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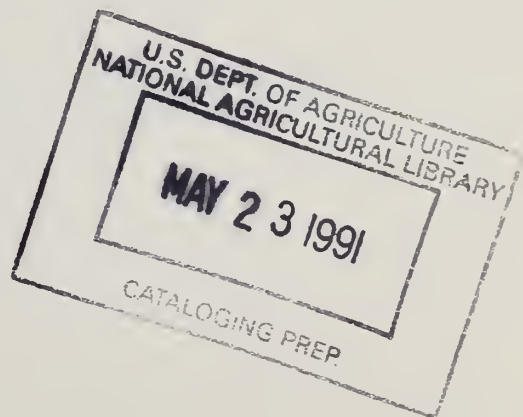
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THE EXPANDED FOOD AND NUTRITION
EDUCATION PROGRAM (HISTORICAL
AND STATISTICAL PROFILE--
MARCH 1979)



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W. S. VAN

This historical and statistical profile was produced by the National Economics Division, Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, as required by a contractual agreement between that agency and the Science and Education Administration-Extension Service. The profile intends to provide a perspective on the evolution and history of the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP). Data are presented in a manner consistent with the document's use by personnel who are (a) not necessarily intimately familiar with EFNEP and (b) not necessarily expert in the interpretation of the results of statistical analysis.

*Economics
Research
Division, USDA*

1979

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BACKGROUND

The Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (now the Science and Education Administration-Extension Service) has always provided educational services related to food and nutrition. However, with the authorization of the Expanded Food and Nutrition Evaluation Program (EFNEP) in November 1968, a more focused, indepth educational program was organized. The program was designed to help low-income families acquire the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and changes in behavior necessary to improve their diets in normal nutrition; in 1970, 4-H age youths from depressed city areas were included as part of the target audience.

EFNEP, now the largest Federally-funded food and nutrition education program in the United States, is characterized by its use of paraprofessional indigenous aides who tailor their teaching to individual family needs. The use of these aides, supplemented with volunteer workers, was shown in earlier Extension pilot studies to be an effective way of reaching and teaching low-income audiences.

To ensure that EFNEP is carrying out its intended mandate, evaluation has been an integral component of the Program since its start. The EFNEP Reporting System provides statistical summaries of operations at unit (i.e., county), State and national levels. The sources of data on enrolled families and youth are:

EFNEP Unit Report, ES-255: This report provides data on number and racial/ethnic group of Program Families aides, youth, and volunteers. This report also gives number of aides and their total payroll hours in both the youth and adult phases of the program. This report is submitted annually for all Program families, and semiannually for a selected sample of Program homemakers.

EFNEP Sample Unit Report, ES-256: This report provides more detailed characteristics of families and youth participating in the Program, e.g., composition of family, monthly income, age of homemaker, participation in food assistance and welfare assistance programs, and type of teaching sessions received. This report also includes food consumption behavior data. This report is submitted semiannually from a selected sample of homemakers for Program evaluation purposes.

The food consumption behavior data on the ES-256 form is collected by the Program aide through the 24-hour food recall method. The first food recall is completed at Program entrance and subsequent recalls are made at six-month intervals. Homemakers are asked to tell what they ate during the preceding 24 hours. Consumption of the four food groups (milk, meat, fruits-vegetables, bread-cereals) is a basic criterion against which the Program's success is measured. Two general indicies, for example, in assessing how effective the Program has been is to look at:

- (1) The percentage of homemakers who are consuming a "minimum diet" of one serving of food daily from each of the four food groups.
- (2) The percentage of homemakers consuming the top rated "2-2-4-4 diet", of two servings each of milk and meat, and four servings each of fruits-vegetables and bread-cereals. This consumption pattern meets an "adequate diet."

This particular report focuses entirely upon information gathered on the Sample Unit Report, ES-256.

As is evident in this report, EFNEP's reporting system generates aggregates of individual variables. This format is useful for monitoring how successful the Program is in terms of directing its effort at the proper population subgroups; however, this format does not allow for assessing EFNEP's effectiveness with specific individual families. Also, as pointed out earlier, aggregate program data from the ES-256 is collected from a sample of homemakers. EFNEP is a dynamic, evolving program in which homemakers are continually being cycled in and out; inevitably, sample results may differ from results that would have been obtained if data were collected from the entire population (i.e., from all program homemakers).

The presentation of these aggregate data from the ES-256 is organized into two major sections: Program Status, which depicts by graphic illustrations and narration the most up-to-date information from the ES-256 on EFNEP; and Program Trends, which delineates the historical data obtained throughout the life of the program on variables that are investigated on the ES-256.

PROGRAM STATUS: MEASURES OF CURRENT PROGRAM OPERATIONS
(MARCH 1979, ES-256 Sample Unit Report)

The status of EFNEP, as of March 1979, via the ES-256, is depicted in this section. Table 1 presents measures of Program status for which charts were not deemed necessary.

Figures 1 through 10 depict the percentage of EFNEP families reporting different amount of servings in the Basic Four Food Groups after program entry, 6, 12, 18, and 24 months of participation.

TABLE 1

Program Status Measures

Average Across the Program for Reporting Period Ending March 1979	
Size of Program Families (persons)	5.0
Aide Visits per Program Family	1.38
Program Family Income (at Program Entry)	\$480.00
Program Family Food Expenditures (at Program Entry) .	\$157.00

FIGURE 1.

PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILY HOMEMAKERS REPORTING AT LEAST ONE SERVING FROM EACH FOOD GROUP AFTER VARIOUS PERIODS OF EFNEP PARTICIPATION (MARCH 1979)

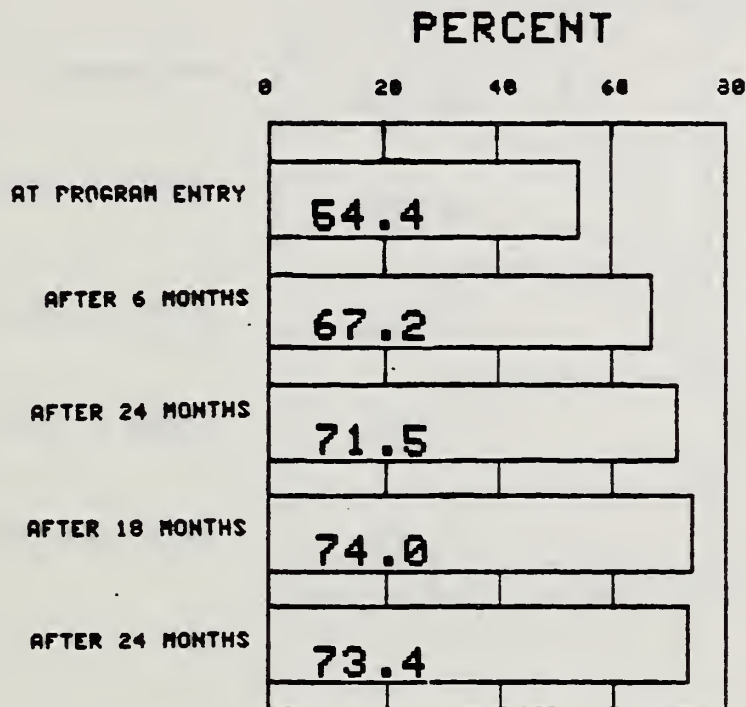


FIGURE 2.

PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILY HOMEMAKERS REPORTING TWO OR MORE SERVINGS OF MILK, TWO OR MORE SERVINGS OF MEAT, FOUR OR MORE SERVINGS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, FOUR OR MORE SERVINGS OF BREADS AND CEREALS AFTER VARIOUS PERIODS OF EFNEP PARTICIPATION (MARCH 1979)

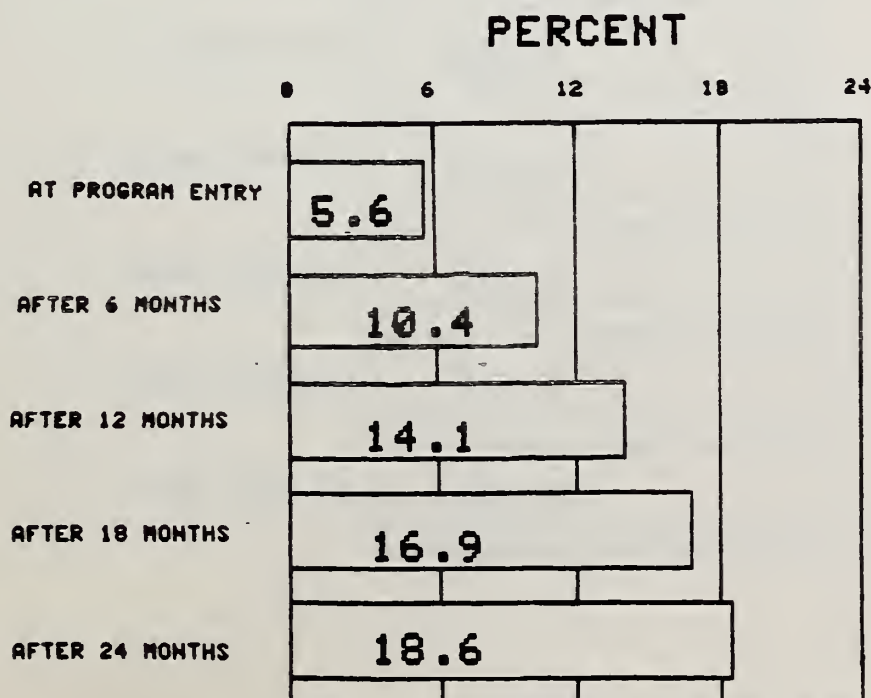


FIGURE 3.

PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILY HOMEMAKERS REPORTING TWO OR MORE SERVINGS OF MILK AFTER VARIOUS PERIODS OF EFNEP PARTICIPATION (MARCH 1979)

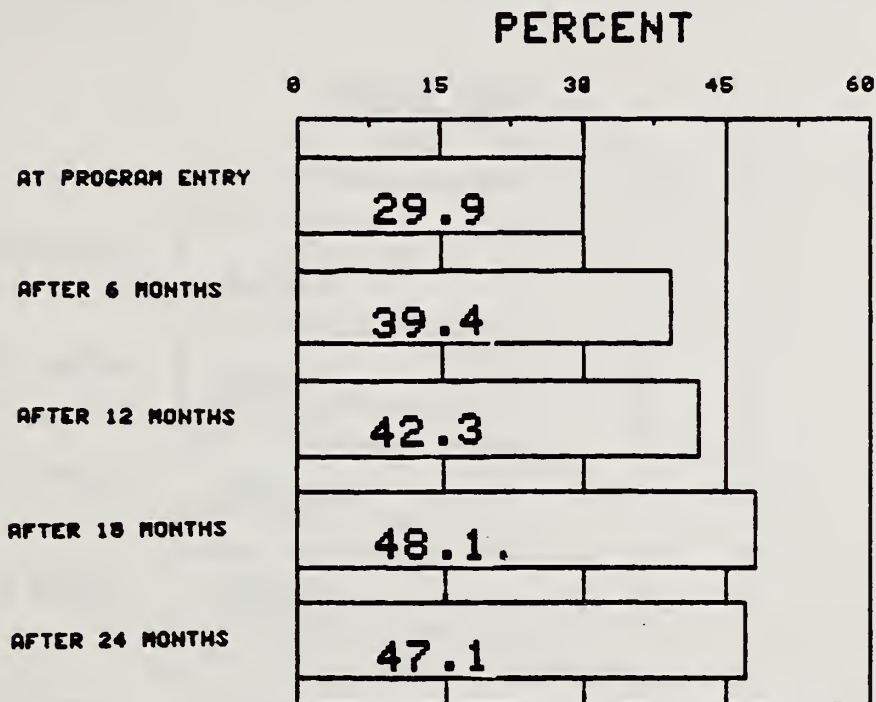


FIGURE 4.

PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILY HOMEMAKERS REPORTING TWO OR MORE SERVINGS OF MEAT AFTER VARIOUS PERIODS OF EFNEP PARTICIPATION (MARCH 1979)

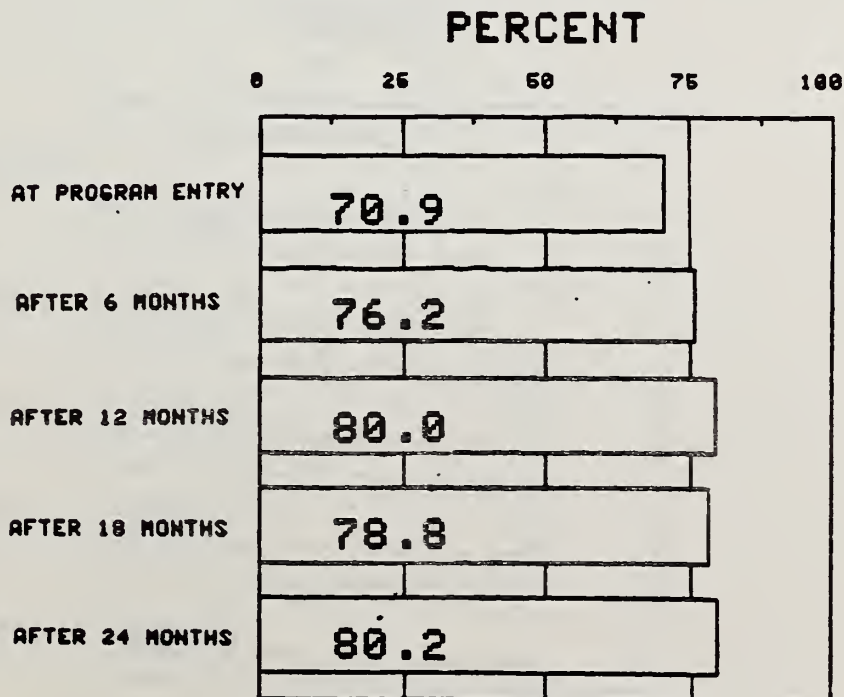


FIGURE 5.

PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILY HOMEMAKERS REPORTING FOUR OR MORE SERVINGS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AFTER VARIOUS PERIODS OF EFNEP PARTICIPATION (MARCH 1979)

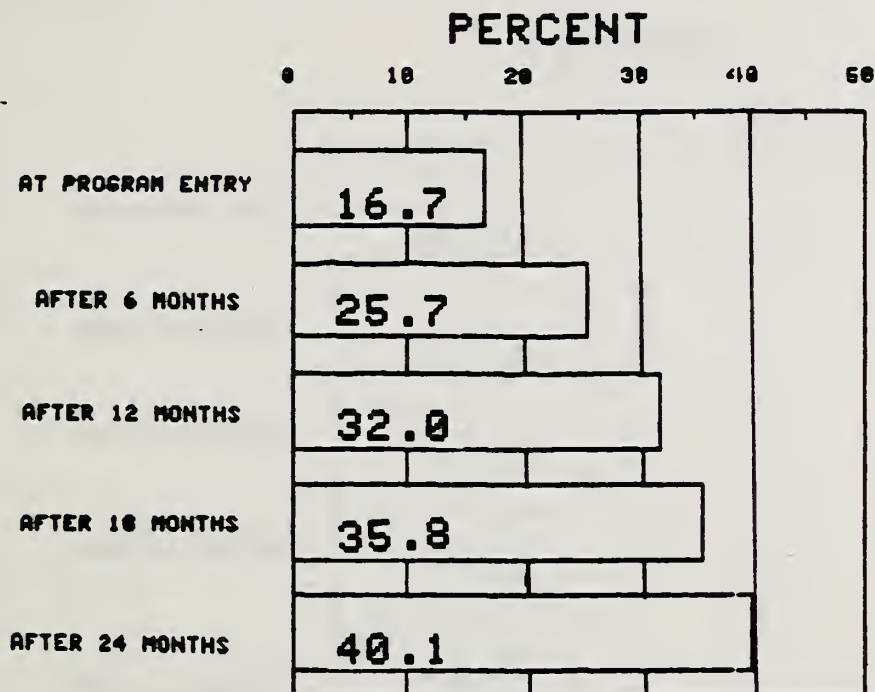


FIGURE 6.

PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILY HOMEMAKERS REPORTING FOUR OR MORE SERVINGS OF BREADS AND CERALS AFTER VARIOUS PERIODS OF EFNEP PARTICIPATION (MARCH 1979)

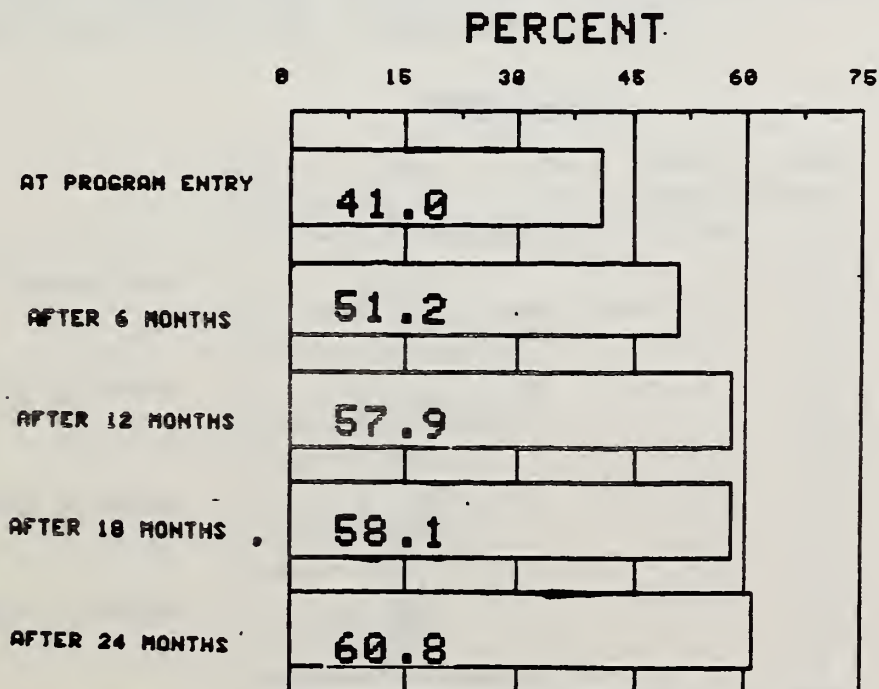


FIGURE 7.

PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILY HOMEMAKERS REPORTING 0 SERVINGS OF MILK AFTER VARIOUS PERIODS OF EFNEP PARTICIPATION (MARCH 1979)

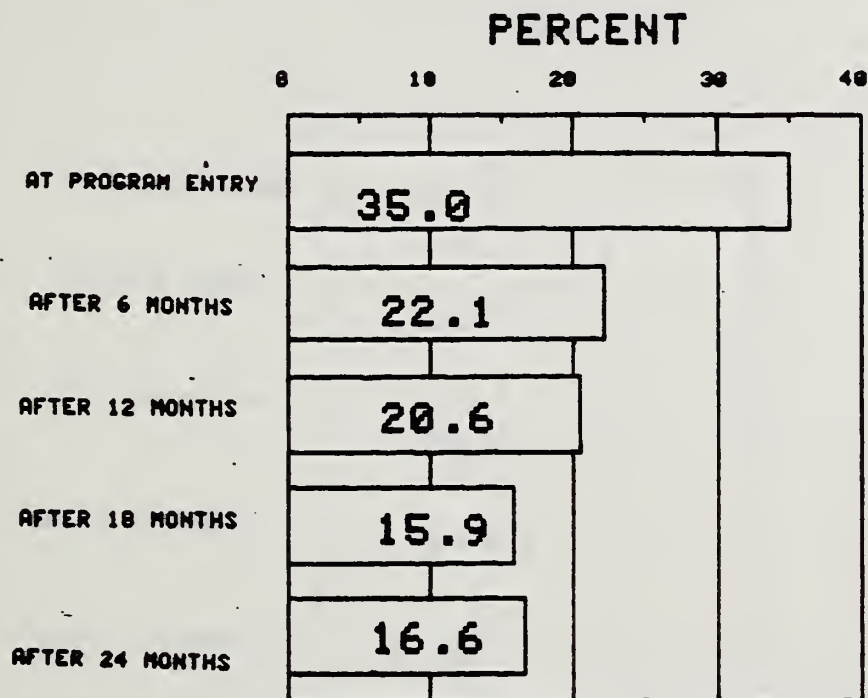


FIGURE 8.

PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILY HOMEMAKERS REPORTING 0 SERVINGS OF MEAT AFTER VARIOUS PERIODS OF EFNEP PARTICIPATION (MARCH 1979)

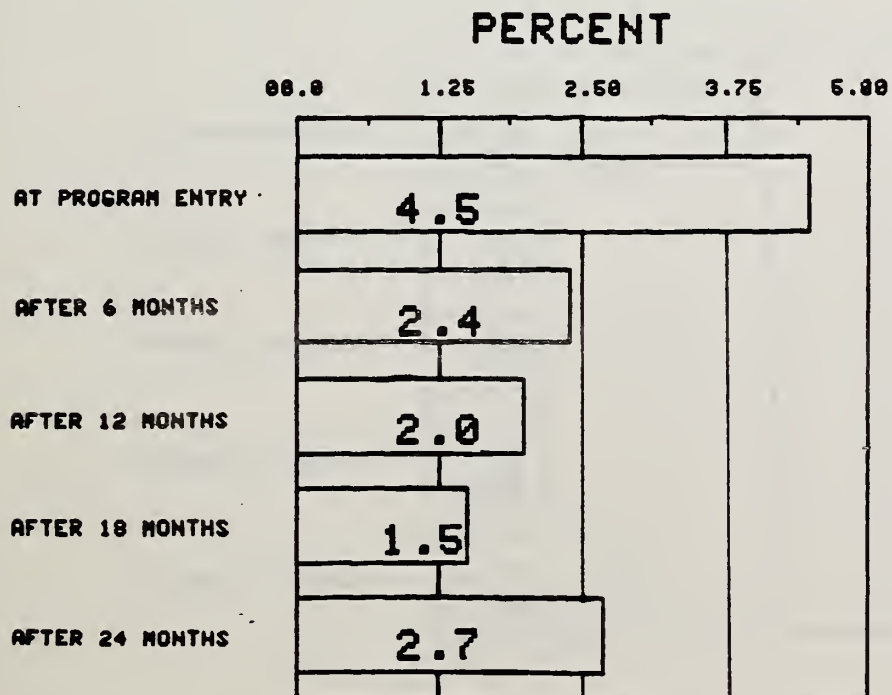


FIGURE 9.

PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILY HOMEMAKERS REPORTING 0 SERVINGS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AFTER VARIOUS PERIODS OF EFNEP PARTICIPATION (MARCH 1979)

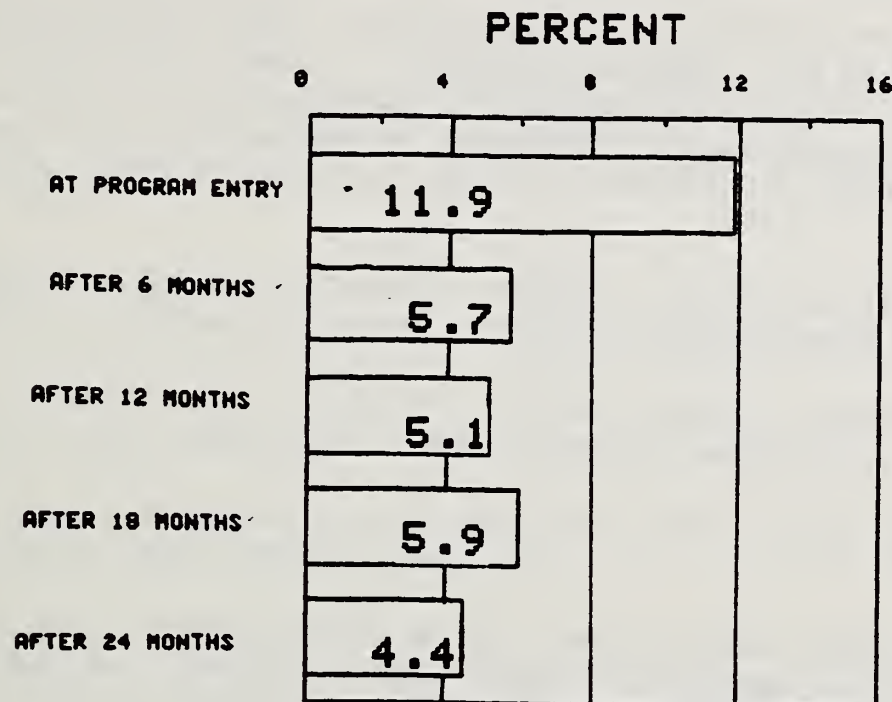
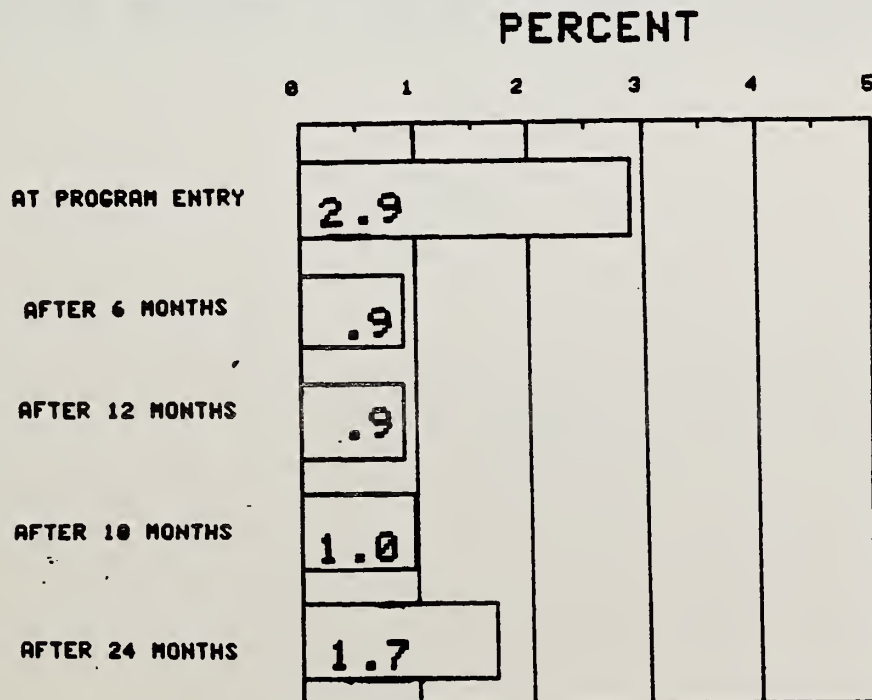


FIGURE 10.

PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILY HOMEMAKERS REPORTING 0 SERVINGS OF BREADS AND CEREALS AFTER VARIOUS PERIODS OF EFNEP PARTICIPATION (MARCH 1979)



The March 1979 food consumption indicies reflected in Figures 1 and 2 indicate a positive relationship, across the Four Food Groups, between length of time in the Program and quality of diet. This relationship is true with regard to both attaining a "minimum diet" (at least one serving each of milk and meat, four or more servings each of vegetables-fruits, and breads-cereals-Figure 2).

When specific foods are examined more closely, we find continuing improvement of intake, in terms of "adequate servings," of milk, fruits-vegetables, and breads-cereals with increasing participation in EFNEP (Figures 3, 4, 5, 6). The reduction of the percentage of homemakers consuming zero servings in separate Food Groups tends to level off after 12 months of participation (Figures 7 through 10).

Figures 11 through 22 depict EFNEP's status, as of March 1979, with respect to a number of characteristics. Briefly, these charts indicate:

- o A little less than half of EFNEP families receive food stamp assistance and about one-third receive welfare assistance.
- o About two-thirds of the families receive less than \$417 a month in income (then-current dollars).
- o Almost three-quarters of the families participate only in individual learning situations with aides, as opposed to receiving instruction in a group setting or a combination of group/individual sessions.
- o About 56 percent of EFNEP's family members are designated as children; of members in that category, about two-thirds are attending school; of these members attending school, a large majority (about 87 percent) participate in the school lunch program.
- o The majority of Program homemakers are under 35 years of age; about one-third possess an eighth grade education or less.
- o Slightly more than half of the Program families reside in urban areas, with the majority living in communities of 2,500-50,000 population.

FIGURE 11.
PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILIES PARTICIPATING IN
FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (MARCH 1979)

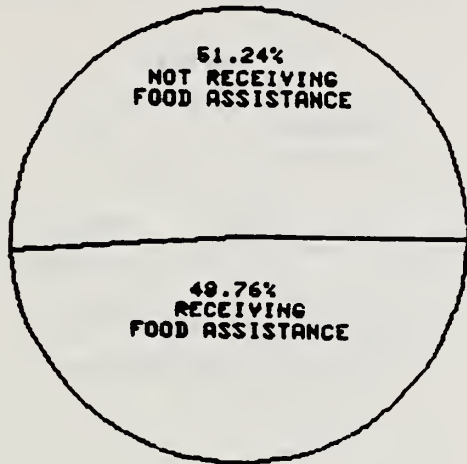


FIGURE 12.
PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILIES RECEIVING
WELFARE ASSISTANCE (MARCH 1979)

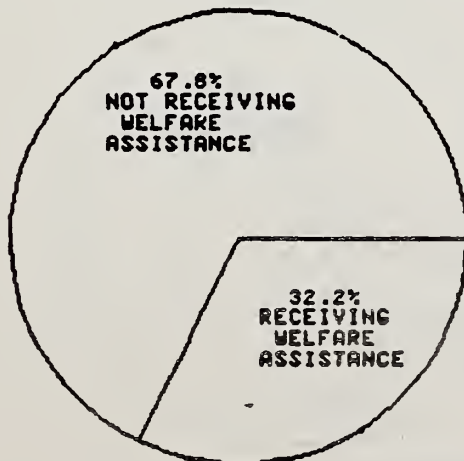


FIGURE 13.
PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILIES IN VARIOUS
MONTHLY INCOME CATEGORIES (MARCH 1979)

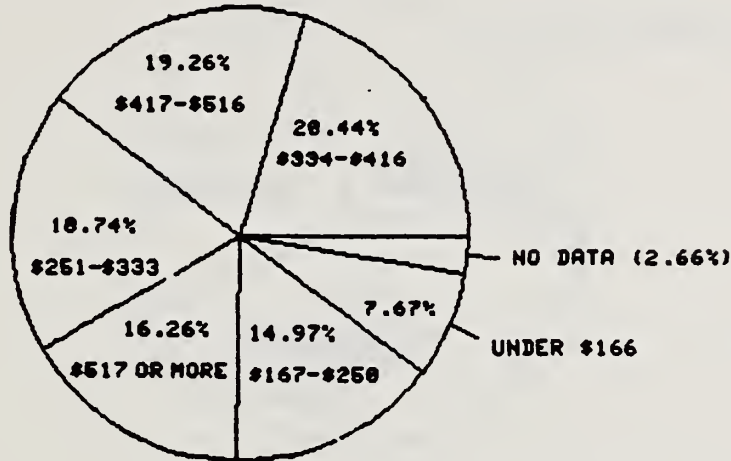


FIGURE 14.
PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILIES PARTICIPATING IN
INDIVIDUAL SESSIONS ONLY, GROUP SESSION ONLY, BOTH
INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP SESSION, AND NO SESSIONS
(DURING MARCH 1979)

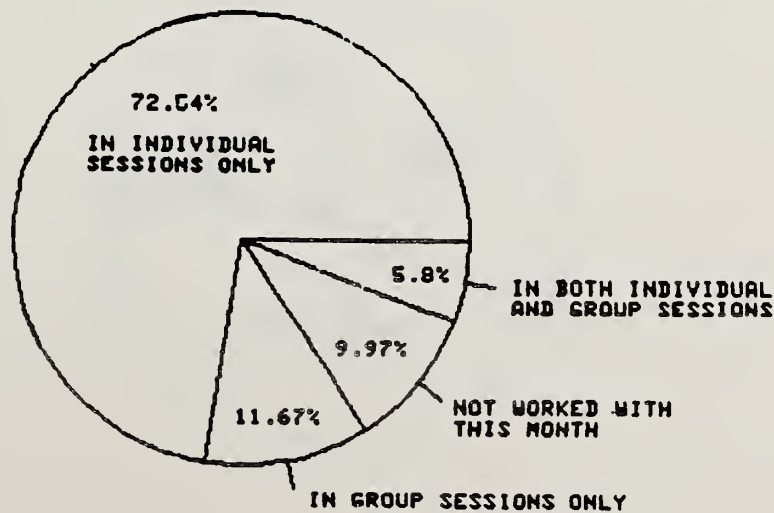


FIGURE 15.
PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILIES RESIDING
IN URBAN AREAS (MARCH 1979)

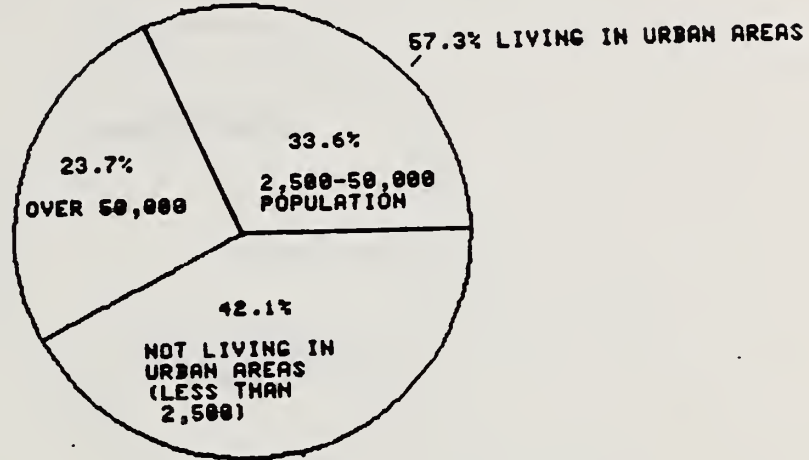


FIGURE 16.
PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILY MEMBERS WHO ARE
CHILDREN OF VARIOUS AGES (MARCH 1979)

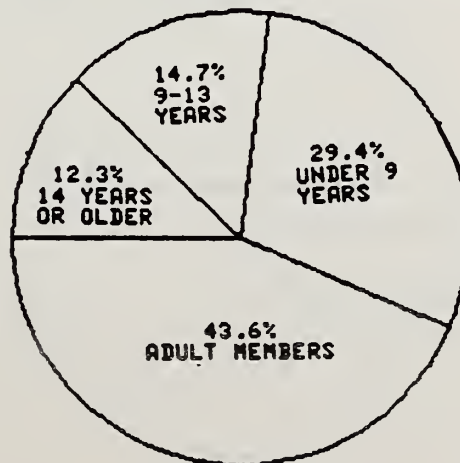


FIGURE 17.
PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILY CHILDREN WHO ARE
ATTENDING SCHOOL (MARCH 1979)

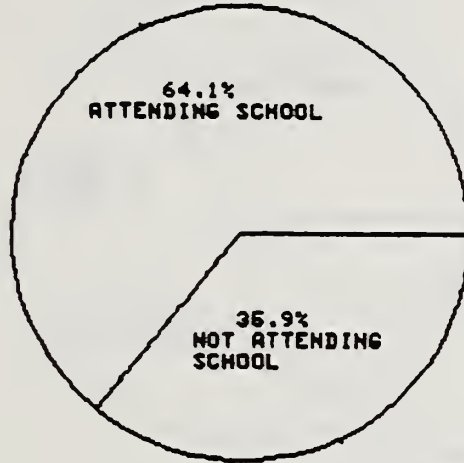


FIGURE 18.
PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILY SCHOOL CHILDREN WHO
PARTICIPATE IN SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAMS (MARCH 1979)

