Breaking Down Silos: Collaborative Research to Inform City of Austin Food System Response During COVID-19

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Pivoting to Identifying Areas with Unmet Food Needs Using 2-1-1 Call Data During the Pandemic

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Background on Using 2-1-1 Call Data



 Collaboration with United Way for Greater Austin and their 2-1-1 Call Navigation Program

2-1-1 connects callers to resources in their area

 Previous experience using 2018 2-1-1 call log data to identify areas with food needs and limited geographic food access





Purpose of the Analysis



 Purpose of the analysis was to identify areas with unmet food needs due to COVID-19 in Travis County and to share this information with collaborators and other stakeholders

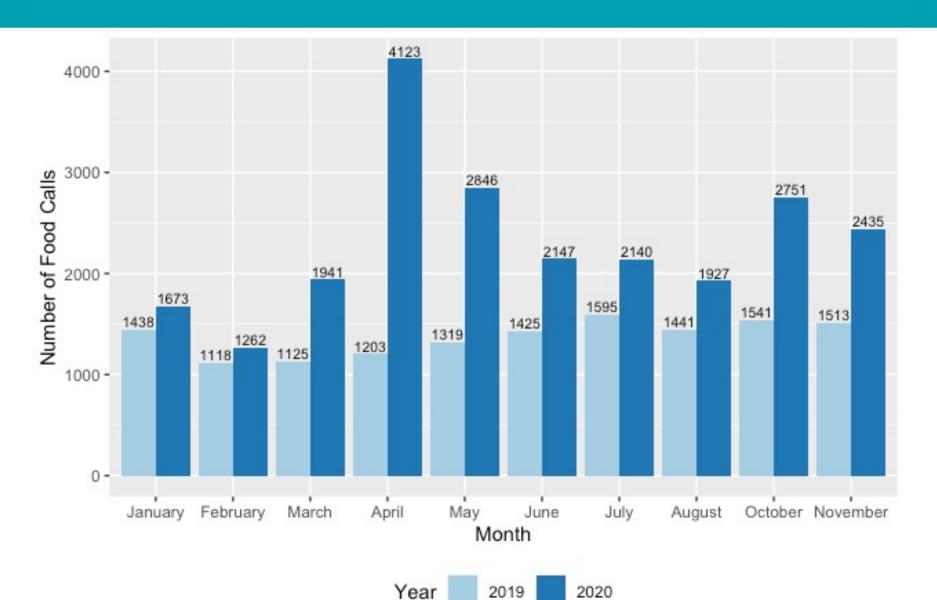
- Analyze data by:
 - January August, October-November 2020
 - January August, October-November 2019
 - Call Reason
 - Zip Code
 - Food Access Locations during COVID-19
 - Limited demographic data*





