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Economic
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Report
Number 275

September 2020

Household Food Security in the United States in 2019

Alisha Coleman-Jensen
Matthew P. Rabbitt
Christian A. Gregory
Anita Singh



United States Department of Agriculture

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Household Food Security in the United States in 2019

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Abstract

This report presents findings from data collected in December 2019 for the year that preceded the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic. An estimated 89.5 percent of U.S. households were food secure throughout the entire year in 2019, with access at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members. The remaining households (10.5 percent, down from 11.1 percent in 2018) were food insecure at least some time during the year, including 4.1 percent with very low food security (not significantly different from 4.3 percent in 2018). Very low food security is the more severe range of food insecurity where one or more household members experienced reduced food intake and disrupted eating patterns at times during the year because of limited money and other resources for obtaining food. Among children, changes from 2018 in food insecurity and very low food security were not statistically significant. Children and adults were food insecure in 6.5 percent of U.S. households with children in 2019; very low food security among children was 0.6 percent. In 2019, the typical food-secure household spent 24 percent more on food than the typical food-insecure household of the same size and household composition. About 58 percent of food-insecure households participated in one or more of the three largest Federal nutrition assistance programs: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly food stamps); Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); and the National School Lunch Program during the month prior to the 2019 survey.

Keywords: food security, food insecurity, food spending, food pantry, soup kitchen, emergency kitchen, material well-being, material hardship, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, SNAP, Food Stamp Program, National School Lunch Program, Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, WIC

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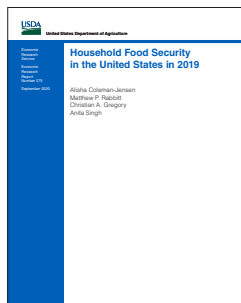
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Household Food Security in the United States in 2019

Alisha Coleman-Jensen, Matthew P. Rabbitt, Christian A. Gregory, and Anita Singh

What Is the Issue?

Most U.S. households have consistent, dependable access to enough food for active, healthy living—they are food secure. However, some households experience food insecurity at times during the year, meaning their access to adequate food is limited by a lack of money and other resources. USDA's food and nutrition assistance programs aim to increase food security by providing low-income households access to food for a healthful diet, as well as nutrition education. USDA monitors the extent and severity of food insecurity in U.S. households through an annual, nationally representative survey sponsored and analyzed by USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS). This report presents statistics from the survey that cover household food security, food expenditures, and use of Federal nutrition assistance programs in 2019. **Readers should note that these are 2019 statistics collected in December 2019 and do not reflect the potential impacts of the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic that began in 2020.**

What Did the Study Find?

Main findings:

- The 2019 prevalence of food insecurity, at 10.5 percent, continued to decline from a high of 14.9 percent in 2011 and was significantly below the pre-recession level (2007) of 11.1 percent.
- In 2019, 89.5 percent of U.S. households were food secure. The remaining 10.5 percent (13.7 million households) were *food insecure*. Food-insecure households (those with low and very low food security) had difficulty at some time during the year providing enough food for all their members due to a lack of resources. The decline from 2018 (11.1 percent) was statistically significant.
- In 2019, 4.1 percent of U.S. households (5.3 million households) had *very low food security*, not significantly different from 4.3 percent in 2018. In this more severe range of food insecurity, the food intake of some household members was reduced and normal eating patterns were disrupted at times during the year due to limited resources.

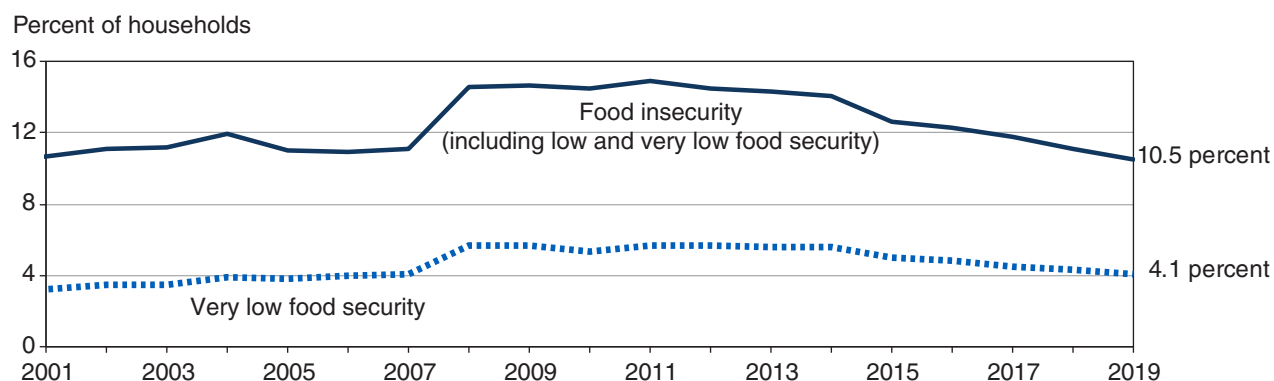
Findings for households with children:

- Children were food insecure at times during 2019 in 6.5 percent of U.S. households with children (2.4 million households), not significantly different from 7.1 percent in 2018. These households with *food insecurity among children* were unable at times to provide adequate, nutritious food for their children.

ERS is a primary source of economic research and analysis from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, providing timely information on economic and policy issues related to agriculture, food, the environment, and rural America.

- While children are usually shielded from the disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake that characterize very low food security, in 2019, both children and adults suffered instances of very low food security in 0.6 percent of households with children (213,000 households), unchanged from 0.6 percent in 2018. These households with *very low food security among children* reported that children were hungry, skipped a meal, or did not eat for a whole day because there was not enough money for food.

Prevalence of food insecurity in 2019 fell below 2007 level for the first time



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

Findings for population subgroups and States:

- Rates of food insecurity were higher than the national average for the following groups: households with incomes near or below the Federal poverty line, including those with incomes below 185 percent of the poverty line; all households with children and particularly households with children headed by single women or single men; women and men living alone; Black- and Hispanic-headed households; and households in principal cities and nonmetropolitan areas.
- The prevalence of food insecurity varied considerably from State to State, ranging from 6.6 percent in New Hampshire to 15.7 percent in Mississippi in 2017-19. (Data for 3 years were combined to provide more reliable State-level statistics.)

Findings for food spending and Federal nutrition assistance participation:

- The typical (median) food-secure household spent 24 percent more for food than the typical food-insecure household of the same size and composition. These estimates include food purchases made with Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits.
- About 58 percent of food-insecure households in the survey reported that, in the previous month, they had participated in one or more of the three largest Federal nutrition assistance programs: SNAP; Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); and National School Lunch Program.

How Was the Study Conducted?

Data for the ERS food security reports come from an annual survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census as the December supplement to the monthly Current Population Survey. ERS sponsors the annual Food Security Supplement survey and compiles and analyzes the responses. The 2019 food security survey included 34,334 households that comprise a representative sample of the U.S. civilian population of about 130 million households. The food security survey asked one adult respondent per household about experiences and behaviors that indicate food insecurity during calendar year 2019, such as being unable to afford balanced meals, cutting the size of meals, or being hungry because of too little money for food. The food security status of the household was assigned based on the number of food-insecure conditions reported.

Household Food Security in the United States in 2019

Introduction

Since 1995, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has collected information annually on food access and adequacy, food spending, and sources of food assistance for the U.S. population. The information is collected in an annual survey, the Food Security Supplement, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as a supplement to the nationally representative Current Population Survey.¹ A major impetus for this data collection is to provide information about the prevalence and severity of food insecurity in U.S. households. Annual monitoring of food security contributes to the effective operation of the Federal nutrition assistance programs as well as private food assistance programs and other government initiatives aimed at reducing food insecurity. Previous reports in the series are available on the ERS website.

This report updates the national statistics on food security in calendar year 2019, household food spending, and the use of Federal nutrition assistance by food-insecure households, using data collected in the December 2019 food security survey—the 25th annual survey in the Nation’s food security monitoring system. Additional statistics—including the prevalence of food insecurity during the 30 days prior to the food security survey, the frequency of food-insecure conditions, and use of food pantries and emergency kitchens—are available in the Statistical Supplement to this report (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2020).

Readers should note that the impact of the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic in 2020 is not reflected in these statistics as the data were collected in December 2019.

¹See Coleman-Jensen (2015) for the history of the food security measurement project and the development of food security measures.

Household Food Security

Food security—access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life—is one of several conditions necessary for a population to be healthy and well nourished. This section provides information on food security and food insecurity in U.S. households throughout 2019.

Methods

The statistics presented in this report are based on data collected in the Food Security Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted in December 2019.² The CPS currently includes about 50,000 households and is representative of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States at State and national levels. In December 2019, 34,334 households completed the Food Security Supplement; the remaining households were unable or unwilling to do so. The U.S. Bureau of the Census calculates survey sample weights to indicate how many households were represented by each household that responded to the survey.³ All statistics in this report were calculated by applying the Food Security Supplement weights to responses by the surveyed households, so the statistics are nationally representative.

Unless otherwise noted, statistical differences described in the text are significant at the 90-percent confidence level.⁴ Statistical significance depends both on the size of the difference of the estimates and the precision of the estimates—or the size of the standard error of the estimates. Standard errors vary across population subgroups.

Household food security statistics presented here are based on a measure of food security calculated from responses to a series of questions about conditions and behaviors that characterize households when they have difficulty meeting basic food needs.⁵ Each question asks whether the condition or behavior occurred at any time during the previous 12 months and specifies the reason as a lack of money and other resources to obtain food. Voluntary fasting or dieting to lose weight are

²The food security survey was conducted December 8-18, 2019.

³In 2019, 30.3 percent of households that responded to the monthly December CPS did not complete the Food Security Supplement (FSS). Reweighting of the Supplement considers income and other information about households that completed the labor-force portion of the survey but not the FSS. This corrects, to some extent, biases that could result from nonresponse to the Supplement by households that completed only the labor-force part of the survey. At ERS' request, the Bureau of the Census conducted a nonresponse bias analysis of the FSS. While the analysis found that the distributions of respondents and nonrespondents differ on some demographic characteristics, those distributional differences do not necessarily indicate a nonresponse bias problem (Farnham, 2017).

⁴Standard errors of national-level estimates from 2011 to the present were calculated using balanced repeated replication (BRR) methods based on replicate weights computed for the CPS Food Security Supplement by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For years before 2011, standard errors of national estimates use a design factor of 1.6 based on the complex CPS sample design. State-level estimates from 2010 to the present use replicate weights computed for the CPS Food Security Supplement. Before 2010, standard errors of State-level estimates were calculated using jackknife replication methods with “month in sample” groups considered as separate independent samples. This report uses the phrase *essentially unchanged* to describe differences between estimates of a statistic for 2 years that are not statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level. Standard errors of all estimates are available from the authors by request.

⁵The methods used to measure the extent and severity of food insecurity have been described in several studies (Hamilton et al., 1997a, 1997b; Andrews et al., 1998; Bickel et al., 1998; Carlson et al., 1999; Bickel et al., 2000; Nord and Bickel, 2002). See also the assessment of the measurement methods by a panel of the Committee on National Statistics (National Research Council, 2006). Further details on the development of the measure are provided on the ERS website.

thereby excluded from the measure. The series includes three questions about the household's food conditions as a whole and seven about food conditions of adults in the household. If children are present, an additional eight questions about their food conditions are included (see box, "Questions Used To Assess the Food Security of Households in the CPS Food Security Survey," page 5).⁶

Responses to the 18 food security questions are reported in tables S-5 to S-6 of the Statistical Supplement (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2020). The number of food-insecure conditions and behaviors the household reports determines the food security status of each interviewed household.⁷

Households are classified as *food secure* if they report no food-insecure conditions or only one or two food-insecure conditions. (Food-insecure conditions are indicated by responses of "often" or "sometimes" to questions 1-3 and 11-13; "almost every month" or "some months but not every month" to questions 5, 10, and 17; and "yes" to the other questions.) They are classified as *food insecure* if they report three or more food-insecure conditions (based on questions 1-10 for households without children and questions 1-18 for households with children).⁸ Households are classified as having *food insecurity among children* or *food-insecure children* if they report two or more food-insecure conditions among the children in response to questions 11-18.⁹

Food-insecure households are further classified as having either *low food security* or *very low food security*.¹⁰ The very low food security category identifies households in which the food intake of one or more members was reduced and eating patterns disrupted because of insufficient money and other resources for food (see box, "What Is 'Very Low Food Security'?" on page 6). Households without children are classified as having *very low food security* if they report six or more food-insecure

⁶An official Spanish translation of the food security questions is used in the survey and available on the ERS website. ERS assessed the effect of interview language on Hispanics versus non-Hispanics and found no differences in the statistical properties of the food security measure (Rabbitt and Coleman-Jensen, 2017).

⁷Recent analysis of possible measurement error in the food security module found evidence of underreporting of more severe items. There was no evidence of overreporting of food insecurity (Gregory, 2019).

⁸To reduce the survey burden on higher-income respondents, households with incomes above 185 percent of the Federal poverty line that do not indicate food-access problems on either of two preliminary screening questions are deemed to be food secure and are not asked the questions in the food security assessment series. The preliminary screening questions asked of all households are as follows:

- People do different things when they are running out of money for food in order to make their food or their food money go further. In the last 12 months, since December of last year, did you ever run short of money and try to make your food or your food money go further? In 2019, 18.8 percent of households responded "yes," and 81.2 percent responded "no."
- Which of these statements best describes the food eaten in your household—enough of the kinds of food we want to eat, enough but not always the kinds of food we want to eat, sometimes not enough to eat, or often not enough to eat? In 2019, 81.0 percent of respondents responded "enough of the kinds of food we want to eat," 15.4 percent said "enough but not always the kinds of food we want to eat," 2.8 percent indicated "sometimes not enough to eat," and 0.9 percent reported "often not enough to eat" (numbers do not sum to 100 due to rounding).

⁹Both qualitative and quantitative research studies have suggested that parents' reports of their children's food insecurity sometimes differed from adolescents' self-reported food insecurity and that parents were sometimes unaware of the degree to which children reduced their own food intake due to household food insecurity (Fram et al., 2011; Nord and Hanson, 2012). The extent to which underreporting of children's food insecurity may exist is unknown (see pp. 9-10 in Coleman-Jensen, McFall, and Nord (2013) for a discussion of research on parent-reported and self-reported food insecurity among children). A comprehensive review of diet quality and food security found evidence that adults shield children from food insecurity (Hanson and Connor, 2014).

