

2024 | The Greater Boston Food Bank's Fourth Annual Statewide Report

Food Equity and Access in Massachusetts:

VOICES AND SOLUTIONS FROM LIVED EXPERIENCE



The Greater Boston
**FOOD
BANK** [®]
Feeding Eastern Massachusetts

In collaboration with

 Mass General Brigham

Supported by the

dese MASSACHUSETTS
Department of Elementary
and Secondary Education

The Survey

The Greater Boston Food Bank's (GBFB's) fourth annual statewide food equity and access report is created in collaboration with Mass General Brigham and supported by the Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) through a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) grant.

From November 2023 to March 2024, GBFB conducted an online survey of more than 3,000 adults in Massachusetts. The survey included quotas for income, gender, race, ethnicity, age, education, and region to ensure representation of historically unheard voices. Weighting methods were used to create estimates representative of the Massachusetts population. The survey was developed and adapted with input from state, community, and healthcare partners, including **GBFB's Health and Research Advisory Council**.¹

For more information on the survey's methodology please visit: [GBFB.org/data](https://www.gbfb.org/data).

New This Year

The 2023 survey included the following additions:

- Surveys in Chinese, Portuguese, and Haitian Creole, in addition to the previously available English and Spanish
- New questions about:
 - Lived expertise solutions to food insecurity
 - How much additional money would be required to support food needs
 - Food insecurity among seniors
 - Food insecurity among college students
 - Experiences with Universal School Meals
 - Barriers and facilitators to participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)
 - County-level data



Background

This report highlights research on the state of food insecurity, equity, and access to critical nutrition programs in Massachusetts during 2023. For the past three years, these findings have been used to elevate the voices of people experiencing food insecurity and advance community-informed programs and policies that address hunger. This report aims to build on that commitment by highlighting the details and extent of the problem, as well as solutions proposed by respondents with lived expertise of food insecurity. Our research continues to demonstrate that food insecurity is political, economic, and personal. Addressing food insecurity and its root causes (income inequality, wealth disparities, and systemic discrimination) require that we listen to those experiencing these everyday challenges.

Goals

Motivated to further understand food insecurity and food assistance program utilization in the Commonwealth, and based on previous report recommendations, the goals of this report are to:

- 1 Elevate voices of those with lived expertise of food insecurity and highlight their solutions for solving hunger
- 2 Decrease inequities in food access by improving experiences with hunger relief organizations and programs
- 3 Continue to evaluate the increased need for nutrition assistance programs and raise awareness of, support for, and enrollment in these programs

¹ <https://www.gbfb.org/who-we-are/executives-board/>

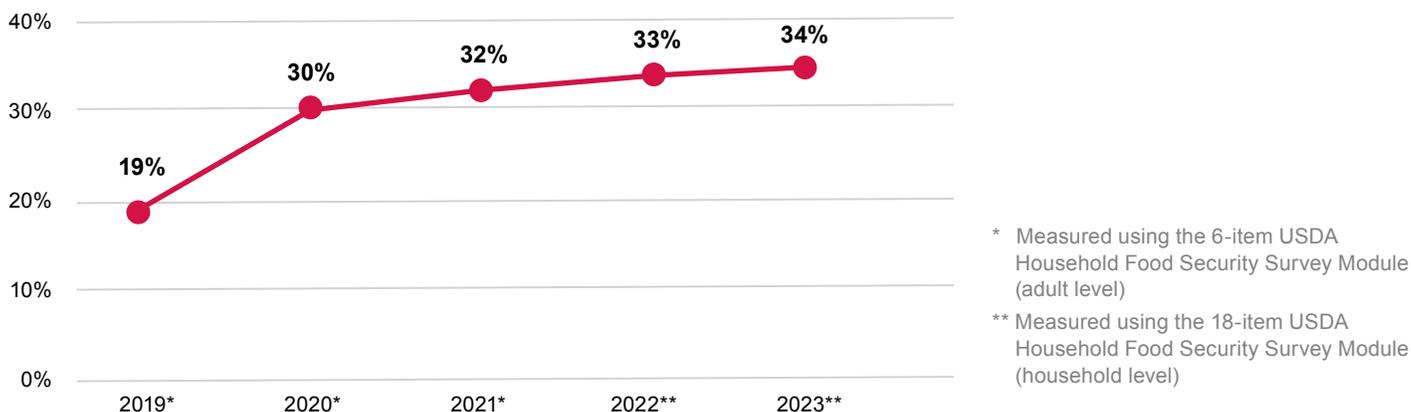
Food Insecurity Rates

During 2023, food insecurity remained high in Massachusetts, with approximately **1.9 million adults, or 34% of the state's households**,² reporting household food insecurity. Due to the persistently high cost of groceries and the end of many COVID-19 policies, overall food insecurity rates persist, with **1 in 3 individuals** reporting running out of food or not having enough money to buy food each month.

To better capture the lived expertise of food insecurity across more diverse populations, this year's report included more detailed demographic categories, including American Indian/Alaska Native backgrounds and details on senior- and college-level hunger.

FIGURE 1

Food Insecurity among Massachusetts Households



² More than 900,000 households reported experiencing food insecurity in 2023.

“With the price of absolutely everything going up, more and more people need to choose what they can pay for every month, and it’s harming our health—both body and mind.”