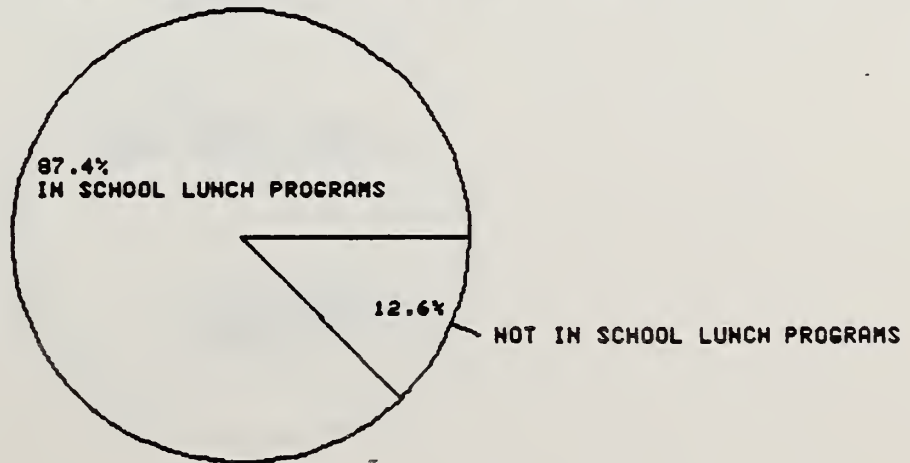


FIGURE 19.
PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM HOMEMAKERS IN VARIOUS
AGE CATEGORIES (MARCH 1979)

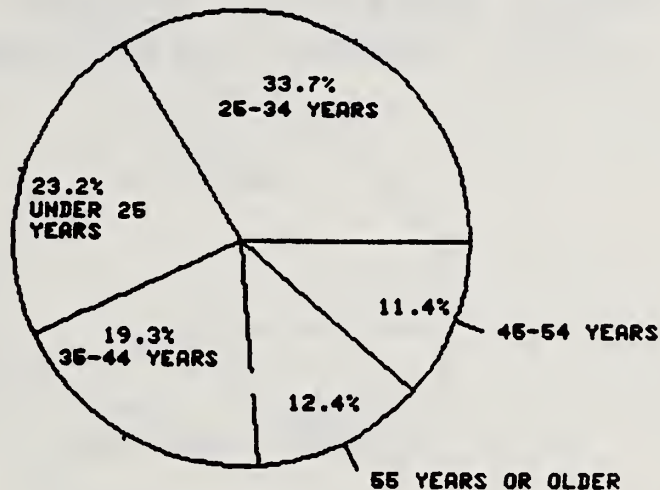


FIGURE 20.
PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILY HOMEMAKERS WITH AN
EIGHTH GRADE EDUCATION OR LESS (MARCH 1979)

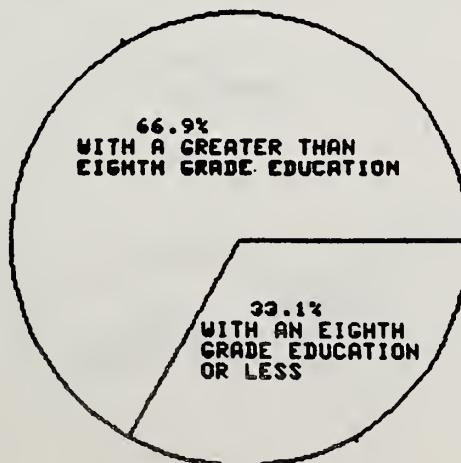


FIGURE 21.
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE 4-H EFNEP YOUTH IN
VARIOUS AGE CATEGORIES (MARCH 1979)

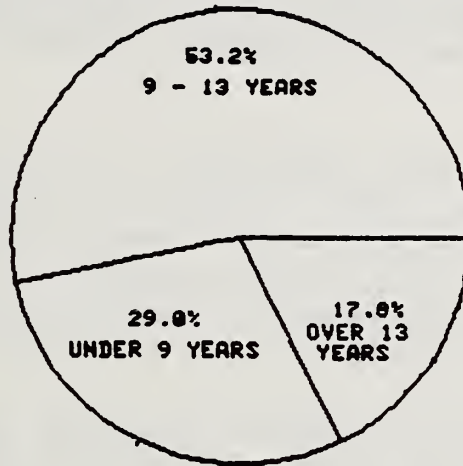
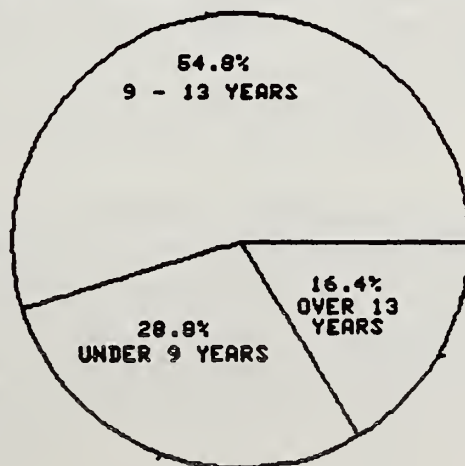


FIGURE 22.
PERCENTAGE OF MALE 4-H EFNEP YOUTH IN VARIOUS
AGE CATEGORIES (MARCH 1979)



PROGRAM TRENDS: AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF PROGRAM OPERATIONS
UP TO MARCH 1979

Figures 23 through 64 depict historical trends in important Program variables over the life of EFNEP, as obtained on the ES-256 Sample Unit Report. A narrative description and discussion of the data accompany each chart.

Because of the evolutionary changes in EFNEP structure and policy over the years, different Program variables will not all have the same time periods reported. However, these charts do provide the earliest and most complete data available on the Program.

It should be noted at this point that beginning with the March 1979 reporting period important changes occurred -- several which are specific to the format of the ES-256 Sample Unit Report which will be delineated when specific variables are discussed in the narrative description. A key change in the March 1979 reporting period that was external to the ES-256 form but which may have affected the data obtained relates to the Food Stamp Program.

Since 1977, the EFNEP National Reporting System has obtained family characteristics and food consumption data on both food stamp and non-food stamp families. Previous to the March 1979 reporting period, food stamp families had to pay a portion of their income for stamps in order to participate in the food stamp program and benefit from it. Each food stamp family was entitled to a predesignated stamp coupon allotment, depending on the size of the family and its net income. The portion of income a family had to pay to receive its food stamp allotment also depended on size of family and its net income; the difference between the predesignated allotment and the portion of income paid out represented the "bonus" food stamps a family received. This "buy-in" feature of the Food Stamp Program thus tied a significant portion of a family's income to food purchases.

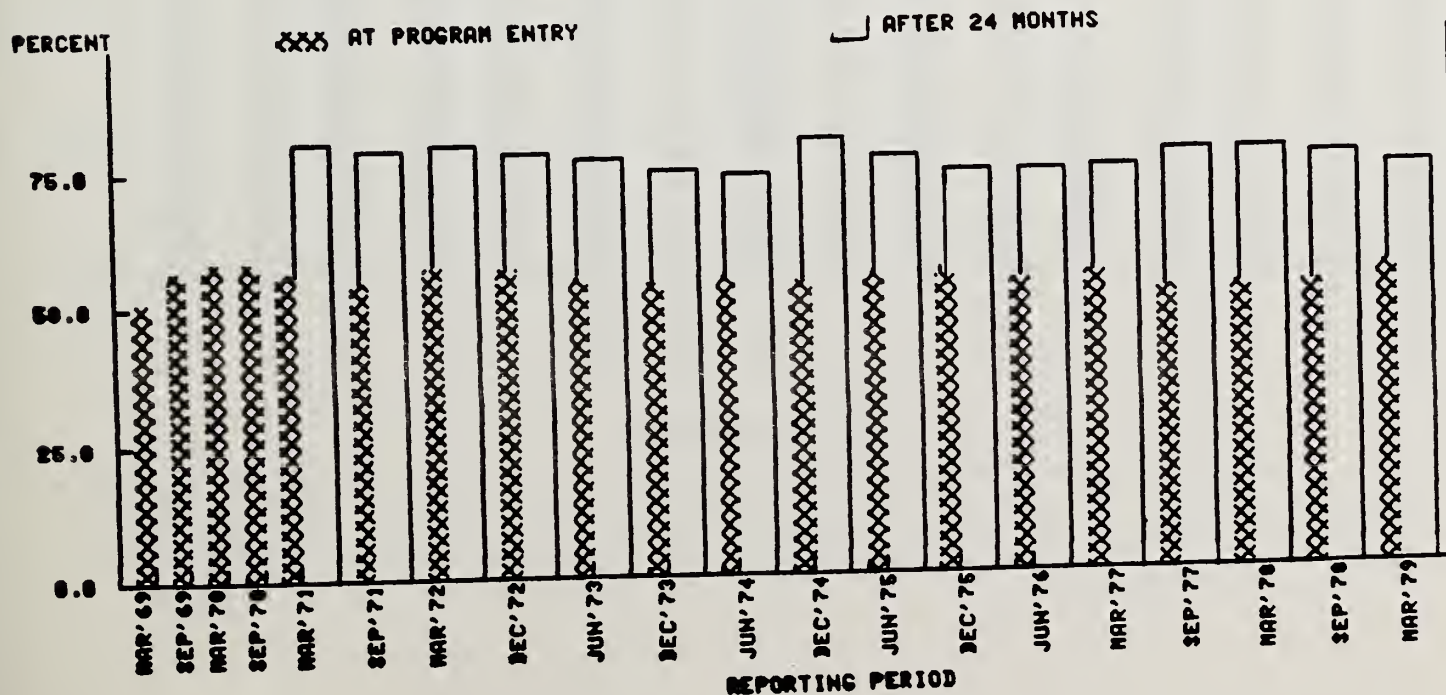
Currently (and during the March 1979 reporting period), food stamp families are not required to put up a cash payment for stamps; instead, they receive their coupon allotments less 30 percent of their net incomes. Thus, instead of converting some of their own money into food stamps and getting bonus stamps in addition, they simply receive, in essence, the bonus stamps without having to make the cash payment. These families may choose to supplement their food stamp allotments with cash or limit themselves to the food that could be bought with the food stamps. Implications of this new procedure, as it may impact upon the EFNEP data, will be mentioned when deemed appropriate.

As an explanatory note, certain graphical displays depict either a "percent-increase" or a "percent-decrease" of a variable over time (see Figure 41, 43-51). Calculating and discussing percent-differences as opposed to absolute differences, was deemed appropriate for this report. Use of percent-differences as a means of discussing statistical data is traditional; but for those readers who are interested in determining absolute differences, they may refer to the appendix tables in the back of this report.

Percentage of Homemakers with at Least One Serving from Each Food Group at Program Entry and After 24 Months of Program Participation. The percentage of entering homemakers who consume at least one serving from each food group (i.e., consuming what is defined as a "minimum diet") has been very consistent over 20 reporting periods -- averaging about 54 percent. The percentage of homemakers who consume at least one serving from each food group after 24 months of participation has shown more variation than that at program entry, averaging a little less than 76 percent. These data display, then, EFNEP's success in enhancing the consumption pattern of participants who continue with the Program (up to 24 months, at least).

FIGURE 23.

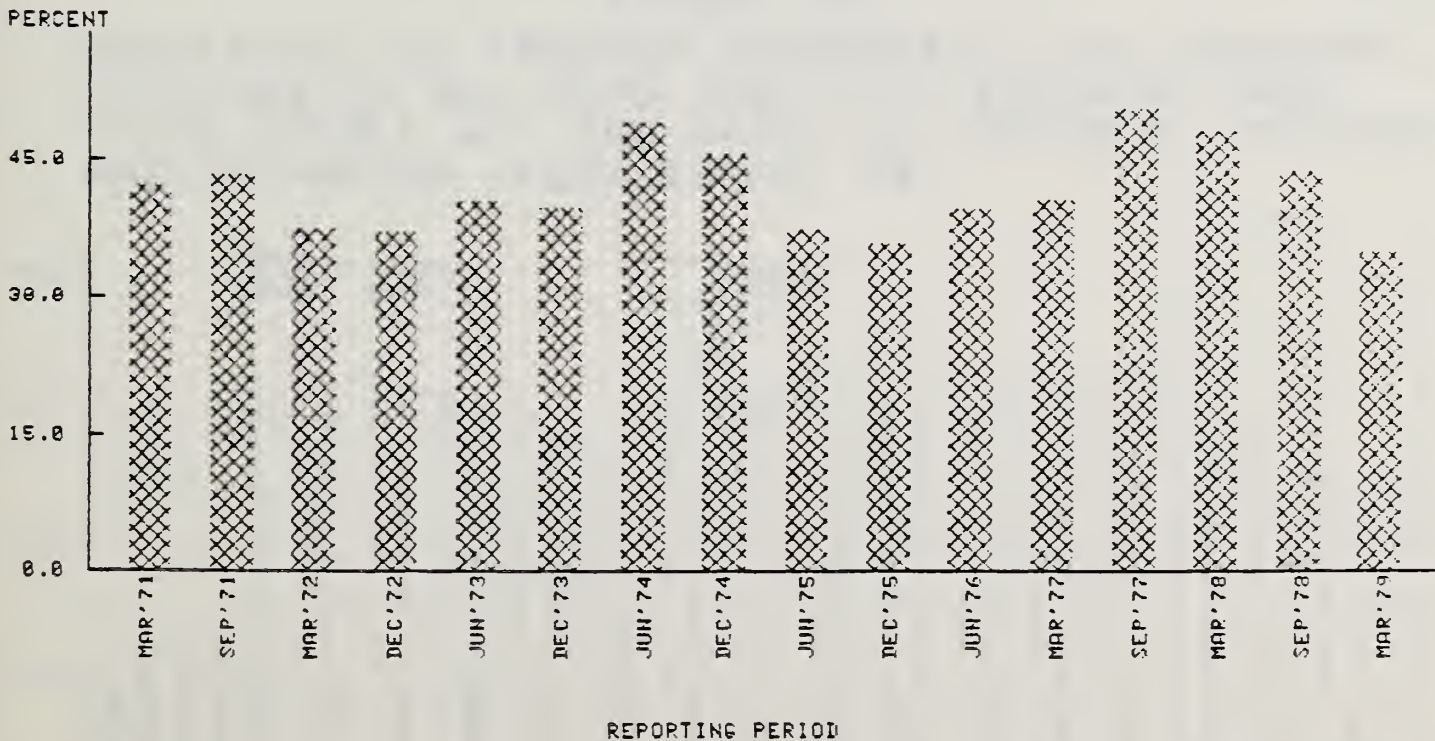
PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM HOMEMAKERS WITH AT LEAST ONE SERVING FROM EACH FOOD GROUP AT PROGRAM ENTRY (FOOD RECALL #1) AND AFTER 24 MONTHS OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (FOOD RECALL #5)



Percent Difference Between Entry Scores and Scores After 24 Months of Program Entry and After 24 Months of Program Participation--Percentage of Homemakers with Minimum Diets. The "enhancement" of Program participants' consumption pattern is illustrated more vividly by viewing the percent-increase of homemakers, between entry level and after 24 months participation, attaining a minimum diet. This index has averaged about 41 percent across the 16 reporting periods for which data are available.

FIGURE 24.

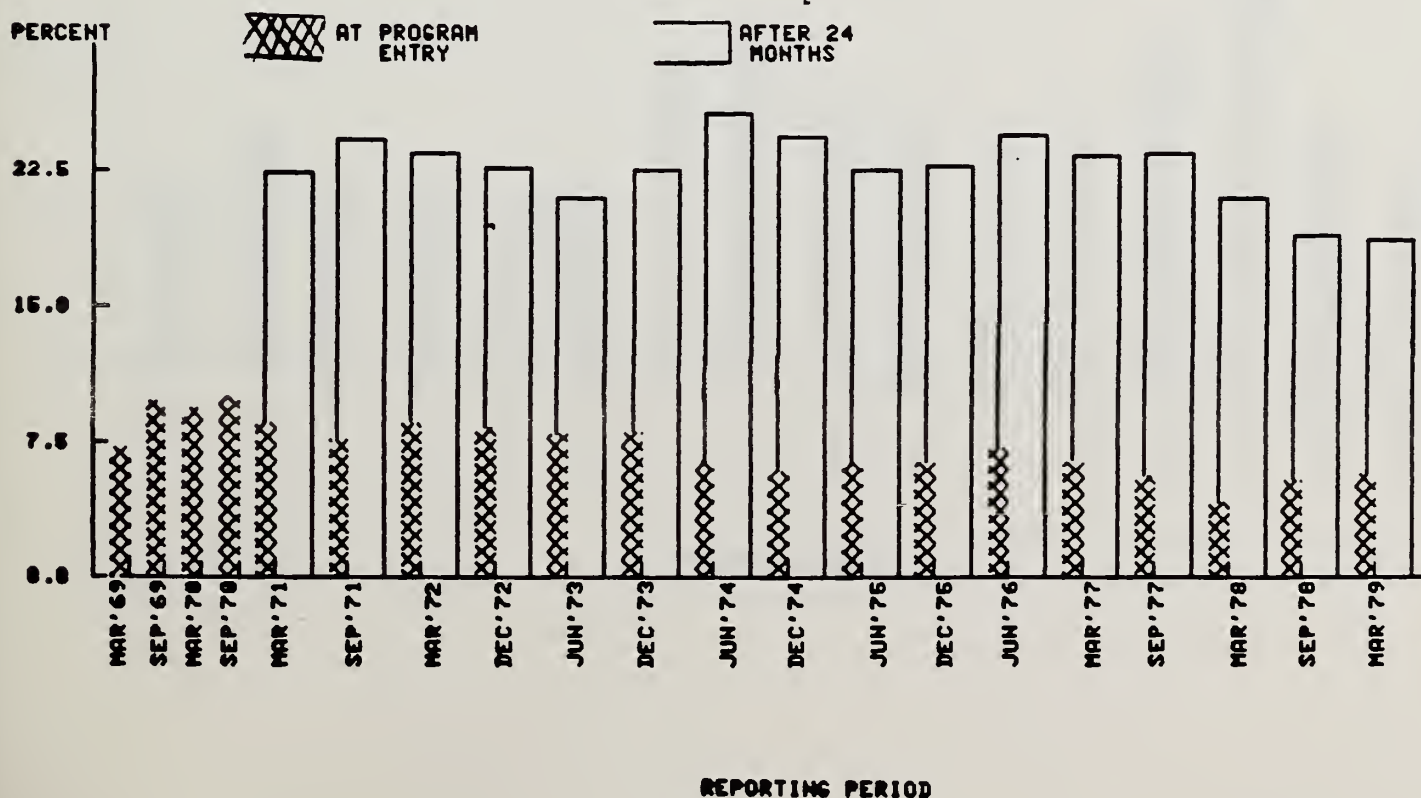
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENTRY LEVEL SCORES AND SCORES AFTER 24 MONTHS OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION; PERCENTAGE OF HOMEMAKERS WITH MINIMUM DIETS



Percentage of Homemakers with Adequate Servings in All Food Groups at Program Entry and After 24 Months of Program Participation. An "adequate diet" is defined as one in which there are two servings each of the milk and meat groups, and four servings each of the vegetable/fruit and bread/cereal groups. As seen in Figure 25, EFNEP has had success in locating homemakers who lack a completely adequate diet (an average of only 7.2 percent having an adequate diet over 20 reporting periods). After 24 months of participation in the Program, an average of about 18.1 percent of the homemakers are conforming to an adequate diet.

