



COVID Response Has Increased U.S. Food Insecurity

In 2006, the USDA introduced definitions of what [food insecurity](#) is in the United States. The agency broke it down into four categories:

1. **High food security:** no reported indications of food-access problems or limitations.
2. **Marginal food security:** one or two reported indications — typically of anxiety over food sufficiency or shortage of food in the house — little or no sign of changes in diets or food intake.
3. **Low food security:** reports of reduced quality, variety, or desirability of diet. Little or no indication of reduced food intake.
4. **Very low food security:** reports of multiple indications of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake.



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[Food security](#) in the United States increased from 88.9 percent in 2018 to 89.5 percent in 2019. Then came the [COVID-19 pandemic](#) with its panic buying; farmers destroying crops in the fields; meat-processing plant closures; and supply-chain disruptions that caused nationwide shortages of toilet paper, cleaning supplies, and several types of foods. The coronavirus did not create the problems as much as expose our food system's over-reliance on a complicated supply chain that is vulnerable to disruption.

Recently, [Dr. Anthony Fauci](#), the director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease, warned, "We're not in a good place, there are states that are starting to show an uptick in cases.... We very well might start seeing increasing deaths."

With the potential for an increasing number of coronavirus cases and the impending holiday rush, numerous grocery stores and food companies are [stockpiling](#) and storing groceries early. Food and household product manufacturers have also ramped up producing their most popular items to beat the country's rush.

Chris Testa, president of United Natural Foods Inc., said, "We started talking about Thanksgiving in June. That's earlier than we ever have," and that his company has loaded up on extra inventory of cranberry sauce, herbal tea, and cold remedies. Simultaneously, Southeastern Grocers LLC began buying turkeys and hams months earlier than they ever have in the past.

Darin Peirce, vice president of retail operations for Associated Food Stores, a cooperative of more than 400 stores, stated, "We will never again operate our business as unprepared for something like this." They are now building "pandemic pallets" of cleaning supplies and sanitizing products and establishing



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protocols to prepare for future high-demand scenarios.

These are but a few of the companies re-thinking entirely the “just-in-time” mantra that dominated American retail over the last few decades. The companies are implementing these changes to prepare for the coming winter months as people hunker down for the winter and buy more staples such as pasta sauce and [paper products](#).

While these changes are steps in the right direction to correcting the food shortages we experienced this spring, they do not address the COVID-related job losses and underemployment, resulting in a looming [meal shortage](#) in the United States.

Before March 13, approximately 18 million American adults reported they sometimes or often didn’t have enough to eat within the past week. Now, according to the U.S. Census [Bureau’s](#) most recent Household Pulse [Survey](#), the number is 22.3 million American adults. When adding in American children, food [insecurity](#) has doubled overall, and tripled among households with children. All 50 states are experiencing increased food insecurity, but some are bordering on a crisis. Nationally, seven percent of households reported receiving free food during the prior week.

[Katie Fitzgerald](#), chief operating officer of Feeding America, a nationwide network of more than 200 food banks, reports that a survey sent to member food banks in September revealed an average 56-percent increase in demand. Feeding America network food banks distributed an estimated 593 million meals in August, up almost 64 percent from a typical pre-pandemic month. Now Feeding America is projecting a six billion to eight billion meal shortfall in the next 12 months. If the federal food assistance programs expire in the coming weeks and months, this deficit will significantly increase. Over the coming year, the Feeding America analysis estimates the needed charitable food will reach [17 billion pounds](#), more than three times last year’s distribution.

Hardest hit are rural areas; according to [Feeding America](#), 87 percent of the highest food insecurity rates are in rural areas. The good news is that people are working to help others in this growing crisis; the bad news is that with each BLM and ANTIFA riot, they create more food insecurity by destroying businesses and homes.

Christians may note that while in Bible the Lord promises to provide for His people, He also warned [Pharaoh](#) in a dream to store up provisions for the coming famine. Ours is a very stressed food system, further strained by recent natural and man-made disasters; putting away some extra [food](#) while still available might be an excellent thing.



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