—White Senior Woman, SNAP and Food Pantry Participant, Worcester County





FIGURE 2
Demographics of Food Insecurity among Massachusetts Households in 2023

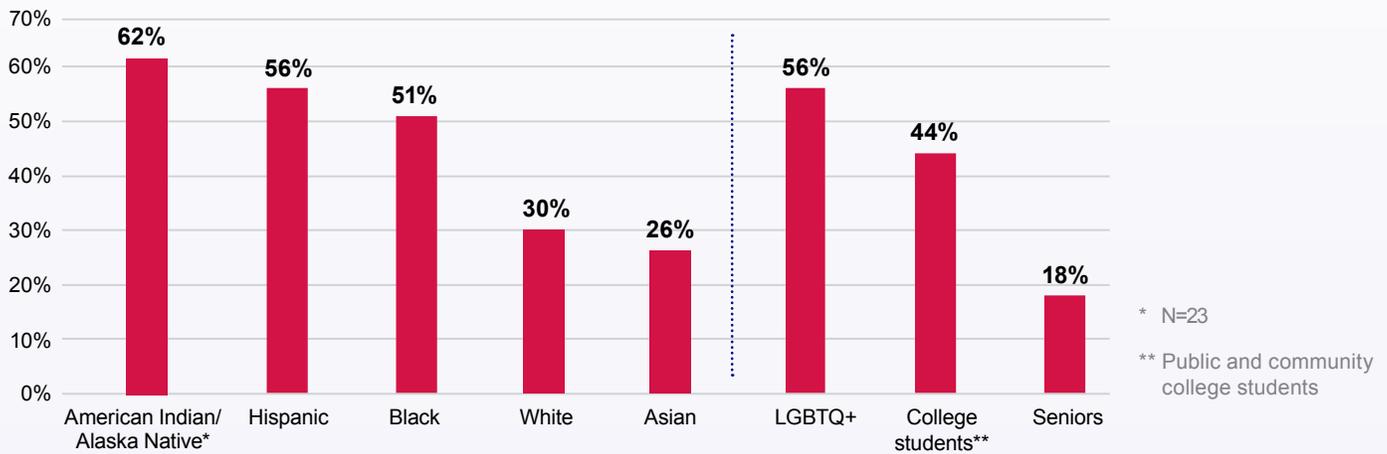
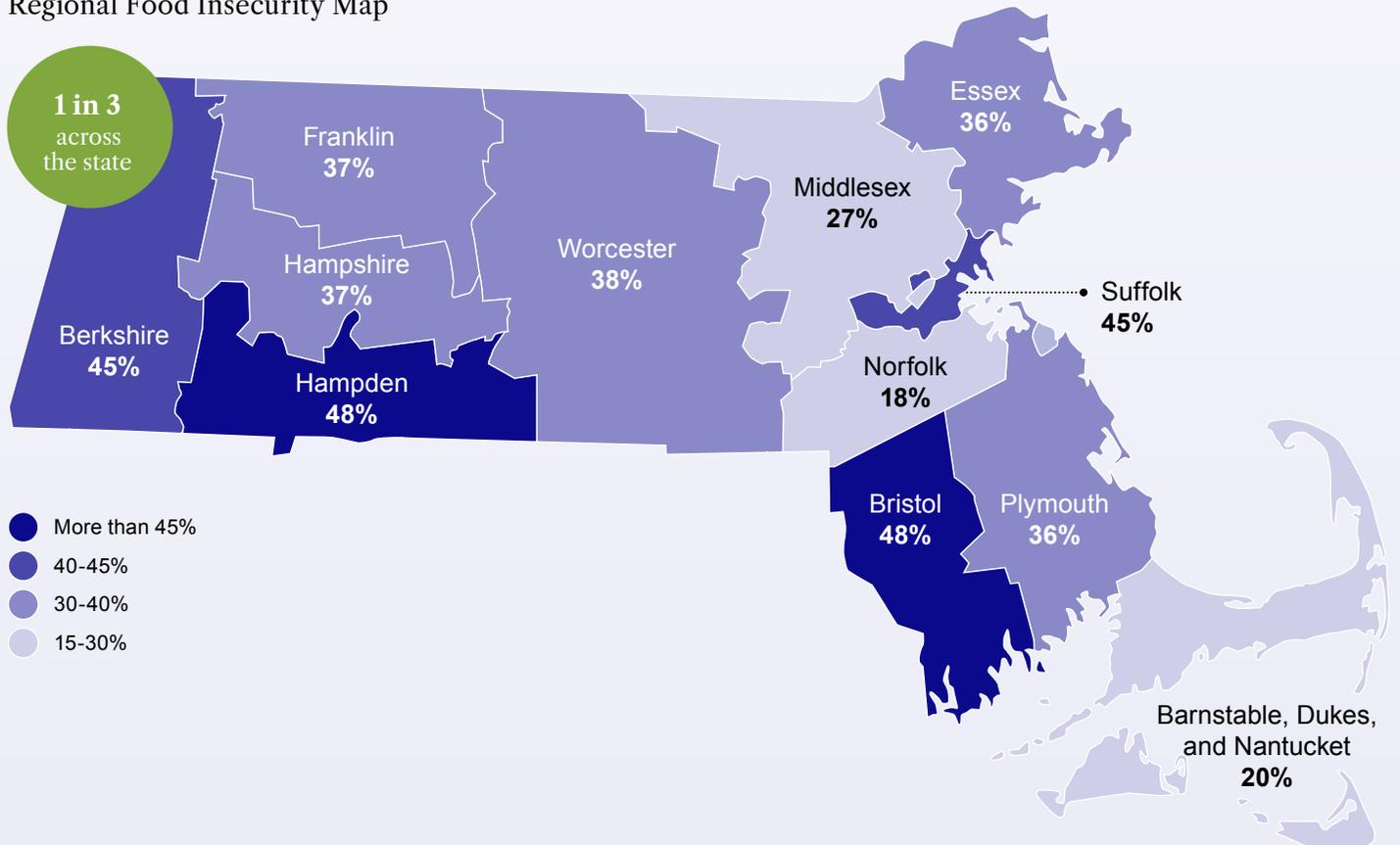


FIGURE 3
Regional Food Insecurity Map

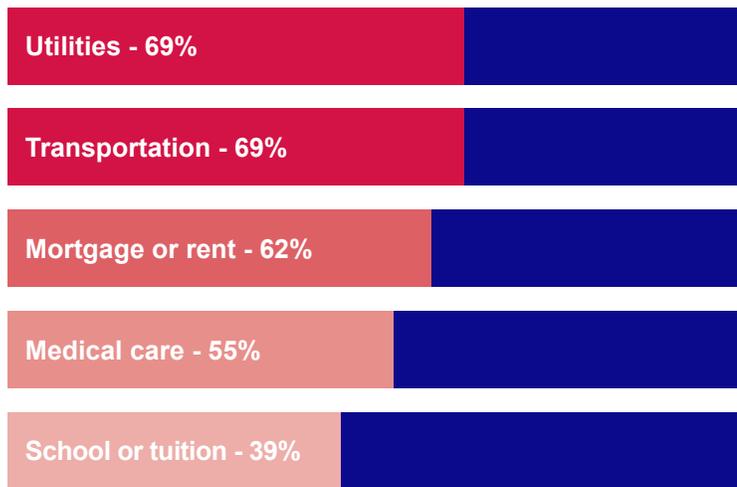


Trade-Offs and Coping Mechanisms

Due to the high cost of living across Massachusetts, households experiencing food insecurity continue to make significant financial trade-offs and utilize a variety of coping strategies to alleviate hunger.