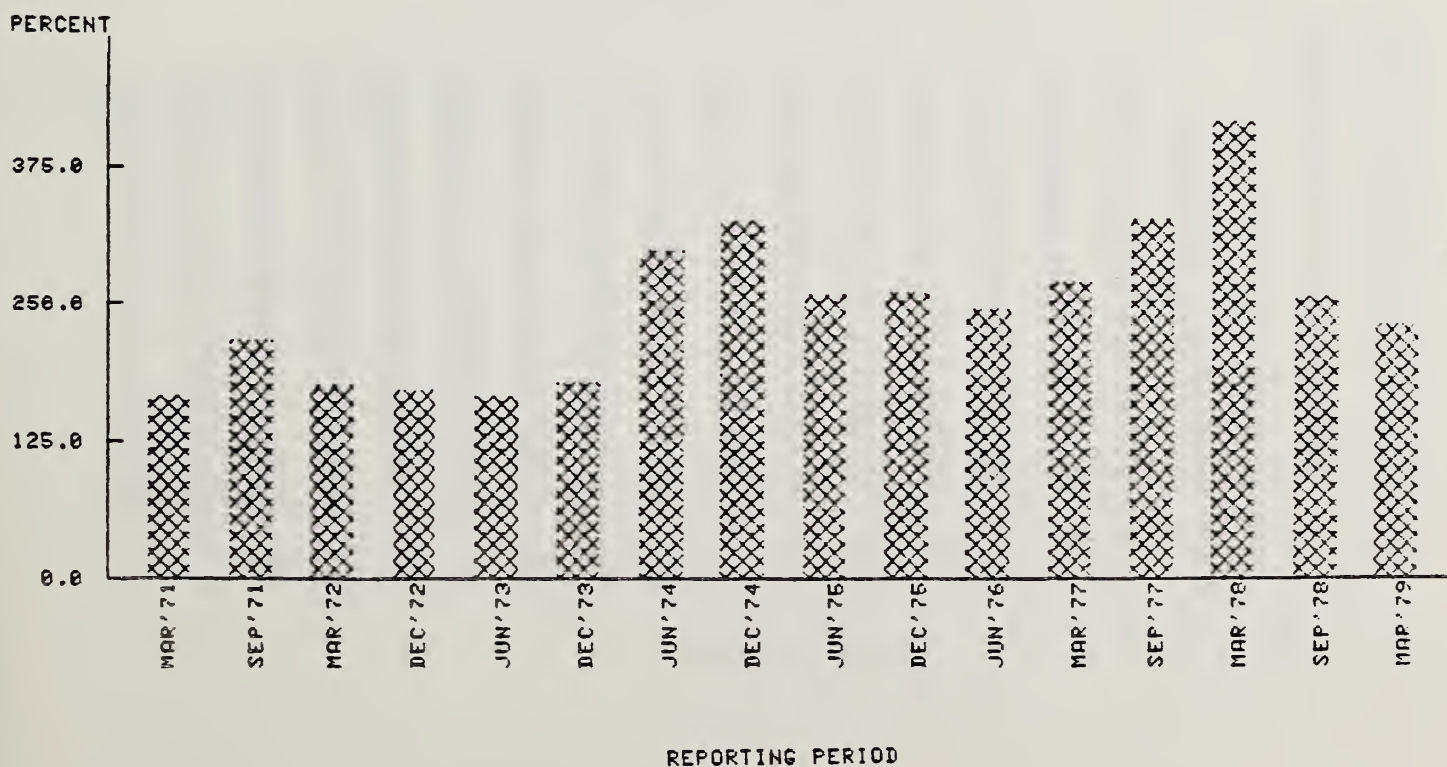
FIGURE 25.

PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM HOMEMAKERS WITH ADEQUATE SERVINGS IN ALL FOOD GROUPS AT PROGRAM ENTRY (FOOD RECALL #1) AND AFTER 24 MONTHS OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION (FOOD RECALL #5)



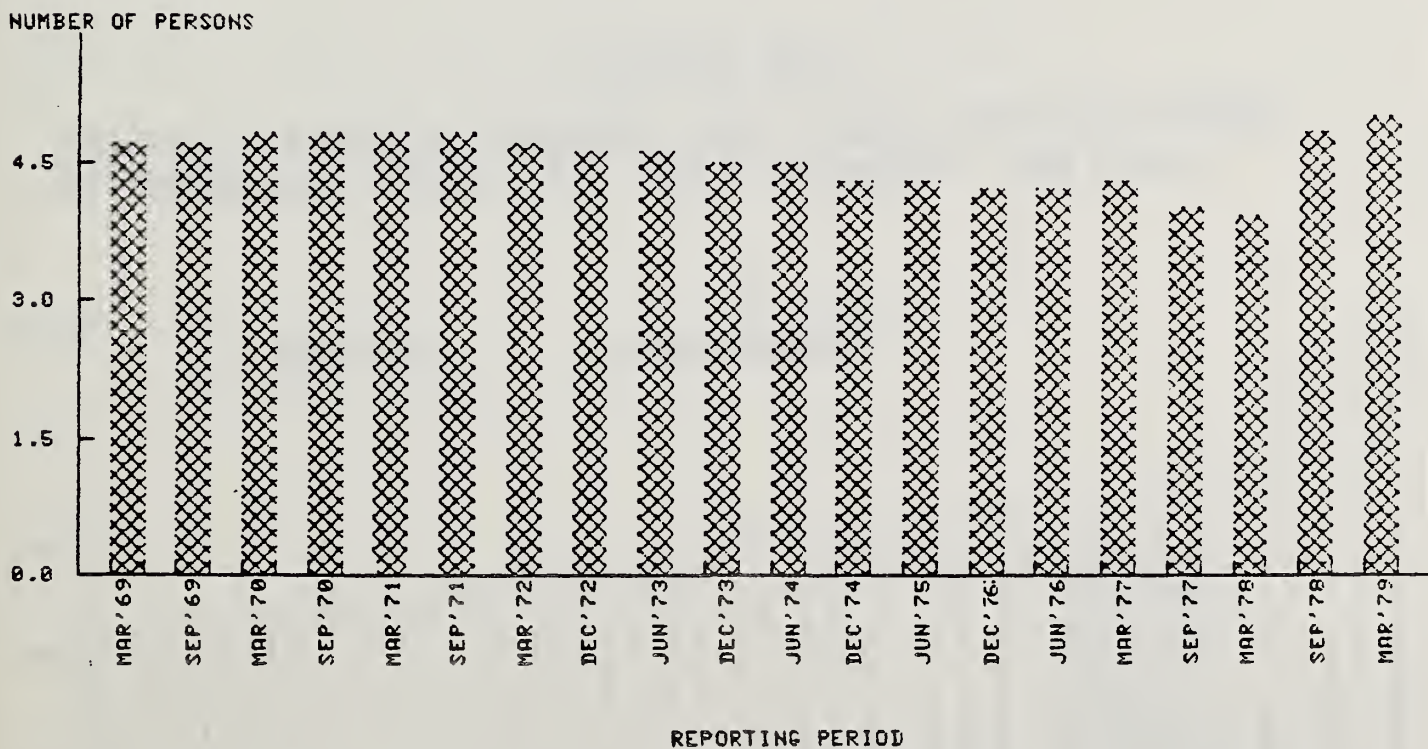
Percent Difference Between Entry Scores and Scores After 24 Months of Program Participation--Percentage of Homemakers with Adequate Diets.
Improvement in EFNEP homemakers' attaining an adequate diet is also displayed in Figure 26. Over the 16 reporting periods, there has been an average percent-increase of 247 percent, between entry level and after 24 months of participancy, of homemakers who consumed an adequate diet. The decrease in this index during the last two reporting periods may reflect the relatively rapid rise in food prices during this interval (about 11 percent) which may have prevented some homemakers from attaining adequate servings, even though they may have desired to do so.

FIGURE 26.
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENTRY SCORES AFTER 24 MONTHS OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION; PERCENTAGE OF HOMEMAKERS WITH ADEQUATE DIETS



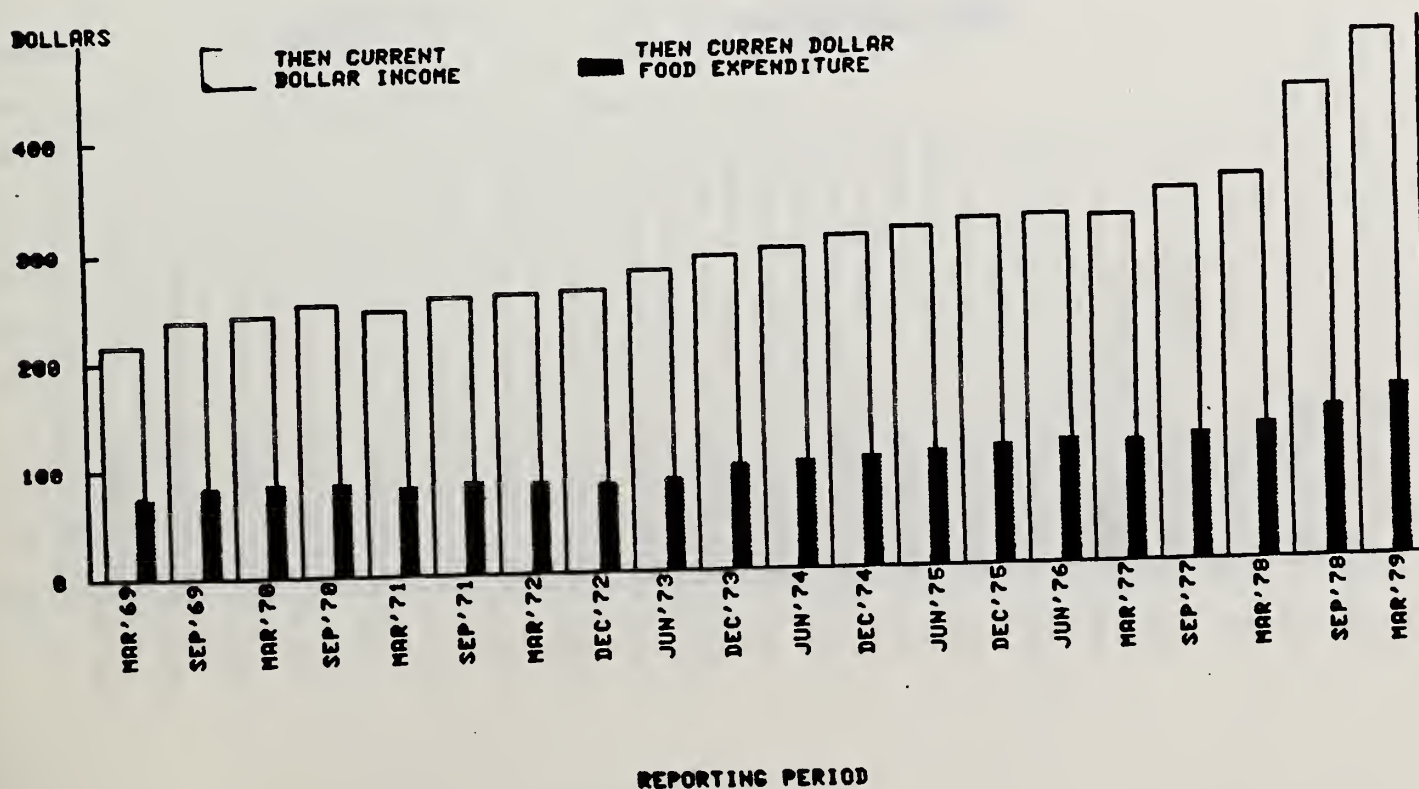
Program Family Size. From March 1970 to March 1978, there was a downward trend in EFNEP family size. This trend has been abruptly interrupted in the last two reporting periods, an average of 4.8 family members in September 1978, and an average of 5 members in March 1979. The Bureau of Census estimates that in 1978 the average size of the U.S. family was 3.3 members. With a little over half of the EFNEP family members being characterized as being under 19 years of age (see Figure 41), it may be that many EFNEP households are comprised of extended family adult members which contribute to the larger-than average family size.

FIGURE 27.
MEAN PROGRAM FAMILY SIZE



Family Income and Food Expenditures (Then-Current Dollars). Average monthly family income (based on data obtained from families at the time they enter the Program) has risen steadily with successive reporting periods -- an average of about \$22 per year. In parallel fashion, family food expenditures have also successively risen -- about \$7 a year. A rough measure as to how these monthly income figures compare with income data from the general population can be made as follows: The U.S. Bureau of Census reports that for 1977 (the year for which the latest Census data are available) the average annual family income for the U.S was \$18,264 or, roughly, about \$1,522 amonth -- compared with a maximum EFNEP average monthly family income of \$338 (September 1977). Obviously, then, EFNEP has been successful in locating families on the lower end of the income spectrum. Food expenditures for families entering the Program have amounted to about one-third of their reported incomes, a figure which is consistent with a 1973-74 Bureau of Labor expenditure survey which showed that lower-income families spend a higher portion of their money income (about 39 percent) on food than do higher income households. The Bureau of Labor and EFNEP data do not include non-dollar income in the form of food stamps or food distribution donations.

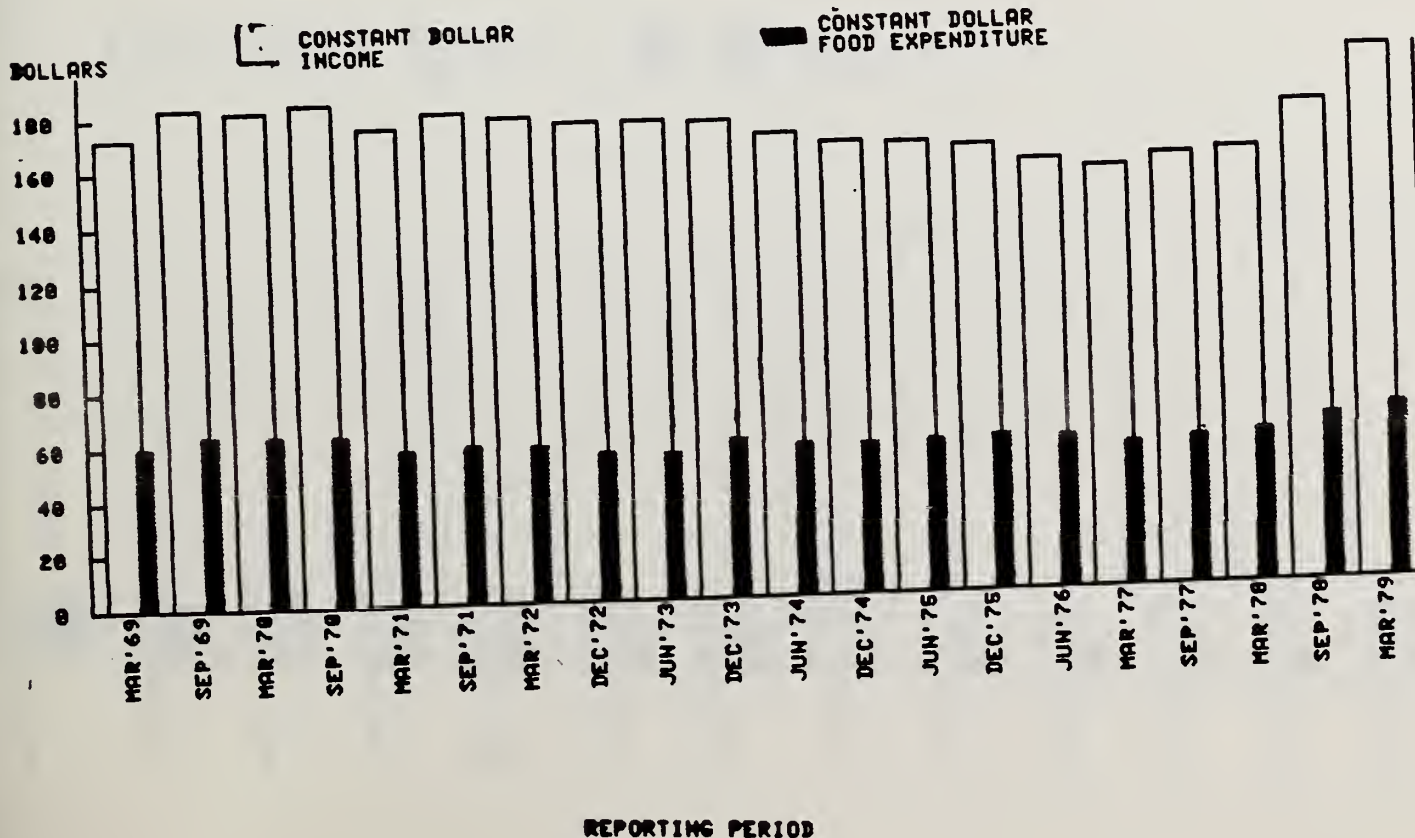
FIGURE 28.
MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME AND FOOD EXPENDITURES
AT PROGRAM ENTRY IN THEN-CURRENT DOLLARS



Family Income and Food Expenditures (Constant 1957-1959 dollars). Since "inflationary" dollars can distort the real purchasing power of families, it is perhaps more realistic to look at both family income and food expenditure data in terms of constant dollars. When viewed from this perspective, we see that from the September 1970 reporting period to the March 1977 reporting period, there was a general downward trend in family income; in the past two years, family income, as measured in constant 1957-59 dollars, has risen. Family food expenditures also show a similar pattern, as evidenced in Figure 29.

