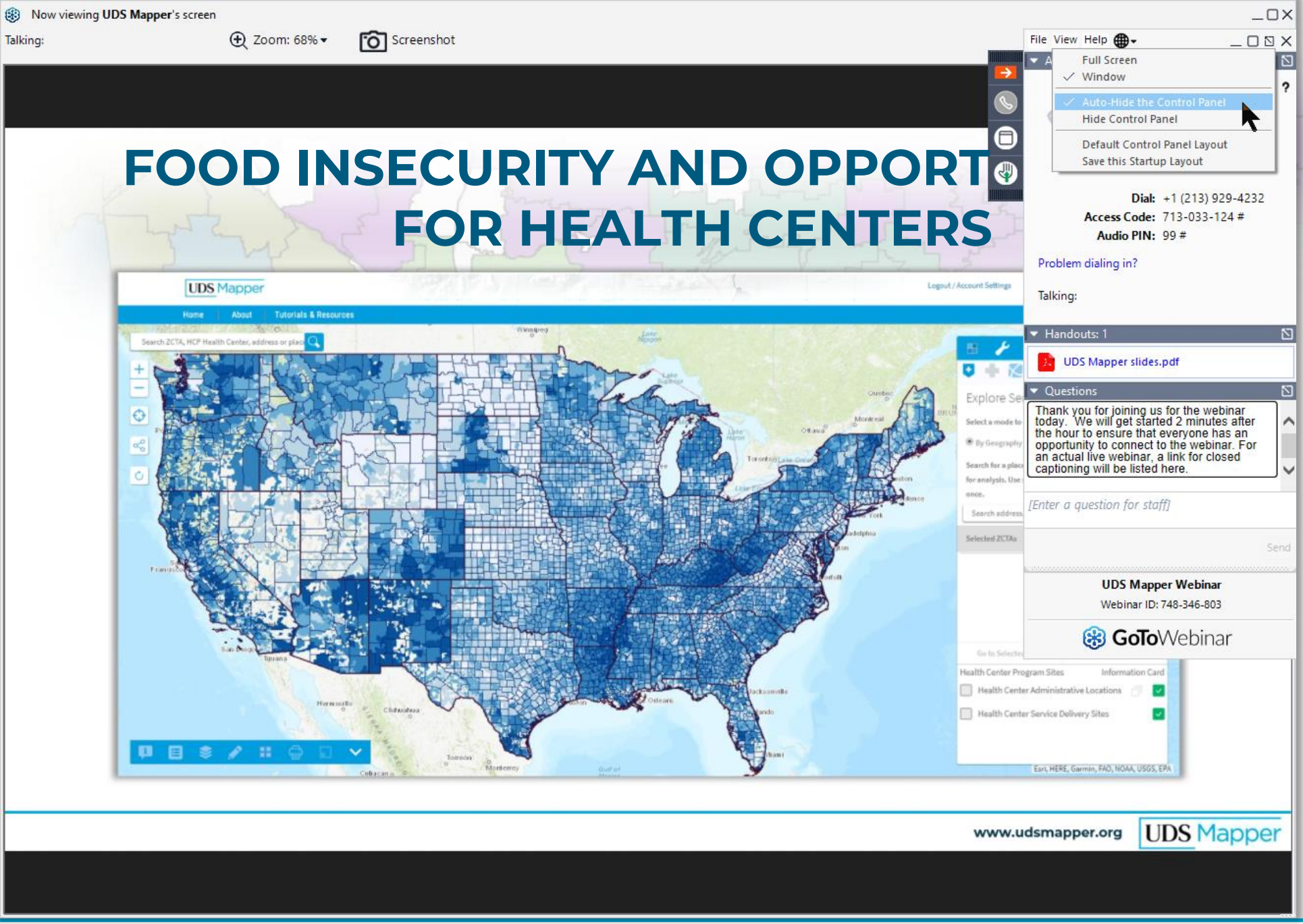


ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work is supported by the
Health Resources and Services Administration
under contract HHSH250201800033G

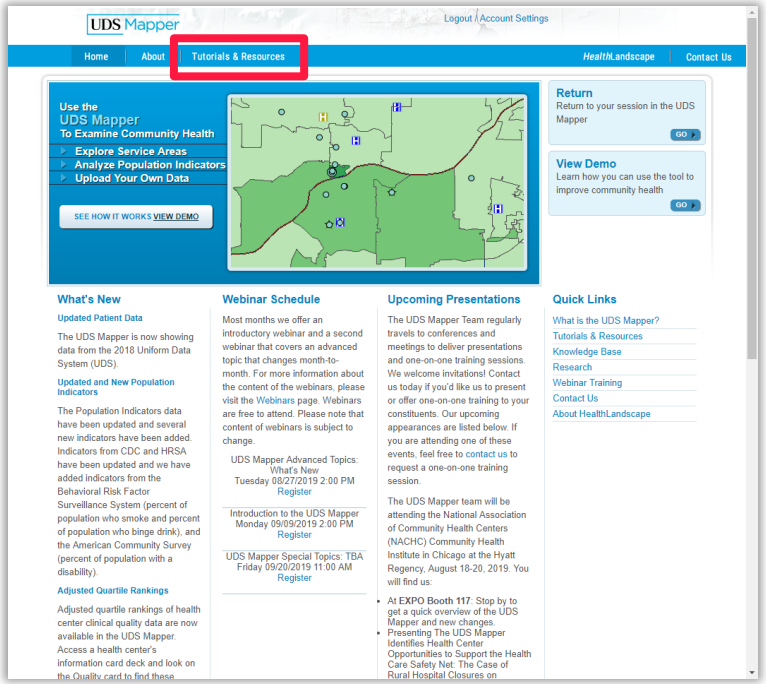
GOTOWEBINAR ATTENDEE SCREEN

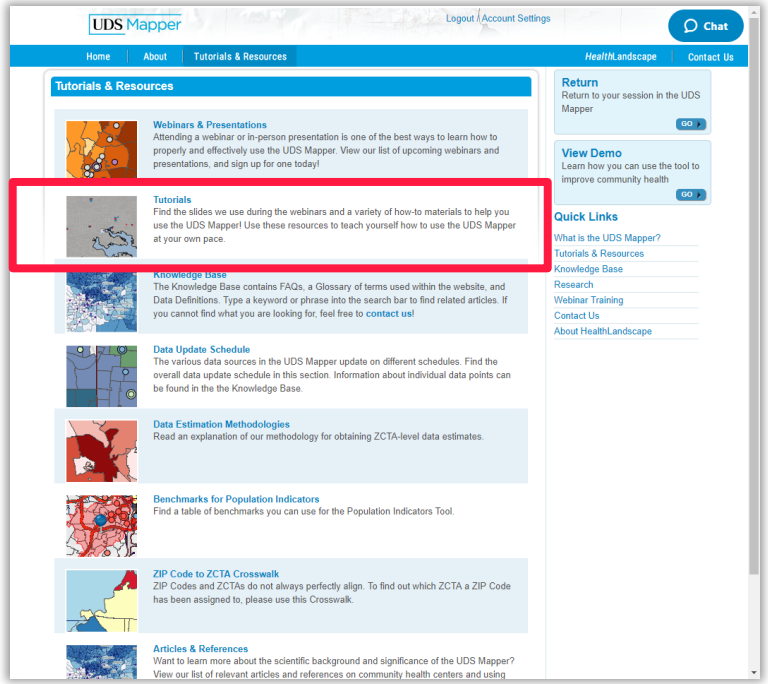
- Open/close control panel with orange arrow
- Keep control panel open by clicking View and unchecking Auto-Hide the Control Panel
- Type questions into the question box (do not raise hand)

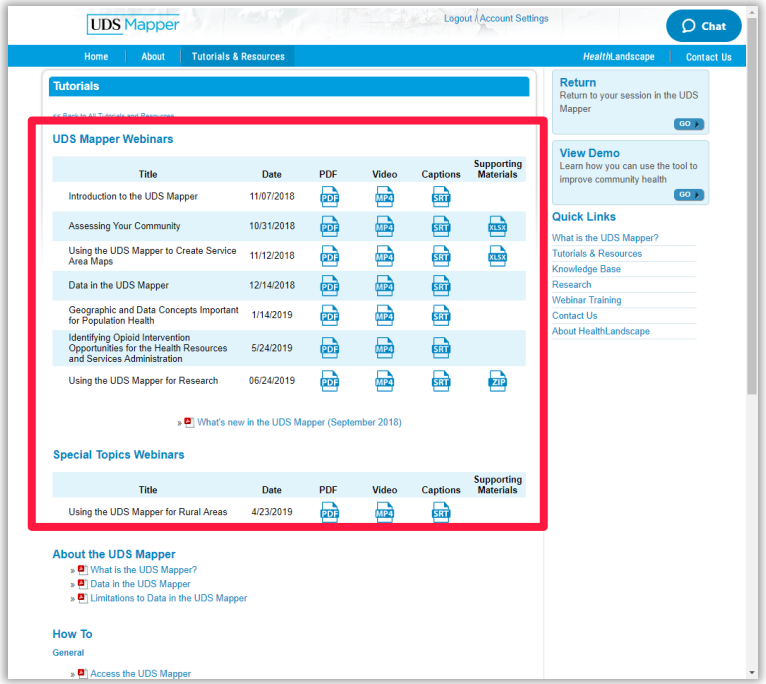


TODAY'S SLIDES

- Slides can be found in the Handouts section of the GoToWebinar attendee interface
- UDS Mapper webinars are recorded
  - Videos, captions, slides, and supporting materials (if any) will be available on the UDS Mapper website after the files have been processed







TODAY'S AGENDA

- UDS Mapper overview
- Food insecurity overview
- Health centers and food insecurity
- Using the UDS Mapper to examine food insecurity
- Use case
- Finding user support after the webinar

WHAT IS THE UDS MAPPER?

- An online mapping tool developed to provide access to maps, data, and analysis using Uniform Data System (UDS) and other relevant data to visualize service area information for Health Center Program (HCP) awardees and look-alikes
- Compares HCP awardee and look-alike data to community/population data and shows spatial relationships between the program, community attributes, and other resources

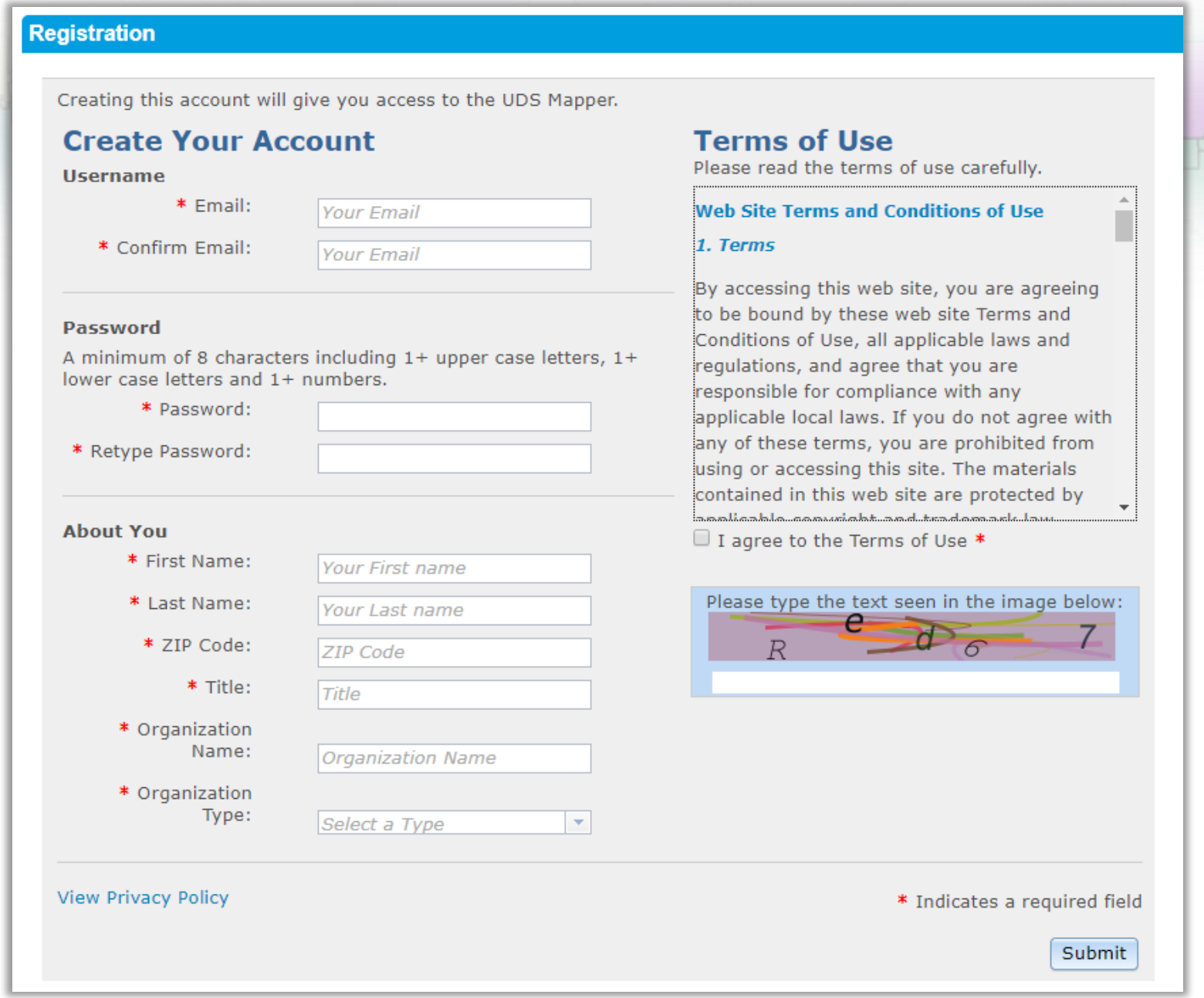
WHO CAN USE THE UDS MAPPER?