FIGURE 4

In the last 12 months, households experiencing food insecurity in Massachusetts had to choose between paying for food and paying for:



Did you know?

Lower-income households are making more trade-offs when it comes to purchasing food compared to higher-income households. In 2022, the USDA found that “households in the lowest income quintile spent an average of \$5,090 on food annually (representing 31.2% of their income), while households in the highest income quintile spent an average of \$15,713 on food annually (representing 8% of their income).”³



³ <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/ag-and-food-statistics-charting-the-essentials/food-prices-and-spending>

Tackling Hunger: Lived Expertise Solutions

Recognizing the importance of community-based solutions, food-insecure individuals were asked about the barriers they face and the issues they recommend focusing on to address the problem. They cited:

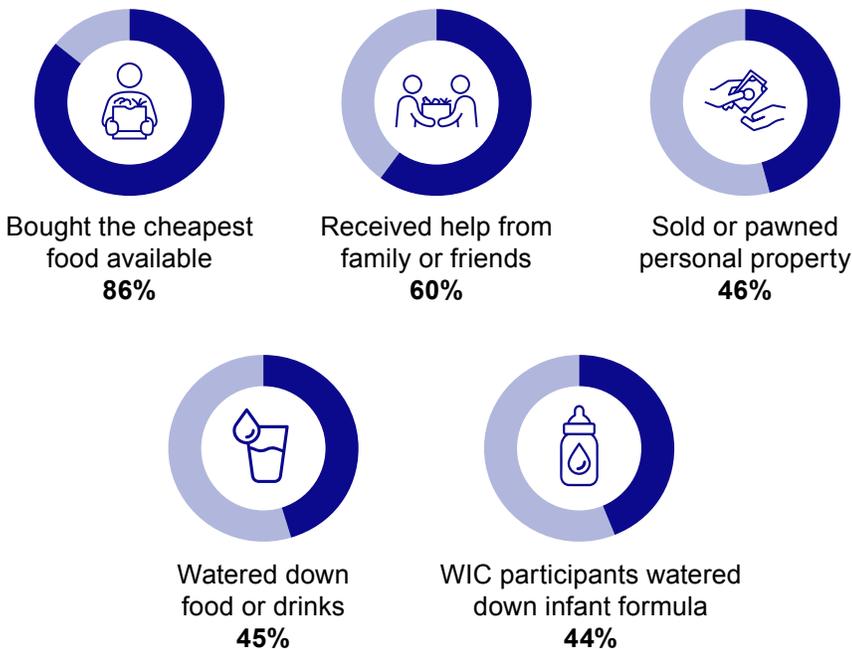
- #1 High inflation and rising food costs 73%
- #2 High cost of rent or buying a home 55%
- #3 Too many low-wage jobs 40%
- #4 Job loss or unemployment 33%
- #5 Limited transportation options 20%

Households experiencing food insecurity reported that, on average, they needed \$60 more per week—a difference of about \$2,000 a year. Statewide, the estimated amount needed among all food-insecure households facing hunger in 2023 was around \$1.7 billion to meet their food needs.



FIGURE 5

Households experiencing food insecurity used the following strategies to get enough food:



Did you know?

Massachusetts experienced the **sixth-highest grocery price increase** in the country (6.6%) in the past 12 months, according to Consumer Affairs.

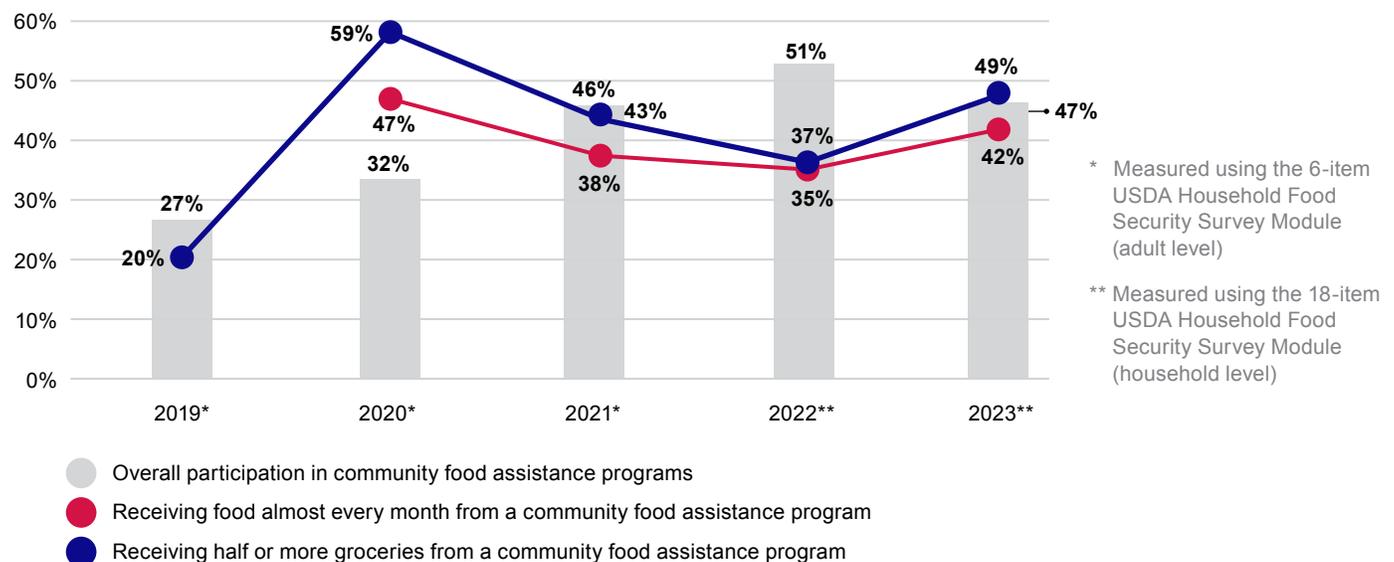


Food Insecurity among Food Pantry, SNAP, and WIC Participants

Although food pantries, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and WIC aim to reduce hunger, survey respondents shared that these benefits are not enough, with 75% of those participating in two or more food assistance programs continuing to experience food insecurity. In 2023, the majority of people utilizing food pantries (74%), WIC (68%), and SNAP (67%) still identified themselves as food-insecure. Unfortunately, utilizing two or more programs did not improve circumstances.

Of households receiving SNAP, **59%** also reported going to food pantries.