Food Calls to 2-1-1 by Month









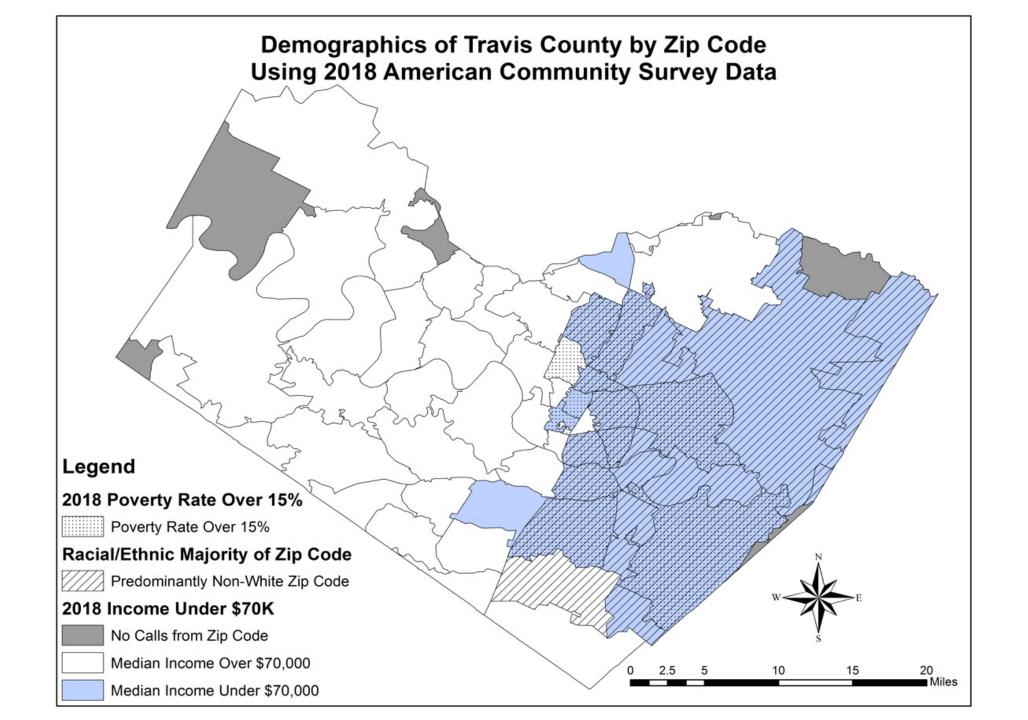
Geographic Analyses - Findings

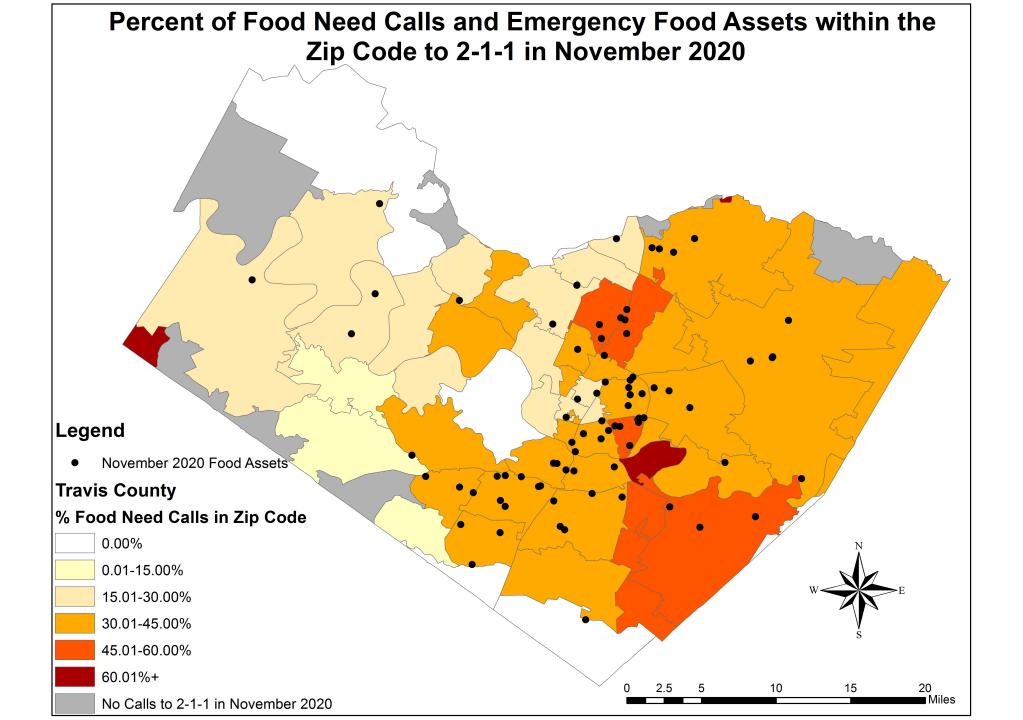


- Call volume is highest in the Eastern Crescent of Travis County for:
 - Overall Call Volume
 - Food Need Call Volume
 - This is somewhat expected given 2018 American Community Survey Data
- Maps depicting the proportion of food calls to 2-1-1 by zip code and location of food assets were also created for each report









Deliverables and Research > Policy/Practice

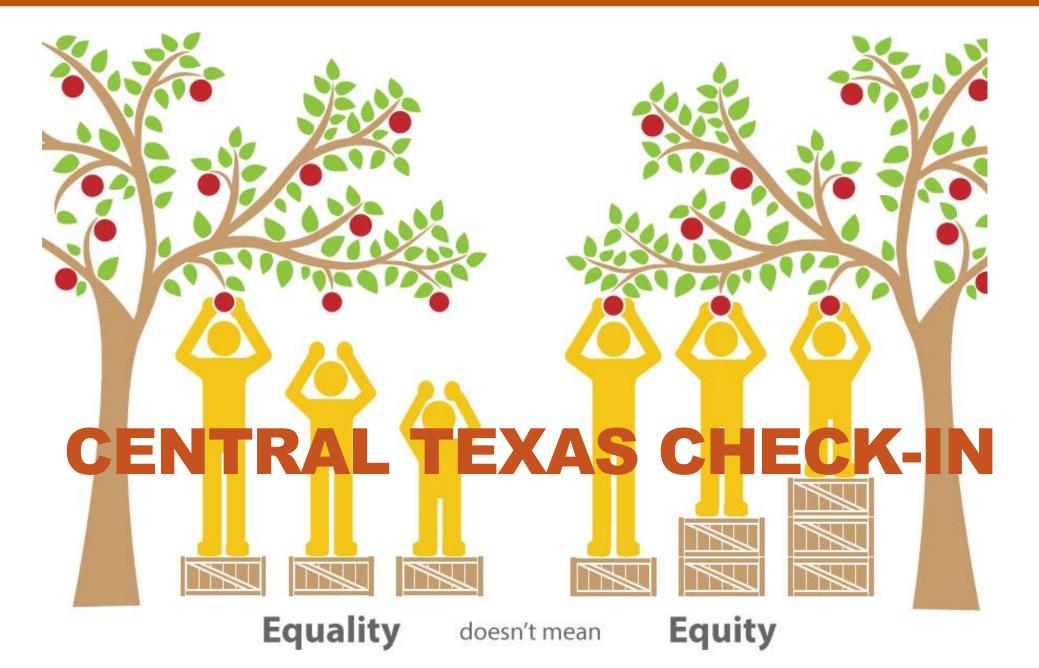


 Reports have been created and shared with City of Austin, United Way for Greater Austin, Dell Medical School and other collaborators.

- Provided recommendations for placement of emergency food assets in two zip codes, and to closely monitor additional zip codes that have emergency food assets, but may still have unmet needs
 - One zip code received an asset in September 2020







HOUSEHOLD LEVEL ASSESSMENT (HOLA)

- Targeted geographic area
- In-person data collection
- Follow up by phone to connect participants to resources and services
- Ongoing follow-up/check-ins



CONTACT TRACING

- COVID+ and those in contact with COVID+
- Opt-in only
- Piloted "Check-In" survey tool
- Applied HoLA processes
 - Secure database
 - Follow-up interviews by phone
 - Referrals to local resources and services



CENTRAL TX CHECK IN

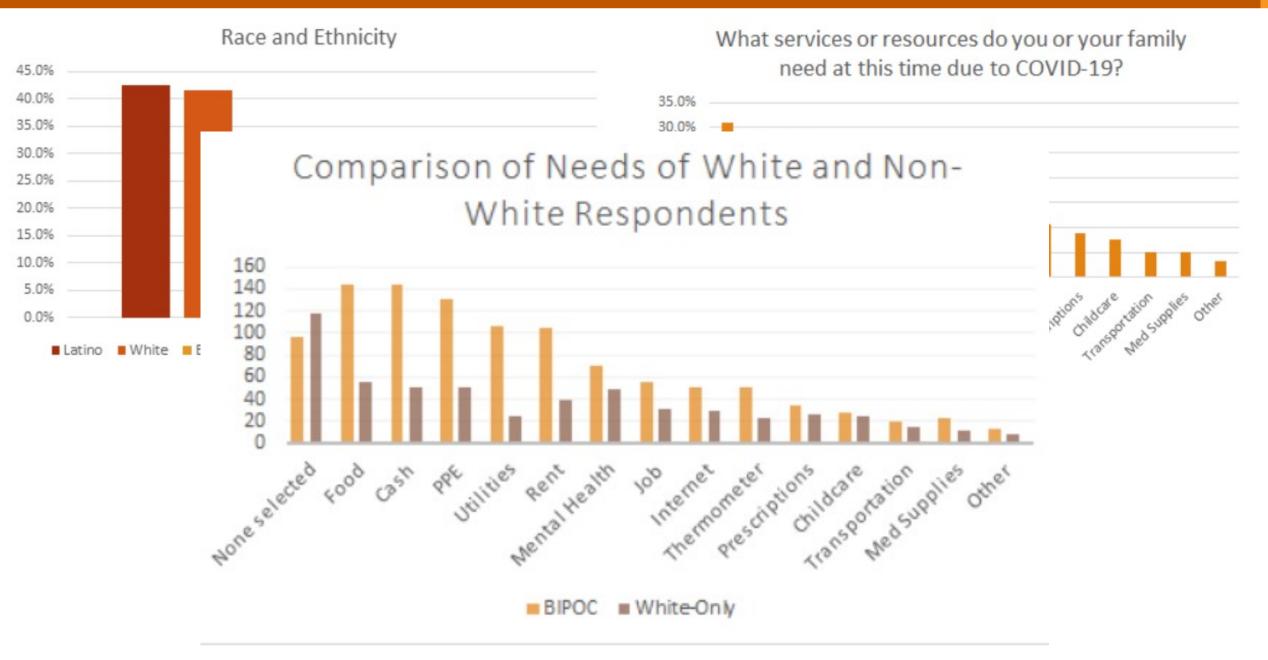


- English and Spanish, online version
- Targeted priority populations
- Two data collection periods: Aug-Sept, Oct-Dec
- Distributed through trusted community orgs and leaders
- 4 areas covered: Health Care, Food Access, Employment, Housing

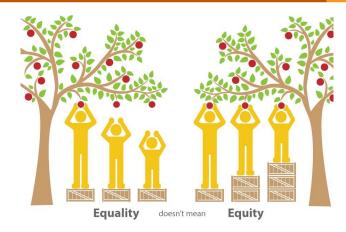
RESULTS

- Greatest needs were:
 Cash, Food and PPE
- Co-occurring needs
- Vicious effect: COVID+ diagnosis -> no work -> less cash flow -> missed payments -> COVID exposure/evictions





FOOD ACCESS EQUITY



- Some people don't have cars to drive to a location to pick up food and many don't deliver in our rural areas.
- [There] needs to be more transportation options for seniors who do not have vehicles.
- I live alone, don't drive, have no family and am paying up to 45% more for my groceries by having to use delivery services, due to mark ups, delivery costs and mandatory tipping. I'm unable to get to food banks on foot and many distribution points are not on public transportation routes.
- The importance of affordable home delivery of fresh food and groceries for those of us who live alone, lack transportation and are sheltering. Using food delivery services increases my grocery bill by between 25 and 50% due to markups, delivery charges and required tips, depending on the frequency of use. Difficult on a fixed income that is near the poverty level.
- It is difficult to get free school meals without transportation or childcare. Some families
 need food delivered to their homes.

40 PARTNERS

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County Health and Human
Services•Welcome Table•WIC•UT School of
Public Health•Office of Sustainability



Thank you!



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http://austintexas.gov/page/food-system-research-reports