¹⁰Prior to 2006, households with low food security were described as "food insecure without hunger," and households with very low food security were described as "food insecure with hunger." Changes in these descriptions were made in 2006 at the recommendation of the Committee on National Statistics (National Research Council, 2006) to distinguish the physiological state of hunger from indicators of food availability. The criteria by which households were classified remained unchanged.

conditions (based on questions 1-10). Households with children age 0-17 are classified as having *very low food security* if they report eight or more food-insecure conditions among adults and/or children (based on questions 1-18).¹¹ They are further classified as having *very low food security among children* if they report five or more food-insecure conditions among the children (that is, if they respond affirmatively to five or more of questions 11-18).

Low and very low food security differ in the extent and character of the adjustments the household makes to its eating patterns and food intake. Households classified as having *low food security* have reported multiple indications of food acquisition problems and reduced diet quality, but typically have reported fewer, if any, indications of reduced food intake. Those classified as having *very low food security* have reported multiple indications of reduced food intake and disrupted eating patterns due to inadequate resources for food. In most, but not all, households with *very low food security*, the survey respondent reported that they were hungry at some time during the year but did not eat because there was not enough money for food.

Prevalence of Food Insecurity—National Conditions and Trends

An estimated 89.5 percent of U.S. households were food secure throughout the entire year in 2019 (fig. 1, table 1A). In concept, “food secure” means that all household members had access at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life (Anderson, 1990).¹² The remaining 10.5 percent (13.7 million households) were food insecure at some time during the year. ***Food insecurity means that households were, at times, unable to acquire adequate food for one or more household members because they had insufficient money and other resources for food.*** A majority of food-insecure households—those classified as having low food security (but not very low food security)—avoided substantial reductions or disruptions in food intake, in some cases by relying on a few basic foods and reducing variety in their diets. However, 4.1 percent (5.3 million households) had very low food security. ***Very low food security means that households were food insecure to the extent that eating patterns of one or more household members were disrupted and their food intake reduced, at least some time during the year, because they could not afford enough food.*** Research confirms that food insecurity affects both dietary quality and dietary quantity. Low-income food-insecure households spent less on food, purchased fewer calories overall, and had lower quality food purchases than low-income food-secure households, according to USDA’s National Food Acquisition and Purchase Survey data (Gregory, Mancino, and Coleman-Jensen, 2019).

¹¹Implications of differences in raw score thresholds for very low food security between households with and without children are discussed in Nord and Coleman-Jensen (2014) and Coleman-Jensen, Rabbitt, and Gregory (2017).

¹²Food security statistics, as operationally measured for this report using survey data, are based on household responses to items about whether the household was able to obtain enough food to meet its needs. This operational measure does not specifically address whether the household members’ food intake was sufficient for active, healthy lives—the conceptual definition of food security. Nonetheless, research based on other data collections has found survey-based measures of food security to be statistically associated with various outcomes involving health, nutrition, and children’s development in a manner that generally supports the link between the report’s survey-based measure of food security and the conceptual definition of food security (see, for example, Coleman-Jensen et al., 2013; Gregory and Coleman-Jensen, 2017; Nord, 2009a; Nord and Hopwood, 2007; Nord and Kantor, 2006).

Questions Used To Assess the Food Security of Households in the CPS Food Security Supplement

1. “We worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more.” Was that often, sometimes, or never true for you in the last 12 months?
2. “The food that we bought just didn’t last and we didn’t have money to get more.” Was that often, sometimes, or never true for you in the last 12 months?
3. “We couldn’t afford to eat balanced meals.” Was that often, sometimes, or never true for you in the last 12 months?
4. In the last 12 months, did you or other adults in the household ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn’t enough money for food? (Yes/No)
5. (If yes to question 4) How often did this happen—almost every month, some months but not every month, or in only 1 or 2 months?
6. In the last 12 months, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn’t enough money for food? (Yes/No)
7. In the last 12 months, were you ever hungry, but didn’t eat, because there wasn’t enough money for food? (Yes/No)
8. In the last 12 months, did you lose weight because there wasn’t enough money for food? (Yes/No)
9. In the last 12 months did you or other adults in your household ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn’t enough money for food? (Yes/No)
10. (If yes to question 9) How often did this happen—almost every month, some months but not every month, or in only 1 or 2 months?

(Questions 11-18 were asked only if the household included children age 0-17)

11. “We relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed our children because we were running out of money to buy food.” Was that often, sometimes, or never true for you in the last 12 months?
12. “We couldn’t feed our children a balanced meal, because we couldn’t afford that.” Was that often, sometimes, or never true for you in the last 12 months?
13. “The children were not eating enough because we just couldn’t afford enough food.” Was that often, sometimes, or never true for you in the last 12 months?
14. In the last 12 months, did you ever cut the size of any of the children’s meals because there wasn’t enough money for food? (Yes/No)
15. In the last 12 months, were the children ever hungry but you just couldn’t afford more food? (Yes/No)
16. In the last 12 months, did any of the children ever skip a meal because there wasn’t enough money for food? (Yes/No)
17. (If yes to question 16) How often did this happen—almost every month, some months but not every month, or in only 1 or 2 months?
18. In the last 12 months did any of the children ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn’t enough money for food? (Yes/No)

Coding of Responses

Questions 1-3 and 11-13 are coded as affirmative (i.e., possibly indicating food insecurity) if the response is “often” or “sometimes.” Questions 5, 10, and 17 are coded as affirmative if the response is “almost every month” or “some months but not every month.” The remaining questions are coded as affirmative if the response is “yes.”

Assessing Food Security Status in Households without Children

Households without children are classified as *food insecure* if they report 3 or more indications of food insecurity in response to the first 10 questions; they are classified as having *very low food security* if they report 6 or more food-insecure conditions out of the first 10 questions.

Assessing Food Security Status in Households with Children Age 0-17

Households with children are classified as *food insecure* if they report 3 or more indications of food insecurity in response to the entire set of 18 questions; they are classified as having *very low food security* if they report 8 or more food-insecure conditions in response to the entire set of 18 questions.

The food security status of children in the household is assessed by responses to the child-referenced questions (questions 11-18). Households reporting two or more of these conditions are classified as having *food insecurity among children*. Households reporting five or more are classified as having *very low food security among children*.

What Is “Very Low Food Security”?

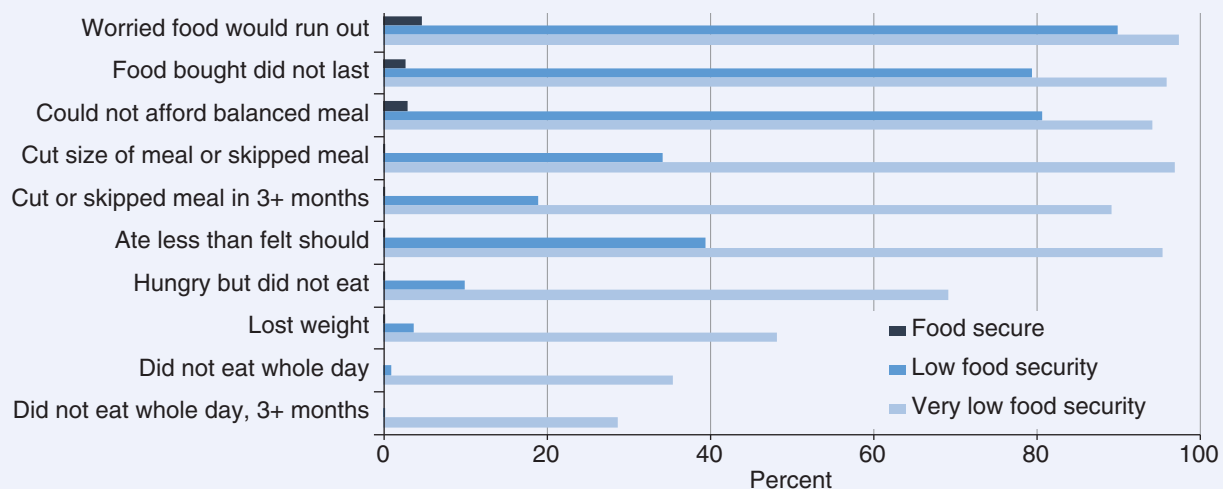
Very low food security can be characterized in terms of the conditions that households in this category reported in the food security survey. Households without children classified as having very low food security reported six or more food-insecure conditions and households with children reported eight or more food-insecure conditions, including conditions among both adults and children. Thus, the conditions reported by respondents reflect the definition of “very low food security”: at times during the year, the food intake of household members was reduced and their normal eating patterns were disrupted because the household lacked money and other resources for food. In the 2019 survey, households classified as having very low food security (representing an estimated 5.3 million households nationwide) reported the following specific conditions:

- 97 percent reported having worried that their food would run out before they got money to buy more.
- 96 percent reported that the food they bought just did not last and they did not have money to get more.
- 94 percent reported that they could not afford to eat balanced meals.

- 97 percent reported that an adult had cut the size of meals or skipped meals because there was not enough money for food; 89 percent reported that this had occurred in 3 or more months.
- 96 percent reported that they had eaten less than they felt they should because there was not enough money for food.
- 69 percent reported that they had been hungry but did not eat because they could not afford enough food.
- 48 percent reported having lost weight because they did not have enough money for food.
- 36 percent reported that an adult did not eat for a whole day because there was not enough money for food; 29 percent reported that this had occurred in 3 or more months

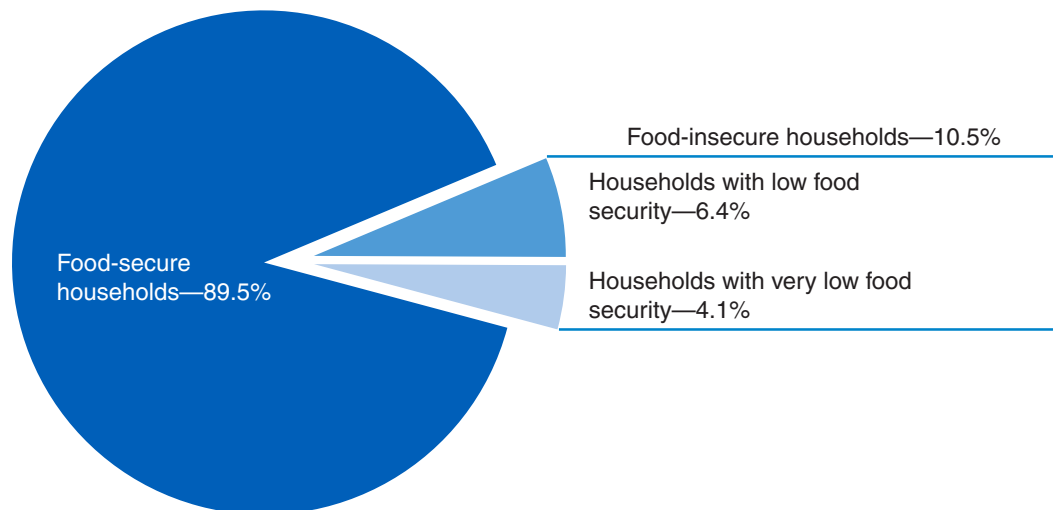
As noted above, all households without children classified as having very low food security reported at least six of these conditions. The majority of households with very low food security, 70 percent, reported seven or more food-insecure conditions. (Conditions reported by households with children were similar to those without children, but the reported food-insecure conditions of both adults and children were taken into account.)

Percentage of households reporting each indicator of food insecurity, by food security status, 2019



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

Figure 1
U.S. households by food security status, 2019



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

Among U.S. households with children under age 18, 86.4 percent were food secure in 2019. The remaining 13.6 percent of households with children were food insecure at some time during the year in 2019 (fig. 2, table 1B). Parents and caregivers often are able to maintain normal or near-normal diets and meal patterns for their children, even when the parents themselves are food insecure. In about half of food-insecure households with children in 2019, only adults were food insecure (7.1 percent of households with children). However, both children and adults were food insecure in 6.5 percent of households with children (2.4 million households) in 2019. In 0.6 percent of households with children (213,000 households), food insecurity among children was so severe that caregivers reported that children were hungry, skipped a meal, or did not eat for a whole day because there was not enough money for food. These households are described as having very low food security among children. Sometimes only older children in such households suffer the more severe effects of food insecurity, while caregivers and other family members seek to protect younger children from those effects (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2013; Nord, 2009a).

The food security survey is designed to measure food security status at the household level. While it is informative to examine the number of persons living in food-insecure households, these statistics should be interpreted carefully. Within a food-insecure household, each household member may be affected differently by the household's food insecurity. Some members—particularly young children—may experience only mild effects or none at all, while adults are more severely affected. It is more precise, therefore, to describe these statistics as representing “persons living in food-insecure households” rather than as representing “food-insecure persons.” Similarly, “persons living in households with very low food security” is a more precise description than “persons with very low food security.”