FIGURE 6
Community Food Assistance Program (Food Pantry, Mobile Market, and Community Meal Program) Participation among Food-Insecure Households



While the overall number of households going to community food assistance programs did not significantly change in 2023, reliance on these programs has increased. Participants reported going more often (42% every month), and receiving more of their groceries from these programs (49% receive at least half of their groceries from a community food assistance program).



Did you know?

Last year, the Food Bank Coalition of Massachusetts reported serving approximately 826,000 people every month through more than 900 food pantries, meal programs, and mobile markets. About a quarter of the meals distributed by the statewide food bank system—or 25 million meals—were distributed through the **Massachusetts Emergency Food Assistance Program (MEFAP)**.⁴

Solutions to Improve Community Food Assistance Program Participation

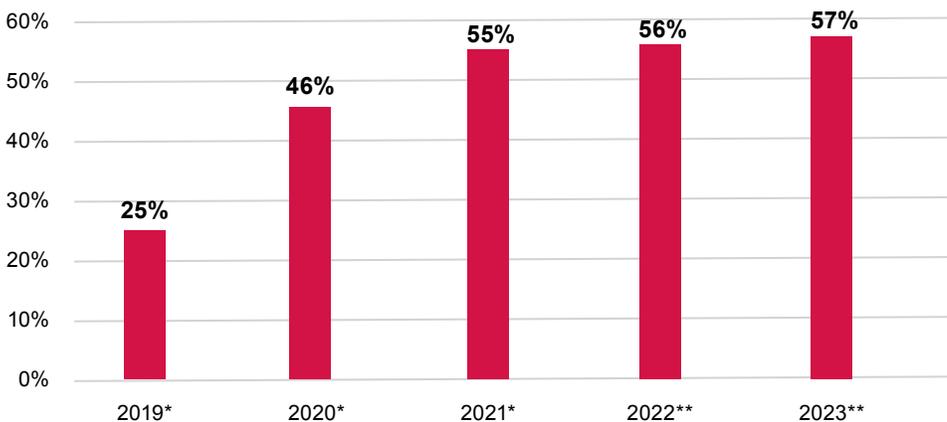
When households experiencing food insecurity, but not utilizing community food assistance programs, were asked about services that would make them more willing to use these resources, home delivery (53%), grocery gift cards (52%), more fresh produce (42%), more variety (27%), and free transportation (21%) were the top services selected.

SNAP Participation

SNAP participation has consistently remained high since the beginning of the pandemic, with 82% of those experiencing food insecurity who reported being eligible for SNAP using the program this past year.

Of households experiencing food insecurity and utilizing SNAP, 42% reported using the **Massachusetts Healthy Incentives Program (HIP)**,⁵ which puts money back on SNAP cards when purchasing fruits or vegetables from HIP farm vendors or Community Supported Agriculture. Among households who have not used HIP, top barriers include that households have not heard of it (53%), did not know how to use it (19%), or have no farmers’ markets close by (19%).

FIGURE 7
SNAP Participation among Food-Insecure Households



Of those experiencing food insecurity and self-reported as eligible, **18% did not participate in SNAP in 2023**. This difference is often referred to as the “SNAP gap.”

* Measured using the 6-item USDA Household Food Security Survey Module (adult level)
 ** Measured using the 18-item USDA Household Food Security Survey Module (household level)

⁴ <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/massachusetts-emergency-food-assistance-program-mefap>
⁵ <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/massachusetts-healthy-incentives-program-hip-frequently-asked-questions>



Barriers to enrolling in SNAP included households reporting that they did not know if they were eligible for SNAP, wanting to support themselves instead of using SNAP, and worrying their use of SNAP would take away from someone who needed it more.

FIGURE 8
Reasons for SNAP Non-Participation among Eligible Food-Insecure Households in 2023

I don't know if I'm eligible for SNAP	63%
I want to support myself instead of using SNAP	59%
I'm worried that getting SNAP would take away from someone else who needs it more	49%
I'm worried about information I have to share to enroll in SNAP	47%
I would feel embarrassed to use SNAP	45%
It's not worth the time because the amount of money is too low	41%
I'm worried people will find out I use SNAP	43%
I'm worried that applying for SNAP benefits would impact my immigration status	37%
I don't have time to apply for SNAP	30%
I have difficulty applying due to language barriers	29%
I don't know what SNAP is	23%

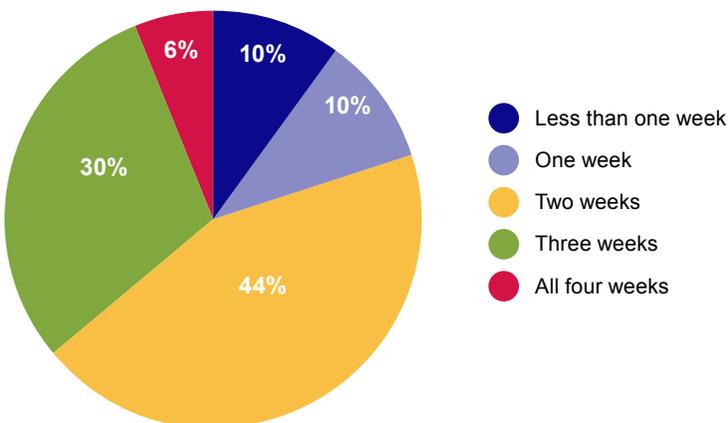
SNAP Matters

Households participating in SNAP found benefits helpful (91%). However, for most SNAP participants, their benefits are not enough. Despite high enrollment in SNAP, the amount provided to households is just not enough. 64% of recipients reported that SNAP covered only two weeks or less of their household's food budget. Given the high enrollment and positive experience with SNAP, the overall experience through data suggests how critical the program is for those experiencing food insecurity in Massachusetts.

FIGURE 9
SNAP Participants' Experience



FIGURE 10
Assessing SNAP Coverage: Weeks Supported in Monthly Food Budget



Did you know?

In January 2024, nearly **1.1 million people** were enrolled in SNAP in Massachusetts—nearly 13,000 more than in January 2023.