- The UDS Mapper is open to everyone, not just HCP awardees and look-alikes

- To begin using the UDS Mapper all you have to do is register for a user name and password at www.udsmapper.org

- More than one person from an organization can have a login for the UDS Mapper

REGISTER FOR A NEW ACCOUNT



- Accounts are necessary to allow you to save data that you upload to the UDS Mapper
- Complete all required fields
- Type the text you see in the image
- Click **Submit**

FOOD INSECURITY IN THE U.S.

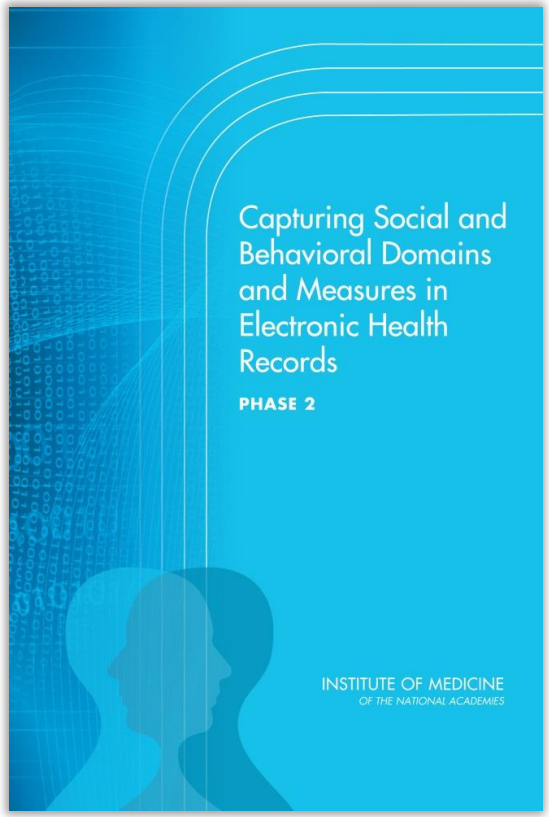
- In 2018, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimated that 37.2 million Americans (11.1%) lived in food-insecure households
- Households were more likely to be food insecure if they were
  - Households with children, especially children under six
  - Female-headed households
  - Black-headed households
  - Hispanic-headed households
  - Households in the South or Midwest
  - Households in nonmetropolitan areas or in large cities

  https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#foodsecure

FOOD INSECURITY AS SOCIAL DETERMINANT OF HEATLH

Food insecurity is a key social determinant of health

- Recommended by IOM (now NAM) for inclusion in EHR
- Captured on many screening tools, including PRAPARE

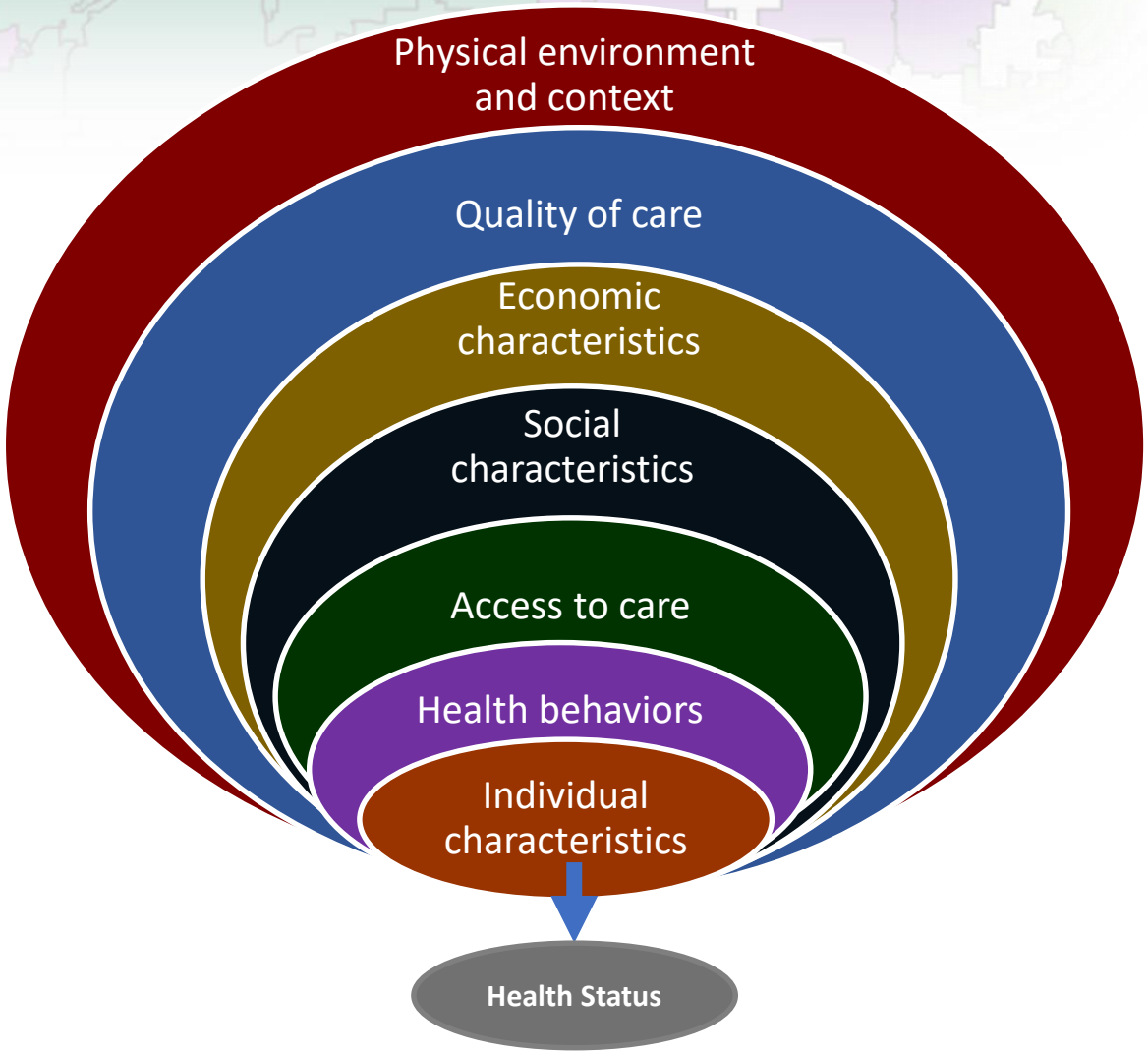


Institute of Medicine. 2014. *Capturing Social and Behavioral Domains and Measures in Electronic Health Records: Phase 1 or Phase 2*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

A POPULATION-BASED SDOH FRAMEWORK

HRSA's Bureau of Primary Health Care Speaker Series on *"The Relative Contribution of Social Determinants on the Health Center Patients"*

- 70% of health centers reported collecting data on individual patients' social risk factors
- 23% in planning stages to collect individual patients' social risk factors

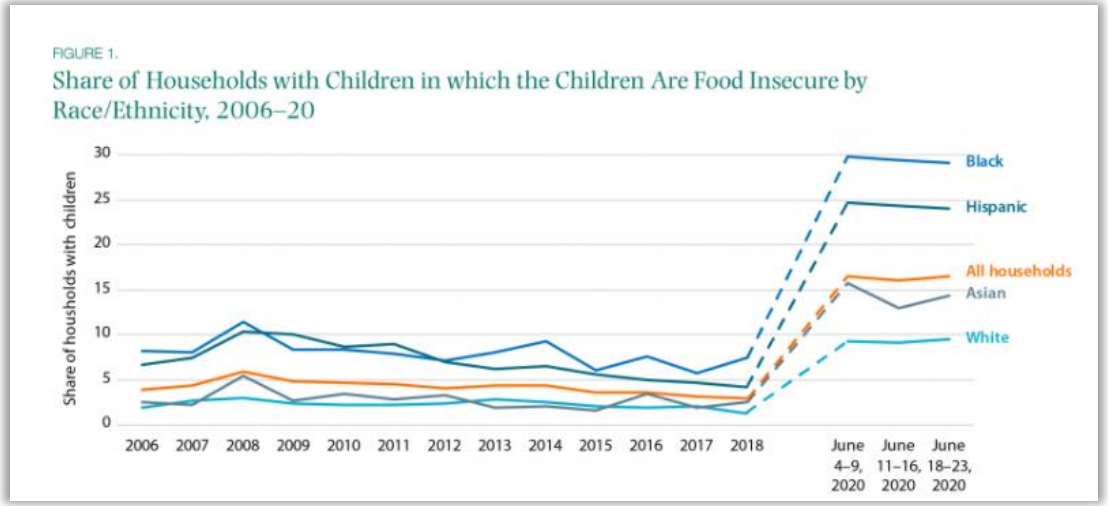


FOOD INSECURITY AND THE PANDEMIC

Findings from the COVID-19 Impact Survey indicate the number of people experiencing food insecurity has increased

- Food insecurity during the pandemic as high as 20% or more families
- Especially affected are families with children (27%), individuals without a high school diploma (45%), low income households (40%), and Hispanic-headed households (33%)

https://www.covid-impact.org/



https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2020/05/06/the-covid-19-crisis-has-already-left-too-many-children-hungry-in-america/

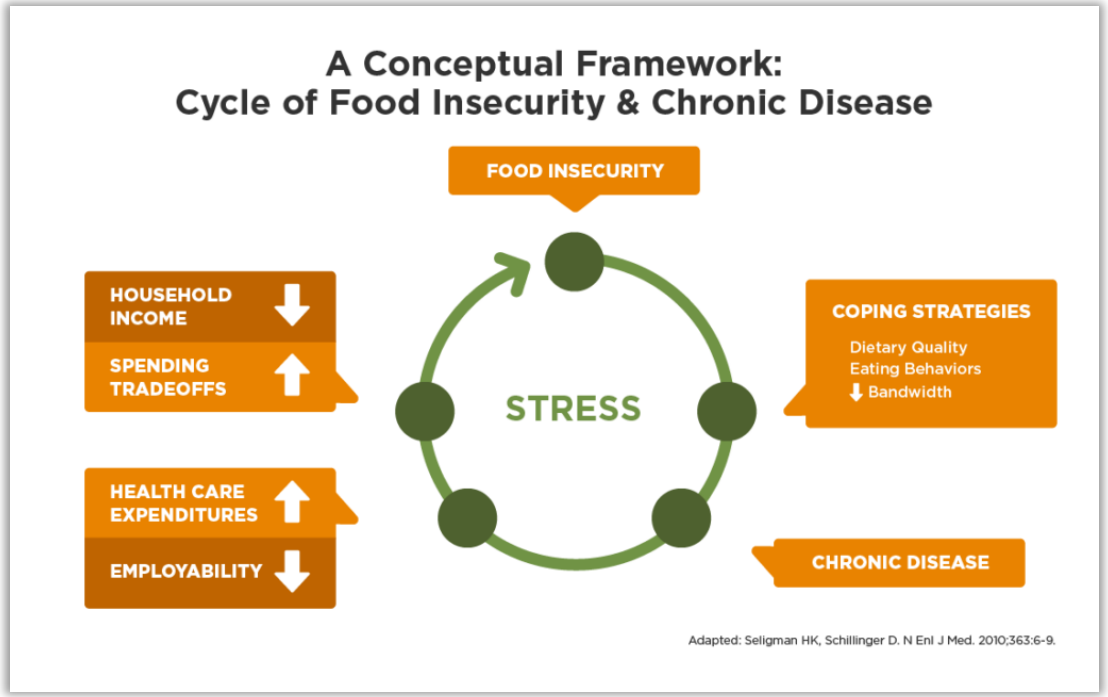
FOOD INSECURITY AND HEALTH CENTER PATIENTS

- Health Center patients with food insecurity are 70% more likely than those without food insecurity to be in fair/poor health[1]
- Patients who can't eat regularly are less likely to manage chronic conditions such as diabetes[2]

1. Alvarez C, Lantz P, Sharac J & Shin P. Food Insecurity, Food Assistance and Health Status in the U.S. Community Health Center Population. Journal of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved. 2015;26(1), 82-91. Doi:10.1353/hpu.2015.0006

2. Gucciardi E, Vahabi M, Norris N, Del Monte JP, Farnum C. The Intersection between Food Insecurity and Diabetes: A Review. Curr Nutr Rep. 2014;3(4):324-332. doi: 10.1007/s13668- 014-0104-4. PMID: 25383254; PMCID: PMC4218969.

