

# THE **SNAP GAP**

By Leah Nagy

### FOOD WASTE



Of all food is wasted in the United States each year



Of all farm-picked produce is wasted



Of Americans are food insecure



Let's close the gap between food surplus and hunger!

### OUR MISSION

Our goal is to provide access to healthy food to populations that have low access and/or low income.



### **IMPACT**

### **LILA CONSUMER**



Decreased food insecurity



Better overall health

### **FARMS**

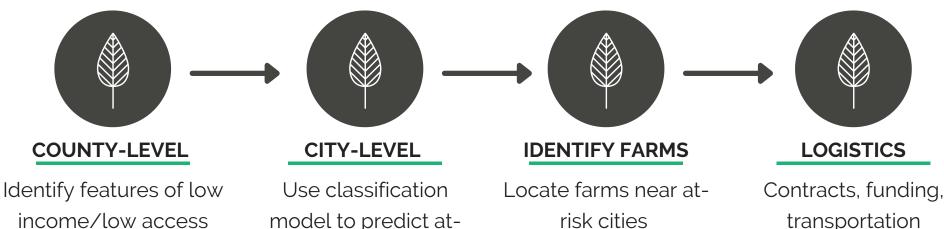


Less food waste



Increased financial security

### **SOLUTION PATH**



communities through classification

model to predict atrisk cities using census data

transportation

# EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

### **TOOLS USED**





### Income & Ethnicity

#### **Income & Ethnicity**

Ethnic minorities have experienced income disparities compared to the white population in the United States. While all populations that earn a below average income have a higher incidence of food insecurity, minorities experience this at a higher rate. Areas with high rates of ethnic minorities and areas with lower than average household income are locations at risk of having low access to healthy food.

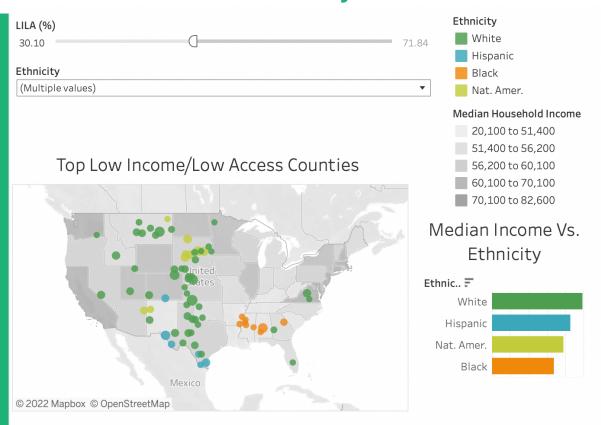
#### **Definitions**

**Low access:** Percent of population in a county living more than 1 mile from a supermarket or large grocery store if in an urban area, or more than 10 miles from a supermarket or large grocery store if in a rural area.

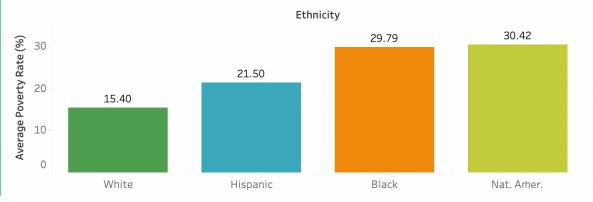
Low income and low access (LILA): Percentage of people in a county with low income and living more than 1 mile from a supermarket or large grocery store if in an urban area, or more than 10 miles from a supermarket or large grocery store if in a rural area.

**Poverty:** Percent of the county population living in families with income below the poverty threshold; poverty status thresholds vary by family size, number of children, and age of householder.

THE SNAP GAP



#### Average Poverty Rate Per Ethnicity



### Population

#### Low-Access Vs. Population

Counties with very low populations tend to have low-access to healthy food, however, many are located in rural areas with nearby local farms.

#### **Future Work**

<u>City Analysis:</u> Our current work identifies LILA counties. To be most effective, we need to apply this analysis to the city-level to reach communities most at-risk of food insecurity.

Farm Contracts: Create relationships with local farms to low income & low access populations. These relationships not only provide healthy food access to at-risk populations, but also decrease farm food waste from harvest surpluses.

