HOUSEHOLD FOOD INSECURITY AND SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM PREVALENCE AMONG YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS WITH DIABETES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Lauren A. Reid, Andrea D. Brown, Hope Bercaw, Edward A. Frongillo, Jessica Stucker, Angela D Liese
INTRODUCTION

• Household food insecurity (HFI) makes managing diabetes difficult.

• Food assistance programs are typically reserved for low-income households, leaving out middle-income households that are food insecure.

• It is important to know the prevalence of food insecurity and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) participation in those with diabetes.

• The purpose of this study is to estimate the prevalence of HFI and SNAP participation among youth and young adults (YYA) with type 1 diabetes (T1D) or type 2 diabetes (T2D) living in South Carolina.
METHODS

- SEARCH for Diabetes in Youth Study (2015-2020)
  - South Carolina clinic
- T1D (n=413); T2D (n=129)
  - ages: 10-34 y; mean: 22.0 y
- Adult participants and parents of minors reported receiving SNAP benefits and completed the USDA household food security questionnaire.
  - Affirming ≥3 items indicated experiencing HFI
- Chi-square tests
RESULTS

- **T1D**
  - 22% experienced HFI
  - 16% received SNAP benefits

- **T2D**
  - 34% experienced HFI
  - 43% received SNAP benefits

\[ p = 0.0107 \]

**Prevalence of HFI in YYA with T1D in South Carolina**

- NH-black: 32%
- NH-white: 18%
- Other: 29%

**Prevalence of receiving SNAP benefits in YYA with T1D in South Carolina**

- NH-black: 28%
- NH-white: 12%
- Other: 6%

\[ p = 0.0002 \]
RESULTS

Prevalence of receiving SNAP benefits in YYA with T1D in South Carolina

- Males: 12% (p=0.0458)
- Females: 19%

Prevalence of receiving SNAP benefits in YYA with T2D in South Carolina

- Minors: 40% (p=0.0173)
- Adults: 75%
CONCLUSION

• The prevalence of HFI exceeded the SC (10.9%) and national (10.5%) prevalence in 2019 and was higher among NH-blacks with T1D than NH-whites and other race/ethnicities with T1D.

• The prevalence of SNAP participation was highest among NH-blacks with T1D, females with T1D, and adults with T2D.

• Addressing nutritional needs is particularly important for people with diabetes because food access is essential to appropriate diabetes management.

• Food insecurity interventions in SC should consider who is affected by food insecurity and who may or may not have access to food support programs.
THANKS!

Lauren A. Reid, MPH
lareid@email.sc.edu