The Cycle of Food Insecurity and Chronic Disease



https://hungerandhealth.feedingamerica.org/understand-food-insecurity/hunger-health-101/

FOOD INSECURITY AND HEALTH CENTERS

Health centers are tackling food insecurity

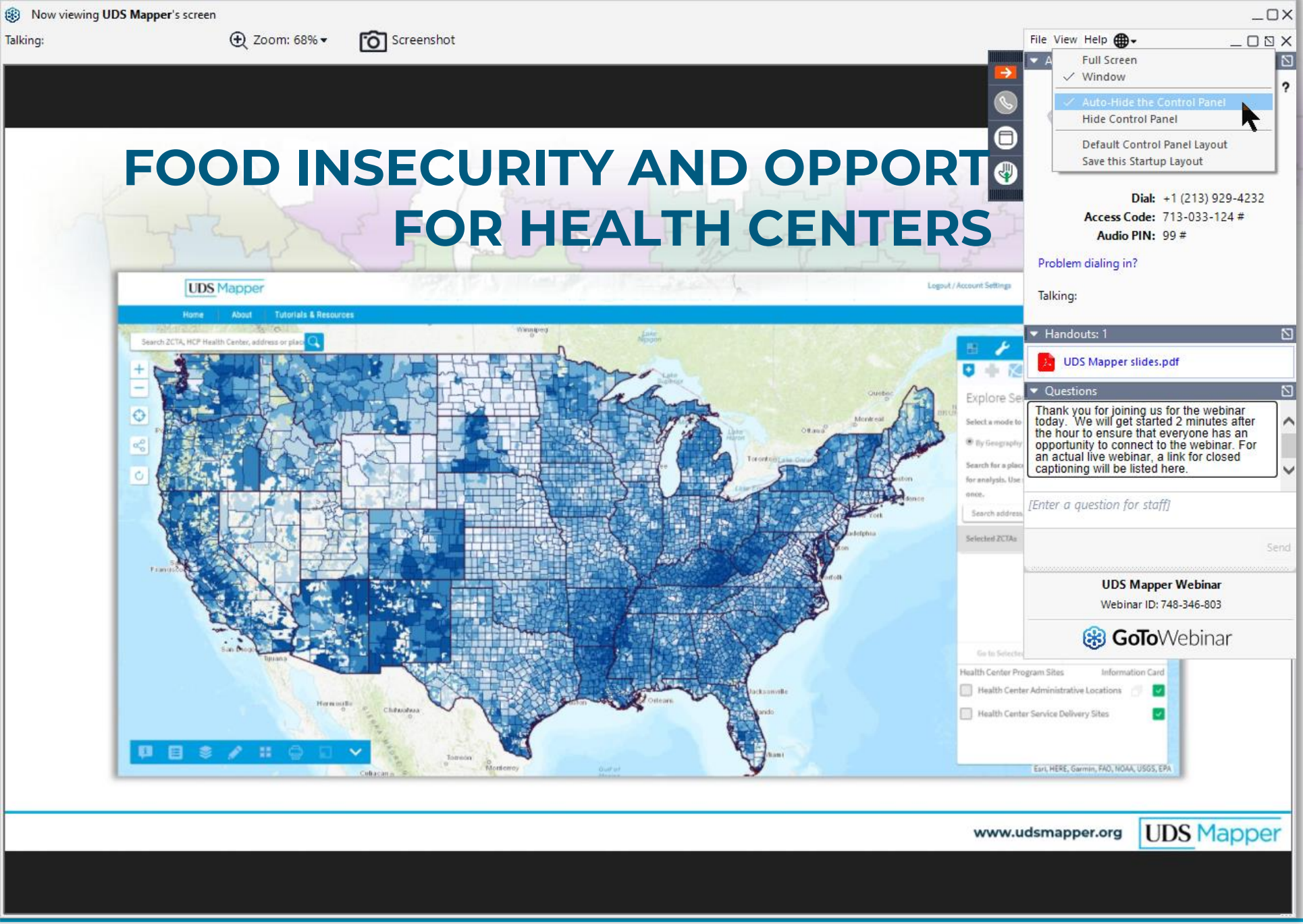
- Screening
  - PRAPARE: *In the past year, have you or any family members you live with been unable to get any of the following when it was really needed?*
- Referrals
  - Food pantries, food assistance
- Innovations
  - Rooftop gardens, cooking classes, food pharmacies
- Partnerships
  - Food pantries, community gardens, universities, grocery stores

http://www.nachc.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/NACHC_FIToolkit_WEB_v1.pdf

UDS MAPPER AND FOOD INSECURITY

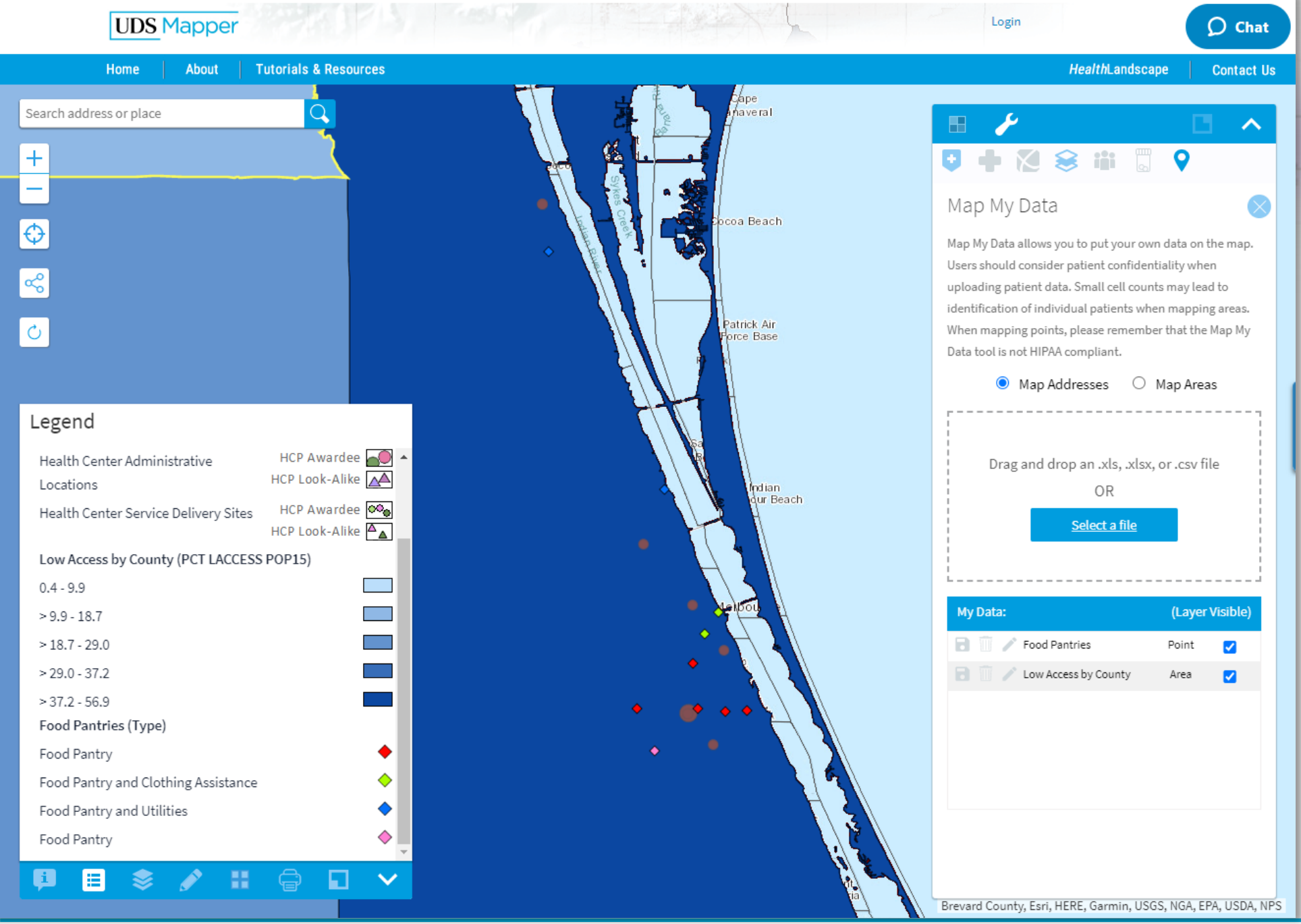
Use the UDS Mapper to

- Map areas in your community with high levels of food insecurity
- Upload locations of local programs
- Layer with health center sites and service area ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) to target resources and identify partners



PLEASE REMEMBER TO TYPE IN QUESTIONS

- Open/close control panel with orange arrow
- Keep control panel open by clicking View and unchecking Auto-Hide the Control Panel
- Type questions into the question box (do not raise hand)



NEW MAP MY DATA FUNCTIONALITY

- New area-mapping capability
- Improved point mapping capability
- Consider patient confidentiality
  - Areas: small cell counts (a small number in one of your areas) could lead to patient identification
  - Points: the UDS Mapper is not HIPAA compliant

GEOGRAPHY TYPES

- Geography type options include:
  - States
  - ZCTAs
  - Counties
  - Census Tracts
  - Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs)
- For the geography type you select, there should be a column in your dataset that has an identifier for each row of data
  - All geography types use FIPS
  - State also has an option to use the two-letter state abbreviation

WHAT ARE FIPS CODES?

- Federal Information Processing Series (FIPS) codes
- A standard way to identify geographic areas using numbers
- Most FIPS codes can be found online if your dataset does not already have them
- While an individual area will have its own number, those number may repeat in other states or counties so you need to use full FIPS codes
  - Full FIPS codes use the code for your area of interest plus the FIPS codes for the larger geographies that it nests in

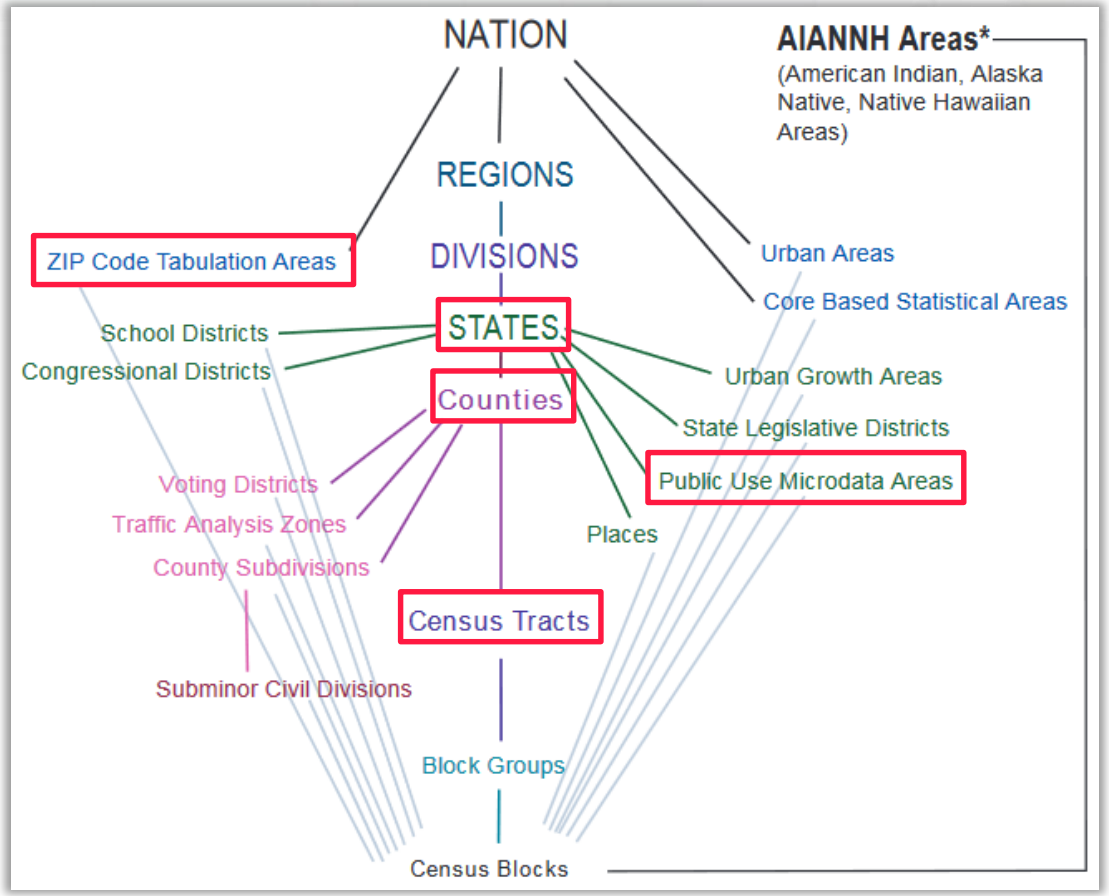
FIPS CODE EXAMPLES

- States can be identified by two-digit FIPS Code or two-letter postal abbreviation
  - Alabama = AL = 01
- Counties must be identified by full five-digit FIPS Code (state + county codes)
  - Autuaga County, AL = 01001 (01 = Alabama, 001 = Autuaga County)
  - Albany County, WY = 56001 (56= Wyoming, 001 = Albany County)
- Beware! ZCTAs also are five-digit codes
  - Agawam, Massachusetts ZCTA = 01001
- Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) must use full seven-digit FIPS code (state + PUMA codes)
  - Atlanta Regional Commission (Central)--Fulton County (North)--Sandy Springs City PUMA = 1301001 (13 = Georgia, 01001 = PUMA)
- Census tracts must be identified by full 11-digit FIPS Code (state + county + tract codes)
  - You may be used to referring to census tracts by much shorter numbers like 1.02 or 201
  - These numbers are actually six digits so 1.02 = 000102 and 201 = 020100
  - Add the six digits to the end of the five-digit county number so census tracts 201 and 208.02 in Autauga County, AL, become 01001020100 and 01001020802, respectively