<u>Transportation:</u> Communities with low access to food are often located in very rural locations. Plans need to be developed to provide the means necessary to transport food to these communities.

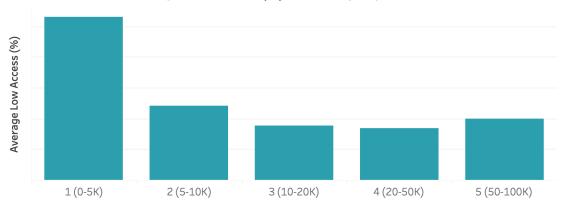
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SNAP GAP



#### Average Low-Access (%) Vs. County Population

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## KEY FOCUS AREAS

- High proportion of minorities
- Extremely low population
- Low average household income







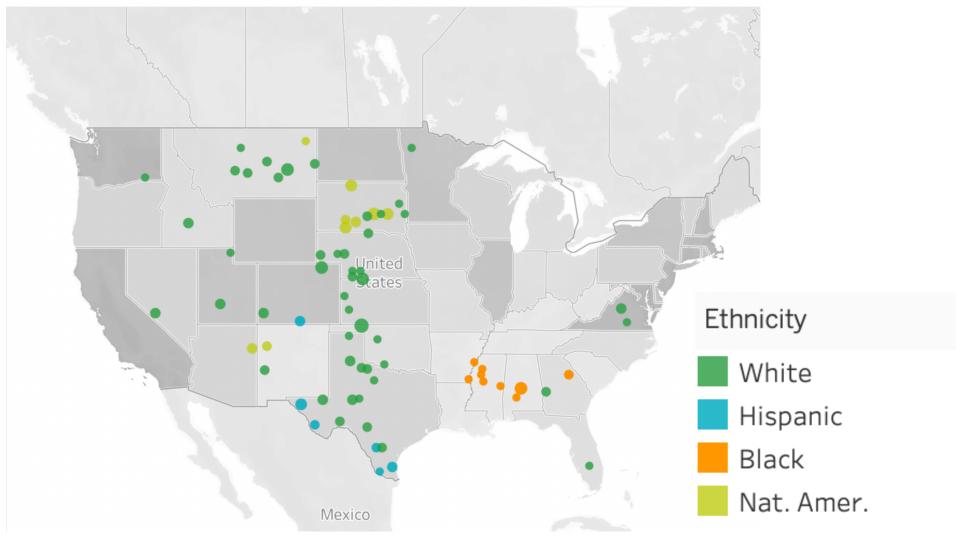
- City-level low income, low access identification
- Local farm opportunity identification & contracts
- Transportation Logistics



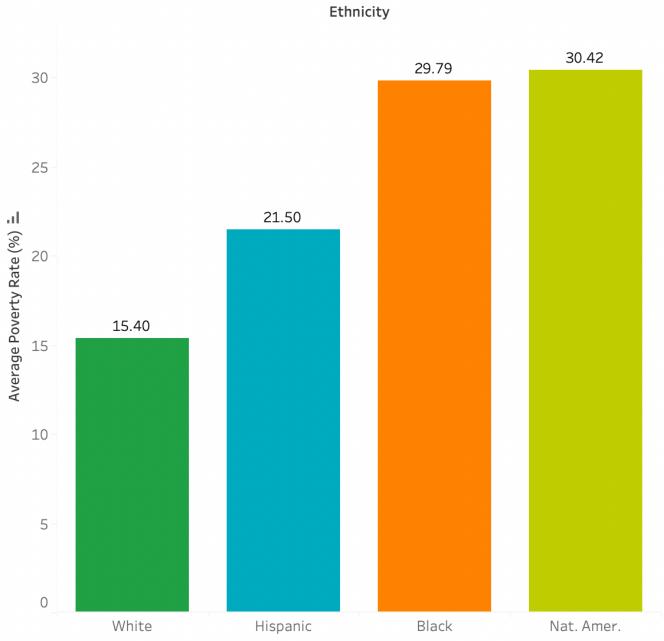
THANK **YOU!** 

# **APPENDIX**

Top Low Income/Low Access Counties



### Average Poverty Rate Per Ethnicity



#### Farms in Counties with Population Less Than 5,000