Table 1A

Households and individuals by food security status of household, 1998-2019

Category and year	Total ¹	Food insecure							
		Food secure		All		With low food security		With very low food security	
		1,000	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000
Households:									
2019	129,621	115,959	89.5	13,662	10.5	8,340	6.4	5,322	4.1
2018	129,245	114,934	88.9	14,311	11.1	8,730	6.8	5,581	4.3
2017	127,272	112,254	88.2	15,018	11.8	9,261	7.3	5,757	4.5
2016	126,401	110,850	87.7	15,551	12.3	9,413	7.4	6,138	4.9
2015	125,164	109,315	87.3	15,849	12.7	9,540	7.7	6,309	5.0
2014	124,044	106,618	86.0	17,426	14.0	10,488	8.4	6,938	5.6
2013	122,579	105,070	85.7	17,509	14.3	10,664	8.7	6,845	5.6
2012	121,546	103,914	85.5	17,632	14.5	10,679	8.8	6,953	5.7
2011	119,484	101,631	85.1	17,853	14.9	11,014	9.2	6,839	5.7
2010	118,756	101,527	85.5	17,229	14.5	10,872	9.1	6,357	5.4
2009	118,174	100,820	85.3	17,354	14.7	10,601	9.0	6,753	5.7
2008	117,565	100,416	85.4	17,149	14.6	10,426	8.9	6,723	5.7
2007	117,100	104,089	88.9	13,011	11.1	8,262	7.0	4,749	4.1
2006	115,609	102,961	89.1	12,648	10.9	8,031	6.9	4,617	4.0
2005	114,437	101,851	89.0	12,586	11.0	8,158	7.1	4,428	3.9
2004	112,967	99,473	88.1	13,494	11.9	9,045	8.0	4,449	3.9
2003	112,214	99,631	88.8	12,583	11.2	8,663	7.7	3,920	3.5
2002	108,601	96,543	88.9	12,058	11.1	8,259	7.6	3,799	3.5
2001	107,824	96,303	89.3	11,521	10.7	8,010	7.4	3,511	3.3
2000	106,043	94,942	89.5	11,101	10.5	7,786	7.3	3,315	3.1
1999	104,684	94,154	89.9	10,529	10.1	7,420	7.1	3,109	3.0
1998	103,309	91,121	88.2	12,188	11.8	8,353	8.1	3,835	3.7
All individuals (by food security status of household): ²									
2019	324,235	289,028	89.1	35,207	10.9	23,362	7.2	11,845	3.7
2018	323,005	285,778	88.5	37,227	11.5	24,577	7.6	12,650	3.9
2017	320,418	280,374	87.5	40,044	12.5	27,159	8.5	12,885	4.0
2016	319,029	277,825	87.1	41,204	12.9	26,556	8.3	14,648	4.6
2015	316,161	273,923	86.6	42,238	13.4	27,605	8.7	14,633	4.6
2014	313,305	265,170	84.6	48,135	15.4	30,922	9.9	17,213	5.5
2013	310,853	261,775	84.2	49,078	15.8	31,974	10.3	17,104	5.5
2012	308,361	259,395	84.1	48,966	15.9	31,787	10.3	17,179	5.6
2011	305,893	255,773	83.6	50,120	16.4	33,232	10.9	16,888	5.5
2010	304,034	255,202	83.9	48,832	16.1	32,777	10.8	16,055	5.3
2009	301,750	251,588	83.4	50,162	16.6	32,499	10.8	17,663	5.9
2008	299,567	250,459	83.6	49,108	16.4	31,824	10.6	17,284	5.8
2007	297,042	260,813	87.8	36,229	12.2	24,287	8.2	11,942	4.0
2006	294,010	258,495	87.9	35,515	12.1	24,395	8.3	11,120	3.8
2005	291,501	256,373	87.9	35,128	12.1	24,349	8.4	10,779	3.7
2004	288,603	250,407	86.8	38,196	13.2	27,535	9.5	10,661	3.7
2003	286,410	250,155	87.3	36,255	12.7	26,622	9.3	9,633	3.4
2002	279,035	244,133	87.5	34,902	12.5	25,517	9.1	9,385	3.4
2001	276,661	243,019	87.8	33,642	12.2	24,628	8.9	9,014	3.3
2000	273,685	240,454	87.9	33,231	12.1	24,708	9.0	8,523	3.1
1999	270,318	239,304	88.5	31,015	11.5	23,237	8.6	7,779	2.9
1998	268,366	232,219	86.5	36,147	13.5	26,290	9.8	9,857	3.7

Continued—

Table 1A

Households and individuals by food security status of household, 1998-2019—continued

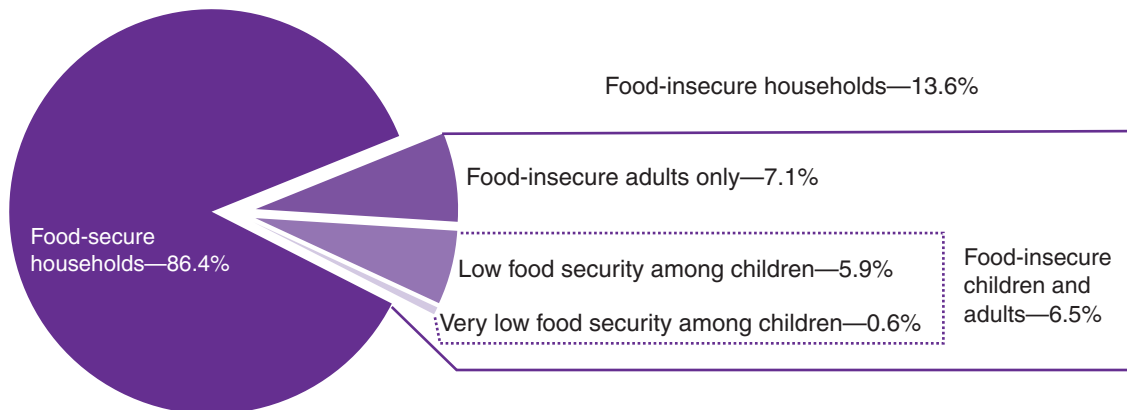
Category and year	Food insecure								
	Total ¹	Food secure		All		With low food security		With very low food security	
		1,000	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000
Adults (by food security status of household): ²									
2019	250,956	226,481	90.2	24,475	9.8	15,495	6.2	8,980	3.6
2018	249,443	223,390	89.6	26,053	10.4	16,576	6.6	9,477	3.8
2017	246,517	219,013	88.8	27,504	11.2	17,796	7.2	9,708	3.9
2016	245,200	216,934	88.5	28,266	11.5	17,498	7.1	10,768	4.4
2015	242,706	213,586	88.0	29,120	12.0	18,235	7.5	10,885	4.5
2014	239,937	207,125	86.3	32,812	13.7	20,425	8.5	12,387	5.2
2013	237,219	203,913	86.0	33,306	14.0	21,115	8.9	12,191	5.1
2012	234,730	201,662	85.9	33,068	14.1	20,708	8.8	12,359	5.3
2011	231,385	197,923	85.5	33,462	14.5	21,371	9.2	12,091	5.2
2010	229,129	196,505	85.8	32,624	14.2	21,357	9.3	11,267	4.9
2009	227,543	194,579	85.5	32,964	14.5	20,741	9.1	12,223	5.4
2008	225,461	193,026	85.6	32,435	14.4	20,320	9.0	12,115	5.4
2007	223,467	199,672	89.4	23,795	10.6	15,602	7.0	8,193	3.7
2006	220,423	197,536	89.6	22,887	10.4	15,193	6.9	7,694	3.5
2005	217,897	195,172	89.6	22,725	10.4	15,146	7.0	7,579	3.5
2004	215,564	191,236	88.7	24,328	11.3	16,946	7.9	7,382	3.4
2003	213,441	190,451	89.2	22,990	10.8	16,358	7.7	6,632	3.1
2002	206,493	184,718	89.5	21,775	10.5	15,486	7.5	6,289	3.0
2001	204,340	183,398	89.8	20,942	10.2	14,879	7.3	6,063	3.0
2000	201,922	181,586	89.9	20,336	10.1	14,763	7.3	5,573	2.8
1999	198,900	179,960	90.5	18,941	9.5	13,869	7.0	5,072	2.5
1998	197,084	174,964	88.8	22,120	11.2	15,632	7.9	6,488	3.3

¹Totals exclude households for which food security status is unknown because household respondents did not give a valid response to any of the questions in the food security scale. In 2019, these exclusions represented 306,000 households (0.2 percent of all households).

²The food security survey measures food security status at the household level. Not all individuals residing in food-insecure households were directly affected by the households' food insecurity. Similarly, not all individuals in households classified as having very low food security were subject to the reductions in food intake and disruptions in eating patterns that characterize this condition. Young children, in particular, are often protected from effects of the households' food insecurity.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

Figure 2

U.S. households with children by food security status of adults and children, 2019

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement

Table 1B

Households with children by food security status and children by food security status of household, 1998-2019

Category and year	Total ¹	Food-secure households		Food-insecure households ²		Households with food-insecure children ³		Households with very low food security among children	
	1,000	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent
Households with children:									
2019	37,614	32,480	86.4	5,134	13.6	2,434	6.5	213	0.6
2018	37,612	32,369	86.1	5,243	13.9	2,658	7.1	220	0.6
2017	37,942	31,975	84.3	5,967	15.7	2,926	7.7	250	0.7
2016	38,400	32,058	83.5	6,342	16.5	3,069	8.0	298	0.8
2015	38,978	32,519	83.4	6,459	16.6	3,022	7.8	274	0.7
2014	39,079	31,590	80.8	7,489	19.2	3,665	9.4	422	1.1
2013	38,486	30,978	80.5	7,508	19.5	3,814	9.9	360	0.9
2012	39,201	31,354	80.0	7,847	20.0	3,910	10.0	463	1.2
2011	38,803	30,814	79.4	7,989	20.6	3,862	10.0	374	1.0
2010	39,419	31,447	79.8	7,972	20.2	3,861	9.8	386	1.0
2009	39,525	31,114	78.7	8,411	21.3	4,208	10.6	469	1.2
2008	39,699	31,364	79.0	8,335	21.0	4,361	11.0	506	1.3
2007	39,390	33,160	84.2	6,230	15.8	3,273	8.3	323	0.8
2006	39,436	33,279	84.4	6,157	15.6	3,312	8.4	221	0.6
2005	39,601	33,404	84.4	6,197	15.6	3,244	8.2	270	0.7
2004	39,990	32,967	82.4	7,023	17.6	3,808	9.5	274	0.7
2003	40,286	33,575	83.3	6,711	16.7	3,606	9.0	207	0.5
2002	38,647	32,267	83.5	6,380	16.5	3,456	8.9	265	0.7
2001	38,330	32,141	83.9	6,189	16.1	3,225	8.4	211	0.6
2000	38,113	31,942	83.8	6,171	16.2	3,282	8.6	255	0.7
1999	37,884	32,290	85.2	5,594	14.8	3,089	8.2	219	0.6
1998	38,036	31,335	82.4	6,701	17.6	3,627	9.5	331	0.9
Children (by food security status of household): ⁴									
2019	73,279	62,547	85.4	10,732	14.6	5,332	7.3	361	0.5
2018	73,562	62,388	84.8	11,174	15.2	5,999	8.2	540	0.7
2017	73,901	61,361	83.0	12,540	17.0	6,541	8.9	540	0.7
2016	73,829	60,891	82.5	12,938	17.5	6,519	8.8	703	1.0
2015	73,455	60,337	82.1	13,118	17.9	6,377	8.7	541	0.7
2014	73,368	58,045	79.1	15,323	20.9	7,949	10.8	914	1.2
2013	73,634	57,862	78.6	15,772	21.4	8,585	11.7	765	1.0
2012	73,631	57,733	78.4	15,898	21.6	8,290	11.3	977	1.3
2011	74,508	57,850	77.6	16,658	22.4	8,565	11.5	845	1.1
2010	74,905	58,697	78.4	16,208	21.6	8,458	11.3	976	1.3
2009	74,207	57,010	76.8	17,197	23.2	8,957	12.1	988	1.3
2008	74,106	57,433	77.5	16,673	22.5	9,098	12.3	1,077	1.5
2007	73,575	61,140	83.1	12,435	16.9	6,766	9.2	691	0.9
2006	73,587	60,959	82.8	12,628	17.2	7,065	9.6	430	0.6
2005	73,604	61,201	83.1	12,403	16.9	6,718	9.1	606	0.8
2004	73,039	59,171	81.0	13,868	19.0	7,823	10.7	545	0.7
2003	72,969	59,704	81.8	13,265	18.2	7,388	10.1	420	0.6
2002	72,542	59,415	81.9	13,127	18.1	7,397	10.2	567	0.8
2001	72,321	59,620	82.4	12,701	17.6	6,866	9.5	467	0.6
2000	71,763	58,867	82.0	12,896	18.0	7,018	9.8	562	0.8
1999	71,418	59,344	83.1	12,074	16.9	6,996	9.8	511	0.7
1998	71,282	57,255	80.3	14,027	19.7	7,840	11.0	716	1.0

¹Totals exclude households for which food security status is unknown because they did not give a valid response to any of the questions in the food security scale. In 2019, these exclusions represented 85,000 households with children (0.2 percent of all households with children). Children are age 0-17.

²Food-insecure households are those with low or very low food security among adults or children or both.

³In some food-insecure households with children, only adults were food insecure. Households with food-insecure children are those with low or very low food security among children.

⁴The food security survey measures food security status at the household level. Not all children residing in food-insecure households were directly affected by the households' food insecurity. Similarly, not all children in households classified as having very low food security among children were subject to the reductions in food intake and disruptions in eating patterns that characterize this condition. Young children, in particular, are often protected from effects of the households' food insecurity.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement

In 2019, 35.2 million people lived in food-insecure households (table 1A, middle panel). They constituted 10.9 percent of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population and included 24.5 million adults (table 1A, bottom panel) and 10.7 million children (table 1B, bottom panel). About 5.3 million children (7.3 percent of children) lived in households in which one or more child was food insecure. About 9.0 million adults (3.6 percent of adults) lived in households with very low food security (table 1A), and 361,000 children (0.5 percent of children) lived in households with very low food security among children (table 1B, bottom panel).

Statistical Supplement tables S-2 and S-3 present estimates of the number of people and the number of children in households in each food security status and household type (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2020).