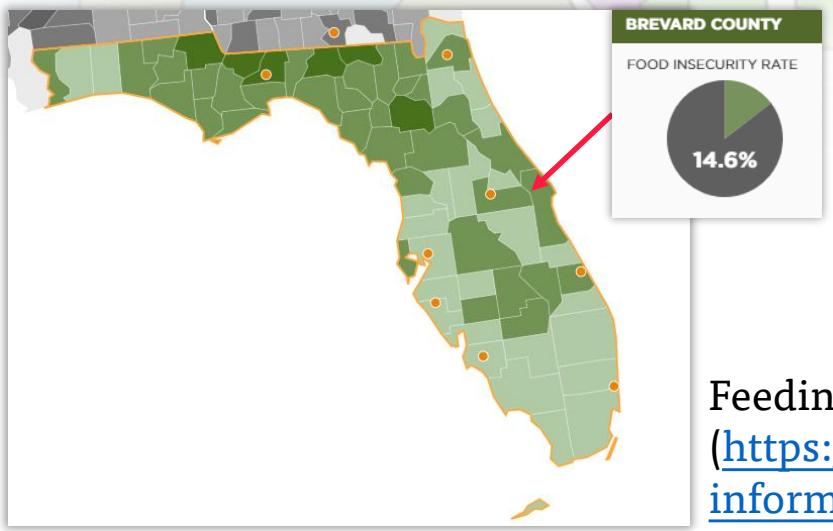
CENSUS GEOGRAPHY HIERARCHY

- ZCTAs are built from census blocks
- ZCTAs do not nest within traditional census geography
  - They may cross county or state boundaries
- Because ZCTAs do not align with the other geographies you can add, while you can look at UDS Mapper ZCTA-level data at the same time as your uploaded data, your comparison areas likely will not align

http://www2.census.gov/geo/pdfs/reference/geodiagram.pdf

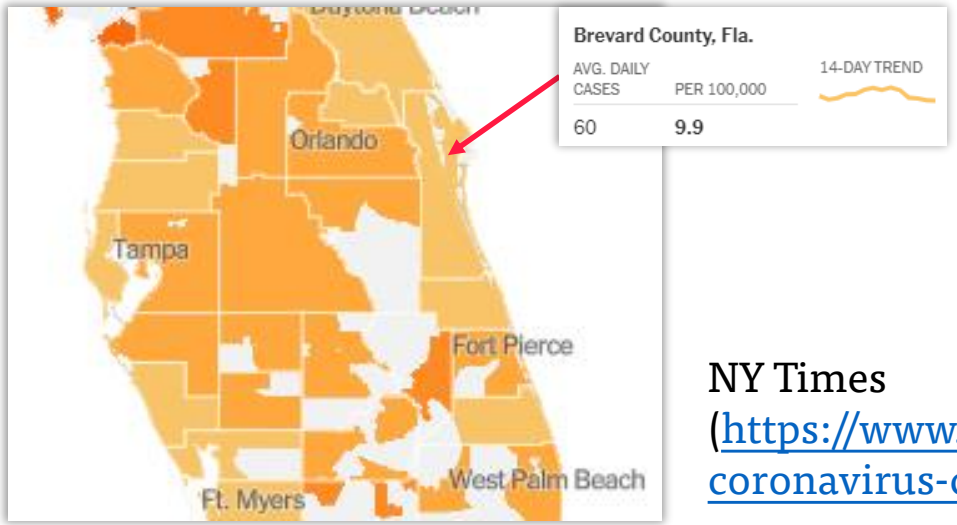


FLORIDA AS USE CASE



- Over 3 million Floridians have problems affording nutritious food

Feeding Florida (https://www.feedingflorida.org/staying-informed/hunger-nutrition)



- COVID-19 exacerbating food insecurity

NY Times (https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/us/florida-coronavirus-cases.html)

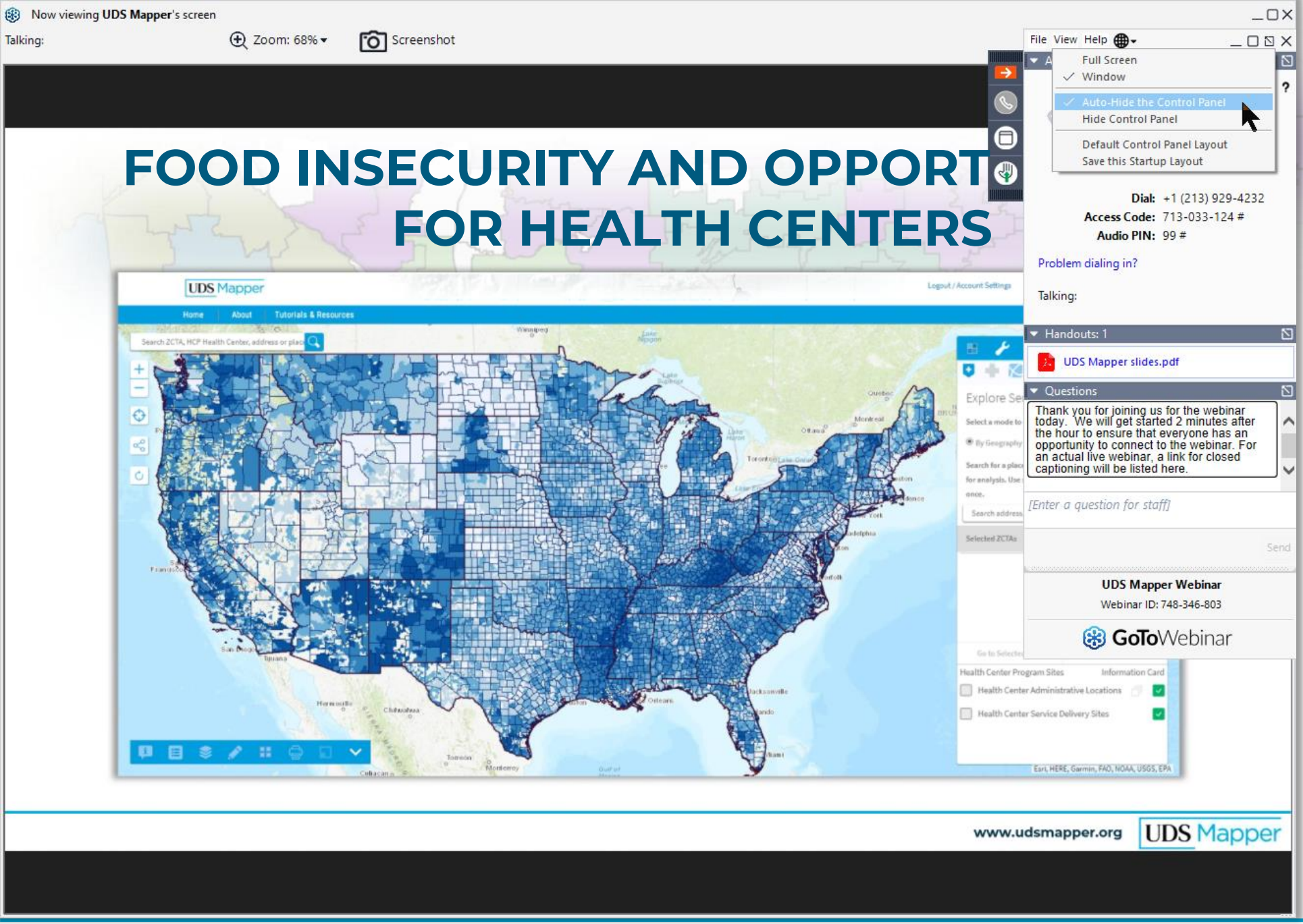
WALKTHROUGH OF THE UDS MAPPER

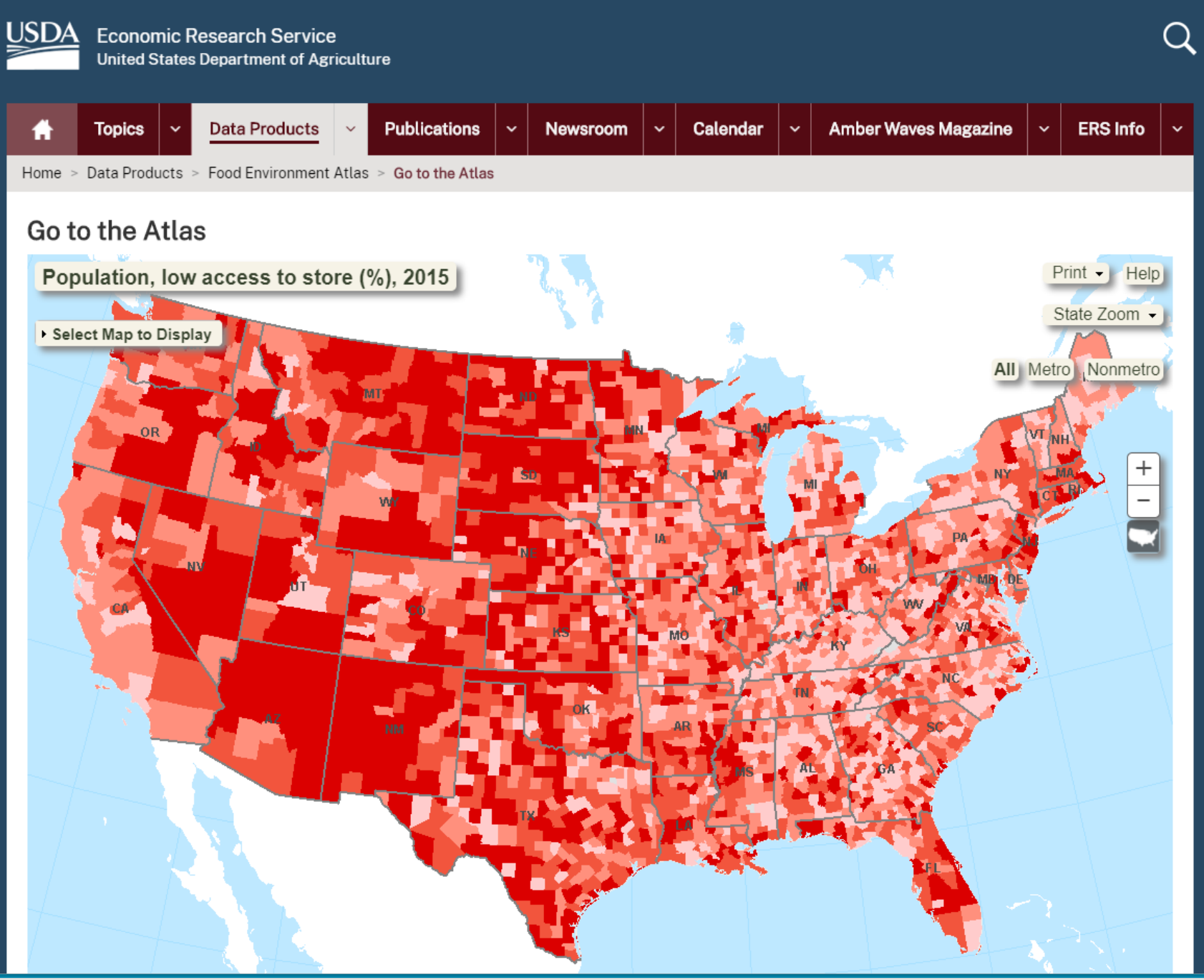
Use Case

1. Examine low access to food stores by county
2. Identify health centers in low access county
3. Upload nearby food pantries

ASK QUESTIONS VIA THE QUESTIONS BOX

- Open/close control panel with orange arrow
- Keep control panel open by clicking View and unchecking Auto-Hide the Control Panel
- Type questions into the question box (do not raise hand)