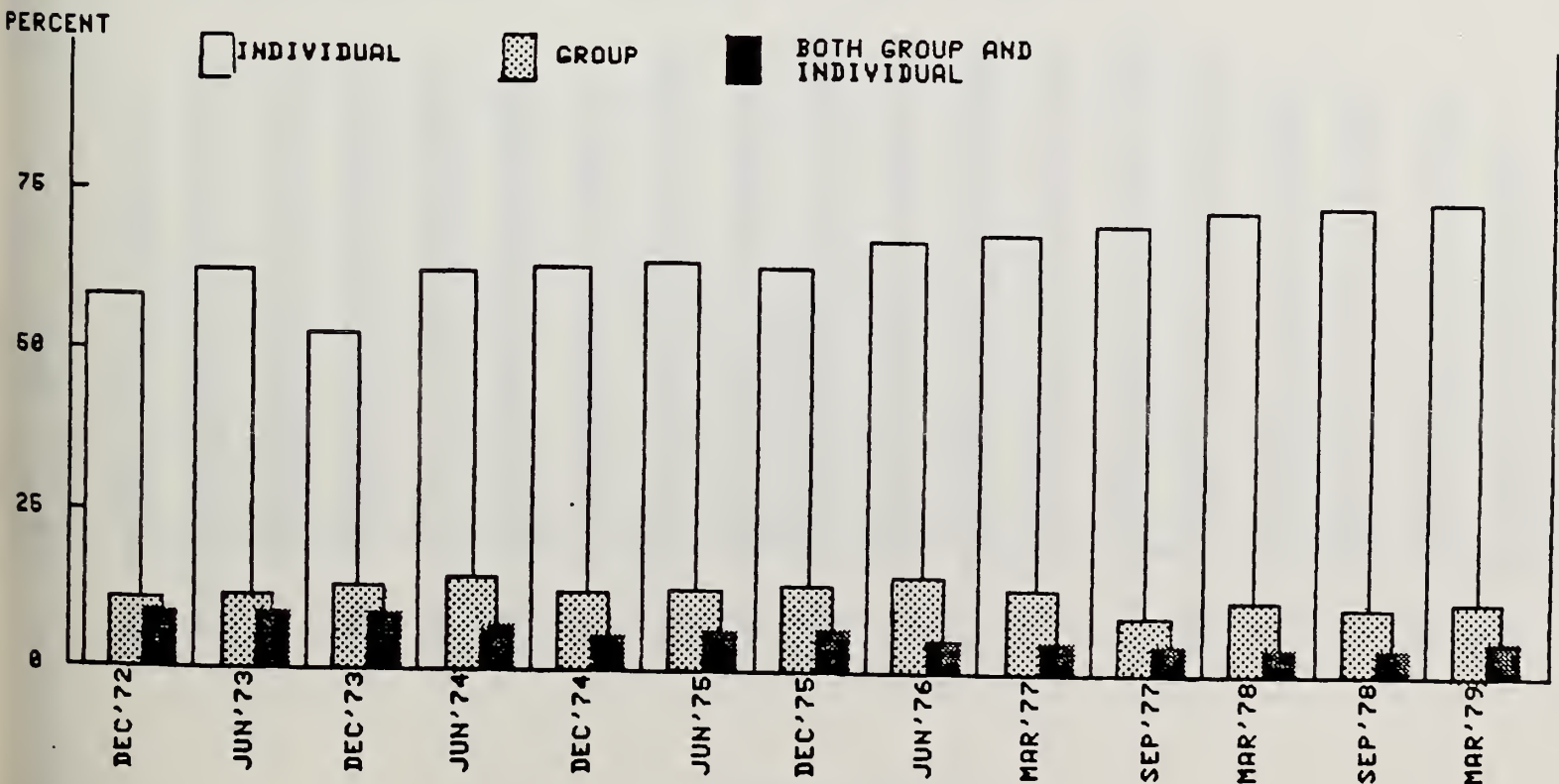
FIGURE 29.

MONTHLY FAMILY AND FOOD EXPENDITURE AT PROGRAM ENTRY IN CONSTANT (1957-1959) DOLLARS



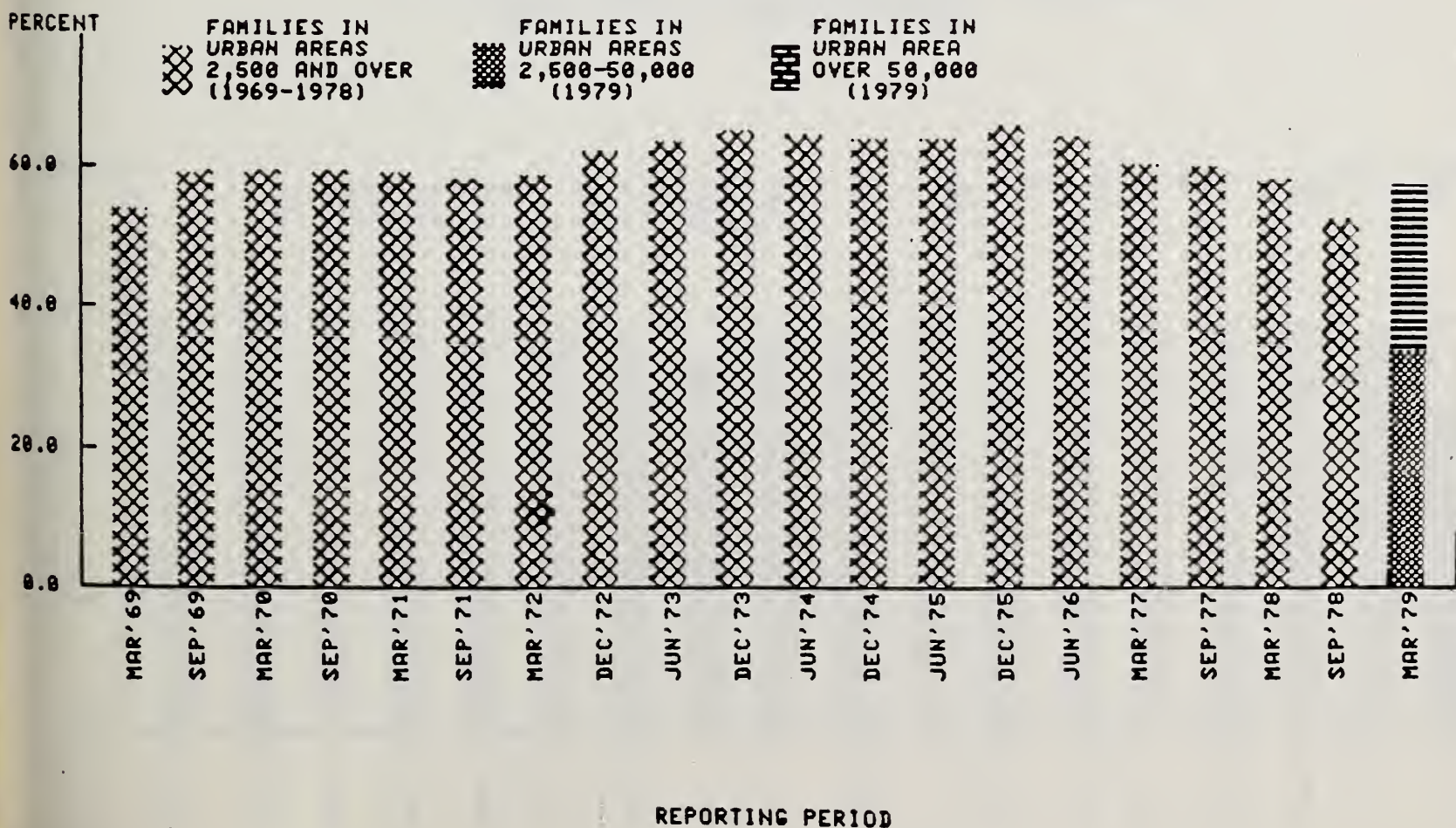
Family Participation Modes. Figure 39 indicates that a "one-on-one" session between a paraprofessional aide and an individual family is the predominant mode of teaching within EFNEP. The percentage of family homemakers participating in individual teaching sessions has risen steadily from 1974 to March 1979, when about 73 percent of the homemakers were being reached in this manner. The percentage of homemakers taught in group sessions shows no consistent pattern, averaging about 12 percent over the life of EFNEP. The percentage of homemakers receiving nutrition education in both individual and group sessions has dropped fairly steadily over the span of EFNEP to its present level of about six percent. If increased funding is not made available under existing Program policies, a shift away from the "personalized" learning situation may be in order if there is a concern in reaching more low-income families.

FIGURE 30.
PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILIES PARTICIPATING
IN INDIVIDUAL, GROUP, AND BOTH INDIVIDUAL
AND GROUP SESSIONS



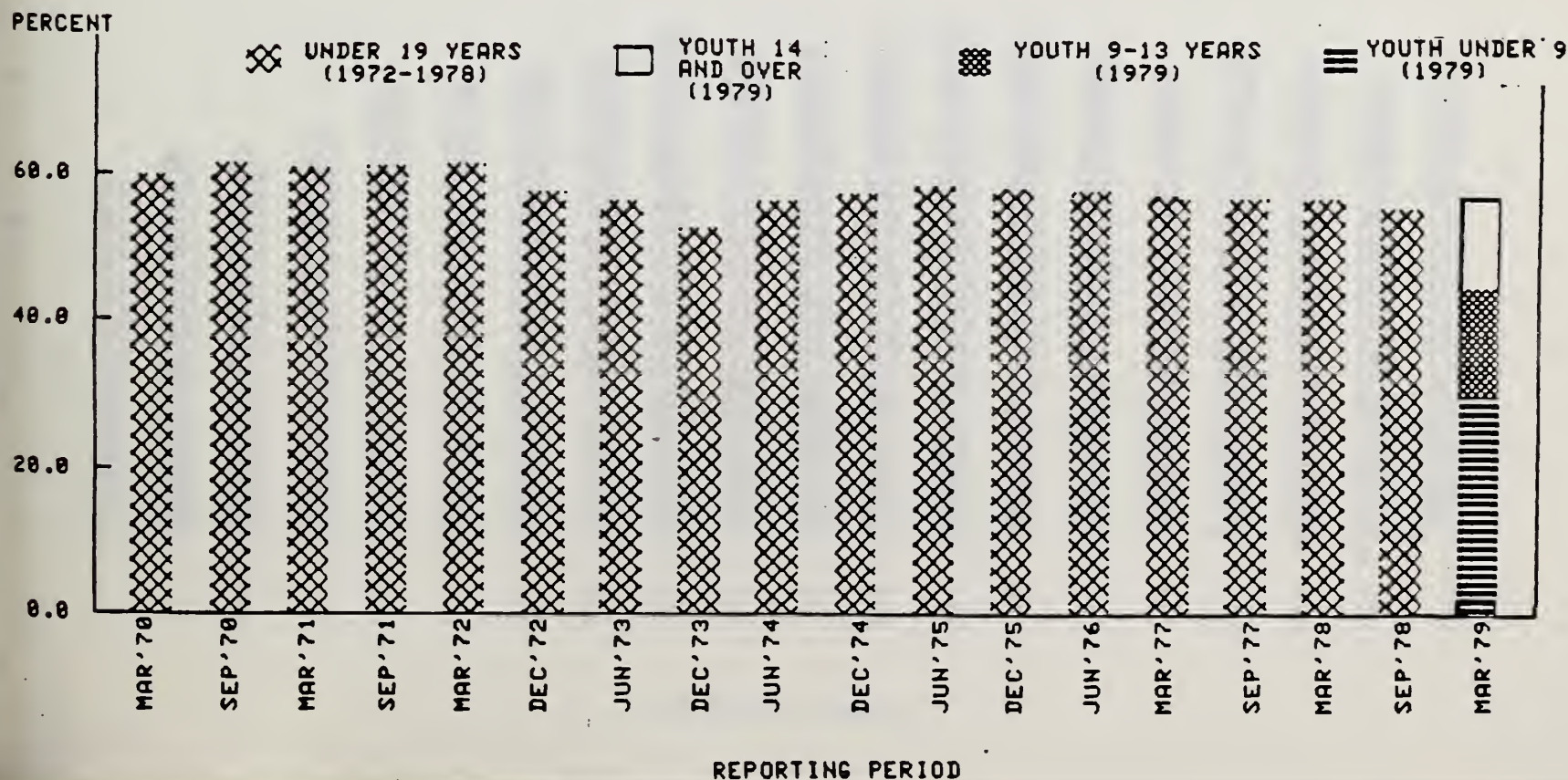
Family Residence. For reporting purposes, EFNEP designates an urban area as a community with 2,500 or more residents. The percentage of Program families residing in urban areas reached a peak of 64 percent in 1975. From 1975 to 1978, there was a successive decrease in percentage of urban families, reaching a Program low of 52 percent in September 1978. The March 1979 reporting period, however, indicates that this urban-to-rural shift may have been halted in that there was an increase to 57 percent of the families residing in urban areas. The March 1979 data, as opposed to the previous data, differentiates between two types of urbanized communities. As seen in Figure 40, most of the urban families (34 percent of the total number of families) reside in communities that range between 2,500 and 50,000 in population. The remaining designated urban families (23 percent of the total number of families) reside in communities of over 50,000 people.

FIGURE 31.
PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILIES
RESIDING IN URBAN AREAS



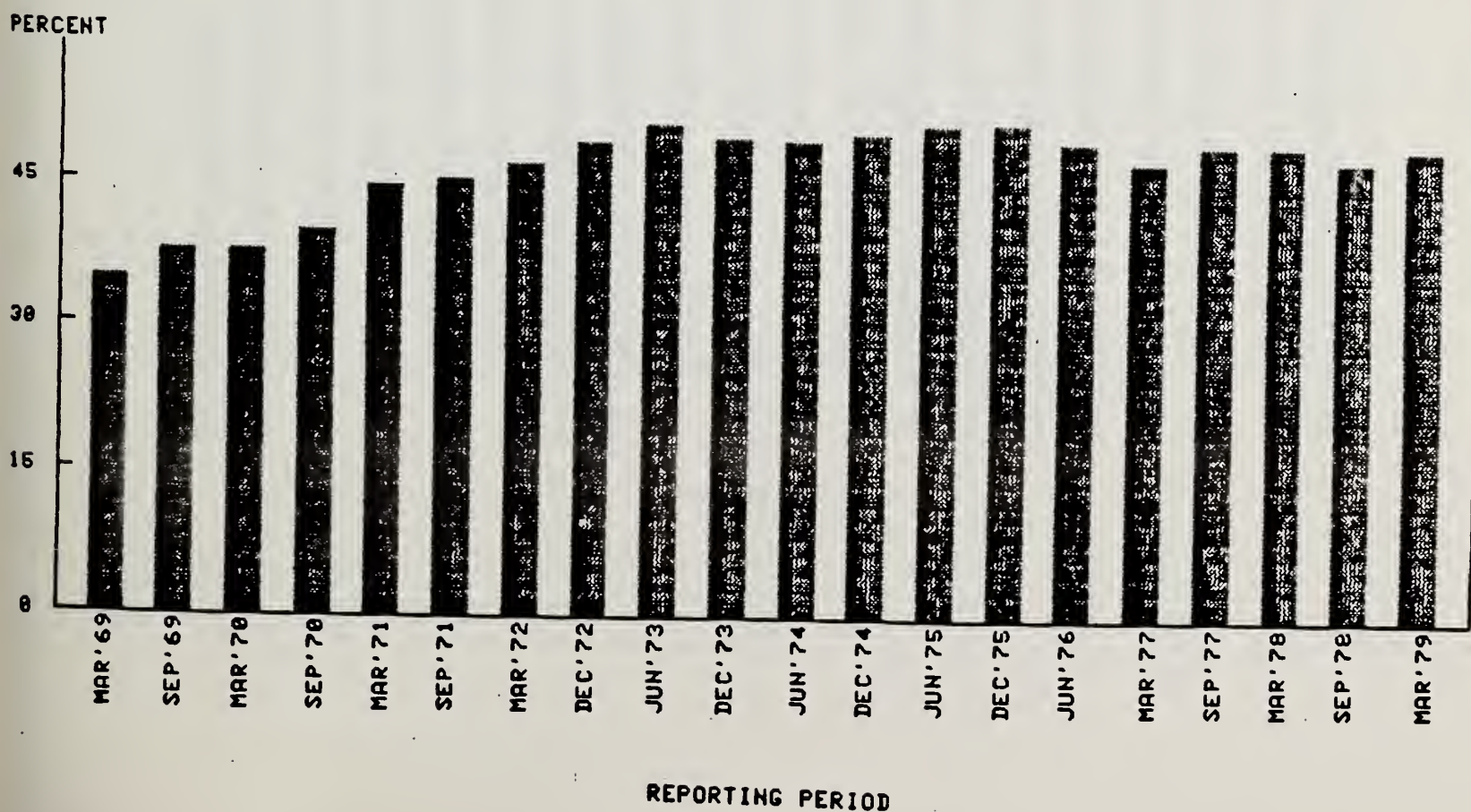
Family Members Who Are Children. From 1974 to 1978, the percentage of Program family members under 19 years of age fluctuated within a short range--averaging about 57 percent during this interval. Beginning with the March 1979 reporting period, these young Program members were broken down into specific age categories. Figure 41 shows that for March 1979, 56 percent of the EFNEP family members were classified as children; youth under 9 years of age were predominant (29 percent), followed by youth 9 to 13 years (15 percent), and family members 14 years of age and older (12 percent). The predominance of the under 9 years of age category reflects EFNEP's focus of helping families with young children.