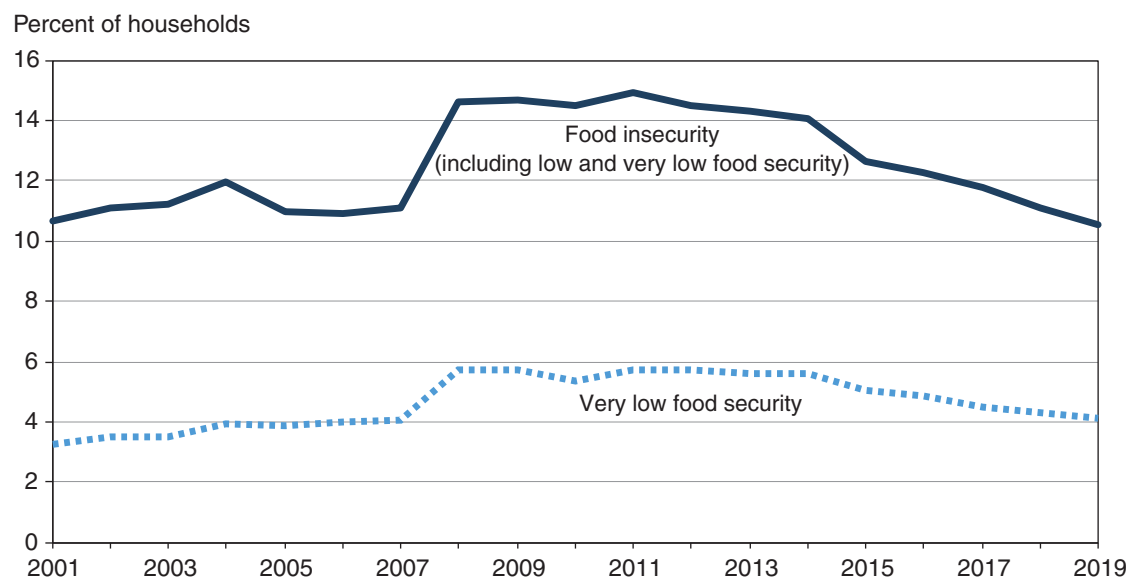
When interpreting food security statistics in this report, bear in mind that households were classified as having low or very low food security based on their experience of the conditions indicated in the module at any time during the previous 12 months. The prevalence of these conditions on any given day is far below the corresponding annual prevalence. For example, the prevalence of very low food security during the 30 days prior to the December 2019 survey is 2.3 percent (table S-4 in Coleman-Jensen et al., 2020). Most households that reported experiencing food-insecure conditions during the previous 30 days reported experiencing the conditions in 1 to 7 days during the month (see table S-9 in Coleman-Jensen et al., 2020; and see box, “When Food Insecurity Occurs in U.S. Households, It Is Usually Recurrent But Not Constant,” on page 14).¹³

There was a statistically significant decline in the prevalence of food insecurity from 11.1 percent in 2018 to 10.5 percent in 2019 (fig. 3, table 1A). This continues the eighth year of declining food insecurity from a high of 14.9 percent in 2011. It is the first year that food insecurity was statistically significantly below the 11.1 percent pre-recession level of 2007. Year-to-year declines in food insecurity from 2014 to 2015 and 2016 through 2018 were also statistically significant. Some year-to-year changes were not statistically significant; that is, the changes were within the range that could have resulted from sampling variation. The cumulative decline from 2011 (14.9 percent) to 2014 (14.0 percent) was statistically significant. In the previous decade, food insecurity increased from 10.7 percent in 2001 to 11.9 percent in 2004, declined to about 11 percent in 2005-07, then increased significantly in 2008 (to 14.6 percent), and remained essentially unchanged (that is, the difference was not statistically significant) at that level in 2009 and 2010.

¹³ERS is no longer providing an estimated average daily prevalence of very low food security. This is because of a change in Census processing of continuous variables to reduce the risk of disclosure related to a small number of households reporting a single value. Beginning with the 2019 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement data, all continuous variables for the number of days out of the previous 30 days that food-insecure conditions occurred are only released after being categorized into ranges of number of days. Those categorical variables result in less precise estimates of the average daily prevalence of food insecurity. See table S-9 in the online Statistical Supplement for the percent of households reporting each of the food-insecure conditions in increments of 1 to 7 days, 8 to 14 days, and 15 to 30 days (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2020). In prior annual food security reports, average daily prevalence of the various behaviors, experiences, and conditions characterizing very low food security was calculated based on the proportion of households reporting the condition at any time during the previous 30 days and the average number of days in which the condition occurred. The average daily prevalence for each condition was calculated as the product of the 30-day prevalence and the average number of days experienced divided by 30. The ratio of daily prevalence to monthly prevalence of the various indicator conditions provided the basis for approximating the average daily prevalence of very low food security during the reference 30-day period. The daily rate of very low food security was expressed as a range whose lower and upper bounds were based on the minimum and maximum ratio of daily prevalence to 30-day prevalence.

Figure 3

Trends in the prevalence of food insecurity and very low food security in U.S. households, 2001-2019



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

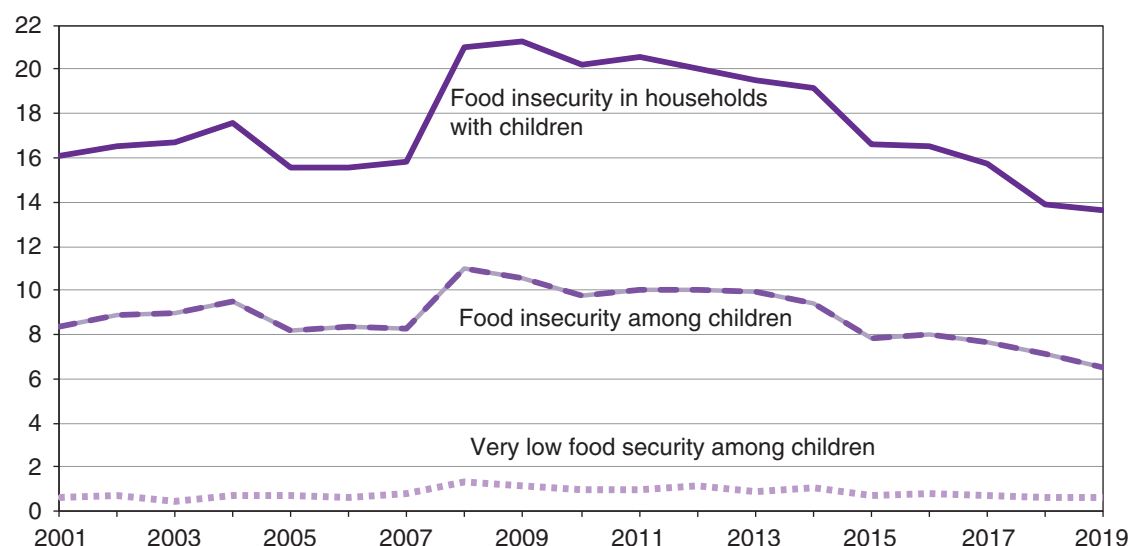
The prevalence of very low food security in 2019 (4.1 percent) was not significantly different from the prevalence in 2018 (4.3 percent; fig. 3, table 1A). The 2019 very low food security prevalence of 4.1 percent was significantly lower than the 2017 prevalence of 4.5 percent. There were statistically significant year-to-year declines in very low food security from 2014 to 2015 and 2016 to 2017. The prevalence of very low food security had been essentially unchanged from 2011 (5.7 percent) through 2014. The prevalence of very low food security was also 5.7 percent in 2008 and 2009. Prior to 2008, the prevalence of very low food security increased from 3.3 percent in 2001 to 3.9 percent in 2004 and remained essentially unchanged through 2007 (4.1 percent).

The prevalence of food insecurity in households with children was essentially unchanged from 2018 (13.9 percent) to 2019 (13.6 percent; fig. 4, table 1B). Food insecurity in households with children in 2018 and 2019 was lower than in any other years back to 1998. From 2017 to 2018, there was a statistically significant decline from 15.7 percent to 13.9 percent in the prevalence of food insecurity in households with children. The percentage of households with food insecurity among children in 2019 (6.5 percent) was not significantly different from the prevalence in 2018 but was significantly lower than the prevalence in 2017 (7.7 percent) and was also at the lowest level compared with any year back to 1998. The percentage of households with very low food security among children was unchanged from 2018 to 2019 (0.6 percent) and was not statistically significantly different from the prevalence in 2015 through 2017, or in 1999 through 2007, but was significantly lower in 2019 than in any year from 2008 through 2014.

Figure 4

Trends in the prevalence of food insecurity in households with children, 2001-2019

Percent of households with children



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

Prevalence of Food Insecurity by Selected Household Characteristics

The prevalence of food insecurity varied considerably in 2019 among households with different demographic and economic characteristics (table 2). Differences in food security across demographic and geographic groups reflect, in part, differences in income across those groups; although no adjustment is made for income in the statistics presented in this report, food insecurity was strongly associated with income. For example, 34.9 percent of households with annual incomes below the official poverty line (household income-to-poverty ratio under 1.00) were food insecure, compared with just 5.1 percent of those with incomes at or above 185 percent of the poverty line.¹⁴ (Table S-1 in the Statistical Supplement (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2020) shows food insecurity by selected household characteristics for households with annual income below 130 percent of the poverty line.)

Rates of food insecurity were statistically significantly below the national average of 10.5 percent for married-couple families with children (7.5 percent); households with no children (9.3 percent), especially those with more than one adult and no children (6.7 percent); households with elderly persons (7.2 percent); and the elderly living alone (8.7 percent).¹⁵ The prevalence of food insecurity was also below the national average for households headed by White, non-Hispanic adults (7.9 percent) and those with incomes at or above 185 percent of poverty (5.1 percent).

¹⁴The Federal poverty line was \$25,926 for a family of four (two adults and two children) in 2019.

¹⁵“Elderly” in this report refers to persons age 65 and older.

When Food Insecurity Occurs in U.S. Households, It Is Usually Recurrent but Not Constant

When households experience very low food security in the United States, the resulting instances of reduced food intake and disrupted eating patterns are usually occasional or episodic, but not usually constant. The food security measurement methods used in this report are designed to register these occasional or episodic occurrences. The questions used to assess households' food security status ask whether a condition, experience, or behavior occurred at any time in the past 12 months, and households can be classified as having very low food security based on a single, severe episode during the year. Readers should be mindful of this when interpreting food insecurity statistics. Analyses of additional information collected in the food security survey on how frequently various food-insecure conditions occurred during the year, whether they occurred during the 30 days prior to the survey, and, if so, in how many days provide insight into the frequency and duration of food insecurity in U.S. households. These analyses reveal that in 2019:

- About one-fourth of U.S. households with very low food security at any time during the year experienced the associated conditions rarely or occasionally—in only 1 or 2 months of the year. Three-fourths of respondent households experienced the conditions recurrently, in 3 or more months of the year.
- About one-fourth of food-insecure households and one-third of those with very low food security experienced the associated conditions frequently or chronically. That is, the conditions occurred often, or almost every month.
- On average, households that were food insecure at some time during the year were food insecure in 7 months during the year. During the 30-day period ending in mid-December 2019, 7.1 million households (5.5 percent of all households) were food insecure—about 52 percent of the number that were food insecure at any time during the year (see Statistical Supplement table S-4, Coleman-Jensen et al., 2020).
- Similarly, households with very low food security at some time during the year experienced the associated conditions, on average, in 7 months during the year. During the 30-day period ending in mid-

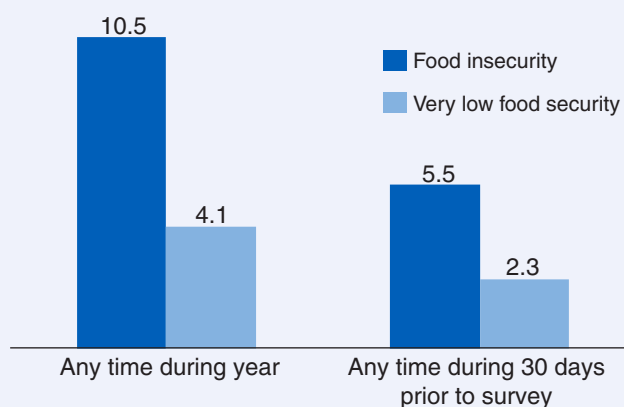
December 2019, 3.0 million households (2.3 percent of all households) had very low food security—about 56 percent of the number with very low food security at some time during the year (see Statistical Supplement table S-4).

- Most households that had very low food security at some time during a month experienced the associated conditions in 1 to 7 days of the month (see footnote 12).
- The omission of homeless families and individuals from these daily statistics biases the statistics downward, and the bias may be substantial relative to the estimates, especially for the most severe conditions.

(Statistical Supplement tables S-7 to S-9 (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2019) provide information on how often conditions indicating food insecurity occurred, as reported by respondents to the December 2019 Food Security Supplement. See Nord et al. (2000) for more information about the frequency of food insecurity. See Ryu and Bartfeld (2012) and Wilde et al. (2010) for more information about longer-term patterns of food insecurity.)

Prevalence of food insecurity and very low food security, by reference period (2019)

Percent of households



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

Table 2

Households by food security status and selected household characteristics, 2019

Category	Total ¹	Food secure		Food insecure					
				All		With low food security		With very low food security	
	1,000	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent
All households	129,621	115,959	89.5	13,662	10.5	8,340	6.4	5,322	4.1
Household composition:									
With children < 18 yrs	37,614	32,480	86.4	5,134	13.6	3,677	9.7	1,457	3.9
With children < 6 yrs	16,115	13,783	85.5	2,332	14.5	1,736	10.8	596	3.7
Married-couple families	24,382	22,543	92.5	1,839	7.5	1,494	6.1	345	1.4
Female head, no spouse	9,349	6,663	71.3	2,686	28.7	1,790	19.1	896	9.6
Male head, no spouse	3,311	2,802	84.6	509	15.4	313	9.5	196	5.9
Other household with child ²	572	472	82.5	100	17.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
With no children < 18 yrs	92,007	83,479	90.7	8,528	9.3	4,663	5.1	3,865	4.2
More than one adult	54,420	50,762	93.3	3,658	6.7	2,185	4.0	1,473	2.7
Women living alone	20,886	18,161	87.0	2,725	13.0	1,386	6.6	1,339	6.4
Men living alone	16,701	14,556	87.2	2,145	12.8	1,092	6.5	1,053	6.3
With elderly	40,220	37,318	92.8	2,902	7.2	1,842	4.6	1,060	2.6
Elderly living alone	15,329	13,996	91.3	1,333	8.7	801	5.2	532	3.5
Race/ethnicity of households:									
White, non-Hispanic	85,196	78,438	92.1	6,758	7.9	3,966	4.6	2,792	3.3
Black, non-Hispanic	16,504	13,356	80.9	3,148	19.1	1,891	11.5	1,257	7.6
Hispanic ³	18,035	15,216	84.4	2,819	15.6	1,937	10.7	882	4.9
Other, non-Hispanic	9,886	8,949	90.5	937	9.5	546	5.5	391	4.0
Household income-to-poverty ratio:									
Under 1.00	11,208	7,301	65.1	3,907	34.9	2,167	19.4	1,740	15.5
Under 1.30	15,848	10,615	67.0	5,233	33.0	3,002	18.9	2,231	14.1
Under 1.85	26,604	19,248	72.4	7,356	27.6	4,384	16.4	2,972	11.2
1.85 and over	70,457	66,880	94.9	3,577	5.1	2,387	3.4	1,190	1.7
Income unknown	32,560	29,832	91.6	2,728	8.4	1,569	4.8	1,159	3.6
Area of residence: ⁴									
Inside metropolitan area	111,547	100,071	89.7	11,476	10.3	6,990	6.3	4,486	4.0
In principal cities ⁵	38,411	33,662	87.6	4,749	12.4	2,875	7.5	1,874	4.9
Not in principal cities	55,517	50,923	91.7	4,594	8.3	2,867	5.2	1,727	3.1
Outside metropolitan area	18,073	15,887	87.9	2,186	12.1	1,350	7.5	836	4.6
Census geographic region:									
Northeast	22,293	20,154	90.4	2,139	9.6	1,303	5.8	836	3.8
Midwest	27,894	24,956	89.5	2,938	10.5	1,778	6.3	1,160	4.2
South	50,136	44,527	88.8	5,609	11.2	3,352	6.7	2,257	4.5
West	29,298	26,322	89.8	2,976	10.2	1,907	6.6	1,069	3.6

NA = Not reported; fewer than 10 households in the survey with this characteristic had very low food security.

