

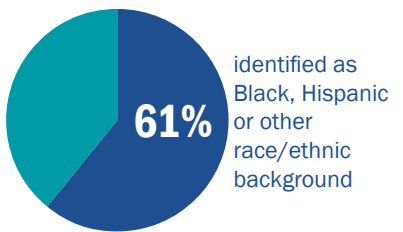
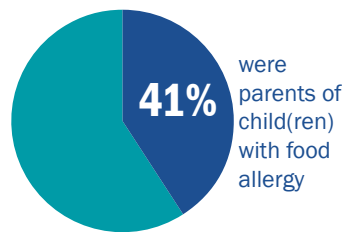
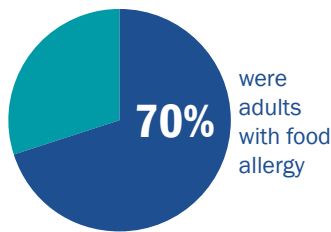
THE IMPACT OF FOOD ALLERGY IN NEWARK'S SOUTH WARD

By the Numbers

Food allergy impacts underserved and communities of color disproportionately in terms of diagnosis, care and outcomes. In partnership with South Ward Promise Neighborhood (SWPN), FARE distributed a food allergy survey to the community in July 2021. Previous data from SWPN showed that approximately 22 percent of households in the South Ward reported at least one allergy in the home. The FARE survey took a deeper look into the challenges and issues families managing food allergies face.

SURVEY BASICS

724
surveys
returned



FOOD ALLERGY



Shellfish was the number one reported allergy among all respondents



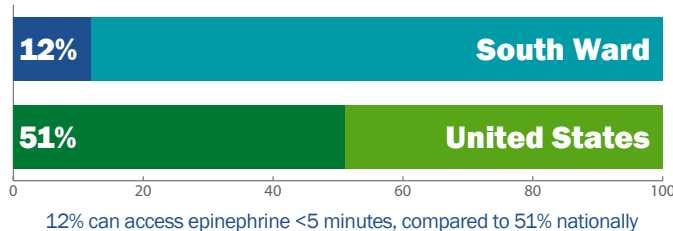
Milk was the number one allergy reported among Black/Hispanic

86%
were physician diagnosed



76%
diagnosed by an allergist

LIFE-SAVING TREATMENT



35%
were never prescribed epinephrine

15%

never filled epinephrine prescription, with the primary reason cited being they didn't think it was needed

MENTAL HEALTH IMPACT

25%

of both adults and children reported anxiety due to their food allergy



20%

of children reported fear of eating



BLACK PARENTS reported **CONSIDERABLY HIGHER ANXIETY** than **WHITE/HISPANIC PARENTS**

For more information on food allergy, visit www.foodallergy.org. Stay informed by signing up for FARE's monthly e-news and product recalls at tinyurl.com/swnewark

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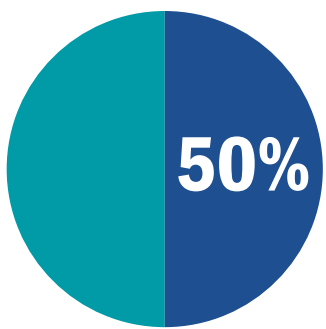
RELATED CONDITIONS



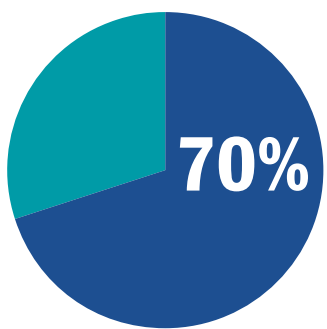
ACCESS TO SAFE FOOD



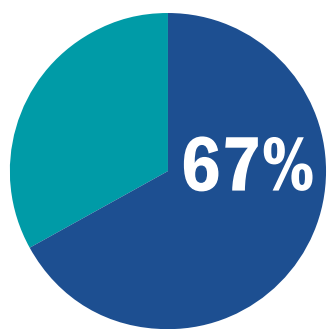
KNOWLEDGE GAPS



More than 50% believed peanut allergy is the most dangerous
(Fact: no allergen is more dangerous than another)



Nearly 70% thought precautionary allergen labeling, like "may contain," is required by law
(Fact: it's voluntary)



67% believed an antihistamine (like Benadryl®) can stop a severe allergic reaction
(Fact: epinephrine is the only medication that can stop a severe allergic reaction)