FIGURE 32.
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY MEMBERS WHO ARE CHILDREN



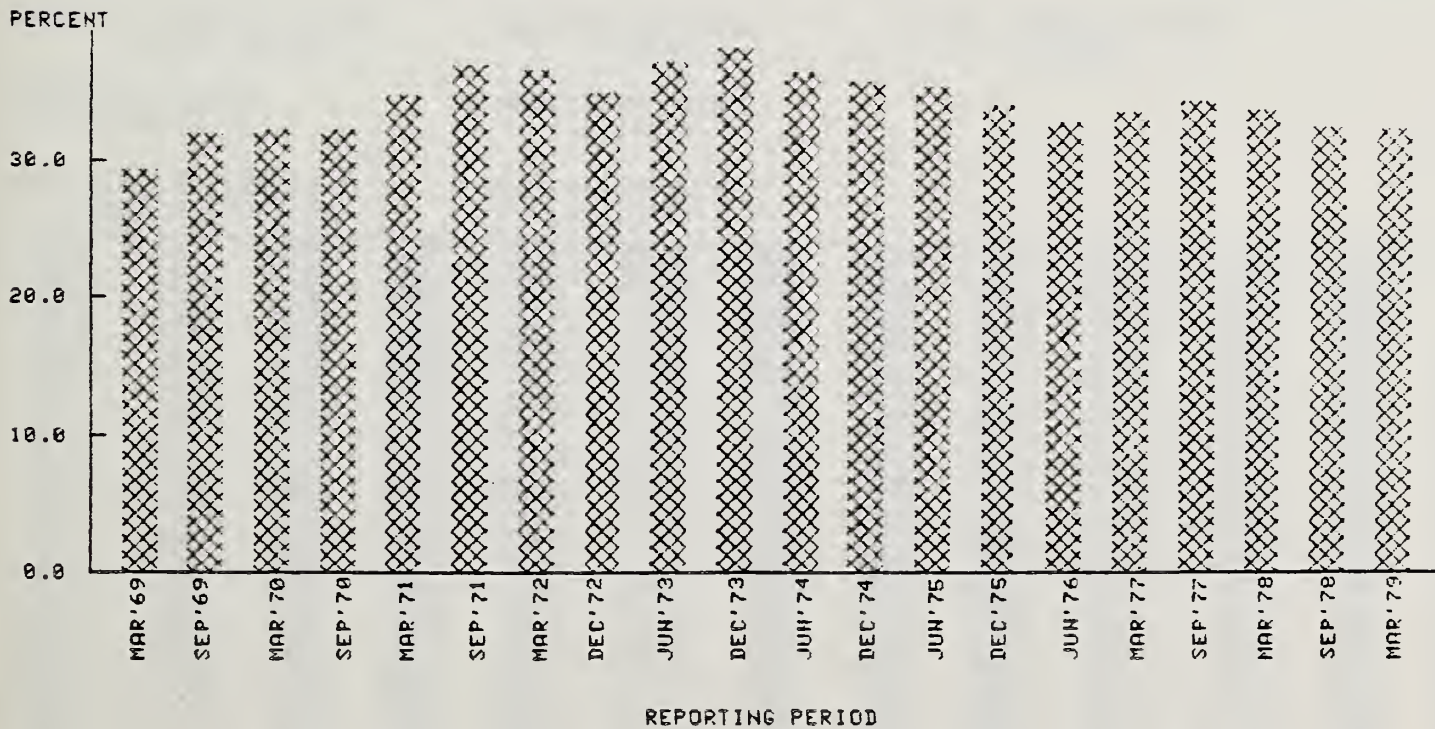
Program Family Participation in Food Assistance Programs (Food Stamp and Food Distribution). Paraprofessional aides, in addition to teaching families the fundamentals of good nutrition, are also expected to alert these families to the benefits of participating in food assistance programs. Since December 1972, the percentage of enrolled EFNEP families participating in food assistance programs has fluctuated within a relatively small range--47 to 51 percent; according to the last reporting period, about 49 percent of the families were in a food assistance program. Although EFNEP data no longer differentiates among food assistance programs, it can be inferred from past data that the large majority of families reporting participation in a food assistance program in March 1979 were participating in the Food Stamp Program.

FIGURE 33.
PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILIES PARTICIPATING^s
IN FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS



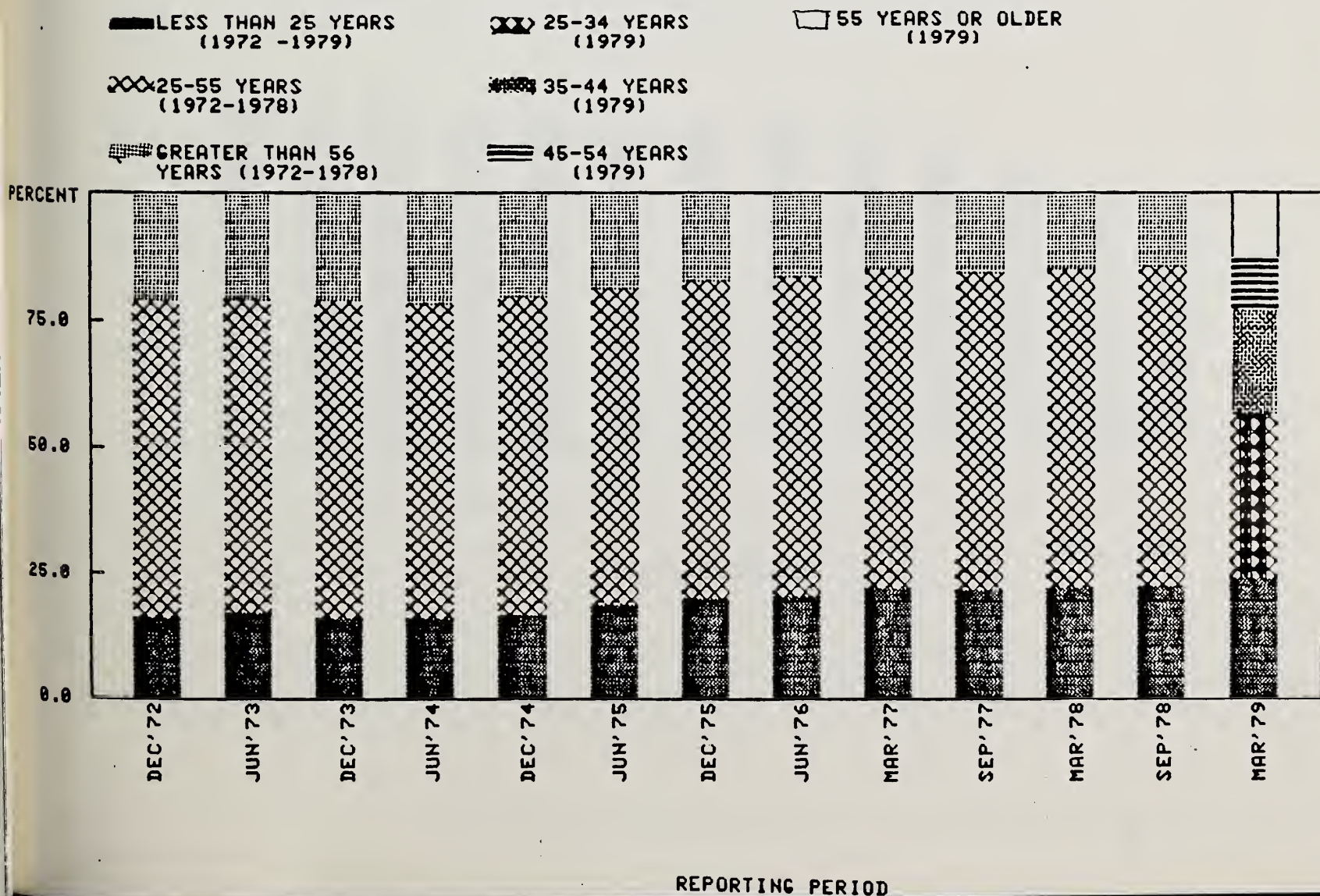
Program Family Welfare Reciprocity. In addition to receiving information about improving their nutritional status, EFNEP families are informed of community services which may benefit them. Throughout the span of EFNEP, approximately one-third of the enrolled families have recieved welfare assistance. Participation in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's food assistance programs does not constitute welfare assistance in EFNEP's reporting system.

FIGURE 34.
PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM FAMILIES
RECEIVING WELFARE ASSISTANCE



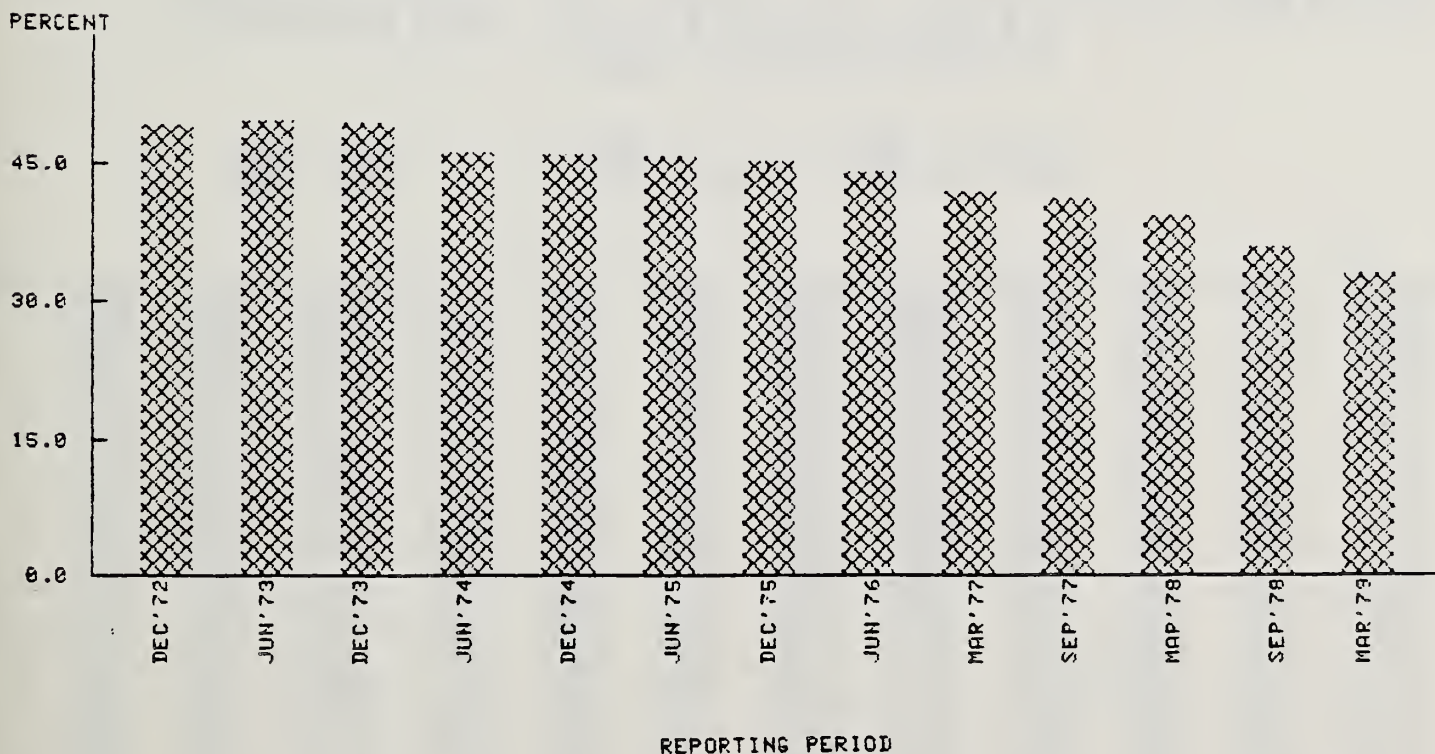
Homemaker Age. With the expressed purpose of aiding low-income families--particularly those with young children--to improve their diets, it is apparent that EFNEP should be concentrating on enrolling families with children and/or families with homemakers of child-bearing age. Figure 45 indicates that from December 1972 to September 1978, EFNEP was successful in increasing enrollment of young homemakers (under 25 years of age) and decreasing enrollment of homemakers that were beyond traditional child-bearing age (i.e., over 55 years of age). Beginning with the March 1979 reporting period, data were obtained for new and finer age range categories. The March 1979 data show a continuing rise in the percentage of homemakers under 25 years of age. The largest proportion of enrolled homemakers (34 percent) are between 25 and 34 years of age, well within the traditional child-bearing age range. Approximately 19 percent of the homemakers were between 35 and 44 years of age, 11 percent between the ages of 45 and 54 years, and 12 percent were 55 years of age or older.

**FIGURE 35.
PERCENTAGES OF PROGRAM HOMEMAKERS
IN VARIOUS AGE CATEGORIES**



Homemaker Education. In that formal education correlates directly with income, it would be expected that the low-income clientel of EFNEP would possess relatively less education than other adults in the general population. Figure 46 shows a steady decrease in the percentage of Program homemakers with an eighth grade education or less. This downward trend reflects EFNEP's focus on younger homemakers who are more likely to have undertaken a compulsory education regime than older homemakers. According to the 1977 Bureau of Census figures, 19 percent of the population 25 years of age and older had an eighth grade or less educational level. When you consider that according to the March 1979 reporting period close to 33 percent of the Program homemakers had an eighth grade or less educational level, EFNEP has been successful in finding low-income families which are perhaps more in need of a "personalized" approach to nutrition education.

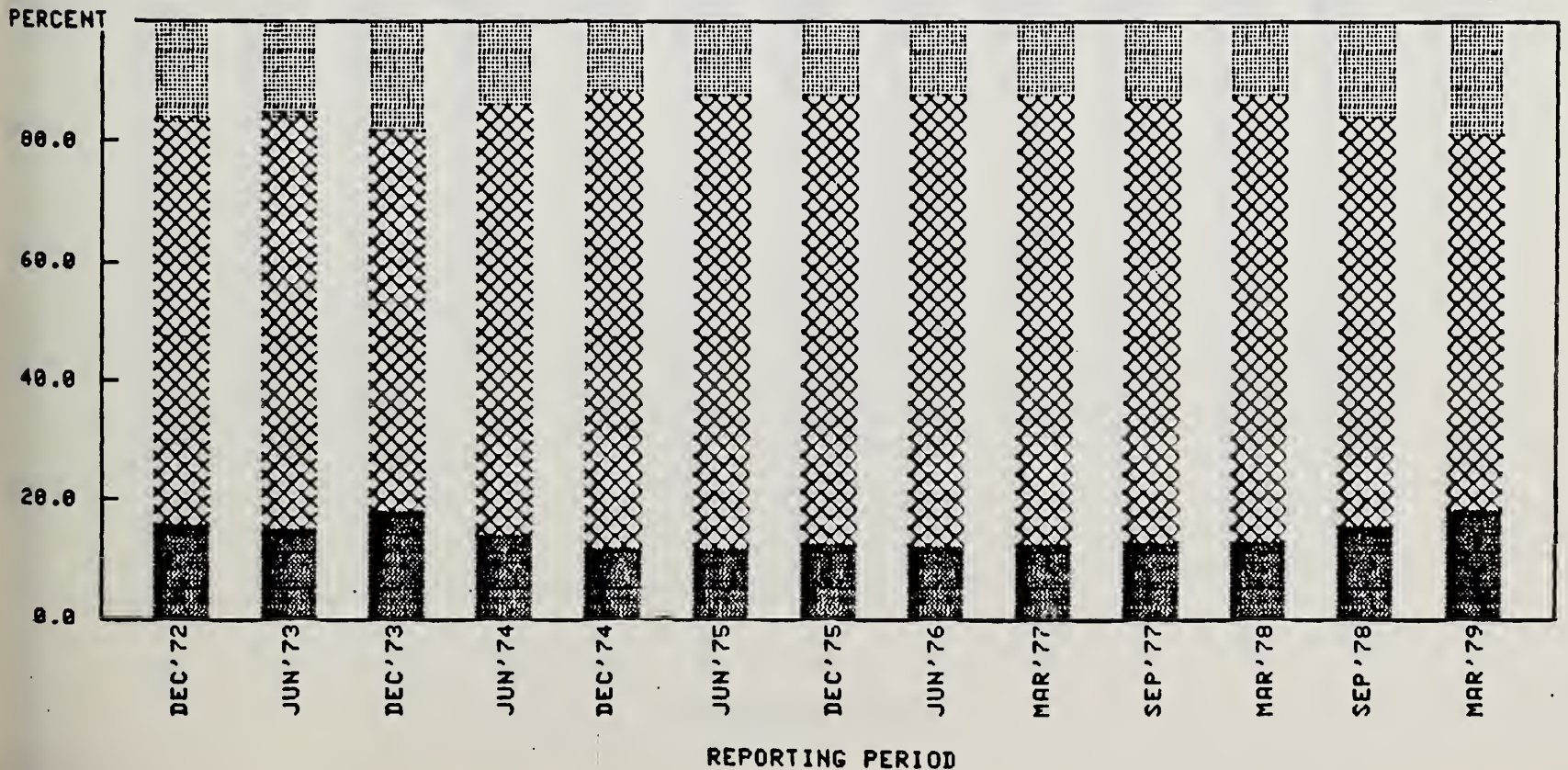
FIGURE 36
PERCENTAGE OF PROGRAM HOMEMAKERS WITH AN
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF EIGHTH GRADE OR LESS



Age of Female Youth. There are no consistent trends in the proportion of female 4-H EFNEP youth within each age category. The 9 to 13 year old age category has been, proportionately, the most represented age group throughout the history of the Program (an average of about 59 percent), while the 14 year and older age group has been the least represented (averaging about 14 percent).