¹Totals exclude households for which food security status is unknown because household respondents did not give a valid response to any of the questions in the food security scale. In 2019, these exclusions represented 306,000 households (0.2 percent of all households).

²Households with children in complex living arrangements, e.g., children of other relatives or unrelated roommate or boarder.

³Hispanics may be of any race.

⁴Metropolitan area residence is based on 2013 Office of Management and Budget delineation. Prevalence rates by area of residence are comparable with those for 2014 and later but are not precisely comparable with those of earlier years.

⁵Households within incorporated areas of the largest cities in each metropolitan area. Residence inside or outside of principal cities is not identified for about 16 percent of households in metropolitan statistical areas.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

Rates of food insecurity in 2019 were statistically significantly higher than the national average (10.5 percent) for the following groups:

- All households with children (13.6 percent)¹⁶
- Households with children under age 6 (14.5 percent)
- Households with children headed by a single woman (28.7 percent) or a single man (15.4 percent)¹⁷ and other households with children (17.5 percent)
- Women living alone (13.0 percent) and men living alone (12.8 percent)
- Households with Black, non-Hispanic (19.1 percent) and Hispanic (15.6 percent) household reference persons¹⁸
- Households with incomes below 185 percent of the poverty threshold (27.6 percent).

Across residential classifications, food insecurity was higher in principal cities of metropolitan areas (12.4 percent) and nonmetropolitan (rural) areas (12.1 percent) than in suburbs/exurbs and other metropolitan areas outside principal cities (8.3 percent).¹⁹ Compared with the national average, food insecurity was significantly higher in principal cities and nonmetropolitan areas, but significantly lower in metropolitan areas outside principal cities. Regionally, the prevalence of food insecurity in the Northeast (9.6 percent) was significantly below the U.S. average, while the prevalence in the South (11.2 percent) was significantly above the U.S. average. The prevalence of food insecurity was significantly higher in the South than in the Northeast or West (10.2 percent). The difference in food insecurity between the South and Midwest (10.5 percent) was not statistically significant (table 2).

Statistics in table 2 can also be used to calculate the share that each demographic group contributes to the population of food-insecure households. Among all food-insecure households in 2019, 37.6 percent were households with children, 19.7 percent were female-headed households with children, and 13.5 percent were married-couple households with children.²⁰ Among all food-insecure households in 2019, 62.4 percent were households with no children. About 21.2 percent of all

¹⁶About 44 percent of the difference in food insecurity between households with and without children results from a difference in the measures applied to the two types of households. Responses to questions about children and adults are considered in assessing the food security status of households with children. However, for both types of households, a total of three indications of food insecurity is required for classification as food insecure. Even with the child-referenced questions omitted from the scale, in 2019, 11.7 percent of households with children would be classified as food insecure (that is, as having food insecurity among adults), compared with 9.3 percent for households without children. Comparisons of very low food security are not biased substantially by this measurement issue because a higher threshold is applied to households with children, consistent with the larger number of questions taken into consideration (Nord and Coleman-Jensen, 2014). See Coleman-Jensen, Rabbitt, and Gregory (2017) for a discussion of a comparable classification method for households with and without children.

¹⁷Some households with children headed by a single woman or a single man as classified for these analyses included other adults, who may have been parents, siblings, cohabiting partners, adult children, other relatives of the reference person, or unrelated roomers or boarders.

¹⁸The “household reference person” refers to the person in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented. If the house is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the household reference person may be either the husband or wife. Previously the household reference person was referred to as the household head.

¹⁹Revised metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and principal cities within them were delineated by the Office of Management and Budget in 2013, based on revised standards developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in collaboration with other Federal agencies. Census implemented the revised delineations beginning with the 2014 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement. Food security prevalence statistics by area of residence for 2014 and later are comparable but are not precisely comparable with corresponding statistics from earlier years. Principal cities include the incorporated areas of the largest city in each MSA and other cities in the MSA that meet specified criteria based on population size and commuting patterns.

²⁰For example, the share of food-insecure households that are female-headed households with children can be calculated as $(2,686/13,662) = 0.197$. Similarly, the share of food-insecure households that are married-couple households with children is $(1,839/13,662) = 0.135$.

food-insecure households included elderly adults. Low-income households with reported incomes below 185 percent of the poverty threshold made up the majority of food-insecure households, 53.8 percent. Households with reported incomes at or above 185 percent of poverty made up 26.2 percent of all food-insecure households, and households with unknown income made up the remaining 20 percent of all food-insecure households in 2019.

The prevalence of very low food security in various types of households followed a pattern similar to that observed for food insecurity (table 2). Percentages were statistically significantly lower than the 2019 national average of 4.1 percent for married couples with children (1.4 percent); multiple-adult households with no children (2.7 percent); households with elderly persons (2.6 percent); elderly living alone (3.5 percent); households headed by White, non-Hispanics (3.3 percent); households with incomes at or above 185 percent of the poverty line (1.7 percent); households in suburbs and exurbs outside principal cities within metropolitan areas (3.1 percent); and households in the West (3.6 percent).

The prevalence of very low food security was statistically significantly higher than the national average (4.1 percent) for the following groups:

- Households with children headed by a single woman (9.6 percent)
- Women living alone (6.4 percent) and men living alone (6.3 percent)
- Households with reference persons who are Black, non-Hispanic (7.6 percent) and Hispanic (4.9 percent)
- Households with incomes below 185 percent of the poverty line (11.2 percent)
- Households located in principal cities (4.9 percent).

In 6.5 percent of households with children, one or more child was food insecure in 2019 (table 3).²¹ Among household categories, the percentage of households with food-insecure children was significantly lower in married-couple households (3.2 percent); households with a White, non-Hispanic reference person (5.0 percent); households with a non-Hispanic reference person of other, or multiple, races (4.5 percent); households with incomes at or above 185 percent of the poverty line (2.2 percent); and metropolitan households located in suburbs and exurbs outside of principal cities (4.8 percent). The percentage of households with food-insecure children was significantly higher for female-headed households (15.3 percent); households with a Black, non-Hispanic reference person (11.9 percent); households with incomes below 185 percent of the poverty line (15.8 percent); and households in principal cities (7.9 percent).

²¹Households are classified as having food insecurity among children if they report two or more food-insecure conditions among children in response to questions 11-18 in box on page 5.

Table 3

Prevalence of food security and food insecurity in households with children by selected household characteristics, 2019

Category	Total ¹	Food-secure households		Food-insecure households ²		Households with food-insecure children ³		Households with very low food security among children	
		1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent
All households with children	37,614	32,480	86.4	5,134	13.6	2,434	6.5	213	0.6
Household composition:									
With children < 6 yrs	16,115	13,784	85.5	2,331	14.5	993	6.2	79	0.5
Married-couple families	24,382	22,542	92.5	1,840	7.5	781	3.2	49	0.2
Female head, no spouse	9,349	6,663	71.3	2,686	28.7	1,431	15.3	148	1.6
Male head, no spouse	3,311	2,802	84.6	509	15.4	216	6.5	NA	NA
Other household with child ⁴	572	472	82.5	100	17.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Race/ethnicity of households:									
White, non-Hispanic	21,161	18,900	89.3	2,261	10.7	1,054	5.0	58	0.3
Black, non-Hispanic	5,241	4,035	77.0	1,206	23.0	623	11.9	87	1.7
Hispanic ⁵	7,750	6,431	83.0	1,319	17.0	601	7.8	NA	NA
Other, non-Hispanic	3,463	3,115	90.0	348	10.0	157	4.5	NA	NA
Household income-to-poverty ratio:									
Under 1.00	4,212	2,650	62.9	1,562	37.1	819	19.4	62	1.5
Under 1.30	6,451	4,192	65.0	2,259	35.0	1,192	18.5	90	1.4
Under 1.85	10,179	7,078	69.5	3,101	30.5	1,606	15.8	149	1.5
1.85 and over	19,645	18,526	94.3	1,119	5.7	433	2.2	NA	NA
Income unknown	7,791	6,877	88.3	914	11.7	396	5.1	NA	NA
Area of residence: ⁶									
Inside metropolitan area	32,764	28,407	86.7	4,357	13.3	2,058	6.3	181	0.6
In principal cities ⁷	10,439	8,743	83.8	1,696	16.2	828	7.9	91	0.9
Not in principal cities	17,296	15,469	89.4	1,827	10.6	829	4.8	NA	NA
Outside metropolitan area	4,851	4,073	84.0	778	16.0	376	7.8	32	0.7
Census geographic region:									
Northeast	6,233	5,384	86.4	849	13.6	414	6.6	NA	NA
Midwest	7,867	6,722	85.4	1,145	14.6	527	6.7	NA	NA
South	14,888	12,860	86.4	2,028	13.6	927	6.2	81	0.5
West	8,626	7,514	87.1	1,112	12.9	565	6.5	35	0.4

NA = Not reported; fewer than 10 households in the survey with this characteristic had food insecurity among children or very low food security among children.

¹Totals exclude households for which food security status is unknown because they did not give a valid response to any of the questions in the food security scale. In 2019, these exclusions represented 85,000 households with children (0.2 percent of all households with children).

²Food-insecure households are those with low or very low food security among adults or children or both.

³In some food-insecure households with children, only adults were food insecure. Households with food-insecure children are those with low or very low food security among children.

⁴Households with children in complex living arrangements, e.g., children of other relatives or unrelated roommate or boarder.

⁵Hispanics may be of any race.

⁶Metropolitan area residence is based on 2013 Office of Management and Budget delineation. Prevalence rates by area of residence are comparable with those for 2014 and later but are not precisely comparable with those of earlier years.

⁷Households within incorporated areas of the largest cities in each metropolitan area. Residence inside or outside of principal cities is not identified for about 15 percent of households with children in metropolitan statistical areas.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

Compared with the prevalence for all households with children in 2019 (0.6 percent), very low food security among children was significantly less prevalent in married-couple families (0.2 percent) and households with a White, non-Hispanic reference person (0.3 percent). Very low food security among children in 2019 was significantly more prevalent in households headed by a single woman (1.6 percent); households with a Black, non-Hispanic reference person (1.7 percent); and households with incomes below 185 percent of the poverty line (1.5 percent).

The prevalence of food insecurity declined from 2018 to 2019 for a number of population subgroups (fig 5).²² Food insecurity declined significantly for households with no children (from 9.9 percent in 2018 to 9.3 percent in 2019) and households with multiple adults and no children (7.5 percent to 6.7 percent). Food insecurity also declined for households with a Black, non-Hispanic reference person (21.2 percent to 19.1 percent), households with incomes below 185 percent of poverty (29.1 percent to 27.6 percent), and households in the South (12.0 percent to 11.2 percent). There were no statistically significant increases in food insecurity between 2018 and 2019.

The prevalence of very low food security (fig. 6) declined significantly from 2018 to 2019 only in households with a Black, non-Hispanic reference person (from 9.1 percent in 2018 to 7.6 percent in 2019). There were no statistically significant increases in very low food security from 2018 to 2019.

Prevalence of Food Insecurity by State

The prevalence of food insecurity varies considerably by State. In addition to household-level characteristics such as income, employment, and household structure, the prevalence of food insecurity is also affected by State-level characteristics such as average wages, cost of housing, unemployment, and State-level policies that affect access to unemployment insurance, the State Earned Income Tax Credit, and nutrition assistance programs (Bartfeld et al., 2006; Bartfeld and Men, 2017). State-level estimates were obtained by averaging 3 years of data (2017-19) in order to have a larger sample size in each State to provide more reliable statistics (more precise estimates and more power to detect differences across States). Estimated prevalence rates of food insecurity during this 3-year period ranged from 6.6 percent in New Hampshire to 15.7 percent in Mississippi; estimated prevalence rates of very low food security ranged from 2.6 percent in New Hampshire to 7.0 percent in Louisiana.²³

The margin of error for State food insecurity rates should be considered when interpreting these statistics, especially when comparing prevalence rates across States. The margin of error reflects sampling variation—the uncertainty associated with estimates that are based on information from a limited number of households in each State.²⁴ The margins of error presented in table 4 indicate the range (above or below the estimated prevalence rate) that is 90 percent likely to include the true prevalence rate. For example, considering the margins of error, it is not certain that the prevalence of very low food security was higher in Louisiana than in the States with the next eight highest prevalence rates.

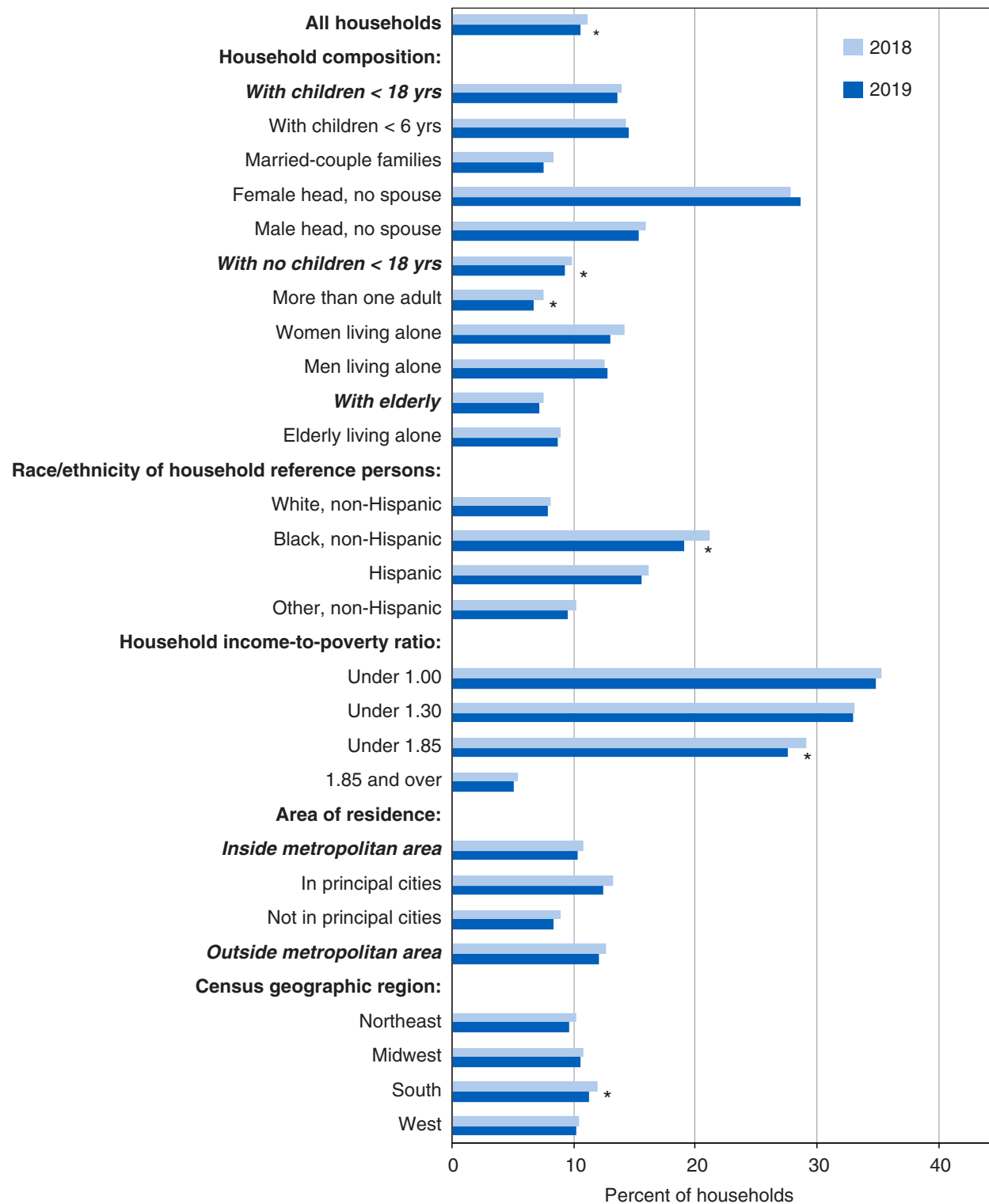
²²Estimates of food insecurity and very low food security for 2018 were published in *Household Food Security in the United States in 2018* (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2019).

²³ A map of the States showing the prevalence of food insecurity for 2017-19 is available for download on the ERS website.

²⁴Margin of error is calculated as 1.645 times the standard error of the estimated prevalence rate. Standard errors were estimated using balanced repeated replication (BRR) methods based on replicate weights for the CPS Food Security Supplement.

Figure 5

Prevalence of food insecurity, 2018 and 2019

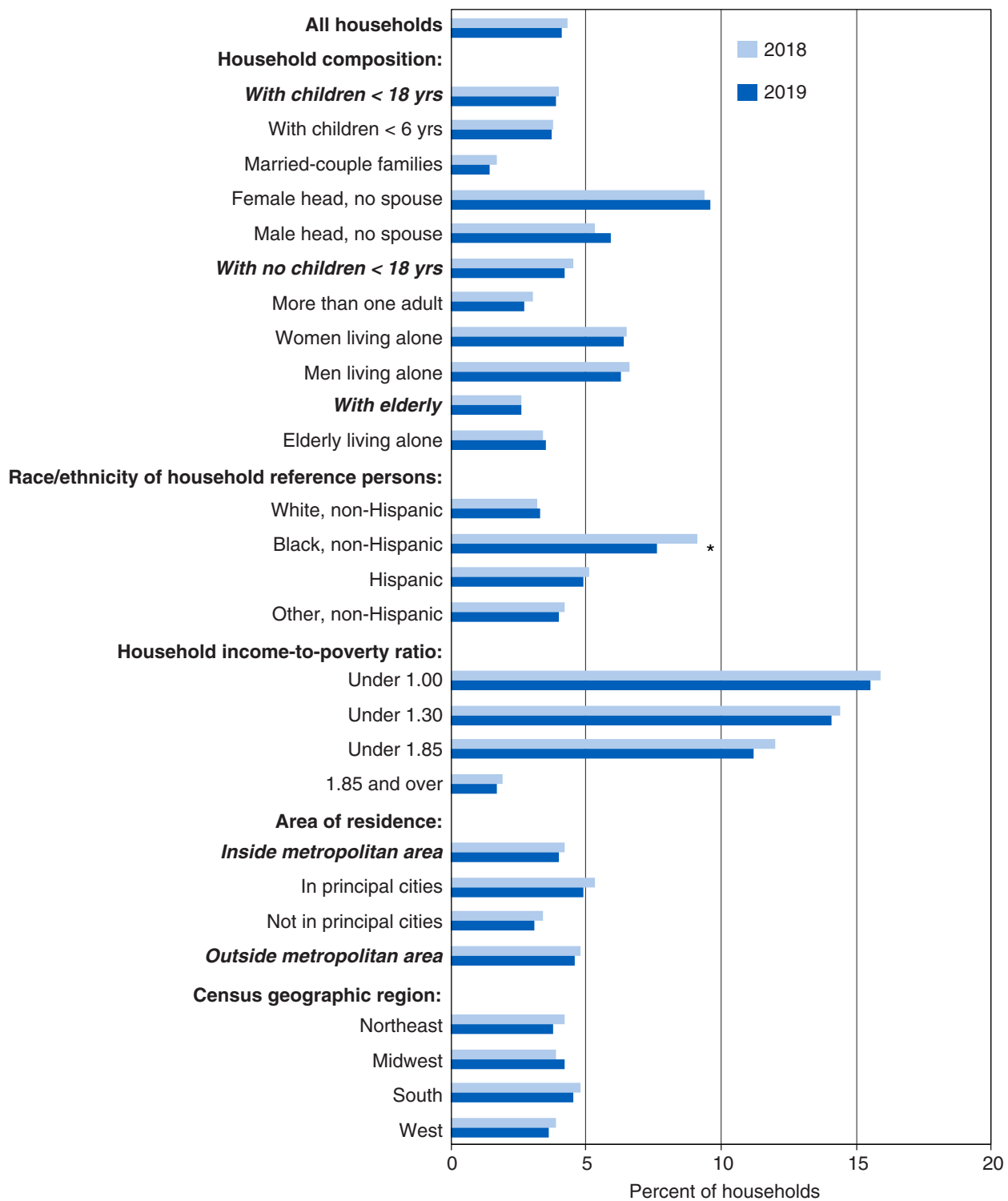


*Change from 2018 to 2019 was statistically significant with 90-percent confidence ($t > 1.645$).

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 and 2019 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

Figure 6

Prevalence of very low food security, 2018 and 2019



*Change from 2018 to 2019 was statistically significant with 90-percent confidence ($t > 1.645$).

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 and 2019 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

Table 4

Prevalence of household food insecurity and very low food security by State, average 2017-19

States	Number of households		Food insecurity (low or very low food security)		Very low food security	
	Average 2017-19 ¹	Interviewed	Prevalence	Margin of error ²	Prevalence	Margin of error ²
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percentage points</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percentage points</i>
U.S.	128,713,000	108,756	11.1	0.19	4.3	0.13
AK	271,000	1,276	10.7	2.34	4.9	1.39
AL	1,985,000	2,009	13.9 *	2.31	5.9 *	1.33
AR	1,244,000	1,889	13.8 *	2.01	5.8 *	1.23
AZ	2,761,000	1,851	11.7	1.41	4.2	0.78
CA	14,047,000	8,615	9.9 *	0.64	3.6 *	0.38
CO	2,403,000	1,152	10.2	1.61	4.3	1.16
CT	1,399,000	983	12.9	2.34	4.5	1.30
DC	327,000	2,265	10.2	1.37	4.0	0.88
DE	375,000	1,130	10.2	1.84	4.2	1.15
FL	9,041,000	4,535	10.9	0.90	4.4	0.58
GA	4,051,000	2,532	10.0	1.51	3.6	0.90
HI	498,000	1,382	8.4 *	1.50	3.4 *	0.82
IA	1,320,000	1,355	7.9 *	1.33	3.6	0.92
ID	653,000	1,862	9.6	1.53	3.4 *	0.67
IL	4,996,000	3,068	9.9 *	1.17	3.8	0.67
IN	2,741,000	1,742	12.4	1.69	4.1	1.17
KS	1,139,000	1,454	12.5	2.15	5.5	1.30
KY	1,803,000	1,461	13.7 *	1.68	4.8	1.20
LA	1,866,000	2,467	15.3 *	1.34	7.0 *	1.03
MA	2,809,000	2,131	8.4 *	1.19	3.2 *	0.69
MD	2,367,000	1,323	10.1	1.78	5.0	1.33
ME	563,000	1,127	12.0	2.04	6.2 *	1.70
MI	4,111,000	2,458	12.2	1.57	4.7	0.98
MN	2,313,000	1,532	8.3 *	1.57	3.4	0.98
MO	2,490,000	1,694	11.7	1.62	4.4	0.97
MS	1,168,000	2,336	15.7 *	1.60	6.2 *	0.90
MT	458,000	2,214	10.0	1.62	3.9	0.78
NC	4,271,000	2,308	13.1 *	1.51	4.9	1.03
ND	324,000	1,687	8.3 *	1.20	2.8 *	0.78
NE	781,000	1,261	10.8	1.31	4.3	1.11
NH	538,000	1,533	6.6 *	1.43	2.6 *	0.85
NJ	3,384,000	2,053	7.7 *	1.30	3.0 *	0.71
NM	846,000	2,106	15.1 *	2.45	5.5 *	1.11
NV	1,151,000	1,390	12.8	1.85	5.5	1.44
NY	7,838,000	4,208	10.8	1.09	3.9	0.57
OH	4,782,000	3,022	12.6 *	1.38	5.4 *	0.88
OK	1,516,000	1,606	14.7 *	1.84	5.3	1.03
OR	1,709,000	1,751	9.8	1.46	4.3	1.17
PA	5,213,000	2,826	10.2	1.20	4.1	0.68
RI	430,000	1,015	9.1 *	1.84	3.1 *	1.10
SC	2,129,000	1,674	10.9	2.26	4.0	1.12
SD	357,000	1,341	10.9	1.61	4.7	1.29
TN	2,727,000	2,236	12.5	1.88	5.3	0.95
TX	10,440,000	5,729	13.1 *	1.04	4.9 *	0.60
UT	1,061,000	1,520	10.7	2.06	3.5	1.64
VA	3,351,000	2,042	9.2 *	1.37	3.9	0.88
VT	269,000	1,610	9.6 *	1.44	3.2 *	0.87
WA	3,013,000	2,134	9.9	1.37	3.5	0.88
WI	2,401,000	1,805	10.1	1.44	3.3 *	0.78
WV	749,000	2,400	15.4 *	2.26	5.9 *	1.20
WY	233,000	1,656	12.2	1.40	5.0	0.89

*Difference from U.S. average was statistically significant with 90-percent confidence ($t > 1.645$). Standard error of differences assumes that there is no correlation between national and individual State estimates.

¹Totals exclude households for which food security status is unknown because household respondents did not give a valid response to any of the questions in the food security scale. These exclusions represented about 0.3 percent of all households in 2017, 0.3 percent in 2018, and 0.2 percent in 2019.

²Margin of error with 90-percent confidence (1.645 times the standard error of the estimated prevalence rate). Standard errors were estimated using balanced repeated replication (BRR) methods based on replicate weights for the CPS Food Security Supplement.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2017, 2018, and 2019 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplements.

Taking into account margins of error of the State and U.S. estimates, the prevalence of food insecurity was higher (i.e., statistically significantly higher) than the national average in 11 States (AL, AR, KY, LA, MS, NC, NM, OH, OK, TX, and WV) and lower than the national average in 12 States (CA, HI, IA, IL, MA, MN, ND, NH, NJ, RI, VA, and VT).²⁵ In the remaining 27 States and the District of Columbia, differences from the national average were not statistically significant. The prevalence of very low food security was higher than the national average in 9 States (AL, AR, LA, ME, MS, NM, OH, TX, and WV), lower than the national average in 10 States (CA, HI, ID, MA, ND, NH, NJ, RI, VT, and WI), and not significantly different from the national average in 31 States and the District of Columbia.

State-level rates of food insecurity and very low food security for 2017-19 are compared with 2014-16 and 2007-09 averages in table 5. Prevalence rates for the preceding 3-year period, 2014-16, are from *Household Food Security in the United States in 2016* (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2017). The 2007-09 rates are from *Household Food Security in the United States, 2009* (Nord et al., 2010) and are presented as a baseline to assess changes in State-level food security conditions over the past decade.²⁶

There were no statistically significant increases in the State-level prevalence of food insecurity from 2014-16 to 2017-19, while food insecurity declined significantly in 23 States (AL, AR, AZ, CA, GA, IA, ID, IN, KY, LA, MA, ME, MO, MS, MT, NE, NH, NJ, NY, OH, OR, PA, and RI; table 5). During the same period, the prevalence of very low food security declined significantly in 12 States (AZ, GA, IN, KY, MA, MI, MO, MT, NJ, OR, RI, and WA), with no statistically significant increases.

Examining a longer time period, there was a statistically significant percentage-point increase in the prevalence of food insecurity from 2007-09 to 2017-19 in two States (LA, WY), with statistically significant declines in 21 States and the District of Columbia (see table 5). The prevalence of very low food security increased significantly from 2007-09 to 2017-19 in two States (LA, WY), with statistically significant declines in 12 States. Changes not marked as statistically significant (*) in table 5 were within ranges that could have resulted from sampling variation (that is, a non-zero difference between sample estimates, based on the households that happen to be chosen for the sample, which is consistent with no actual change in food security in the State's general population).

²⁵Standard error of difference assumes that there is no correlation between national and individual State estimates.

²⁶Prevalence rates for 1996-98 reported in *Prevalence of Food Insecurity and Hunger, by State, 1996-1998* (Nord et al., 1999) are not directly comparable with the rates reported here because of differences in screening procedures in the CPS Food Security Supplements from 1995 to 1998. Statistics for 1996-98, adjusted to be comparable with those for recent years, are presented in *Statistical Supplement to Food Security in the United States in 2010*, table S-4 (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2011). Standard errors of State-level estimates for 2007-09 were calculated using jackknife replication methods with "month-in-sample" groups considered as separate independent samples (see Nord et al., 1999).

Table 5

Change in prevalence of household food insecurity and very low food security by State, 2017-19 (average), 2014-16 (average), and 2007-09 (average)¹

States	Food insecurity (low or very low food security)					Very low food security				
	Average	Average	Average	Change	Change	Average	Average	Average	Change	Change
	2017-19	2014-16	2007-09	2014-16 to 2017-19	2007-09 to 2017-19	2017-19	2014-16	2007-09	2014-16 to 2017-19	2007-09 to 2017-19
	Percent			Percentage points		Percent			Percentage points	
U.S.	11.1	13.0	13.5	-1.9*	-2.4 *	4.3	5.2	5.2	-0.9*	-0.9*
AK	10.7	12.7	12.9	-2.0	-2.2	4.9	3.6	4.6	1.3	.3
AL	13.9	18.1	15.0	-4.2*	-1.1	5.9	7.7	6.8	-1.8	-.9
AR	13.8	17.5	17.7	-3.7*	-3.9 *	5.8	6.8	6.4	-1.0	-.6
AZ	11.7	14.6	14.5	-2.9*	-2.8 *	4.2	5.8	5.3	-1.6*	-1.1
CA	9.9	11.8	14.1	-1.9*	-4.2 *	3.6	4.1	5.1	-.5	-1.5*
CO	10.2	10.3	12.2	-.1	-2.0 *	4.3	4.3	5.2	.0	-.9
CT	12.9	12.3	11.4	.6	1.5	4.5	6.4	4.6	-1.9	-1.1
DC	10.2	11.4	12.9	-1.2	-2.7 *	4.0	4.0	4.5	.0	-.5
DE	10.2	10.8	9.5	-.6	.7	4.2	3.0	3.7	1.2	.5
FL	10.9	12.0	14.2	-1.1	-3.3 *	4.4	4.7	6.1	-.3	-1.7*
GA	10.0	14.0	15.6	-4.0*	-5.6 *	3.6	5.6	5.9	-2.0*	-2.3*
HI	8.4	8.7	11.4	-.3	-3.0 *	3.4	3.0	3.9	.4	-.5
IA	7.9	10.7	11.5	-2.8*	-3.6 *	3.6	4.6	5.0	-1.0	-1.4*
ID	9.6	12.1	11.6	-2.5*	-2.0	3.4	4.3	4.5	-.9	-1.1
IL	9.9	11.1	12.2	-1.2	-2.3 *	3.8	4.7	4.4	-.9	-.6
IN	12.4	15.2	12.3	-2.8*	.1	4.1	6.8	4.8	-2.7*	-.7
KS	12.5	14.5	14.2	-2.0	-1.7	5.5	5.5	4.8	.0	.7
KY	13.7	17.3	13.4	-3.6*	.3	4.8	7.4	5.0	-2.6*	-.2
LA	15.3	18.3	10.0	-3.0*	5.3 *	7.0	7.7	3.3	-.7	3.7*
MA	8.4	10.3	10.0	-1.9*	-1.6	3.2	4.4	4.3	-1.2*	-1.1
MD	10.1	10.1	11.1	.0	-1.0	5.0	3.9	4.3	1.1	.7
ME	12.0	16.4	14.8	-4.4*	-2.8 *	6.2	7.4	6.7	-1.2	-.5
MI	12.2	14.3	13.4	-2.1	-1.2	4.7	6.2	5.0	-1.5*	-.3
MN	8.3	9.7	10.5	-1.4	-2.2 *	3.4	3.6	4.1	-.2	-.7
MO	11.7	14.2	15.0	-2.5*	-3.3 *	4.4	6.2	6.4	-1.8*	-2.0*
MS	15.7	18.7	17.1	-3.0*	-1.4	6.2	6.9	6.5	-.7	-.3
MT	10.0	12.9	12.4	-2.9*	-2.4 *	3.9	5.7	5.0	-1.8*	-1.1*
NC	13.1	15.1	14.8	-2.0	-1.7	4.9	5.7	5.0	-.8	-.1
ND	8.3	8.8	6.7	-.5	1.6	2.8	3.3	2.6	-.5	.2
NE	10.8	14.7	12.2	-3.9*	-1.4	4.3	5.7	4.8	-1.4	-.5
NH	6.6	9.6	8.9	-3.0*	-2.3 *	2.6	3.8	3.9	-1.2	-1.3*
NJ	7.7	11.1	11.5	-3.4*	-3.8 *	3.0	4.1	4.0	-1.1*	-1.0
NM	15.1	17.6	14.7	-2.5	.4	5.5	6.8	4.7	-1.3	.8
NV	12.8	12.1	12.8	.7	.0	5.5	4.7	4.9	.8	.6
NY	10.8	12.5	12.4	-1.7*	-1.6 *	3.9	4.3	4.6	-.4	-.7
OH	12.6	14.8	14.8	-2.2*	-2.2	5.4	6.3	6.1	-.9	-.7
OK	14.7	15.2	15.2	-.5	-.5	5.3	6.3	6.5	-1.0	-1.2
OR	9.8	14.6	13.9	-4.8*	-4.1 *	4.3	6.2	6.6	-1.9*	-2.3*
PA	10.2	12.5	11.8	-2.3*	-1.6	4.1	4.5	4.4	-.4	-.3
RI	9.1	12.8	13.7	-3.7*	-4.6 *	3.1	6.1	5.4	-3.0*	-2.3*
SC	10.9	13.0	13.5	-2.1	-2.6	4.0	4.9	5.0	-.9	-1.0
SD	10.9	10.6	11.2	.3	-.3	4.7	4.2	4.8	.5	-.1
TN	12.5	13.4	15.1	-.9	-2.6	5.3	5.8	5.3	-.5	.0
TX	13.1	14.3	17.4	-1.2	-4.3 *	4.9	5.6	6.4	-.7	-1.5*
UT	10.7	11.5	11.8	-.8	-1.1	3.5	4.6	4.9	-1.1	-1.4
VA	9.2	9.9	9.2	-.7	.0	3.9	4.8	3.6	-.9	.3
VT	9.6	10.1	13.6	-.5	-4.0 *	3.2	4.3	6.2	-1.1	-3.0*
WA	9.9	11.6	14.0	-1.7	-4.1 *	3.5	4.8	5.8	-1.3*	-2.3*
WI	10.1	10.7	11.4	-.6	-1.3	3.3	4.2	4.4	-.9	-1.1
WV	15.4	14.9	13.4	.5	2.0	5.9	6.2	5.3	-.3	.6
WY	12.2	12.7	9.8	-.5	2.4 *	5.0	4.9	3.6	.1	1.4*

*Change was statistically significant with 90-percent confidence ($t > 1.645$).

¹Percentages exclude households for which food security status is unknown because household respondents did not give a valid response to any of the questions in the food security scale.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Food Security Supplements.

Household Spending on Food

Food insecurity is a condition that arises from a lack of money and other resources to acquire food. Most households purchase the majority of their food from supermarkets or grocery stores; some food also comes from cafeterias, restaurants, or vending machines. The amount of money a household spends on food thus indicates how adequately the household is meeting its food needs.²⁷ When a household reduces food spending below some minimum level, such as USDA's Thrifty Food Plan, because of constrained resources, disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake may result. This section provides information on how much households spent on food, as reported in the December 2019 Food Security Supplement.

Methods

The household food expenditure statistics in this report are based on usual weekly spending for food, as reported by respondents after reflecting on the household's actual food spending during the previous week. Respondents were first asked to report the amounts of money their households had spent on food in the week prior to the interview, including any purchases made with Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits at:

- supermarkets and grocery stores;
- stores other than supermarkets and grocery stores, such as meat markets, produce stands, bakeries, warehouse clubs, and convenience stores;
- restaurants, fast-food places, cafeterias, and vending machines; and
- "...any other kind of place."²⁸

²⁷Food spending is only an indirect indicator of food consumption. It understates food consumption in households that receive food from in-kind programs, such as the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs, WIC, meal programs for children in childcare and for the elderly, and private charitable organizations. Purchases with SNAP benefits, however, are counted as food spending in the CPS Food Security Supplement. Food spending also understates food consumption in households that acquire a substantial part of their food supply through gardening, hunting, or fishing, as well as in households that obtain groceries from friends or relatives or eat more meals at friends' or relatives' homes than they provide to friends or relatives. Food spending also understates food consumption in geographical areas with relatively low food prices and overstates consumption in areas with relatively high food prices.

²⁸For spending in the first two categories of stores, respondents were also asked how much of the amount was for "non-food items, such as pet food, paper products, alcohol, detergents, or cleaning supplies." These amounts are subtracted from total spending at each of these stores to arrive at spending for food.

Total spending for food, based on responses to this series of questions, was verified with the respondent, and the respondent was then asked how much the household usually spent on food during a week.²⁹ ERS analyses have shown that usual food expenditures estimated from data collected by this method were consistent with estimates from the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES)—the principal source of data on U.S. household expenditures for goods and services (Oliveira and Rose, 1996; Nord, 2009b).

Usual food spending was adjusted for household size and composition in two ways. First, we divided each household’s usual weekly food expenditure by the number of household members, yielding the “usual weekly food spending per person” for that household. The second adjustment accounts more precisely for the different food needs of households by comparing each household’s usual food spending to the estimated cost of the Thrifty Food Plan for that household in December 2019.³⁰ USDA’s Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) serves as a national standard for a nutritious, minimal-cost diet. It represents a set of “market baskets” of food that people in specific age and gender categories could consume at home to maintain a healthful diet that meets current dietary standards, taking into account the food consumption patterns of U.S. households (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, 2007).³¹ Each household’s reported usual weekly food spending was divided by the household-specific cost of the TFP, based on the age- and gender-specific cost of the TFP for each household member and the number of persons in the household (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, 2020).³²

The medians of each of the two food-spending measures (spending per person per week and total spending relative to the cost of the December 2019 TFP) were estimated at the national level and for households in various categories. Medians are reported rather than averages (means) because medians are not unduly affected by the few unexpectedly high values of usual food spending that are believed to be reporting or data-entry errors. Thus, the median better reflects what a typical household spent.

²⁹Beginning with the 2015 CPS Food Security Supplement, food-spending amounts are categorized in public-use data. Categorizing the dollar amounts reduces the risk of disclosure and is now standard for data collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. ERS analysis suggests this change has little effect on the estimates of median food spending reported in the annual food security reports. The tables presented in this section are based on the categorical food-spending data and are comparable to the 2016 estimates but are not precisely comparable with estimates published in prior annual food security reports. Changes in food spending from 2018 described in the text are based on comparable estimates of 2018 categorical food-spending data published in Coleman-Jensen et al. (2019).

³⁰The cost of the TFP is revised each month to account for inflation in food prices. In December 2019, the weekly cost of the TFP for a family of 4 (2 adults age 19-50 and 2 children age 6-8 and 9-11) was \$149.30. For this report, TFP costs are estimated by ERS separately for Alaska and Hawaii, using adjustment factors calculated from USDA’s TFP costs for those States for the second half of 2019. USDA’s TFP costs for Alaska and Hawaii are available on USDA’s Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion website.

³¹The TFP, in addition to its use as a research tool, is used as a basis for setting the maximum SNAP benefit amounts (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, 2007).

³²The cost of a TFP for a household is calculated under the assumption that all food purchased by household members is shared.

About 7.0 percent of households interviewed in the CPS Food Security Supplement did not respond to the food-spending questions (or reported zero usual food spending) and were excluded from the analysis. As a result, the total number of households represented in tables 6 and 7 is smaller than in tables 1 and 2, and food-spending estimates may not be fully representative of all households in the United States.³³

Food Expenditures by Selected Household Characteristics

In 2019, the typical U.S. household spent \$50.00 per person weekly for food (table 6). Median household food spending relative to the cost of the TFP—which adjusts for food price inflation and adjusts more precisely for the food needs of persons in different age-gender categories—was 1.28, not significantly different from 1.27 in 2018 (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2019). That is, in 2019, the typical household spent 28 percent more on food than the cost of the TFP for that household.

Households with children under age 18 generally spent less for food, relative to the household cost of the TFP, than those without children. The typical household with children spent 15 percent more than the cost of the TFP on food, while the typical household with no children spent 35 percent more. Median household food expenditures relative to the cost of the TFP were lower for households with children headed by single women (1.06) and other households with children (1.06) than for married couples with children (1.19). Median food expenditures relative to the cost of the TFP were highest for men living alone (1.55).

Median food expenditures relative to the cost of the TFP were lower for households with Black non-Hispanic (1.10) and Hispanic reference persons (1.15) than for households with a White non-Hispanic reference person (1.35). This pattern is consistent with the lower average incomes and higher prevalence rates of food insecurity for these racial and ethnic minorities.

As expected, households with higher incomes spent more money on food than did lower-income households.³⁴ The typical household with income below the poverty line spent about 3 percent less than the cost of the TFP, while the typical household with income at or above 185 percent of the poverty line spent 43 percent more than the cost of the TFP.

Median food spending relative to the cost of the TFP was lower for households in nonmetropolitan areas (1.13) than for those inside metropolitan statistical areas (1.30). Regionally, median spending on food relative to the cost of the TFP was lowest in the Midwest (1.19), and highest in the West (1.32) and Northeast (1.34).

³³Households that were unable or unwilling to report food spending were less likely to be food insecure than those that did report food spending (7.1 percent compared with 10.8 percent). Food spending may, therefore, be slightly underestimated from these data.

³⁴However, food spending does not rise proportionately with income, so high-income households spend a smaller proportion of their income on food than low-income households.

Table 6

Weekly household food spending per person and relative to the household cost of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP), 2019

Category	Number of households ¹	Median weekly food spending	
		Per person	Relative to household cost of December 2019 TFP
	<i>1,000</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
All households	119,438	50.00	1.28
Household composition:			
With children < 18 yrs	35,434	40.00	1.15
At least one child < 6 yrs	15,182	37.50	1.15
Married-couple families	23,021	42.86	1.19
Female head, no spouse	8,772	37.50	1.06
Male head, no spouse	3,101	42.00	1.15
Other household with child ²	539	40.00	1.06
With no children < 18 yrs	84,004	60.00	1.35
More than one adult	50,359	53.33	1.25
Women living alone	18,583	60.00	1.36
Men living alone	15,062	80.00	1.55
With elderly	35,903	50.00	1.19
Elderly living alone	13,147	60.00	1.32
Race/ethnicity of households:			
White, non-Hispanic	78,812	56.00	1.35
Black, non-Hispanic	14,845	50.00	1.10
Hispanic ³	16,823	48.33	1.15
Other, non-Hispanic	8,957	50.00	1.26
Household income-to-poverty ratio:			
Under 1.00	10,286	40.00	0.97
Under 1.30	14,671	40.00	0.97
Under 1.85	24,900	40.00	1.06
1.85 and over	67,379	60.00	1.43
Income unknown	27,160	50.00	1.19
Area of residence: ⁴			
Inside metropolitan area	102,716	50.00	1.30
In principal cities ⁵	35,117	55.00	1.32
Not in principal cities	51,391	50.00	1.31
Outside metropolitan area	16,722	50.00	1.13
Census geographic region:			
Northeast	20,337	55.00	1.34
Midwest	25,490	50.00	1.19
South	46,437	50.00	1.26
West	27,174	53.33	1.32

¹Totals exclude households that did not answer the questions about spending on food or reported zero usual food spending. These exclusions represented 8.1 percent of all households.

