



AgEcon SEARCH
RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search

<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>

aesearch@umn.edu

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*



USDA's National School Lunch Program Reduces Food Insecurity

Home / Amber Waves / USDA's National School Lunch Program Reduces Food Insecurity

Finding: Food & Nutrition Assistance

August 07, 2017



PRINT



PDF



EMAIL

USDA's National School Lunch Program Reduces Food Insecurity

by Katherine Ralston and Alisha Coleman-Jensen



In 2015, 13.1 million children lived in food-insecure households—households that at times have difficulty putting enough food on the table due to limited resources. Research has found that children in food-insecure households are more likely to experience adverse outcomes related to health, development, and socialization.

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and other USDA child nutrition programs provide nutritious foods that help reduce the harmful impact of food insecurity and improve outcomes for children. In 2014 and 2015, 84 percent of low-income food-insecure households with school-age children accessed free or reduced-price lunches through the NSLP, either in combination with USDA's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits (46 percent), which provide food and nutrition assistance to low-income Americans, or alone (38 percent). An estimated 6 percent of low-income food-insecure households with school-age children received SNAP benefits, but not free or reduced-price school lunches, and 10 percent did not participate in either program.

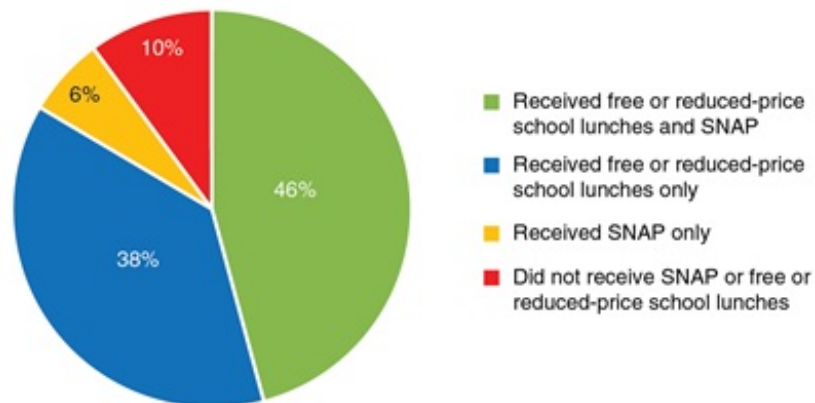
These estimates are based on data from the Food Security Supplement to the Current Population Survey from mid-November to mid-December in 2014 and 2015. Two years of data are averaged to obtain adequate sample size for reliable estimates.

Research sponsored by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service found that children receiving free or reduced-price NSLP lunches consume fewer empty calories and more fiber, milk, fruit, and vegetables than income-eligible nonparticipants, both at lunch and during a full 24 hours. NSLP participants are also more likely than low-income nonparticipants to have adequate average intakes of calcium, Vitamin A, and zinc.

Free and reduced-price school meals also free up some household resources for other necessary purchases. Money that would have been used for school day lunches or breakfasts can be used for other meals. ERS researchers reviewed five recent studies that examined the effectiveness of NSLP in reducing food insecurity. The studies rely on a variety of independent data sources and different approaches to account for what researchers call selection bias—the self-selection of more vulnerable households into the group receiving food assistance.

Some studies examined the effect of participation in the program, while others looked at the availability of school meals, comparing households' food hardship during the school year to the summer when school meals are not available. All but one study found that the NSLP was associated with significantly lower rates of food insecurity for households with children. For example, researchers at St. Louis University and Virginia Commonwealth University found that food insufficiency increased in summer months for NSLP participant households but not for income-eligible nonparticipants, who had lower and more stable rates of food insufficiency throughout the year.

More than four in five food-insecure households with school-age children receive free or reduced-price school lunches



SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

Note: Food insecurity and program participation measured during the 30-day period ending in mid-December for households with annual incomes below 185 percent of Federal poverty line and school-age children (ages 5-17).

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service calculations using data from the December 2014 and December 2015 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

[Download higher resolution chart \(1269 pixels by 1006, 150 dpi\)](#)

This article is drawn from...

[Children's Food Security and USDA Child Nutrition Programs](#), by Katherine Ralston, Katie Treen, Alisha Coleman-Jensen, and Joanne Guthrie, ERS, June 2017

You may also be interested in...

[Household Food Security in the United States in 2015](#), by Alisha Coleman-Jensen, Matthew P. Rabbitt, Christian A. Gregory, and Anita Singh, ERS, September 2016

[Food Security in the U.S.](#), by Alisha Coleman-Jensen, Christian A. Gregory, and Matthew P. Rabbitt, USDA, Economic Research Service, September 2017

[ERS Home](#)
[Careers](#)
[Contact Us](#)
[E-Mail Updates](#)

[FOIA](#)
[Information](#)
[Quality](#)
[Report Fraud](#)
[Site Map](#)

[Text Only](#)
[USDA.gov](#)
[USA.gov](#)
[White House](#)

[Privacy Policy &
Nondiscrimination
Statement](#)