FIND RELEVANT AREA-LEVEL DATA

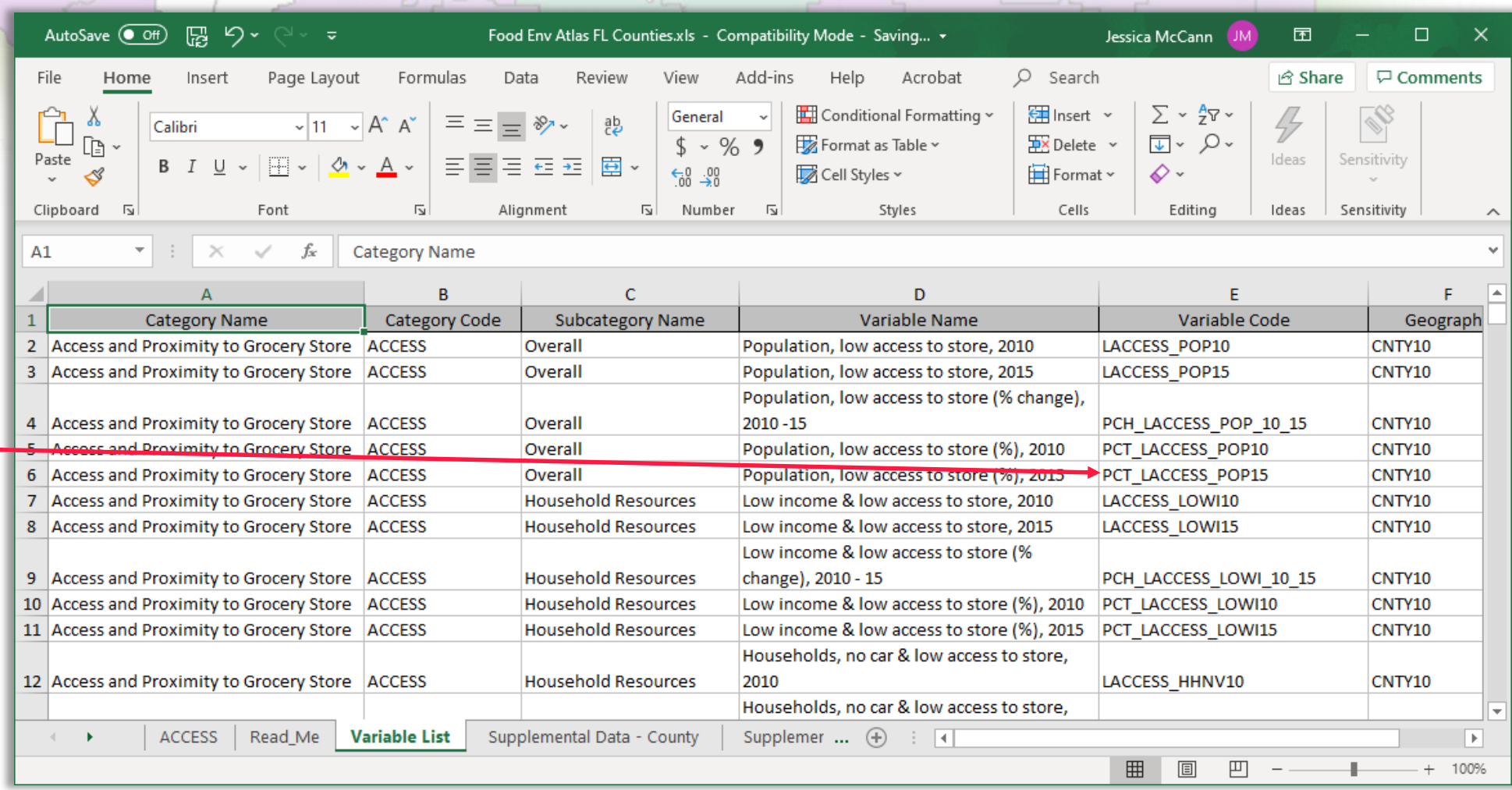
- This use case:

USDA Food Environment Atlas (https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-environment-atlas/)

- Other sources:
  - USDA Food Access Research Atlas (https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/)
  - Feeding America (https://map.feedingamerica.org/)
  - CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.html)

DOWNLOAD DATA

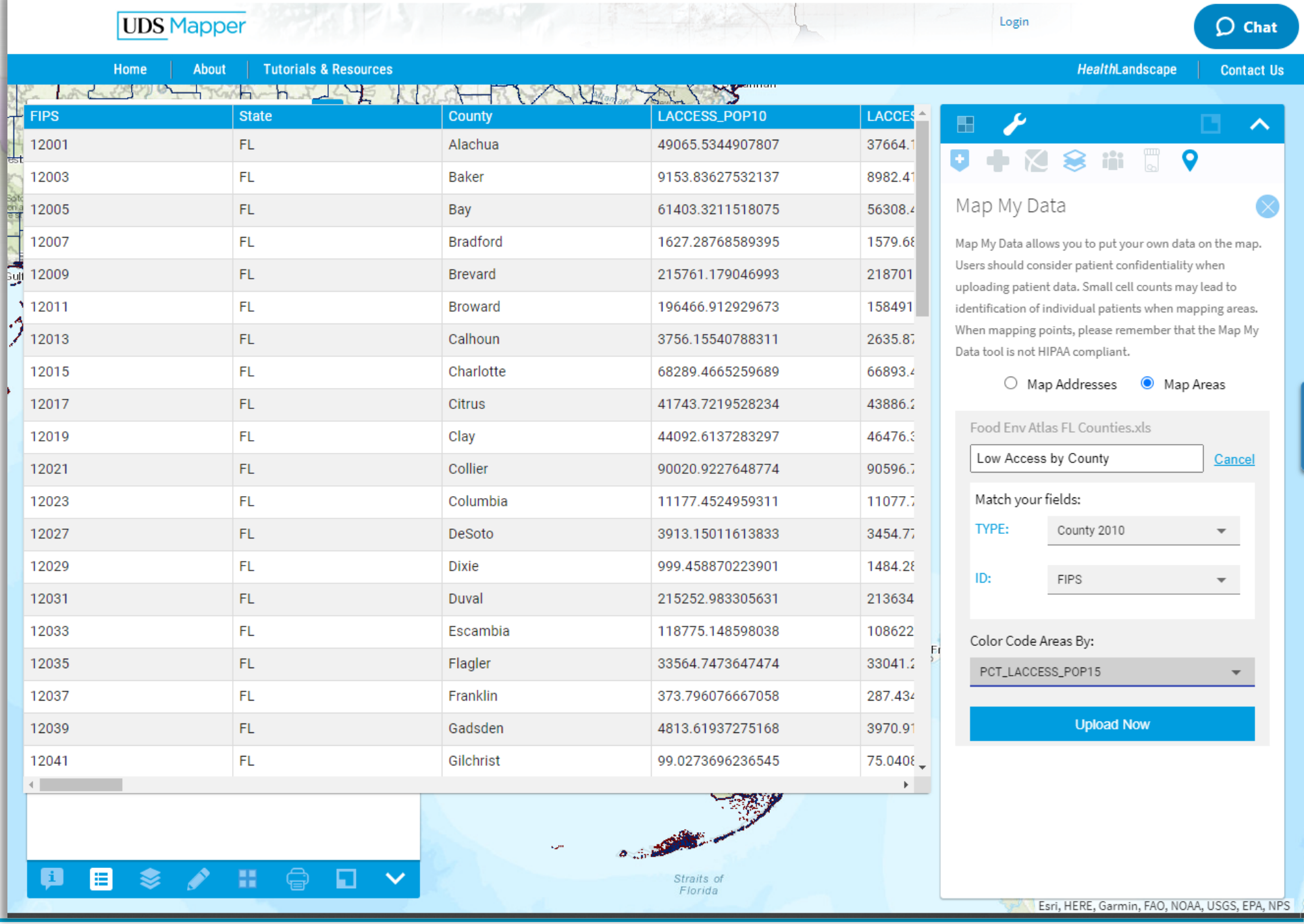
- Specific to USDA data
  - Download in Excel
  - Use variable list to identify fields you want to map
  - Match variable name to variable code
  - Use this variable code when uploading your data into the UDS Mapper
- In general
  - Pay attention to data documentation
  - Variables or field names might be very different from what you expect



	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Category Name	Category Code	Subcategory Name	Variable Name	Variable Code	Geograph
2	Access and Proximity to Grocery Store	ACCESS	Overall	Population, low access to store, 2010	LACCESS_POP10	CNTY10
3	Access and Proximity to Grocery Store	ACCESS	Overall	Population, low access to store, 2015	LACCESS_POP15	CNTY10
4	Access and Proximity to Grocery Store	ACCESS	Overall	Population, low access to store (% change), 2010 -15	PCH_LACCESS_POP_10_15	CNTY10
5	Access and Proximity to Grocery Store	ACCESS	Overall	Population, low access to store (%), 2010	PCT_LACCESS_POP10	CNTY10
6	Access and Proximity to Grocery Store	ACCESS	Overall	Population, low access to store (%), 2015	PCT_LACCESS_POP15	CNTY10
7	Access and Proximity to Grocery Store	ACCESS	Household Resources	Low income & low access to store, 2010	LACCESS_LOWI10	CNTY10
8	Access and Proximity to Grocery Store	ACCESS	Household Resources	Low income & low access to store, 2015	LACCESS_LOWI15	CNTY10
9	Access and Proximity to Grocery Store	ACCESS	Household Resources	Low income & low access to store (% change), 2010 - 15	PCH_LACCESS_LOWI_10_15	CNTY10
10	Access and Proximity to Grocery Store	ACCESS	Household Resources	Low income & low access to store (%), 2010	PCT_LACCESS_LOWI10	CNTY10
11	Access and Proximity to Grocery Store	ACCESS	Household Resources	Low income & low access to store (%), 2015	PCT_LACCESS_LOWI15	CNTY10
12	Access and Proximity to Grocery Store	ACCESS	Household Resources	Households, no car & low access to store, 2010	LACCESS_HHNV10	CNTY10
				Households, no car & low access to store,		

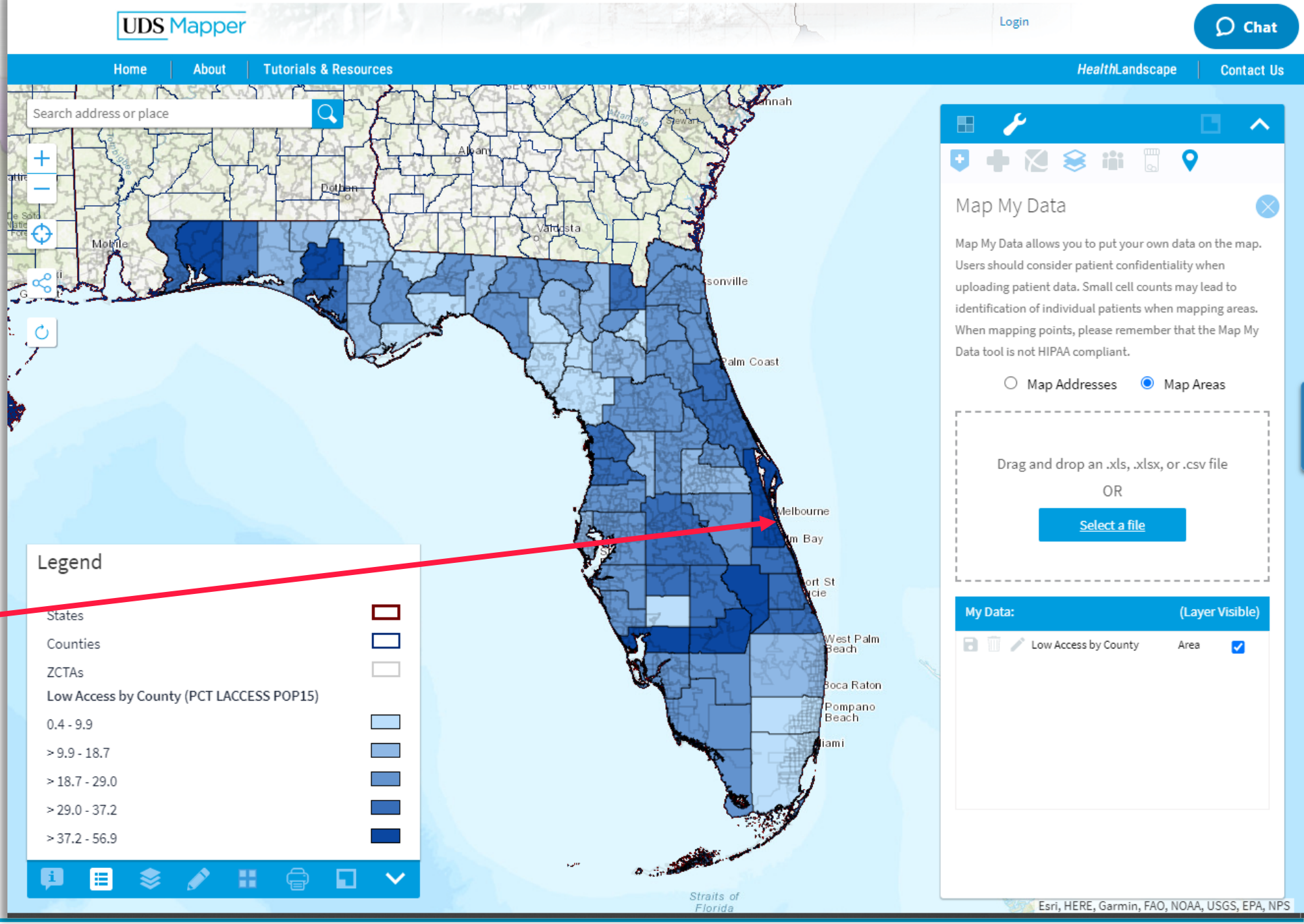
UPLOAD AREA DATA

- Match the fields in your dataset to what the UDS Mapper needs
  - **TYPE** is the type of geography that you are mapping
  - **ID** is the variable or column in your dataset that has the code that tells the UDS Mapper which area each line in your dataset represents
- **Select your data for this map layer**
  - This will be what is used to color in your map
  - If you select the wrong file you will need to reupload your data
- Your title will appear in the legend
  - It should describe the variable you chose in **Select your data for this map layer**
- Click **Upload Now**



