#### **POLICYLAB**

## **MEAL DELIVERY**

UNDERSTANDING FOOD INSECURITY IN PHILADELPHIA THROUGH PREPARED-MEAL & FOOD PHARMACY PROGRAMS

Benicio Beatty | Aditi Vasan MD, MSHP







#### INNOVATING THROUGH POLICYLAB

At PolicyLab we are poised and ready to anticipate and respond quickly to the challenges that children and their families experience in communities all across the country.



## **ROADMAP**

- Background: Food Insecurity in Philadelphia and Beyond
- Aim 1: Nutrition Screener
- □ Aim 2: Inpatient Food Delivery Pilot
- □ Takeaways



## **FOOD INSECURITY**

(NATIONALLY)



#### **FOOD INSECURITY**

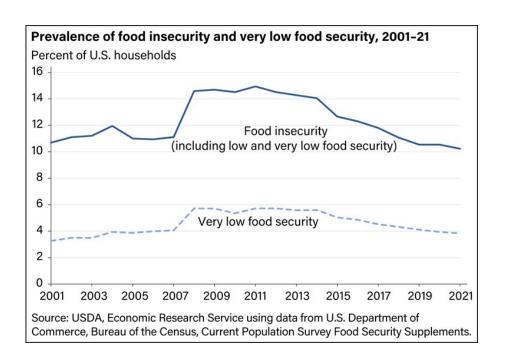
**Food Security:** the ability to access enough food at all times in order to live a meaningful, active and healthy life.

**Food Justice:** a multidisciplinary and grassroots perspective of the food system that views healthy, nutritious, and culturally competent foods as a human right while addressing the structural barriers and food insecurities to that right.



#### **FOOD INSECURITY (contd)**

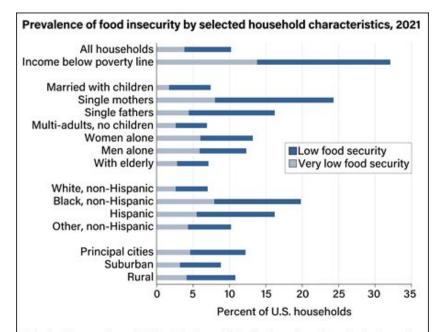
10% of all US households are food insecure.





#### **FOOD INSECURITY (contd)**

32% of households with income < the poverty line are food insecure



Note: Food-insecure households include those with low food security and very low food security. Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2021 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.



## **FOOD INSECURITY**

**CHOP INPATIENT SETTING** 

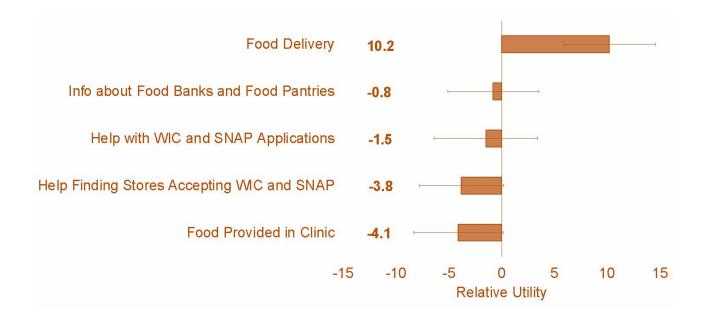


20% of families screened in the ED and hospital endorse food insecurity within the past 12 months

14% of families screened in the hospital are concerned about having enough food while they are admitted







In a 2021 survey of 142 parents/caregivers at CHOP, food delivery was the most preferred resource



"[Food delivery] is convenient for women like me who just like...I just had this kid, and going to the market is a whole task with a toddler and a baby. And then food prices kind of went up, so food stamps, they help, but they don't last the whole month. So it would be good to have something extra just to get back up." – Participant 11

"I think that food delivery will probably be better than food in clinic because the last time I was in clinic, I had three children with me. So even if you had [food] available, I probably wouldn't have grabbed anything because, depending on my mode of transportation, it may be difficult to maneuver with three children and a box of food... If you offered to have some food delivered to my house, I would've definitely said yes, versus you offering me food in the clinic for me to take with me. It's just the convenience of it being brought to you."