²Households with children in complex living arrangements, e.g., children of other relatives or unrelated roommate or boarder.

³Hispanics may be of any race.

⁴Metropolitan area residence is based on 2013 Office of Management and Budget delineation.

⁵Households within incorporated areas of the largest cities in each metropolitan area. Residence inside or outside of principal cities is not identified for about 16 percent of households in metropolitan statistical areas.

Note: These estimates are based on categorical food spending data rather than on continuous data that were used in 2014 and earlier years. Beginning with the 2015 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement, food spending amounts are categorized in public-use data.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

Table 7

Weekly household food spending per person and relative to the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) by food security status, 2019

Category	Number of households ¹	Median weekly food spending	
		Per person	Relative to cost of December 2019 TFP
	<i>1,000</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
All households	119,438	50.00	1.28
Food security status:			
Food-secure households	106,366	50.00	1.31
Food-insecure households	12,927	40.00	1.06
Households with low food security	7,949	40.00	1.06
Households with very low food security	4,977	45.00	1.07

¹Total for all households excludes households that did not answer the questions about spending on food or reported zero usual spending for food. These represented 8.1 percent of all households. Totals in the bottom section also exclude households that did not answer any of the questions in the food security scale.

Note: These estimates are based on categorical food spending data rather than on continuous data that was used in 2014 and earlier years. Beginning with the 2015 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement, food spending amounts are categorized in public-use data.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

Food Expenditures and Household Food Security

Food-secure households typically spent more on food than did food-insecure households. Median food spending relative to the cost of the TFP was 1.31 among food-secure households in 2019, compared with 1.06 among food-insecure households (table 7). Thus, taking into account estimated food need, the median food-secure household spent 24 percent more for food than the median food-insecure household (estimated as $1.31/1.06=1.24$).³⁵ Statistical Supplement table S-10 provides more information on food spending by food-secure and food-insecure households by household characteristics (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2020).

³⁵The pattern of higher food spending among food-secure households compared with food-insecure households was also found in USDA's National Food Acquisition and Purchase Survey (FoodAPS) data (Tiehen et al., 2017).

Federal Nutrition Assistance Programs and Food Security

Households with limited resources use a variety of methods to help meet their food needs. Some participate in Federal food and nutrition assistance programs or obtain food from emergency providers in their communities to supplement the food they purchase. Households that turn to Federal and community food and nutrition assistance programs typically do so because they are having difficulty meeting their food needs. The use of such programs by low-income households provides insight into the extent of these households' difficulties in obtaining enough food. The relationship between food security status and the use of food and nutrition assistance programs also provides insight into how low-income households cope with difficulties in acquiring adequate food.

This section presents information about the food security status of households that participated in the three largest Federal nutrition assistance programs: SNAP, the National School Lunch Program, and WIC (see box, "Federal Nutrition Assistance Programs," p. 31). It also provides information about the extent to which food-insecure households participated in these programs. This report does not describe total participation in the Federal food and nutrition assistance programs, participation rates of eligible households in those programs, and characteristics of participants in the programs. Extensive information on those topics is available from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS).³⁶

Statistical Supplement tables S-11 to S-16 provide information on food spending by participants and low-income nonparticipants in selected Federal and community food and nutrition assistance programs and about the extent to which households obtained assistance from community food pantries and emergency kitchens (Coleman-Jensen et al., 2020).

Methods

The December 2019 CPS Food Security Supplement included questions about the use of Federal nutrition assistance programs. All households with reported annual incomes below 185 percent of the Federal poverty threshold were asked these questions. To minimize respondent burden, households with annual incomes above that range were not asked the questions unless they indicated some level of difficulty in meeting their food needs on the first of the two preliminary screener questions asked of all households (listed in footnote 7, p. 3). Therefore, these analyses were restricted to households with annual incomes below 185 percent of the poverty line because most households with incomes above this range were not asked whether they participated in these programs.

The questions analyzed in this section regarding SNAP participation are:

- During the past 12 months, since December of last year, did anyone in this household get SNAP or food stamp benefits?³⁷

³⁶Additional research findings on the operation and effectiveness of these programs are available from the ERS website.

³⁷The Food Stamp Program was renamed the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in October 2008. The survey mentions both names in the question, as well as the State's name for the program in States that used a different name.

Households that responded affirmatively were then asked:

- In which months of 2019 were SNAP or food stamp benefits received?

Households that reported participation in November, but not December, were then asked:

- On what date in November did your household receive SNAP or food stamp benefits?

Federal Food and Nutrition Assistance Programs

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) administers 15 domestic food and nutrition assistance programs. The three largest programs are:

- *The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly the Food Stamp Program.* The program provides monthly benefits to eligible low-income households to purchase food items at SNAP-authorized retailers. SNAP is available to all individuals who meet financial and nonfinancial eligibility criteria. In an average month of fiscal year 2019 (October 1, 2018, through September 30, 2019), SNAP provided benefits to 35.7 million people in the United States (about 11 percent of individuals). The average benefit was about \$130 per person per month, and Federal expenditures for the program were \$60 billion that year.
- *The National School Lunch Program.* The program operates in more than 100,000 public and nonprofit private schools and residential childcare institutions. All meals served under the program receive Federal subsidies, and free or reduced-price lunches are available to low-income students. In fiscal year 2019, the program provided lunches to an average of 29.6 million children each school day. About two-thirds (68 percent) of the lunches served in 2019 were free, and an additional 6 percent were provided at reduced prices.
- *The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).* The program is a federally-funded preventive nutrition program that provides grants to States to support distribution of supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and nonbreastfeeding postpartum women; for infants in low-income families; and for children younger than age 5 in low-income families and who are found to be at nutritional risk. Most State WIC agencies provide vouchers that participants use to acquire supplemental food packages at authorized food stores. In fiscal year 2019, WIC served 6.4 million participants per month at an average monthly cost for food (after rebates to WIC from manufacturers) of about \$41 per person.

Information on special program provisions during the COVID-19 pandemic is available on the USDA FNS website.

(FNS Program data accessed from FNS website on May 4, 2020; for more information, see Tiehen, 2020.)

Information from the three questions was used to identify the number of months of receipt of SNAP in the prior year as well as whether households received SNAP benefits in the 30 days prior to the survey, which is from mid-November to mid-December 2019.³⁸

Questions about the National School Lunch Program and WIC are also analyzed here. These questions are:

- During the past 30 days, did any children in the household (between 5 and 18 years old) receive free or reduced-price lunches at school? (Only households with children between the ages of 5 and 18 were asked this question.)
- During the past 30 days, did any women or children in this household get food through the WIC program? (Only households with a child under age 5 or a woman age 15-45 were asked this question.)

Prevalence rates of food security, food insecurity, and very low food security were calculated for households reporting use of each nutrition assistance program and for comparison groups of nonparticipating households with incomes and household compositions similar to those of nutrition assistance program participants. Statistics for participating households excluded households with annual incomes above the ranges specified for the comparison groups.³⁹ The proportions of food-insecure households participating in each of the three largest Federal nutrition assistance programs—SNAP, the National School Lunch Program, and WIC—were calculated, as well as the proportion that participated in any of the three programs.

Food Security of Households That Received Nutrition Assistance

The relationship between food security and the use of food and nutrition assistance programs is complex. Households that report using food and nutrition assistance programs in a one-time survey can either be more food secure or less food secure than low-income households not using those programs. Since the programs provide food and other resources to reduce the severity of food insecurity, households are expected to be more food secure after receiving program benefits than they were before. On the other hand, it is the more food-insecure households—those having greater difficulty meeting their food needs—that seek assistance from the programs. Data confirm this self-selection into nutrition assistance programs.⁴⁰ In 2019, an estimated 49.7 percent of households that received SNAP benefits were food insecure, as were 36.9 percent of households that received free or reduced-price school lunches and 34.1 percent of those that received WIC benefits (table 8).

³⁸The CPS household does not always match the SNAP unit. In some households, only some members are eligible for SNAP (Czajka et al., 2012; Scherpf et al., 2015).

³⁹Some program participants reported annual incomes higher than 12 times the program eligibility criteria, which are based on monthly income (relative to poverty). They may have had monthly incomes below the monthly eligibility threshold during part of the year, or subfamilies within the household may have had incomes low enough to have been eligible.

⁴⁰This “self-selection” effect is evident in the association between food security and nutrition assistance program participation observed in the food security survey. Participating households were less food secure than similar nonparticipating households. Research that uses methods to account for this self-targeting is required to assess the extent to which the programs improve food security (see Gregory et al., 2015, for a review of this literature and these methods; also see Mabli et al., 2013; Nord, 2013; Nord, 2012; Nord and Prell, 2011; Ratcliffe and McKernan, 2011; Nord and Golla, 2009; Yen et al., 2008; Wilde and Nord, 2005; Gundersen and Oliveira, 2001; Gundersen and Gruber, 2001; Nelson et al., 1998). Overall, these studies find that SNAP improves food security.

The prevalence of very low food security among households participating in SNAP was more than double that of nonparticipating households in the same low-income range (22.0 percent versus 9.1 percent). For households that received free or reduced-price school lunches, the prevalence of very low food security was more than double that of nonparticipating households with school-age children in the same income range (11.8 percent versus 5.0 percent). Very low food security was also somewhat more prevalent among WIC recipient households (9.1 percent) than similar non-WIC households (8.4 percent).

A possible complicating factor in interpreting table 8 for school lunch and WIC participation is that food insecurity was measured over a 12-month period, while program participation is measured over a 30-day period. An episode of food insecurity may have occurred at a different time during the year than the use of a specific food and nutrition assistance program. A similar tabulation using a 30-day measure of food insecurity largely overcomes this potential problem because measured food insecurity and reported use of food and nutrition assistance programs both are referenced to the previous 30 days. That tabulation shows patterns of food insecurity and the use of food and nutrition assistance programs that are similar to those using the 12-month food insecurity measure in table 8, although 30-day food insecurity prevalence rates were lower than the corresponding 12-month rates (see Statistical Supplement table S-15, Coleman-Jensen et al., 2020).

Participation in Federal Nutrition Assistance Programs by Food-Insecure Households

About 58 percent of food-insecure households reported receiving assistance from one or more of the three largest Federal nutrition assistance programs during the month prior to the December 2019 food security survey (table 9). SNAP provided assistance to 43.2 percent of food-insecure households. Children in 27.6 percent of food-insecure households received free or reduced-price school lunches. Women or children in 8.4 percent of food-insecure households received WIC food vouchers.⁴¹ An estimated 57.7 percent of households classified as having very low food security reported participating in one or more of the three largest Federal nutrition assistance programs, with the largest share (47.8 percent) participating in SNAP.⁴²

⁴¹These statistics may be biased downward. By comparing household survey data and administrative records, it is documented that food program participation is underreported by household survey respondents, including those in the CPS (Meyer and George, 2011; Parker, 2011; Meyer et al., 2009; Meyer et al., 2015; Meyer and Mittag, 2019). This is probably true for food-insecure households as well, although the extent of underreporting by these households is not known. Statistics are based on the subsample of households with annual incomes below 185 percent of the poverty line. Not all of these households were eligible for certain programs. (For example, many households without pregnant women or children and with incomes above 130 percent of poverty would not have been eligible for any of the programs.)

⁴²The statistics in table 9 were also calculated for households that were food insecure during the 30-day period prior to the survey. In principle, that analysis is preferable because food security status and use of programs are more certainly contemporaneous than when food insecurity is assessed over a 12-month period. However, the results differed only slightly from those in table 9 and are not presented in a separate table. In 2019, an estimated 61.5 percent of households that were food insecure during the 30-day period prior to the survey participated in SNAP, free or reduced-price school lunch, or WIC during that same period. Among households that experienced very low food security in the 30-day period prior to the survey, 58.9 percent participated in SNAP, free or reduced-price school lunch, or WIC during that same period.

Table 8

Percentage of households by food security status and participation in selected Federal nutrition assistance programs, 2019

Category	Food secure	Food insecure		
		All	With low food security	With very low food security
Percent				
Income less than 130 percent of poverty line:				
Received SNAP ¹ benefits previous 12 months	50.3	49.7	27.7	22.0
Received SNAP benefits all 12 months	50.9	49.1	28.4	20.7
Received SNAP benefits 1 to 11 months	48.9	51.1	25.8	25.3
Did not receive SNAP benefits previous 12 months	77.4	22.6	13.5	9.1
Income less than 185 percent of poverty line; school-age children in household:				
Received free or reduced-price school lunch previous 30 days	63.1	36.9	25.1	11.8
Did not receive free or reduced-price school lunch previous 30 days	79.0	21.0	16.0	5.0
Income less than 185 percent of poverty line; children under age 5 in household:				
Received WIC ² previous 30 days	65.9	34.1	25.0	9.1
Did not receive WIC previous 30 days	71.0	29.0	20.6	8.4

¹SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, formerly the Food Stamp Program.

²WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

Table 9

Participation of food-insecure households in selected Federal nutrition assistance programs, 2019

Program	Share of food-insecure households that participated in the program during the previous 30 days ^{1,2}	Share of households with very low food security that participated in the program during the previous 30 days ^{1,2}
<i>Percent</i>		
SNAP ³	43.2	47.8
Free or reduced-price school lunch	27.6	21.7
WIC ⁴	8.4	5.9
Any of the three programs	58.3	57.7
None of the three programs	41.7	42.3

¹Analysis is restricted to households with annual incomes less than 185 percent of the poverty line because most households with incomes above that range were not asked whether they participated in food assistance programs.

²These statistics understate the extent of food and nutrition program participation because program participation is underreported by household survey respondents, see footnote 41.

³SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, formerly the Food Stamp Program.

⁴WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

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