FIGURE 37.
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE YOUTH IN VARIOUS
AGE CATEGORIES

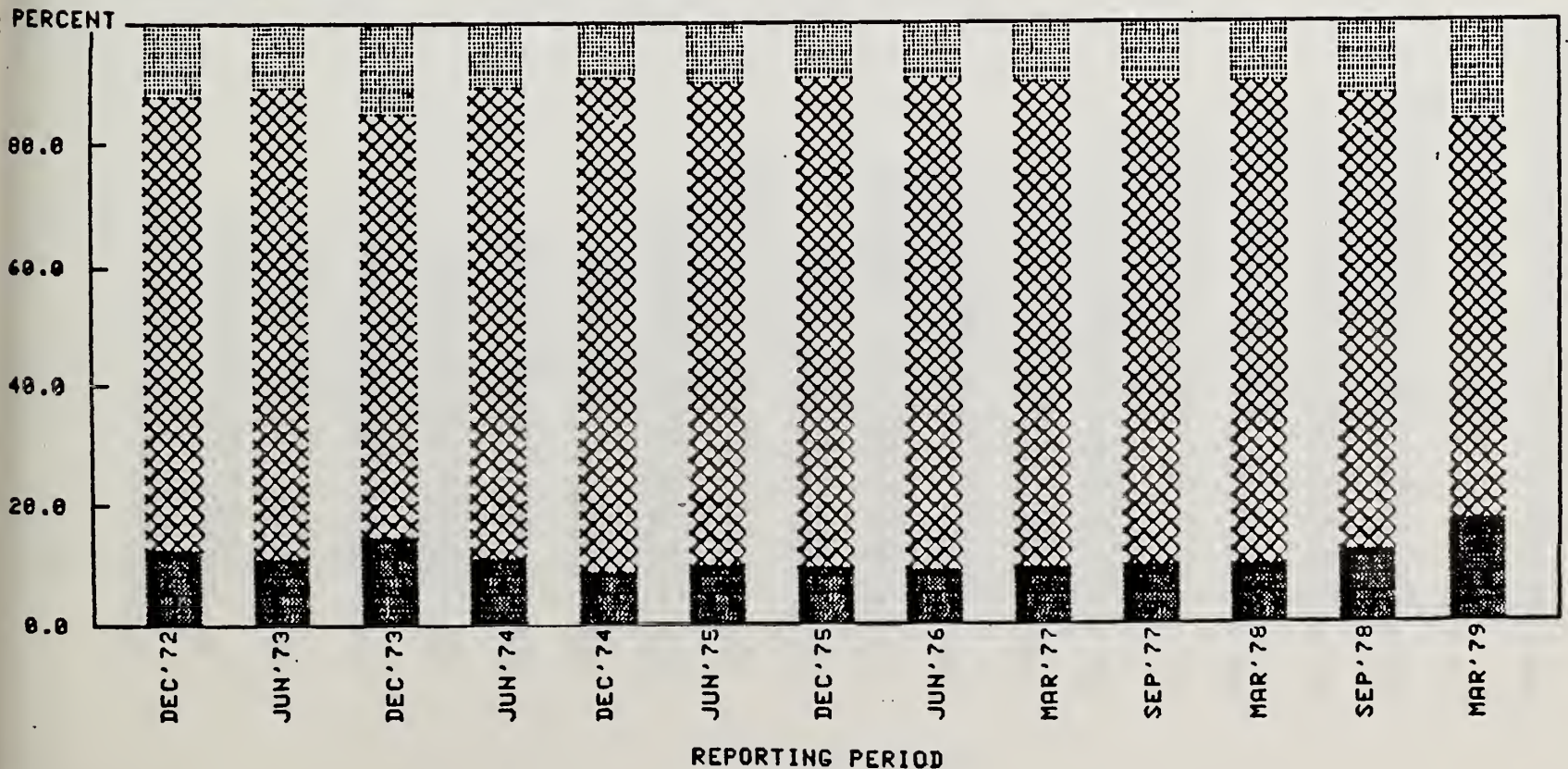
■ UNDER 9 YEARS ▨ 9-13 YEARS ▩ 14 YEARS AND OVER



Age of Male Youth. Again, as in the case of female youth, there are no discernible trends in the proportion of male 4-H EFNEP youth within the various age categories. The 9 to 13 year age group has predominated (an average of about 58 percent), with less representation among the 14 year and older group (average of about 11 percent).

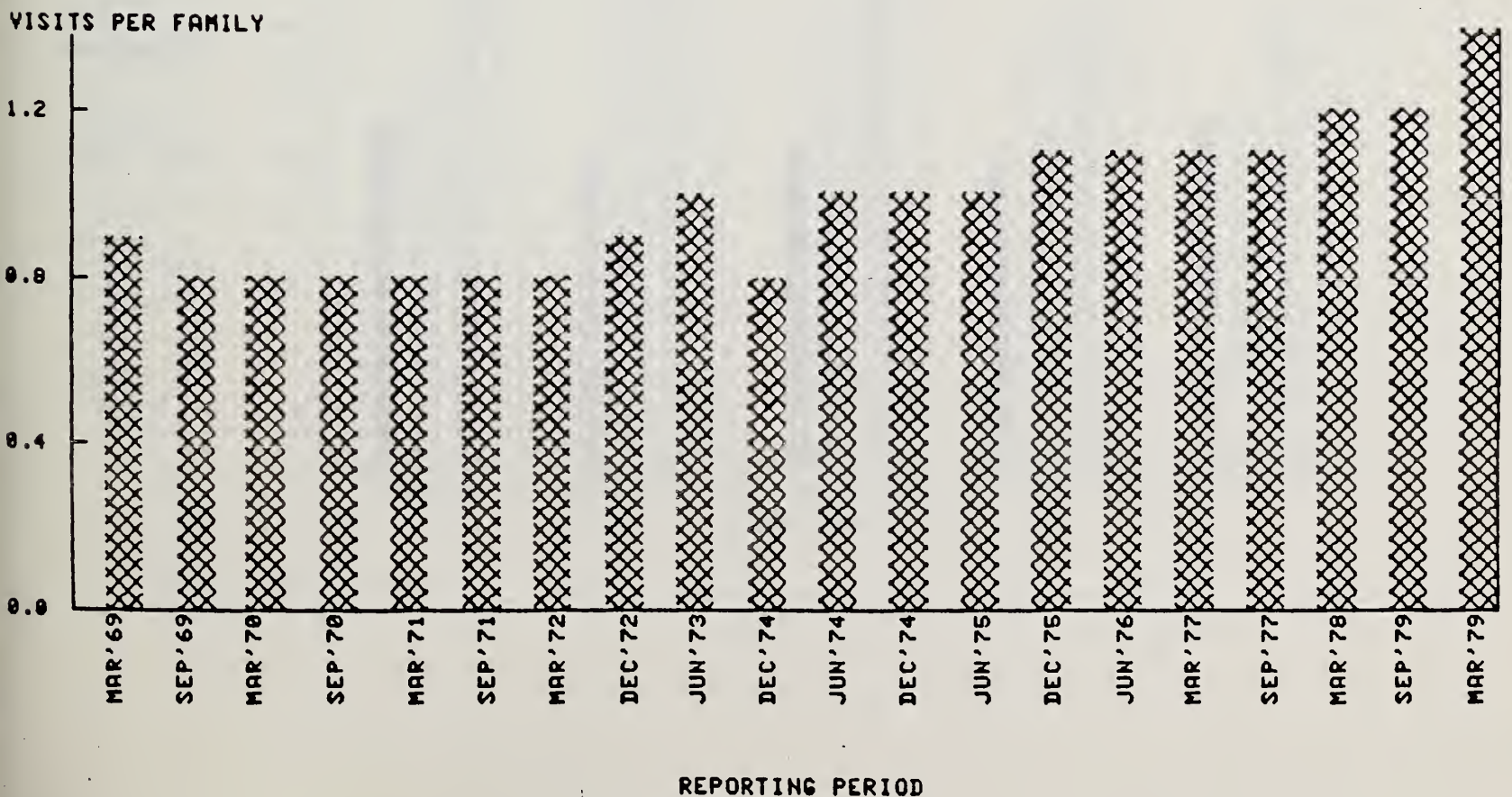
FIGURE 38.
PERCENTAGE OF MALE YOUTH IN VARIOUS
AGE CATEGORIES

■ UNDER 9 YEARS ▨ 9-13 YEARS ▩ 14 YEARS AND OVER



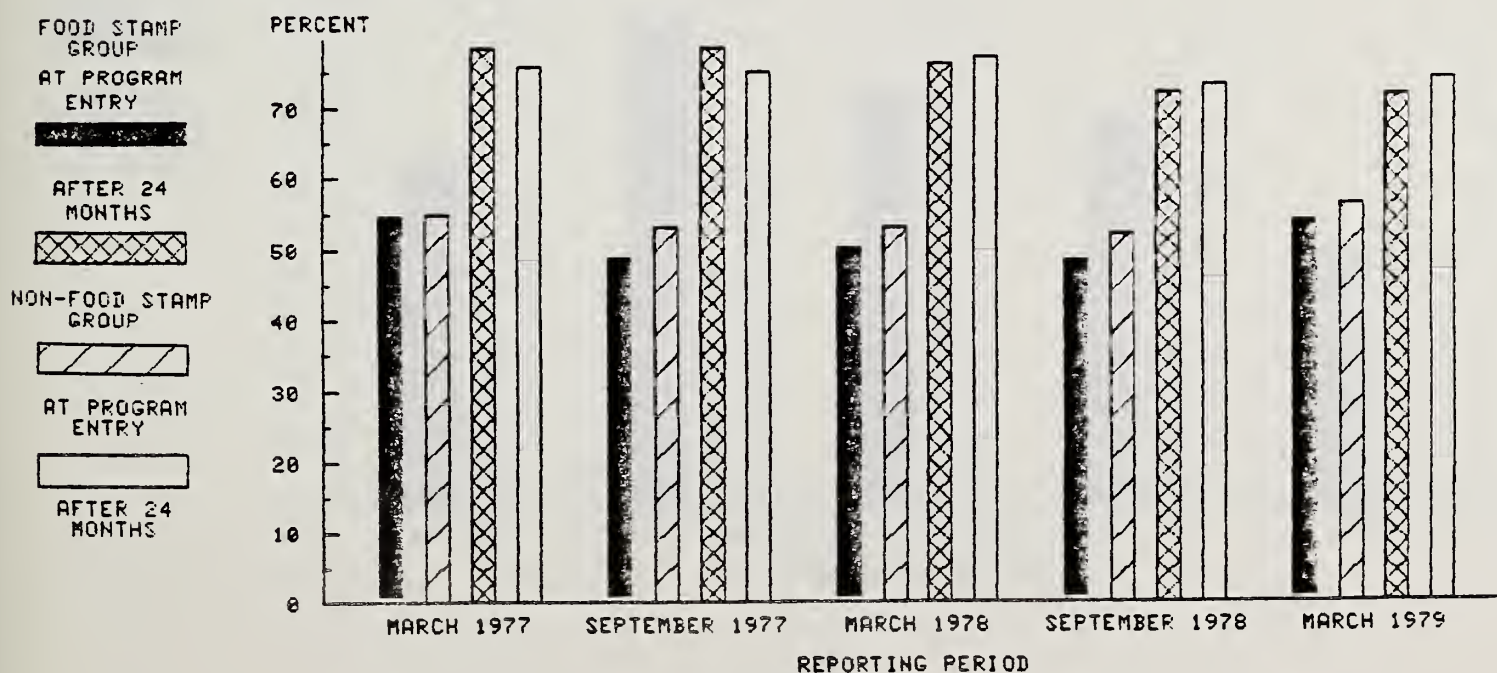
Aides Visit per Program Family. An indication of the effort that aides make to relate to Program families is the number of visits they make to these families in a given month. Since March 1972, this index has shown a very strong upward trend. Despite the fact that the work load has increased per full-time aide, there is not an indication that participating families have been slighted in terms of the number of contacts they have had with the aides.

FIGURE 39.
AIDE VISITS PER PROGRAM FAMILY
DURING REPORTING MONTH



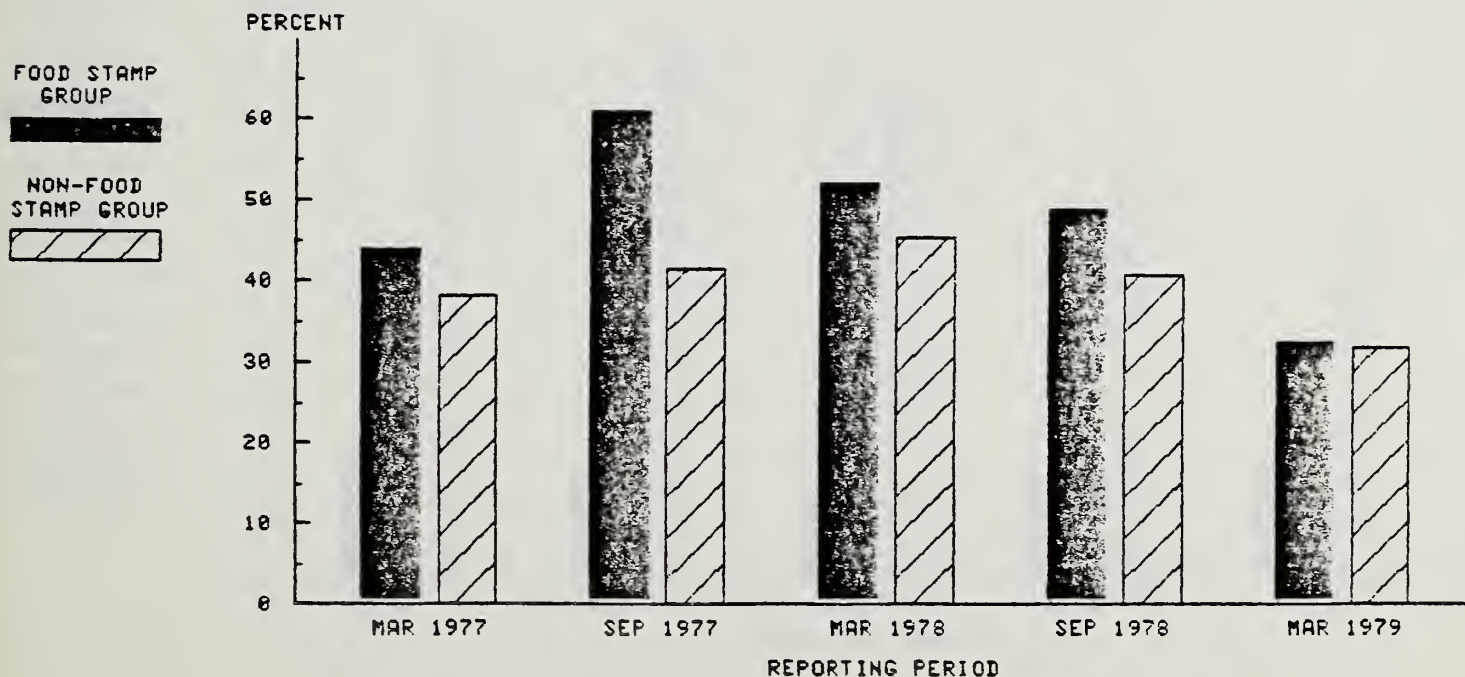
Percentage of Homemakers with at Least One Serving from Each Food Group at Program Entry and After 24 Months of Program Participation. In the two years that the Program has differentiated between the two groups, the food stamp group reports a slightly lower percentage of homemakers with minimum diets than does the non-food stamp group (53.9 percent versus 51.2 percent). At the end of 24 months of Program participation, the food stamp group reports a slightly higher percentage of homemakers attaining a minimum diet than does the non-food stamp group (an average of 75.5 percent versus an average of 75.2 percent over the entire span of EFNEP). However, as seen in Figure 58, the non-food stamp group, in recent reporting periods, has had a higher proportion of homemakers attaining a minimum diet after 24 months participancy.

FIGURE 40.
 PERCENTAGE OF FOOD STAMP AND NON-FOOD STAMP
 HOMEMAKERS WITH AT LEAST ONE SERVING FROM
 EACH FOOD GROUP AT PROGRAM ENTRY (FOOD RECALL #1)
 AND AFTER 24 MONTHS OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION
 (FOOD RECALL #5)



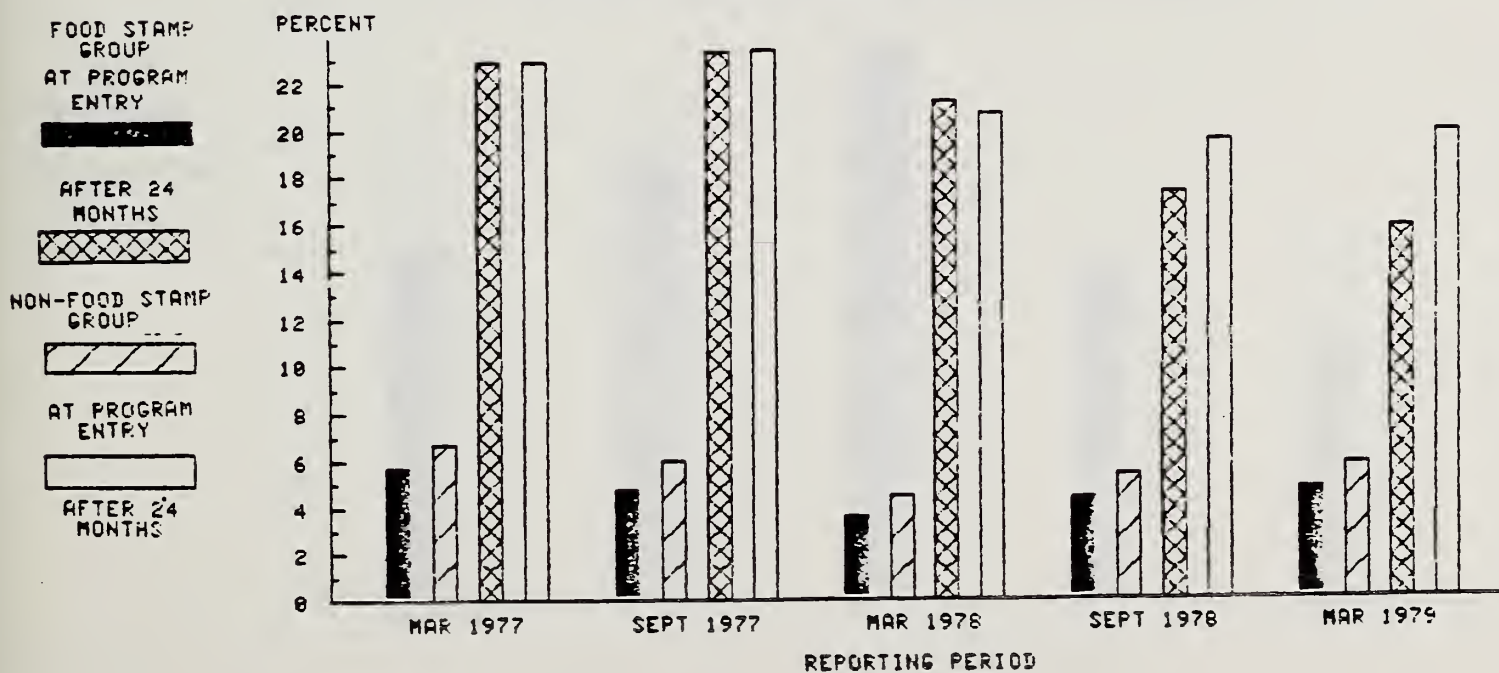
Percent Difference Between Entry Scores and Scores After 24 Months of Program Participation: Percentage of Homemakers with Minimum Diets. The food stamp homemakers have consistently displayed a greater percent-increase between entry level and 24 months participancy in attaining a minimum diet -- an average increase of 47.7 percent versus 39.6 percent for non-food stamp participants. This greater percent-increase for the food stamp group reflects the phenomenon that these homemakers generally enter the Program at a lower level than non-food stamp participants.