Participant 21



"I think honestly, getting families connected with SNAP and WIC would be the most helpful thing. Because if it is families with children, you can go to literally a corner store, if your child is hungry, and buy them a sandwich. As long as it's a cold sandwich, you can get them a cold sandwich. So I think resources like help with getting them connected with SNAP and resources on that would be way more helpful than anything." – Participant 20



#### TO SUMMARIZE:

Food insecurity at CHOP is an important issue

Families in inpatient care struggle to find food food before, during, and after hospital admission

Families prefer meal-delivery to other resources

Families want assistance connecting with WIC and SNAP



## **RESEARCH** → **PRACTICE**





Clinic-Based Resource
Navigation Pilot
(Spring 2023)

AIM 1

Inpatient Food
Delivery Pilot
(Summer/Fall 2023)

AIM 2



#### MEAL DELIVERY EFFICACY: A LITERATURE REVIEW

#### Homebound/Elderly

Interventions reviewed could have the potential to address the nutrition and socialization needs of homebound

#### Children/Family-Based

Though FI scores remained unchanged after the intervention, interviews did indicate improved food access and reliability

#### Food Delivery/Prepared Meals Programs: Brief Summary of Existing Interventions

#### Overview:

Within the last 5 years, several notable studies looking at the impact of food delivery and prepared meals have been published. These studies have primarily looked at meal delivery in the context of targeting 1) the homebound/elderly and 2) food insecurity (F1) as it pertains to the COVID-19 pandemic. The majority of these studies are 2 or 3-arm randomized control trials with perjoost quantitative evaluation and a qualitative follow-up, typically in the form of semi-structured interviews, estimate the interviews, researches assessed intervention satisfaction with the meals, impact on perceived FI, and more (several relative qualitative questions are included below).

#### Homebound/Elderly:

The study by Buys et al. looks at meal delivery for discharged patients, but only for elderly adults. The study concluded that delivering meals to older adults following hospital discharge is feasible in collaboration with a small nonprofit organization and requires further research (Buys, 2017). Similarly, the Ross et al. study looked at elderly adults, but focused on already homebound adults as well as an innovative style of food delivery that looked at reducing food waste through repurposed meals. The study concluded that the intervention could address the nutrition and socialization needs of homebound, but a more expansive RCT is needed (Ross, 2022). Similar results were found in a 2019 study by Grays conducted with older adults living in the community.

#### Children/Family-Based:

The study by Fischer et al. assessed the impact of a family-based produce prescription and nutrition education intervention on adults and children. Among other results, the study concluded that fruit and vegetable intake remained the same post intervention (below recommended levels) and that FI scores had not changed post-intervention. Interviews however did indicate improved food access and reliability (Fischer, 2022).

A document analysis by McLoughlin et al. assesses the equitability of school district meal distribution in four large cities during the COVID-19 pandemic. Through qualitative coding, the study highlighted several strategies within the Getting to Equity (GTE) framework that would increase meal access and eliminate barriers. Strategies included the efficient provision of meal locations and times and the promotion of balanced disting (McLoughlin, 2020).

Other Meal Delivery Studies:



#### MEAL DELIVERY EFFICACY: A LITERATURE REVIEW

"the existing literature examines the impact of food delivery and produce prescription on post-discharge and homebound elderly individuals, the impact of food delivery on adolescents and families, and the exacerbation of food insecurity by the COVID-19 pandemic.