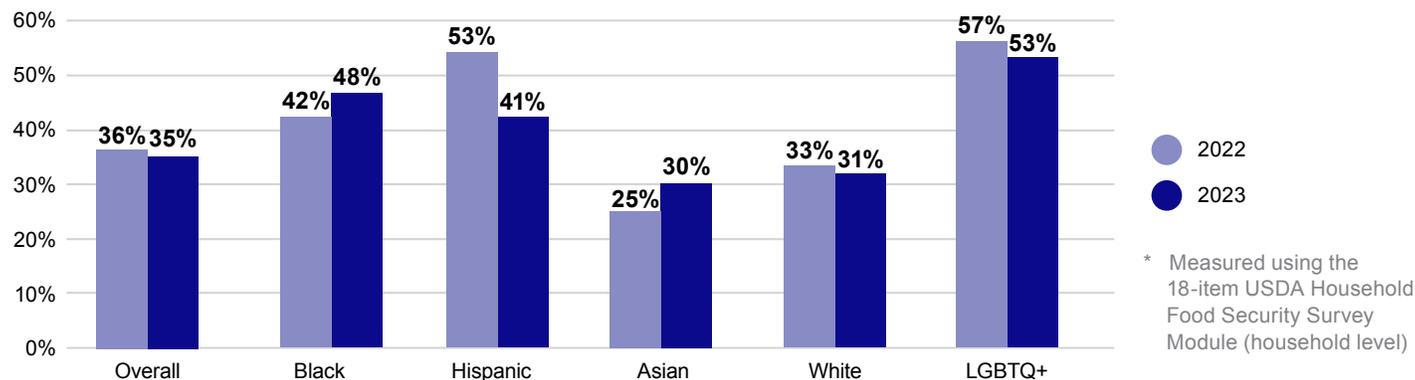
Child-Level Food Insecurity Rates

This past year, 1 in 3 households with children in Massachusetts experienced child-level food insecurity.

Child-level food insecurity means that a child was hungry, skipped a meal, or did not eat for a full day because there was not enough money for food. Children from households where the adult completing the survey identified as LGBTQ+ experienced the highest rates of childhood food insecurity overall.

FIGURE 11

Child-Level Food Insecurity in Massachusetts*



Federal Child Nutrition Programs

Among households experiencing food insecurity that have children under age 5 or that are expecting a newborn, participation in WIC slightly increased. While data for the Summer Eats meal program and school lunch and breakfast programs is new this year, Universal School Meals are now funded permanently in Massachusetts—a huge step toward addressing food and nutrition security in the state.



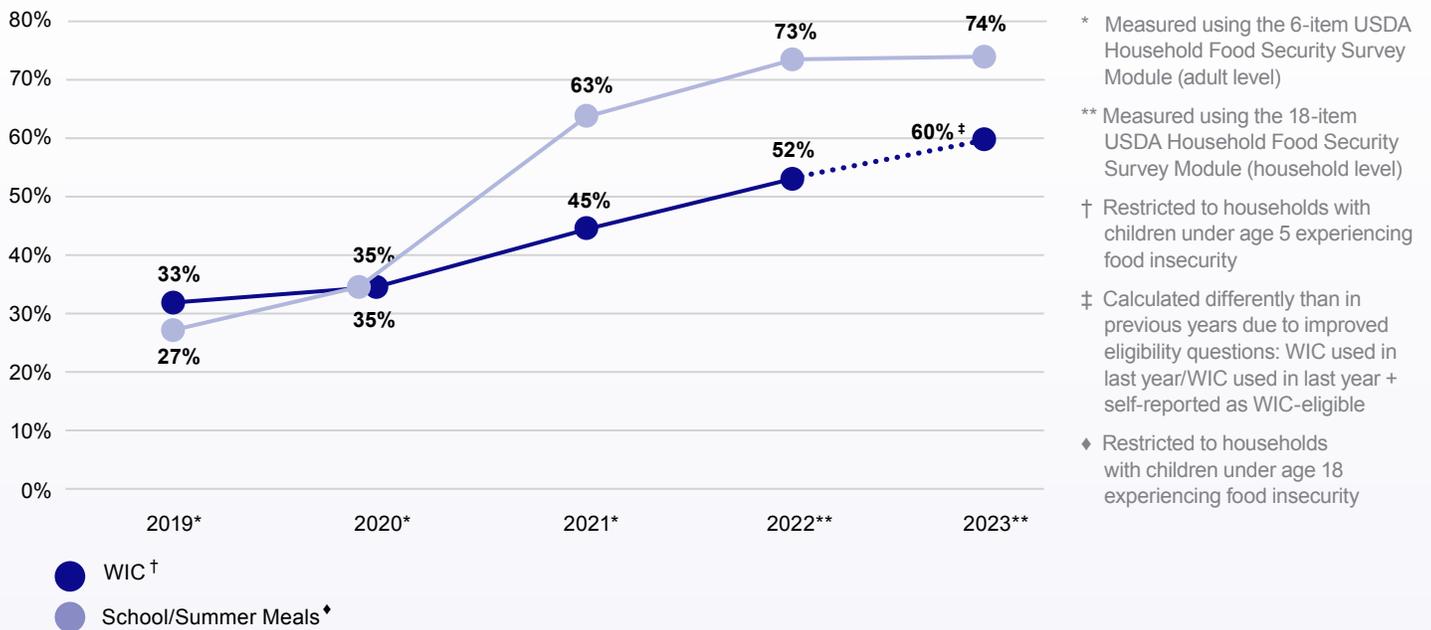
According to the Feed Kids Coalition led by Project Bread, participation in School Meals for All **increased by an average of 100,224 children for school lunches and 73,589 children for school breakfasts** between October 2019 and October 2023. Students who are fed and ready to learn have better focus and academic outcomes.

“Free school meals have impacted our lives in such a positive way. We have been able to afford better and healthier meals.”

—Hispanic Mother, WIC, SNAP, and Food Pantry Participant, Worcester County

FIGURE 12

Child Nutrition Program Participation among Food-Insecure Households with Children

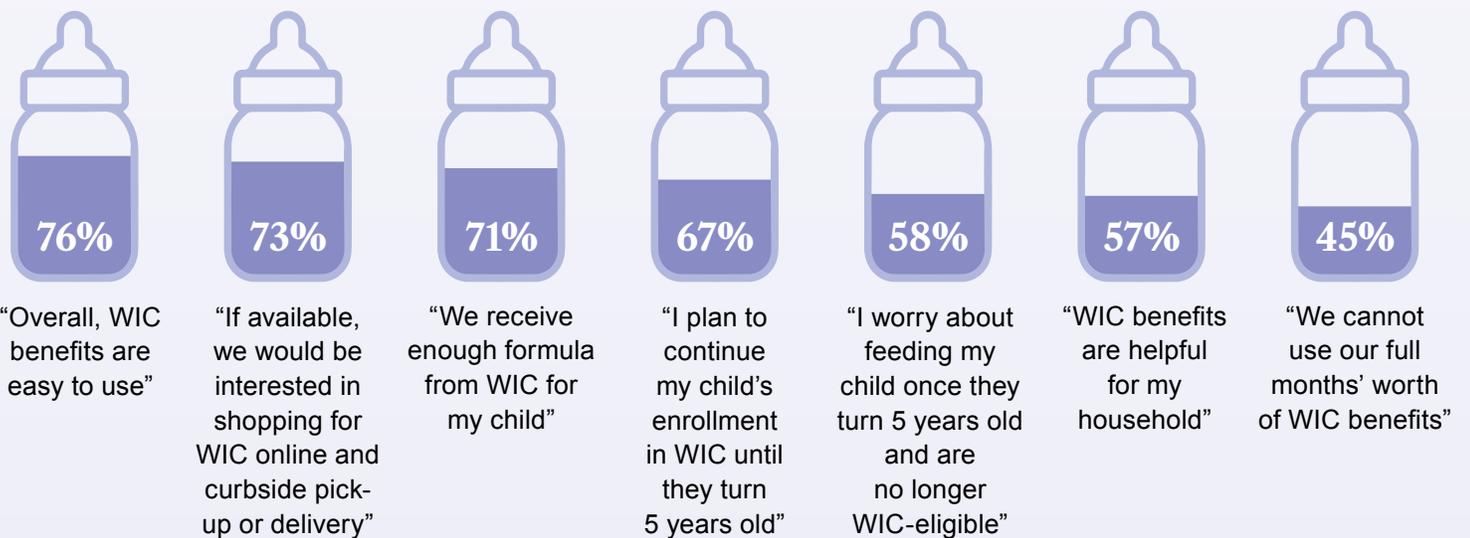


WIC Matters

For those utilizing WIC, there was satisfaction with the program, with 76% of participants reporting that overall, WIC benefits are easy to use, but key areas to work on were highlighted by participants.

FIGURE 13

WIC Participants' Experience





Households were also asked what would make them more likely to participate in WIC. Of WIC-eligible households, 58% wanted automatic enrollment when signing up for SNAP or MassHealth. Other suggestions were a recommendation from their pediatrician (26%) or assistance with enrollment (26%).

FIGURE 14

Solutions That Would Make Households More Likely to Participate in WIC





“The high cost of food is outrageous for those living paycheck to paycheck.”

—White Senior Man, SNAP and Food Pantry Participant, Middlesex County

“The people at food pantries are very kind and nonjudgmental. That is always my biggest worry using these services.”

—White Senior Woman, SNAP and Food Pantry Participant, Middlesex County



“The cost of living is increasing rapidly, and I often have to try to cut costs relating to food to continue paying for necessities.”

—White LGBTQ+ Woman experiencing Food Insecurity, Middlesex County

“It’s been a struggle to survive. I don’t want my kids to grow up and have to go through what I had to go through.”

—Black Mother, SNAP, WIC, and Food Pantry Participant, Worcester County

“I am so grateful for local pantries and meal sites, especially all the volunteers that make it happen.”

—White Senior Woman, Food Pantry Participant, Middlesex County

“It’s all just so expensive. Prices skyrocket and benefits don’t compensate.”

—Hispanic LGBTQ+ Father, SNAP and Food Pantry Participant, Hampden County



“The amount of SNAP benefits provided each month is not enough and should be increased. Having access to food is a basic human right.”

—Asian Man with a Disability, SNAP Participant, Essex County

“I need to eat specific types of food, which increases my grocery costs significantly. I wish there were increased stipends for those with specific medical issues in regard to necessary food items.”

—White LGBTQ+ Father, SNAP Participant, Middlesex County

“I feel grateful that my son can have breakfast and lunch—at least for the school year.”

—White Senior Woman with a Disability, SNAP and Food Pantry Participant, Worcester County



“Personally, a SNAP increase would benefit my household greatly. There would be less worry and stress about food. With an increase, I could eat the way my doctor has suggested.”

—Black Senior Woman, SNAP Participant, Suffolk County

“It’s hard for seniors to go and get their own food.”

—Retired American Indian/Alaska Native Senior Woman, SNAP and Food Pantry Participant, Bristol County

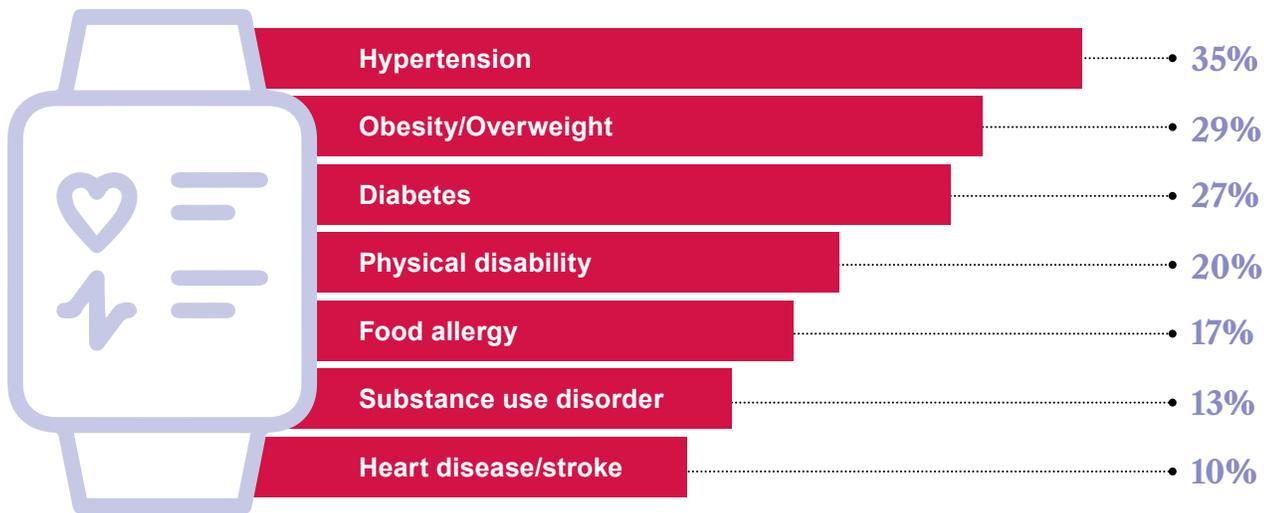
Healthcare and Chronic Health Conditions

Over the past few years, more healthcare and community-based organization partnerships were created to address unmet social needs, such as food insecurity, which exacerbate chronic medical conditions. Households experiencing food insecurity reported the following leading chronic health conditions diagnosed by a health provider, with many experiencing multiple conditions in their households at the same time.

Mental Health and Food Insecurity

Of participants from a household experiencing food insecurity, 52% screened positive for anxiety, and 49% screened positive for depression. These staggering rates are double the overall rates in the sample from this survey, suggesting that holistic and comprehensive services are needed.

FIGURE 15
Leading Chronic Health Conditions Diagnosed in Food-Insecure Households



Food Insecurity Screening in Healthcare Settings

Households were asked if they had been screened for food insecurity by a medical provider. Overall, 25% reported being screened, and screening rates were higher among those experiencing food insecurity (34%). Among those experiencing food insecurity who had been screened, 74% were offered resources, of whom 87% used the resources provided. Resources provided included food pantry referral (71%), help with SNAP enrollment (62%), grocery gift cards (25%), help with WIC enrollment (15%), and medically tailored meals (7%).





Summary of Findings and Progress Since 2023

During 2023, food insecurity persisted at elevated levels in Massachusetts, disproportionately affecting minority households. Economic challenges remain, with the end of pandemic-era benefits and high costs of food and housing driving need.

Although many households experiencing food insecurity were utilizing WIC, SNAP, HIP, and community food assistance programs, these programs remain inadequate in alleviating the struggles of 1.9 million adults throughout the state. However, the data does highlight the overall satisfaction with these food assistance programs.

This report aims to highlight innovative solutions, drawn from lived expertise, that include addressing key drivers such as inflation and rising food costs, lowering the cost of rent or buying a home, creating higher-income jobs, and improving transportation options.

Data continues to reveal that promising interventions in healthcare settings—like food insecurity screenings and food assistance resource referrals by trusted clinicians—are beneficial. Households experiencing food insecurity reported that, on average, they needed \$60 more per week—a difference of about \$2,000 a year. Statewide, the estimated amount needed among all households facing hunger in 2023 was around \$1.7 billion to meet their food needs.

This demonstrates that more upstream solutions, such as preventive healthcare investments, higher wages, and affordability, are needed to address food equity and access.



Summary of Findings: Hunger-Relief Advances for Massachusetts in 2023

While the data illuminates the chronic and persistent nature of food insecurity and highlights the bifurcated economic reality in our state, there have been great strides in driving programmatic and policy change in Massachusetts. Many of these advances reflect programmatic and policy recommendations in the 2023 Food Equity and Access report.

In the past year, some of these efforts included:

- **Advancing** the MassHealth 1115 waiver program, which piloted several reimbursable nutrition interventions with MassHealth patients and has led to enhanced programming and increased funding coming in 2025
- **Expanding** infrastructure and strengthening the food system through significant physical expansions to the Massachusetts Food Banks, food bank capacity-building grants to their community food assistance programs, and the Food Security Infrastructure Grant program
- **Passing** permanent legislation for Universal School Meals in Massachusetts
- **Increasing** funding for MEFAP, HIP, and SNAP access for immigrant families
- **Leading** statewide diversity, equity, inclusion, and belonging trainings for food pantry staff and volunteers to decrease stigma and discrimination in food pantries, facilitated by the Food Bank Coalition of Massachusetts, DESE, and Promoting Good
- **Implementing** college hunger programs across 27 public and community college campuses as a result of Hunger Free Campus grants through the Department of Higher Education
- **Hiring** a Director of Food Security within the Department of Agricultural Resources and coordinate programs and funding throughout the state
- **Launching** the Make Hunger History Coalition, an ambitious statewide initiative that aims to craft a comprehensive plan to eradicate hunger for good and mobilize a powerful movement to drive change

Addressing the ongoing hunger crisis and positioning the Commonwealth to thrive in the future will require centering the voices of those experiencing food insecurity to understand better the issue's chronic and complex nature and the holistic coordination of efforts across community, nonprofit, private, government, and philanthropy.

Programmatic Recommendations for Anti-Hunger Efforts

- **Prioritize** the recommendations and voices of those with lived experiences of food insecurity through equitable data collection and informed food access investments
- **Strengthen** multi-sector collaborations, including healthcare and community partnerships, retailers, nutrition education, and other programs, to increase public awareness of food insecurity, improve access to healthy food, maximize enrollment, and decrease the stigma around accessing state and federal benefits and food pantries
- **Ensure** continued distribution of high-quality, nutritious foods, and increase the availability of foods that meet cultural, dietary, and religious needs at food pantries and food banks
- **Continue** to expand and utilize community-centered best practices among hunger relief organizations, staff, and volunteers, including language translation, extended hours and days of operation, and trainings on diversity, equity, inclusion, and belonging, trauma-informed care, and implementing client choice
- **Reduce** transportation barriers within the charitable food system and community food assistance programs
- **Focus** investments on food pantries that serve sizable communities of Black, Hispanic, American Indian/Alaska Native, and LGBTQ+ individuals to improve services and access in these communities

“To access healthy food, my community needs resources such as affordable grocery stores that offer a wide selection of fresh produce, educational programs on nutrition and cooking skills, subsidies or vouchers for low-income families, community gardens or farmers’ markets for locally sourced produce, and transportation options for those without easy access to stores.”

