



OREGON CHILD DEVELOPMENT COALITION

Food Security Screening Learner's Packet



After This Workshop

Participants will be able to perform the Food Security Screening within home visiting and family partnership practices. Participants will respect the stigma and cultural and linguistic sensitivity in screening for hunger and adequately provide resources and referrals using identified community resources and supports.

In This Workshop

When given a practice scenario, participants will properly provide an orientation to the screening, perform the screening, determine risk, and make appropriate plans of action for follow-up and reflect on their future screening practice.

Relevance

Food insecurity and childhood hunger are national and state issues. Children and families enrolled at OCDC are at a greater risk for experiencing food insecurity, hunger, and related health problems. This greater risk is based on their economic status, access to healthy foods, environments that support healthy living, and nutritional education. The OCDC Health Service Advisory Committee (HSAC) has recommended a practice of universal screening to address and support food insecurity and hunger in children and families. Staff members need to be trained in this new practice and use of the screening tool.



Definitions & Prevalence

Write in the correct term for the definition provided using the following terms: Food Insecurity, **Food Insufficiency, Food Security, Hunger**

Term	Definitions
	an inadequate amount of food due to lack of resources
	having access to enough food for an active, healthy life
	the limited availability of nutritious or safe foods, and/or the limited ability to get food in ways that are socially acceptable
	a situation where household members unwillingly go without food for periods of time

Levels of Food Security

Food Security	High food security	No reported signs of food-access problems or limitations.
	Marginal food security	One or two reported signs - typically of anxiety over food sufficiency or shortage of food in the house. Little or no signs of changes in diets or food intake.
Food Insecurity without hunger	Low food security	Reports or reduced quality, variety, or desirability of diet. Little or no indication of reduced food intake
Food Insecurity with hunger	Very low food security	Reports of multiple indications of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake

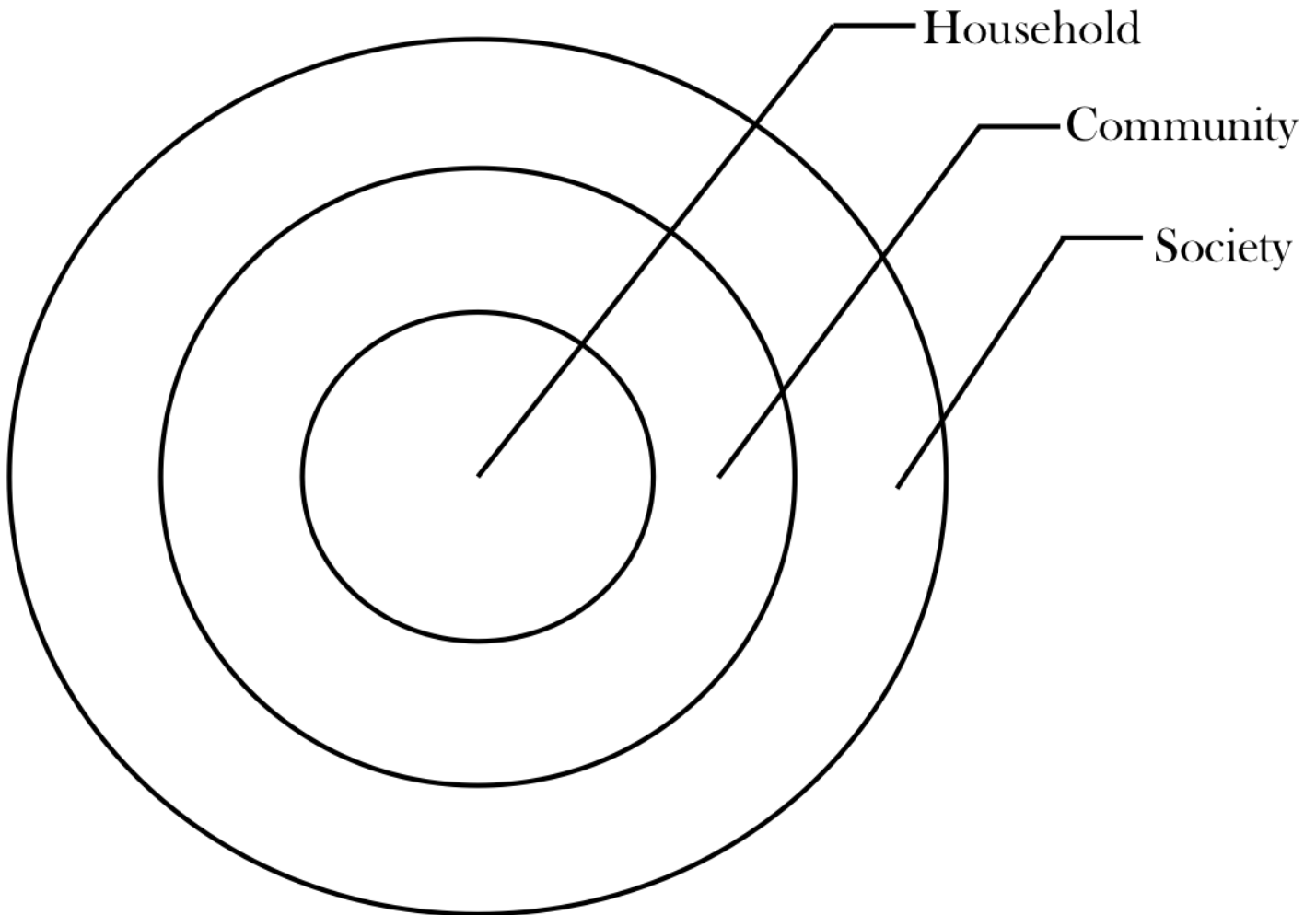
_____ has among some of the _____ hunger rates in the U.S.

Food Insecure		Hungry	
Americans		Americans	
Oregonians		Oregonians	



Characteristics Influencing Food Insecurity

What society, community, and household characteristics influence the experience of food insecurity?



Familiarizing Others to the Screening

Possible Orientation Strategies:

- Provide information, such as why and how we screen
- Ask open-ended questions to learn
 - Other's perspective
 - How the screening is relevant to their past experiences
 - Understand what their expectations are
- Clarify their role as well as ours
- Give an opportunity to ask questions
- Obtain permission from family to move forward



How I can use strategies to familiarize others with the screening:





I know that the families I serve may be facing the challenges and effects of food insecurity and hunger. I also know that because of stigma, there could be some challenges in talking about these issues with families. To help me during conversations about food insecurity and hunger, I have the following tools:

Even though it may take courage for me to open up a discussion about food insecurity and hunger, I feel committed to do so because I know:

It is my hope that through collecting data on food insecurity and hunger and/or connecting families to related resources, I will be able to:

