

Food insecurity and hospital-based discrimination among predominantly African American/Black parents and caregivers of children hospitalized during the COVID-19 pandemic

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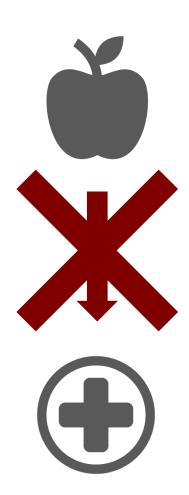




Background: food insecurity

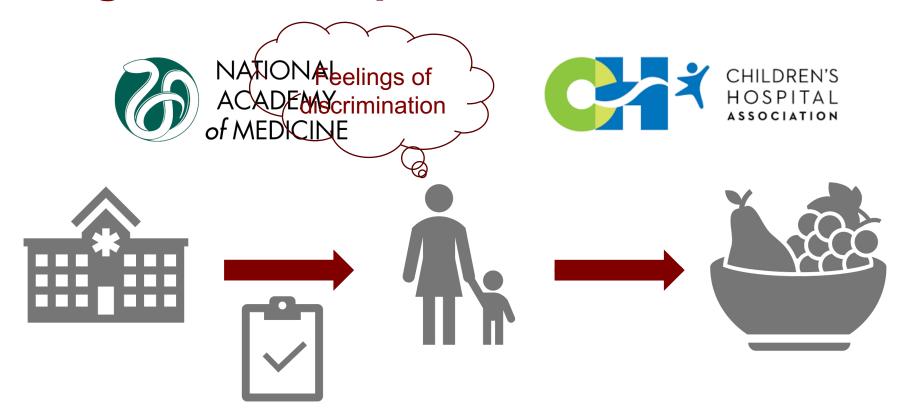
➤ Defined as having limited or uncertain access to adequate food for an active and healthy lifestyle.²⁻³

➤ Disproportionately affects households with children, those who identify as African American/Black, and people living in poverty.²





Background: hospital-based intervention



How does food security estatus relate parents' experiences of discrimination in the children's pospital setting?





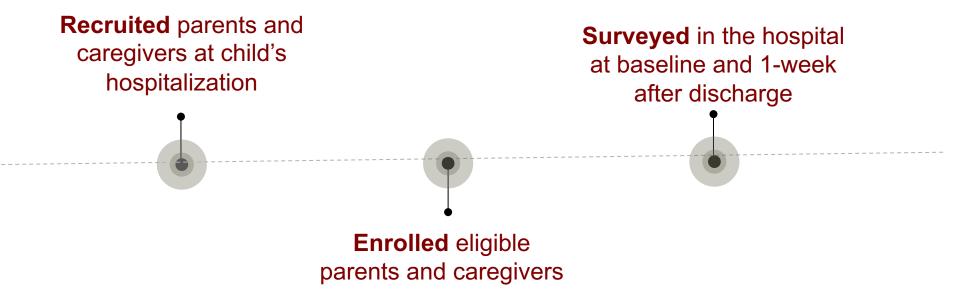
Background: Hypothesis

Parents with food insecurity are more likely than those without food insecurity to experience hospital-based discrimination during their child's hospitalization.



Methods: Sample

The <u>control arm</u> of the <u>CommunityRx-Hunger</u> trial, a randomized-controlled trial of an intervention to screen for and intervene on food insecurity among families with a hospitalized child.¹





Methods: Data collection and analysis

30-day food security status

- 18-item USDA Household Food Security Survey 4
- Interviewer-administered in hospital
- > Scale: 0-18
- Split into three groups: food secure (0), marginally food secure (1-2), and food insecure (≥ 3) statuses

Hospital-based discrimination

- 7-item Discrimination in Medical Settings (DMS) Scale ⁵
- Self-administered 1-week after discharge
- > 7 items (1-5 on a Likert scale) summed for overall DMS score (7-35)
- Higher scores indicate more frequent discrimination

Analysis

- Linear regression model of food security status (independent variable, using food secure as the reference group) and overall and per-item DMS score (dependent variable).
- \triangleright Adjusted for race, income, gender, and marital status (α = 0.05)



Figure 1: Sociodemographic, economic, and household characteristics (N = 301)



94% were mothers of the hospitalized child



25% food insecure and15% marginally food secure



Median age **33.6 years**



79% reported an annual income of < \$50,000



81% African-American/Black



74% were insured through Medicaid/Medicare



54% were partnered



69% reported household receipt of SNAP



Figure 2: Frequency of hospital-based discrimination reported on DMS items by food security status

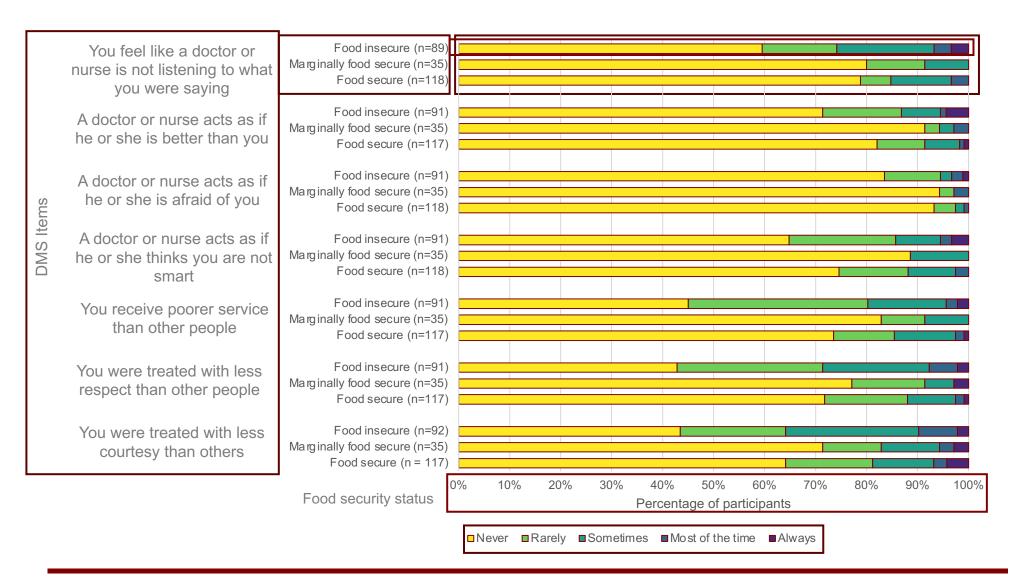




Table 1: Multivariable regression analysis

Sample Size	β (95% CI) Food Insecure vs. Food Secure	p-value
Overall DMS score		
n = 235	2.5 (1.0, 3.9)	< 0.01

Mothers with food insecurity

experienced more discrimination in the hospital than mothers with food-

security, scoring on average 2.5 points higher on the overall DMS

score (raw scores 7-35)

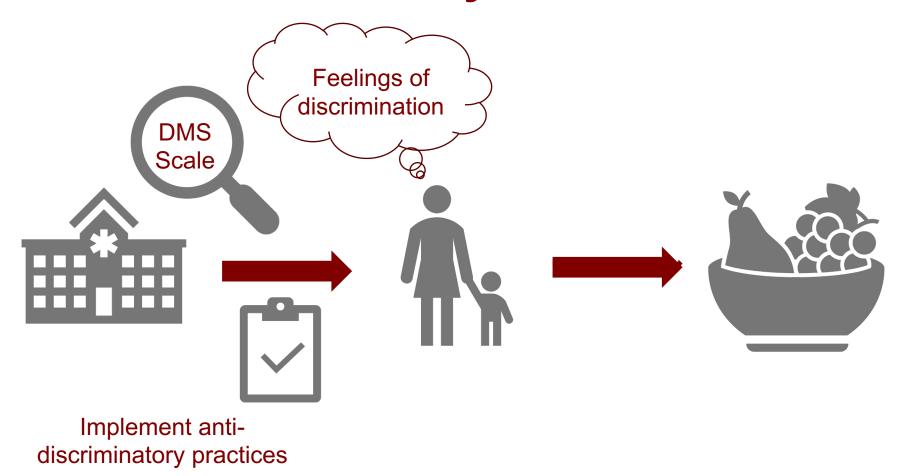


Conclusion: Key findings

- 1 in 4 households was food insecure.
- Frequency and type of hospital-based discrimination differed by food security status.
- Food insecurity was positively and independently related to more frequent experiences of discrimination compared to food security.



Conclusion: Takeaways





Limitations

1. Study was designed before COVID-19



2. Generalizability



3. Broad measures of discrimination







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