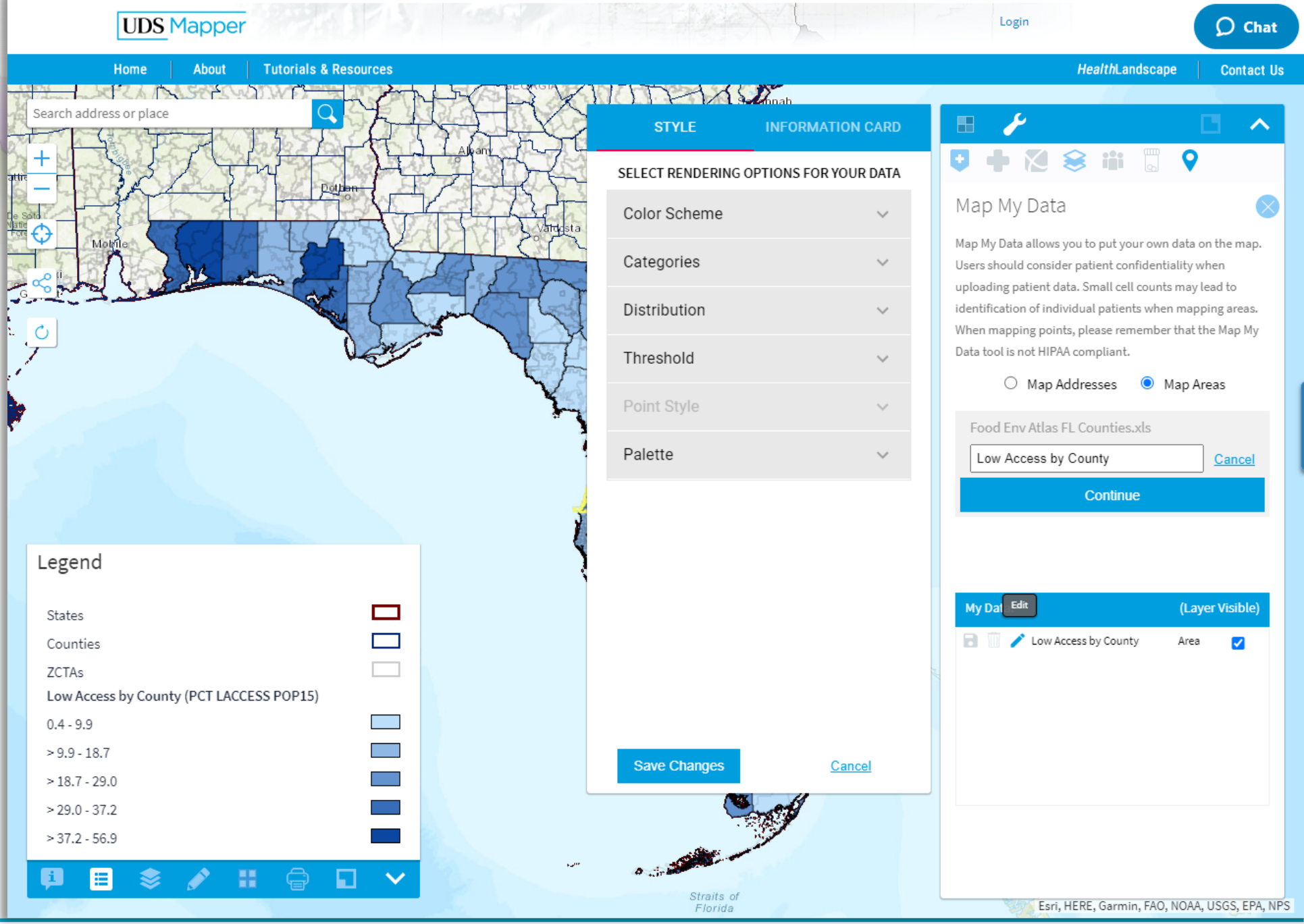
VIEW YOUR UPLOADED DATA

- After you have uploaded your data you should see your data on the map
- Use **Legend** to match colors with values
- We see several counties that may have higher need, including Brevard County



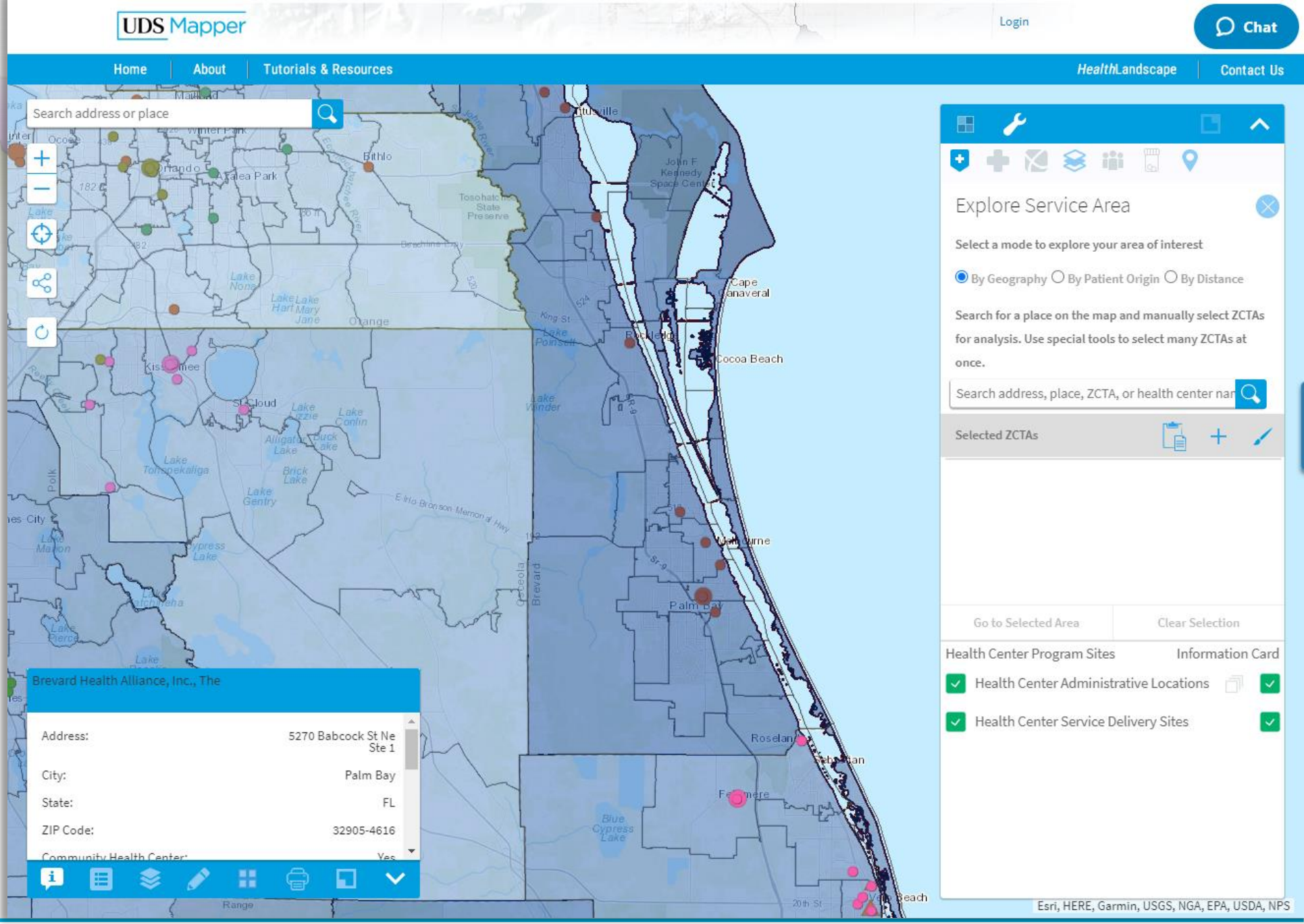
MAKE CHANGES TO YOUR MAP

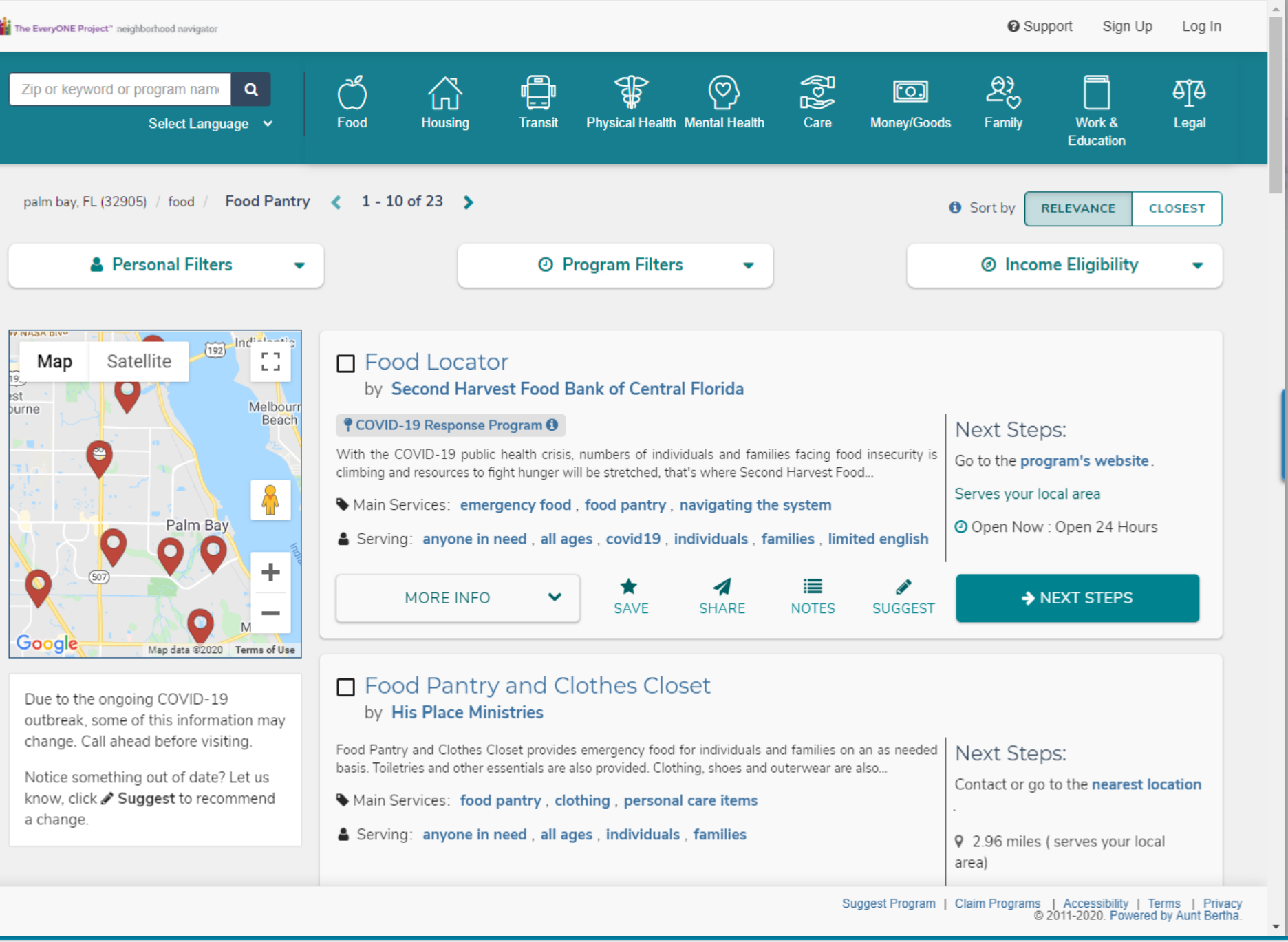
- Click the pencil icon next to your map layer to edit:
  - Color scheme
  - Number of categories
  - Data distribution
  - Change to a threshold map
  - Color
- In the editor, switch to Information Card to add or remove items from the Information Cards that appear as you move your mouse across your data on the screen within the Map My Data tool