A review of the literature reveals a gap in information about discharged patients and their families in the pediatric setting. Our study is poised to examine that gap by assessing the effectiveness of a prepared meal delivery program and a produce prescription program at CHOP"



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#### **RECALL...**

20% of families screened in the ED and hospital endorse food insecurity within the past 12 months

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### AIM 1

# CLINIC-BASED RESOURCE NAVIGATION



#### MY PROJECT OBJECTIVE

## Draft manuscript for Clinic-Based Resource Navigation Program



#### **BACKGROUND**

- CHOP's Medical Financial Partnership (MFP) implemented a standardized screening and referral program

#### **HYPOTHESIS**

- Families will have more comfort disclosing needs in a nutrition related screener and have better resource engagement through direct communication with a resource navigator via phone call

**Title:** Connecting Families to Nutrition Benefit Programs Through a Standardized Nutrition Screener

Authors: Aditi Vasan, MD, MSHP; Benicio Beatty; Gabrielle DiFiore, MPH; Maura Powell, MPH, MBA; George Dalembert, MD, MSHP; Kate Morrow, LSW; Katie Gwynn, BSW; Katie McPeak, MD; Alexander Fiks, MD, MSCE

#### The Innovation

Recognizing the prevalence of food insecurity (FI) among families with infants in Philadelphia, the CHOP Medical Financial Partnership (MFP) implemented a standardized screening and referral program with the goal of connecting families to available resources, specifically government nutrition benefit programs like WIC and SNAP. The program differs from prior interventions in that it 1) assesses social need within the context of nutrition and 2) connects families to benefits with a resource navigator as opposed to disseminating information via resource menu website. MFP predicts that families will have more comfort disclosing needs in a nutrition-related screener and have better resource engagement through direct communication with a resource navigator via phone call.

#### Who & Where

#### **INNOVATION**

- Assesses social need within the context of nutrition
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#### Who & Where

#### **WHO**

- Targeted CHOP primary care families with infants
- Aim to increase enrollment in the partnership programs by 30% over 1 month (Nov-Dec)
- Connecting families to government programs (WIC/SNAP)

#### **HOW**

- Cycle of questionnaires for food insecurity, followed by targeted follow-up phone calls from resource navigators

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#### Who & Where

#### RESULTS

 The program exceeded the aim of increasing MFP program enrollment by 38%



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## INPATIENT FOOD DELIVERY

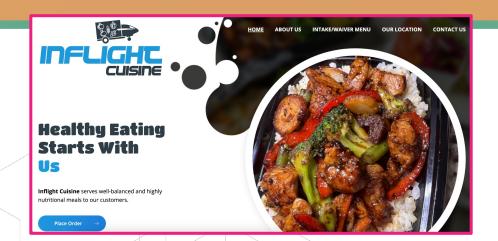
PILOT PROGRAM



## **MEAL DELIVERY PROGRAM**

- Receive I week of FREE prepared meals (3 meals a day for 7 days) for everyone in your household
- Speak with our caterer, Inflight Cuisine, about dietary restrictions, preferences, and delivery schedule

- Meal delivery orders will be processed between 8:30AM and 4PM, Monday through Friday.
- Delivery will begin within 5 days of your child's discharge





## FOOD PHARMACY PROGRAM

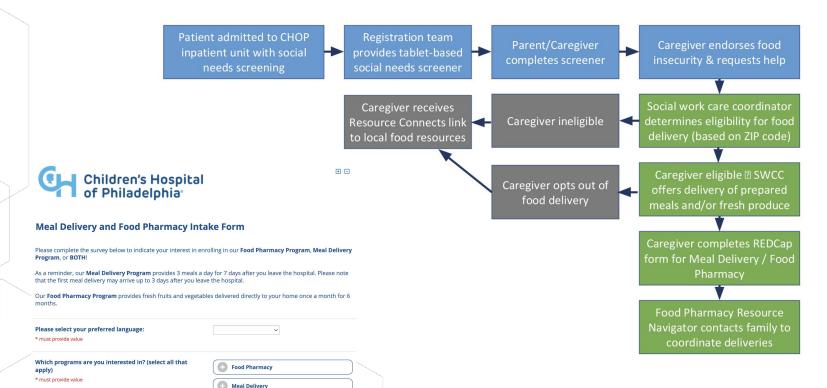
 Receive free delivery of fresh fruits and vegetables to your home once a month for 6 months

 Each box contains 6-8 seasonal fruits and vegetables sourced from local farms  The box will be delivered to your home (contact-free) by our partner Food Connect

 Food Connect will communicate with you directly about each delivery via text message.