—Hispanic LGBTQ+ Father, SNAP and WIC Participant, Essex County



Policy Recommendations



Federal

Continue to support the National Strategy on Hunger, Nutrition, and Health, and specifically prioritize:

- 1 Improving food access and affordability
- 2 Integrating nutrition and health services
- 3 Investing in nutrition and food security research

Specific Federal Policy Priorities

- Strengthen and protect funding and eligibility for SNAP, The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) in the next Farm Bill
- Support adequate funding and increase equitable access to the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) and Summer Meal EBT, and WIC in the next Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act
- Increase funding through the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services for nutrition intervention programs, including access to Medically Tailored Meals and Food is Medicine initiatives





State

Continue to move forward the Make Hunger History state plan to end hunger by working with state partners to:

- 1 Increase access to and improve quality of child nutrition programs
- 2 Increase equitable food access and affordability for all
- 3 Integrate food access into healthcare
- 4 Strengthen and integrate the local food system
- 5 Expand economic opportunities to address underlying causes of hunger

Specific State Policy Priorities

- Support the statewide charitable food system of 900 community food assistance programs served by the Food Bank Coalition of Massachusetts by adequately funding MEFAP
- Ensure full funding for School Meals for All so the permanent program can operate at capacity
- Improve access and quality of care, standardize and report on data to improve health disparities, and prioritize equity through An Act to Advance Health Equity; and increase participation and support for the MassHealth Flexible Services Program
- Support public and community college students facing food insecurity through the Massachusetts Hunger Free Campus Initiative
- Promote resilience and connectivity of the local food system through the Food Security Infrastructure Grant program
- Ensure that SNAP participants have equitable access to local, fresh produce through HIP
- Ensure that everyone has access to critical nutrition benefits through state-funded SNAP for legally present immigrants
- Improve the health and well-being of Massachusetts children and families living in deep poverty by expanding cash assistance grants
- Increase access to affordable housing with a local option real estate transfer fee
- Increase access to economic mobility for tax-filing immigrants and working families by expanding the Earned Income Tax Credit eligibility and adjusting the Child and Family Tax Credit to inflation

Glossary

Universal School Meals in Massachusetts⁶

As of the 2023-2024 school year, all Massachusetts students attending a school that participates in the NSLP can have lunch daily at no cost to their families. Free breakfast is also provided to all students at schools participating in the School Breakfast Program.

Massachusetts Hunger Free Campus Coalition (HFCC)⁷

The HFCC was founded in 2019 and led by GBFB, the Food Bank of Western Massachusetts, and the Massachusetts Law Reform Institute to advance legislative and budget campaigns and permanently establish and fund the Hunger Free Campus Initiative.

Child Nutrition Reauthorization⁸

Every five years, Child Nutrition Reauthorization provides Congress with an opportunity to improve and strengthen child nutrition and school meal programs. Although the current law—the **Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–296)**⁹—expired on September 30, 2015, the programs continue to operate.

Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)¹⁰

The CSFP works to improve the health of low-income persons at least 60 years old by supplementing their diets with nutritious USDA foods.

Farm Bill¹¹

Every five years, Congress reauthorizes the Farm Bill, a comprehensive piece of legislation that authorizes most federal policies governing food and agriculture programs, including SNAP, TEFAP, and CSFP.

Massachusetts Emergency Food Assistance Program (MEFAP)¹²

MEFAP consistently supplies quality, nutrient-dense foods and locally grown fresh produce to a statewide network of 1,000 emergency food providers.

Massachusetts Healthy Incentives Program (HIP)¹³

HIP puts money back on EBT cards when households use SNAP to buy healthy, local fruits and vegetables from HIP farm vendors—up to a monthly cap of \$40, \$60, or \$80.

Mobile Markets¹⁴

Unlike traditional food pantries, Mobile Markets are like free grocery pop-up markets that bring high-quality, nutritious food directly into under-served communities, often focusing on specific low-income populations like seniors, veterans, community health center patients, and students.

National School Lunch Program (NSLP)¹⁵

NSLP is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential childcare institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost, or free lunches to children each school day.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women Infants and Children (WIC)¹⁶

WIC provides federal funding to states for supplemental foods, healthcare referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women and for infants and children up to age 5 who are found to be at nutritional risk.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)¹⁷

SNAP provides benefits to supplement the food budgets of needy families so that they can purchase healthy food and move toward self-sufficiency.

Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)¹⁸

SFSP is a federally funded, state-administered program. USDA reimburses program operators who serve no-cost, healthy meals and snacks to children and teens in low-income areas.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)¹⁹

TEFAP is a federal program that helps supplement the diets of low-income Americans by providing them with emergency food assistance at no cost. To operate TEFAP, the USDA provides 100% American-grown USDA foods and administrative funding to states. TEFAP food is distributed by the four regional food banks across Massachusetts.

⁶ <https://projectbread.org/school-meals-program>

⁷ <https://www.hungerfreecampusma.org/about/>

⁸ <https://frac.org/action/child-nutrition-reauthorization-cnr>

⁹ <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-111publ296/pdf/PLAW-111publ296.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://www.fns.usda.gov/csfp/commodity-supplemental-food-program>

¹¹ <https://frac.org/research/resource-library/farm-bill-primer>

¹² <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/massachusetts-emergency-food-assistance-program-mefap>

¹³ <https://www.mass.gov/info-details/massachusetts-healthy-incentives-program-hip-frequently-asked-questions>

¹⁴ <https://www.gbfb.org/what-we-do/our-programs/mobile-markets/>

¹⁵ <https://www.fns.usda.gov/nslp>

¹⁶ <https://www.fns.usda.gov/wic>

¹⁷ <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program>

¹⁸ <https://www.fns.usda.gov/sfsp/summer-food-service-program>

¹⁹ <https://www.fns.usda.gov/tefap/emergency-food-assistance-program>



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More Information

Email data@gbfb.org
Visit [GBFB.org/what-we-do/data-research](https://www.gbfb.org/what-we-do/data-research)

About GBFB

GBFB is the largest hunger-relief organization in New England and one of the largest food banks in the country. For nearly a half century, GBFB has fueled Eastern Massachusetts' hunger-relief system, putting nearly 90 million healthy meals on tables across the region each year. More than 600 community-based pantries and other local partners in 190 cities and towns depend on GBFB to provide access to healthy food for 600,000 people every month. GBFB is committed to the belief that access to healthy food is a human right regardless of an individual's circumstances. Through policy, partnerships, and providing free, nutritious, and culturally responsive food, GBFB is committed to addressing the root causes of food insecurity while promoting racial, gender, and economic equity in food access. Together, we have the power to end hunger here. For more information and to help us help others, visit us at [GBFB.org](https://www.gbfb.org), follow us on [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#) and [Instagram](#), or call us at 617.427.5200.

About Mass General Brigham

Mass General Brigham is an integrated academic healthcare system, uniting great minds to solve the hardest problems in medicine for our communities and the world. Mass General Brigham connects a full continuum of care across a system of academic medical centers, community and specialty hospitals, a health insurance plan, physician networks, community health centers, home care, and long-term care services. Mass General Brigham is a nonprofit organization committed to patient care, research, teaching, and service to the community. In addition, Mass General Brigham is one of the nation's leading biomedical research organizations with several Harvard Medical School teaching hospitals.



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