ZOOM TO BREVARD AND ADD HEALTH CENTERS

- In the Explore Service Area tool, turn on Health Center Administrative Locations and Health Center Service Delivery Sites
- We see one health center organization with several sites is serving Brevard County – the Brevard Health Alliance



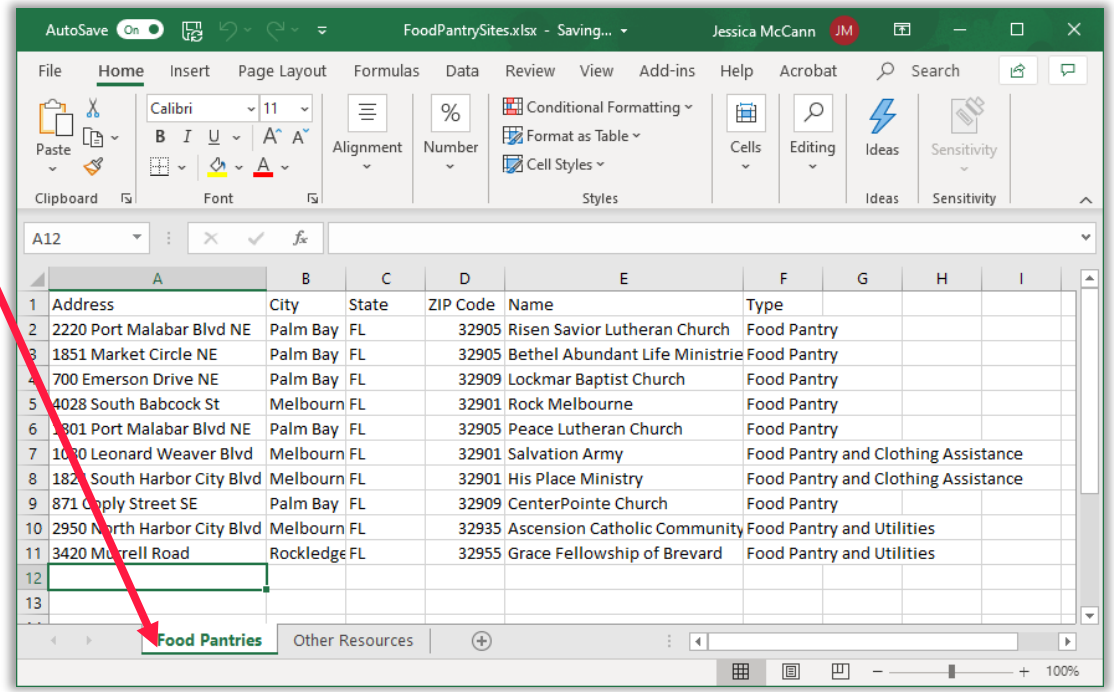


FIND LOCAL RESOURCES

- There are many free resources databases, for example:
  - Neighborhood Navigator
  - Aunt Bertha
  - Feeding America
- Find relevant resources to add to a spreadsheet
- Community health workers may also have resources

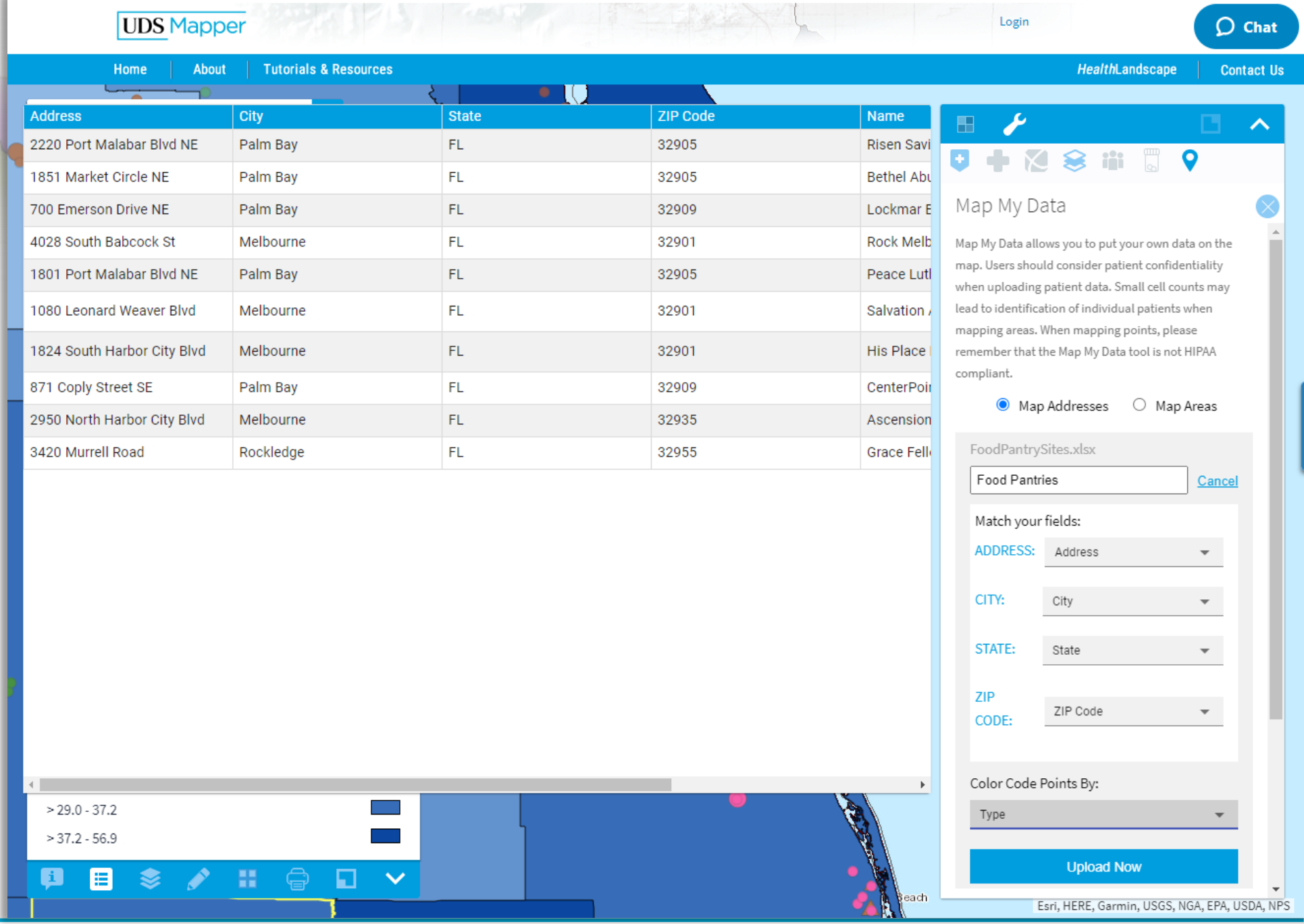
FORMAT ADDRESS DATA

- Create a final spreadsheet with resources to map
- Be sure the worksheet with your data is the left-most worksheet
- Be sure you have fields for Address, City, State, and ZIP Code and these are complete for all rows of data
- You can have additional fields describing your locations
- DO NOT UPLOAD PHI



UPLOAD POINT DATA

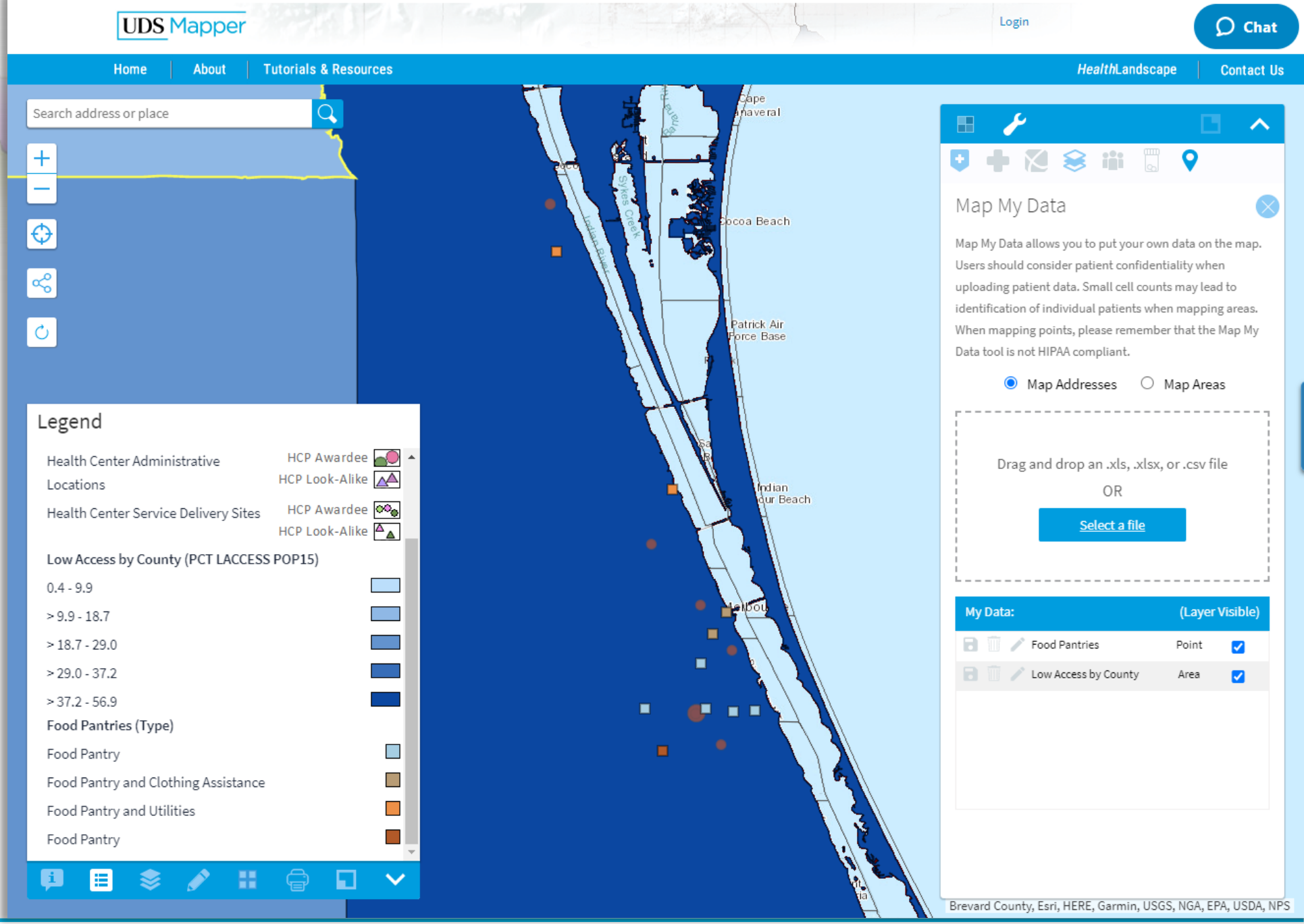
- Match the fields in your dataset to what the UDS Mapper needs
  - Address
  - City
  - State
  - ZIP
- **Select your data for this map layer**
  - This will be what is used to color in your map
  - If you select the wrong file you will need to reupload your data
- Your title will appear in the legend
  - It should describe the variable you chose in **Select your data for this map layer**
- Click **Upload Now**



VIEW DATA LAYERS AND ASSESS

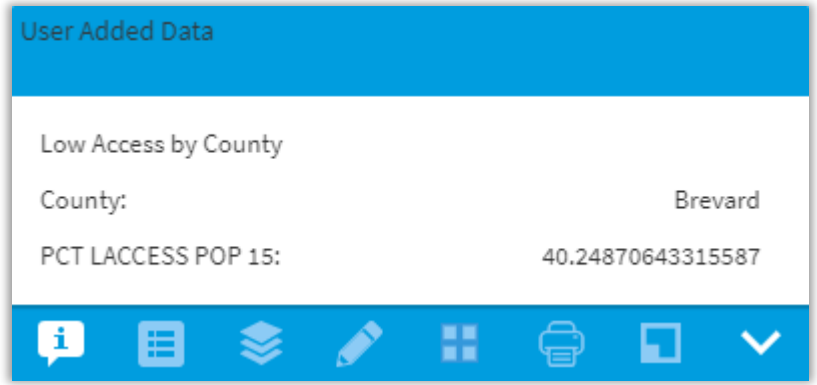
Legend shows

- Area-level data
- Point-level data
- Health centers
- Anything else you've turned on in other tools

