

Keith-Jennings, B., Llobrera, J., & Dean, S. (2019). Links of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program With Food Insecurity, Poverty, and Health: Evidence and Potential. *American journal of public health, 109*(12), 1636–1640.

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a successful initiative for our country's health and prosperity (Keith-Jennings et al., 2019). Anyone who satisfies the program's qualifying conditions may receive benefits from SNAP, and the program's entitlement funding structure makes it possible for it to act fast when demand surges. According to research, SNAP lowers poverty for millions of people, enhances food security, and positively impacts health (Keith-Jennings et al., 2019). Despite SNAP's achievements, there is still room to expand on its significant results. Evidence suggests that many households are not receiving benefits at the current levels. Some disadvantaged populations are only partially eligible for SNAP, while some eligible people encounter obstacles to SNAP participation (Keith-Jennings et al., 2019).

For millions of Americans, SNAP increases food security, lowers poverty, and is linked to better health. Despite some room for improvement, it's crucial to understand that the main causes of food insecurity are beyond the program's power to influence (Keith-Jennings et al., 2019). In order to promote food security and health, SNAP is essential. Low-income families may be concerned about whether their work will last the entire month, how they will pay the rent or the cost of their child's next doctor visit, but they are aware that SNAP can help them buy enough food (Keith-Jennings et al., 2019). Despite these significant benefits, SNAP cannot compensate for the absence of a secure job or home. Researchers, advocates, and policymakers would be assisted in promoting appropriate policies to build on SNAP's achievements by conducting an analysis of the program's effects in this context, recommending policy changes

that concentrate on the causes of poverty, hunger, and hardship, and focusing recommendations for SNAP on policies that fall under the program's purview (Keith-Jennings et al., 2019).

Chung, G. K. K., Dong, D., Wong, S. Y. S., Wong, H., & Chung, R. Y. N. (2020). Perceived poverty and health, and their roles in the poverty-health vicious cycle: a qualitative study of major stakeholders in the healthcare setting in Hong Kong. *International journal for equity in health*, 19(1), 1-13. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-020-1127-7>

Health problems and poverty are directly associated. Studies on the poverty-health nexus have primarily been conducted in less developed nations, where it is possible that the processes relating to poverty and ill health do not apply to the circumstances in developed Asian regions (Chung et al., 2020). This study intends to qualitatively investigate how important healthcare players in Hong Kong perceive the mechanisms and drivers of the poverty-health vicious loop (Chung et al., 2020).

When healthcare, welfare, and labor policy initiatives are insufficient and poorly integrated, financial hardship frequently follows as health deteriorates (Chung et al., 2020). In addition to the mechanisms, the respondents' perceptions of their understanding of the nature of poverty, how it is operationalized in public policies, and how various stakeholders see disease were used to discuss the cycle's policy drivers (Chung et al., 2020). Despite its economic growth, Hong Kong continues to face significant challenges related to the vicious poverty-health cycle (Chung et al., 2020). Potential legislative initiatives to end the process include the adoption of proportionate universalism, social integration, and a stronger medical-social partnership (Chung et al., 2020).

References

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