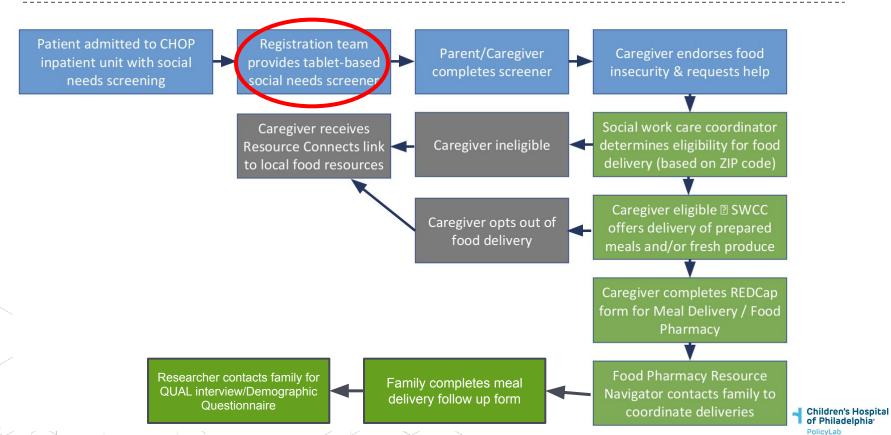


#### **ENROLLMENT FLOWCHART**





#### MY PROJECT OBJECTIVES



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# FOOD DELIVERY PROGRAM LAUNCH



#### **ENROLLMENT FLYER**



#### **CHOP FOOD PROGRAMS**

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#### **SCAN HERE TO ENROLL IN THESE PROGRAMS**



#### **SCAN HERE**

#### Instructions

- Scan the QR Code OR or access the website via the URL below to sign-up for the Meal Delivery Program
- Open camera app and hold over QR code (left).
- . Tap the pop-up link to open the survey
- · Complete the survey to enroll in the Program

URL: https://redcap.link/foodprograms
Additional Questions? Please Contact foodpharmacy@chop.edu

Please complete the survey below to indicate your interest in enrolling in our **Food Pharmacy Program**, **Meal Delivery Program**, or **BOTH!** 

As a reminder, our **Meal Delivery Program** provides 3 meals a day for 7 days after you leave the hospital. Please note that the first meal delivery may arrive up to 3 days after you leave the hospital.

Our **Food Pharmacy Program** provides fresh fruits and vegetables delivered directly to your home once a month for 6 months.

#### Please select your preferred language:

\* must provide value

Which programs are you interested in? (select all that apply)

\* must provide value

#### ⊕ F

**Food Pharmacy** 



**Meal Delivery** 

#### What is your phone number?

\* must provide value

What day do you expect to leave the hospital? (if you're unsure, pick the Monday of the week you think you may leave)

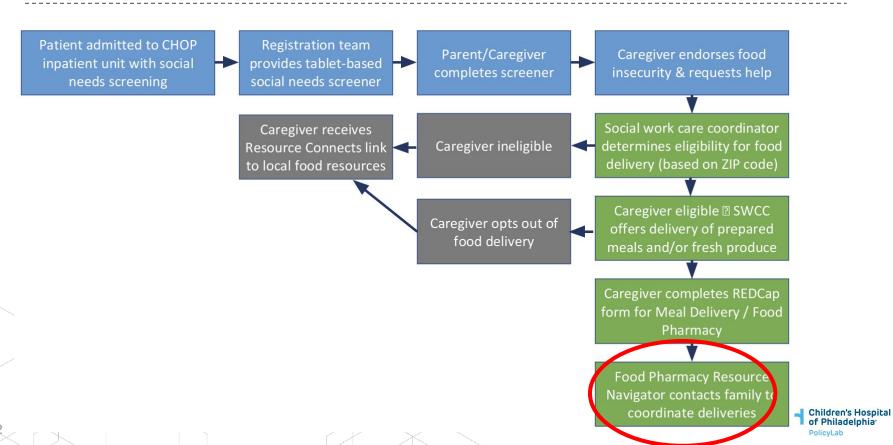
\* must provide value







#### **BARRIERS**



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# IMPLEMENTATION AND PRELIMINARY RESULTS