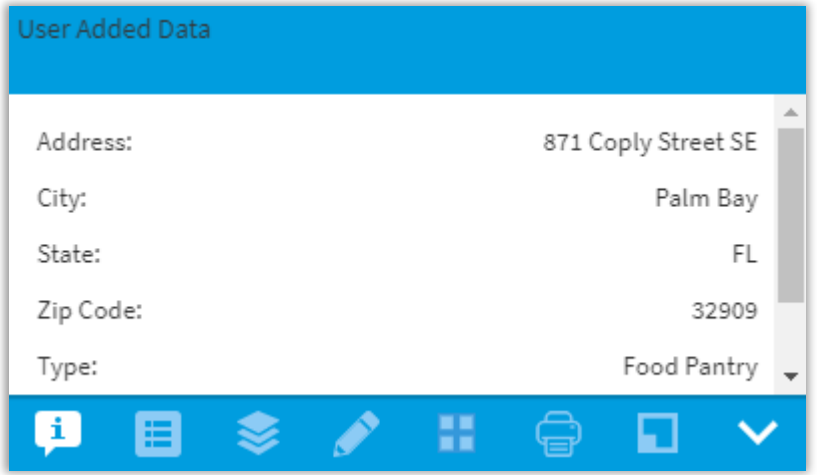


MAP MY DATA INFORMATION CARDS

Area Data

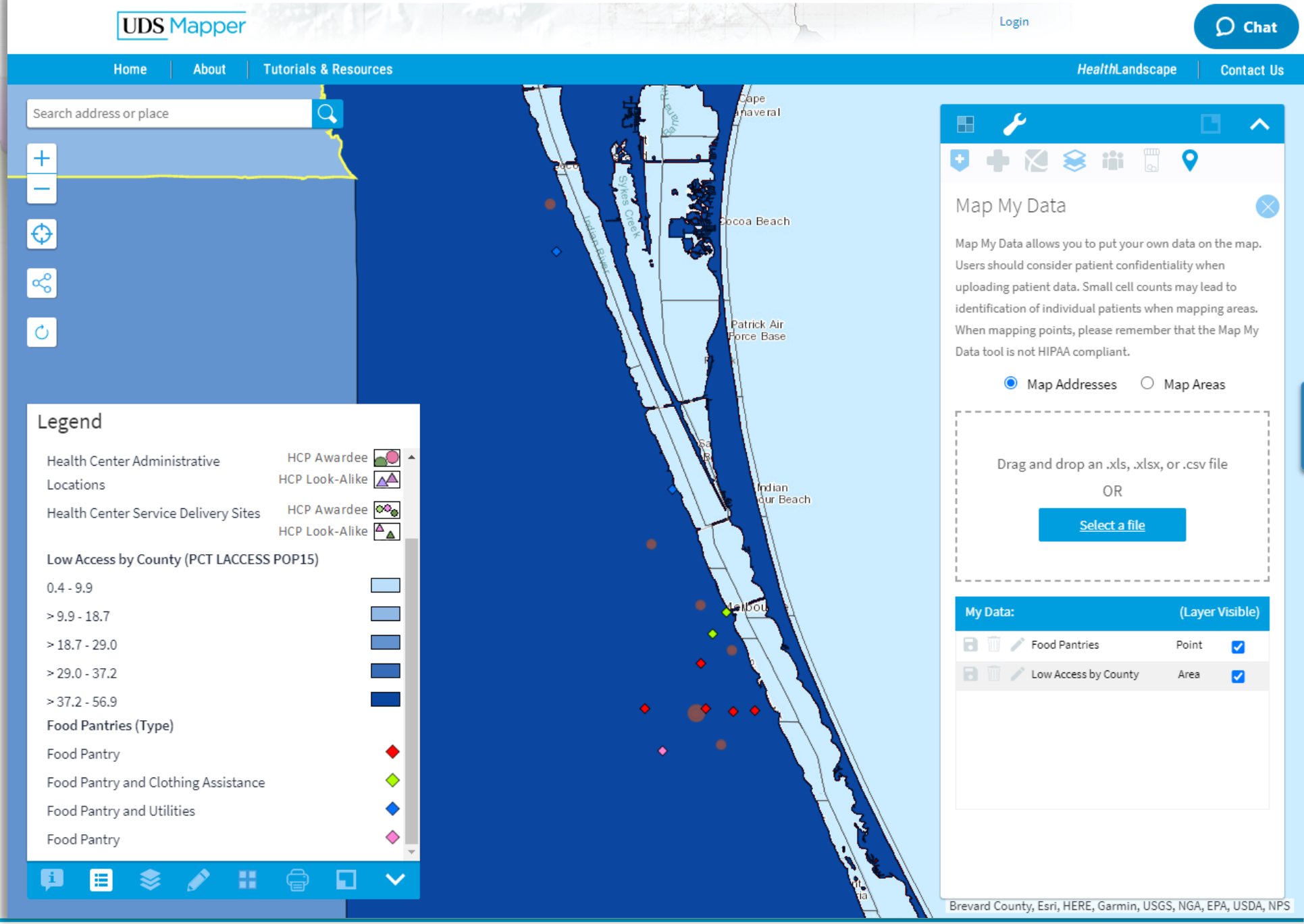


Point Data



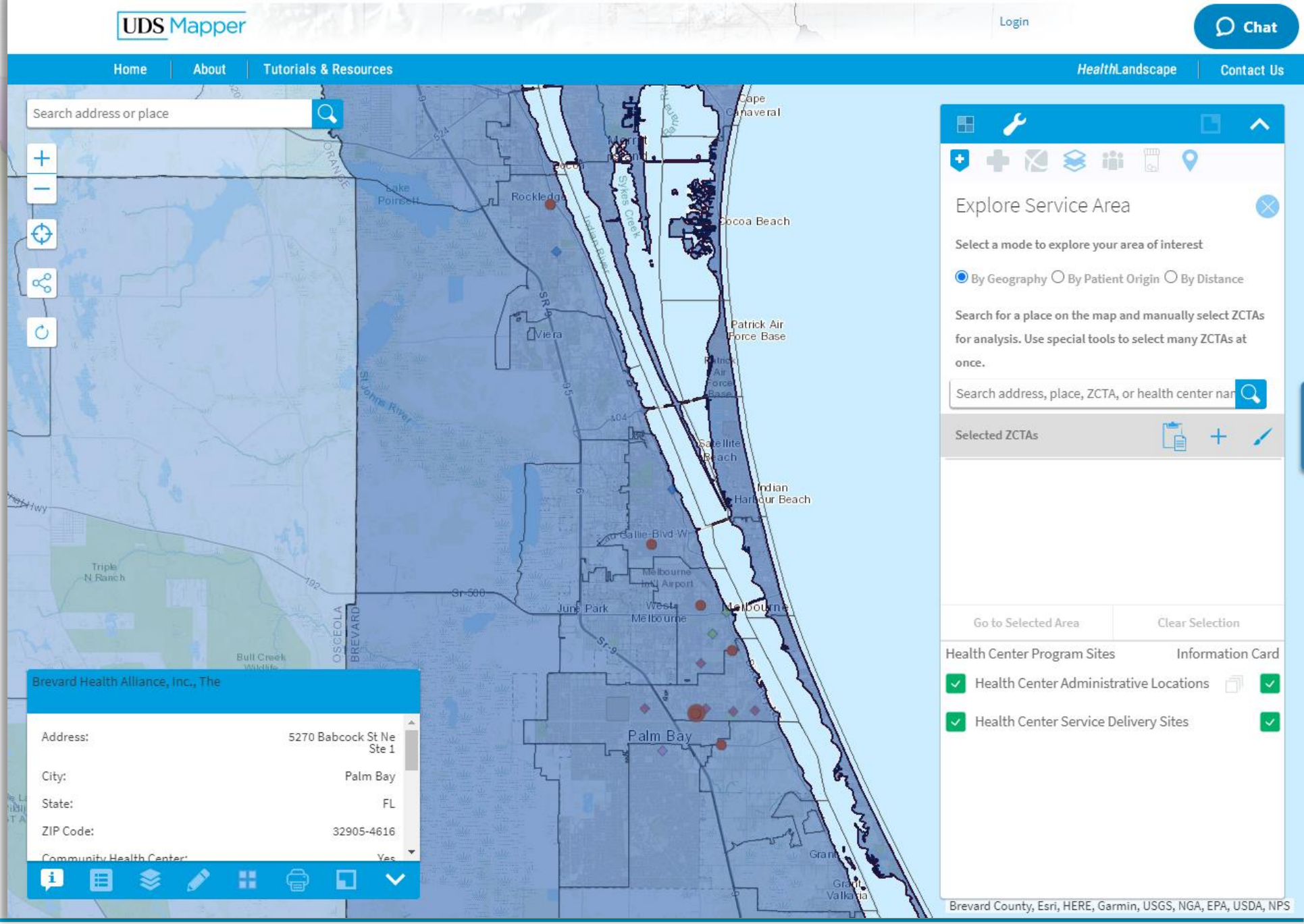
MAKE CHANGES TO POINTS

- Edit point data
  - Point style
  - Palette

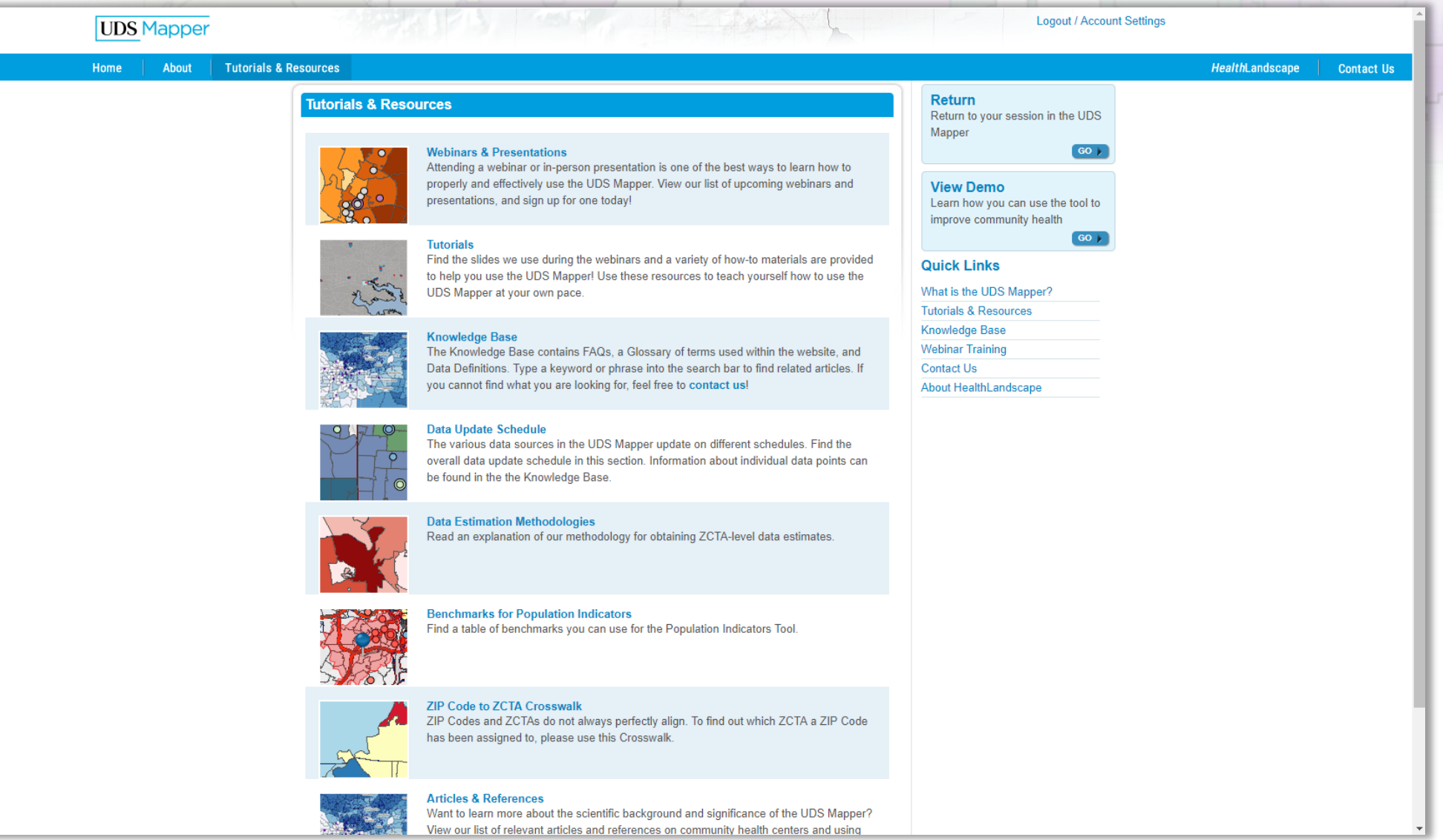


USE CASE CONCLUSION

- We added county level data (percent population with low access to store) for Florida and identified Brevard County as having high levels of food insecurity
- We added point level data to identify food pantries
- We now can see which food pantries are close to health centers for potential partnerships



TUTORIALS & RESOURCES



- User support is available throughout the UDS Mapper site
- Most of the help resources are found in the **Tutorials & Resources** section of the site

THANK YOU!

If you have additional questions or feedback after the conclusion of this presentation, please use the Contact Us form provided on the UDS Mapper Site:

https://www.udsmapper.org/contact-us.cfm

or contact the Bureau of Primary Health Care:

https://www.bphc.hrsa.gov

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