#### SO FAR...

- $\Box$  Enrolled families n = 3
  - ☐ Food delivered to all families
- **☐** Next Step: Contact families following meal delivery
  - ☐ Follow-Up Form
  - ☐ Qualitative Interview & Demographic Survey

Follow-Up Form - Meal Delivery		Page 1
Please fill out the survey below as you make follow-up call	s to families.	
Patient name: [patient_name] Caregiver name: [guardian_name] Programs used: [program interest]		
Did you get prepared meals delivered to your home after your child was discharged?	○ Yes ○ No	
Was the meal delivery process convenient for you?	○ Yes ○ No	
What would make the meal delivery process better for you?		
Did you like the meals that were delivered?	○ Yes ○ No	
What would make the meals better?		

#### Qualitative Interview Script and Demographic Questionnaire Draft

This is the draft interview script and is subject to changes after piloting the script with caregivers.

Hello, it's nice to meet you. My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am a researcher at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, working with a team trying to better understand families' experiences with participating in a prepared food delivery program. Our goal is to better understand families' thoughts on if and how these programs impact their experiences during and after their child's time in the hospital.

Over the next 30 minutes, I'd like to ask you some questions related to this. If it's okay with you, I'd like to record our conversation so that our team can listen to it later and make sure we hear all of your thoughts. Your responses will be completely anonymous and won't be shared with your child's care team or have any impact on your child's medical care. If you would rather not answer more questions, or any specific questions, we can stop at any time. When we're done with the interview, you'll get a \$25 gift card as a thanks for your time. Is it okay if we begin?

#### The first set of questions are about your experiences related to food and health.

Many families experience challenges getting enough food for themselves and their families, particularly with all
of the changes brought on by the pandemic. Can you share where you and your family typically get the food that
you eat?

#### **FOLLOW-UP SURVEY**

- Was the meal delivery process convenient for you? (Y/N)
- What would make the meal delivery process better for you? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did you like the meals that were delivered? (Y/N)
- What would make the meals better?

#### **INTERVIEW**

- Experiences related to food & health
- 2. Program-specific experiences
- 3. Improving the program
- 4. Demographic questionnaire



# PERSONAL SKILLS ASSESSMENT



#### PERSONAL SKILLS ASSESSMENT

LIT REVIEW/MANUSCRIPT WRITING

QUALITATIVE INTERVIEWING

**COLLABORATIVE DESIGN** 

SHADOWING/OBSERVATION OPPORTUNITIES



#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Dr. Aditi Vasan

**Abbe Stern & The Food Delivery Program Team** 

**CHOP PolicyLab Team** 

Joanne Levy & The SUMR Program Staff

**SUMR 2023 Cohort** 









**COMMENTS?** 

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#### **RESOURCES**

\_\_\_\_\_\_

- Gay, T. (2022, June 9). Reimagining Food Justice + Food Sovereignty Toolkit Intersectional Environmentalist.
   Intersectional Environmentalist. Retrieved August 14, 2023, from <a href="https://www.intersectionalenvironmentalist.com/toolkits/reimagining-food-justice-food-sovereignty-toolkit">https://www.intersectionalenvironmentalist.com/toolkits/reimagining-food-justice-food-sovereignty-toolkit</a>
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- **3.** Food Pharmacy. (n.d.). Children's Hospital of Philadelphia. Retrieved August 14, 2023, from <a href="https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/food-pharmacy">https://www.chop.edu/centers-programs/food-pharmacy</a>
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- 5. Chart Detail. (2023, August 8). USDA ERS Chart Detail. Retrieved August 14, 2023, from https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/chart-gallery/gallery/chart-detail/?chartId=102455