FIGURE 41.
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENTRY LEVEL
SCORES AND SCORES AFTER 24 MONTHS OF
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION:
PERCENT OF FOOD STAMP AND NON-FOOD STAMP
HOMEMAKERS WITH MINIMUM DIETS



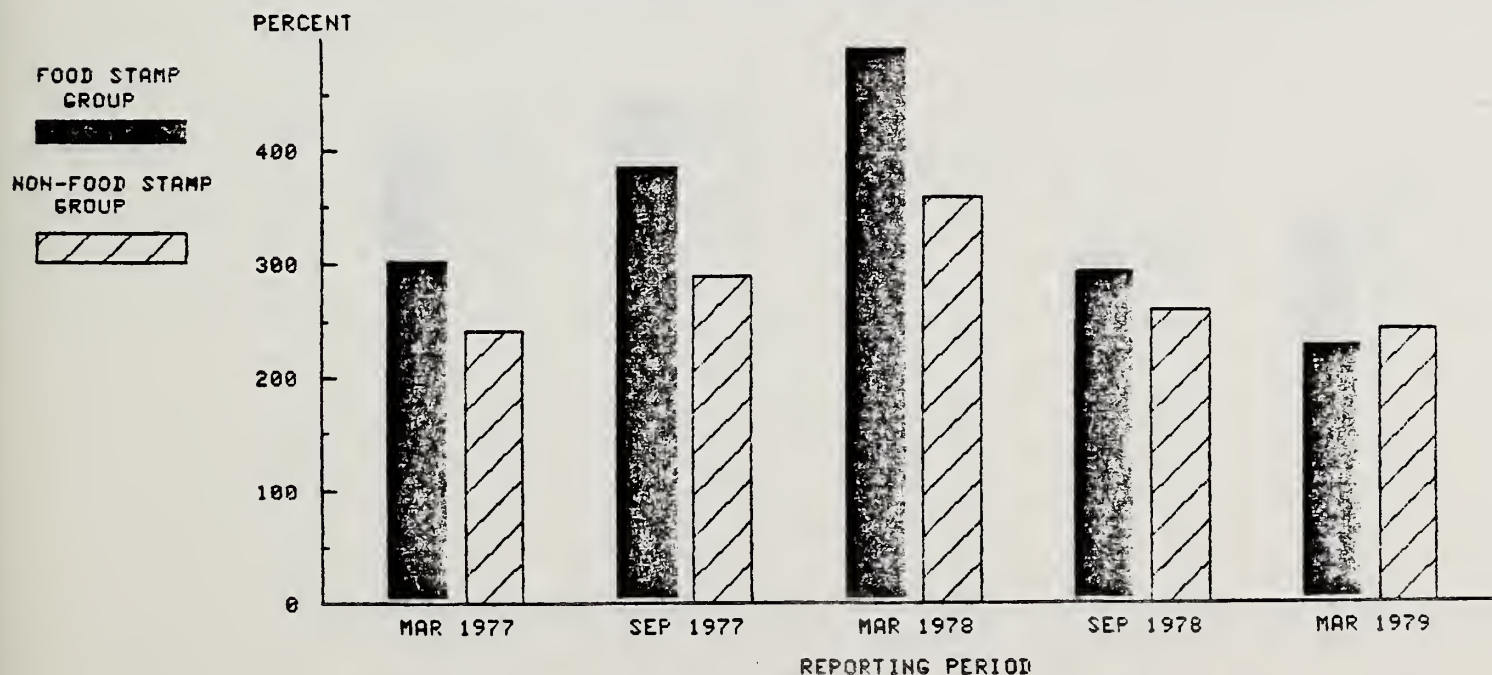
Percentage of Homemakers with Adequate Servings in All Food Groups at Program Entry and After 24 Months of Program Participation. The food stamp group has consistently entered the Program at a lower level than has the non-food stamp group, with respect to attaining an adequate diet (an average of 4.7 versus 5.7). When averaged over the last two years, the food stamp group is shown to have a lower proportion of homemakers attaining an adequate diet after 24 months of participation in the Program (20.1 percent for the food stamp group versus 21.3 percent for the non-food stamp group).

FIGURE 42.
PERCENTAGE OF FOOD STAMP AND NON-FOOD STAMP
HOMEMAKERS WITH ADEQUATE SERVINGS IN ALL
FOOD GROUPS AT PROGRAM ENTRY (FOOD RECALL #1)
AND 24 MONTHS OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION
(FOOD RECALL #5)



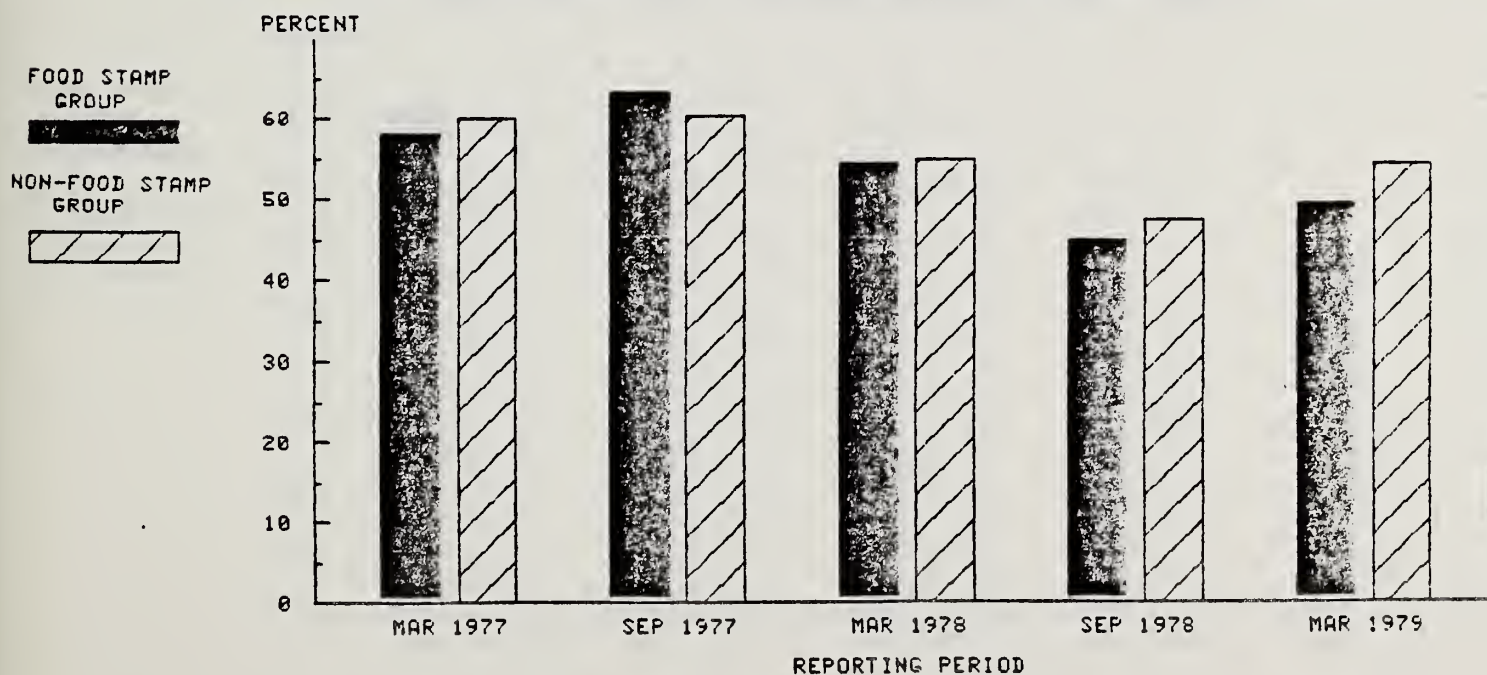
Percent Difference Between Entry Scores and Scores After 24 Months of Program Participation: Percentage of Homemakers with Adequate Diets. With the exception of the March 1979 reporting period, the food stamp homemakers have shown a greater percent-increase between entry level and after 24 months of participancy in attaining an adequate diet than have non-food stamp homemakers. Since 1977, the average percent-increase for the food stamp homemakers has been 337.7 percent as opposed to 279.2 percent for the non-food stamp group. Figure 43 shows that since the March 1978 reporting period, there has been successive decreases in this index for both groups of homemakers, a phenomenon which is probably due to the relatively rapid rise in food prices during this interval. The March 1979 reporting period reflects a "switch" between food stamp and non-food stamp groups in terms of showing the largest percent-increase of homemakers attaining an adequate diet. Although more data will be needed before any valid generalizations can be made, this lower index of nutrition intake by food stamp participants may be associated with the new procedures implemented within the Food Stamp Program. In other words, some food stamp participants may be limiting themselves only to their food stamp allotment without supplementing such allotments with cash payments for food. Again, this is purely conjecture at this point, but it will be interesting to look at the forthcoming data to see if the food stamp group's performance remains at a lower level than that of the non-food stamp group.

FIGURE 43.
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENTRY LEVEL
SCORES AND SCORES AFTER 24 MONTHS OF
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION:
PERCENTAGE OF FOOD STAMP AND NON-FOOD STAMP
HOMEMAKERS WITH ADEQUATE DIETS



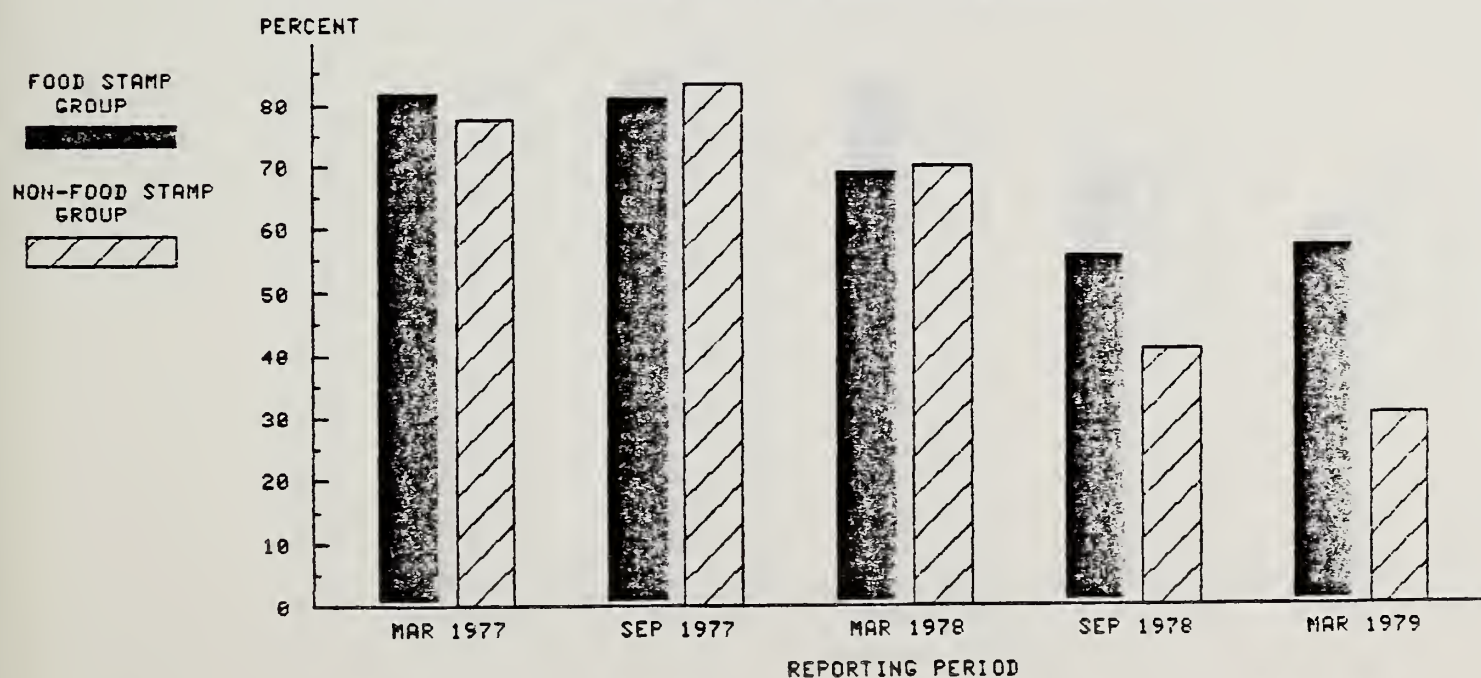
Percent Difference Between Entry Scores and Scores After 24 Months of Program Participation: Percentage of Homemakers Reporting No Servings of Milk. The average percent-decrease of homemakers (between entry level and after 24 months participancy) having "no servings" of milk is slightly higher for the non-food stamp group than for the food stamp group (55.4 versus 54.0 percent). Program data show that although both groups enter EFNEP at comparable levels, at the end of 24 months of participation, proportionately less non-food stamp homemakers still show "no servings" of this food group.

FIGURE 44.
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENTRY LEVEL SCORES AND SCORES AFTER 24 MONTHS OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION:
PERCENTAGE OF FOOD STAMP AND NON-FOOD STAMP HOMEMAKERS REPORTING NO SERVINGS OF MILK



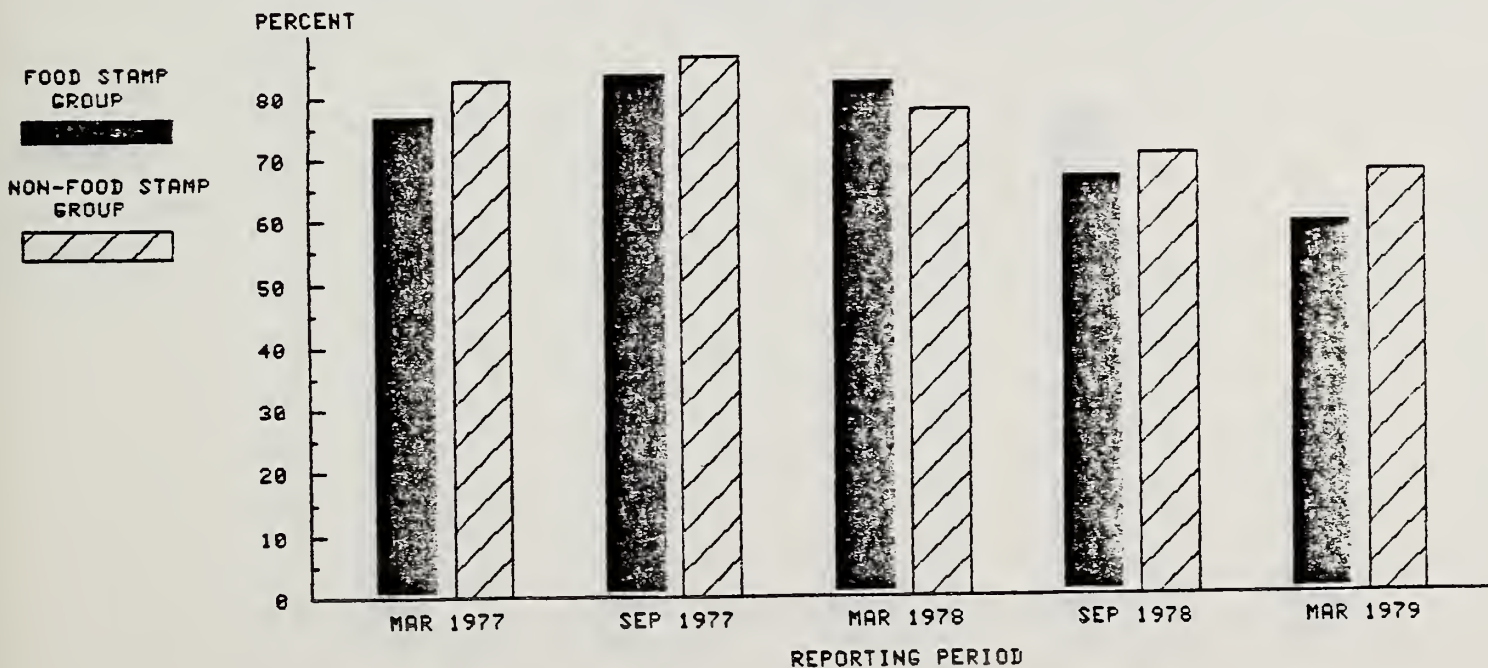
Percent Difference Between Entry Scores and Scores After 24 Months of Program Participation: Percentage of Homemakers Reporting No Servings of Meat. In the last two reporting periods, the food stamp group, compared with the non-food stamp group, has shown a marked decrease of homemakers having "no servings" of meat after 24 months of Program participancy. When averaged across the five reporting periods for which data are available, the food stamp group has shown a 68.9 percent decrease of homemakers, compared to a 60.5 percent decrease for the non-food stamp group. Generally, the food stamp group has more homemakers, proportionately, at Program entry who are reporting "no servings" of meat.

FIGURE 45.
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENTRY LEVEL
SCORES AND SCORES AFTER 24 MONTHS OF
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION:
PERCENTAGE OF FOOD STAMP AND NON-FOOD STAMP
REPORTING NO SERVINGS OF MEAT



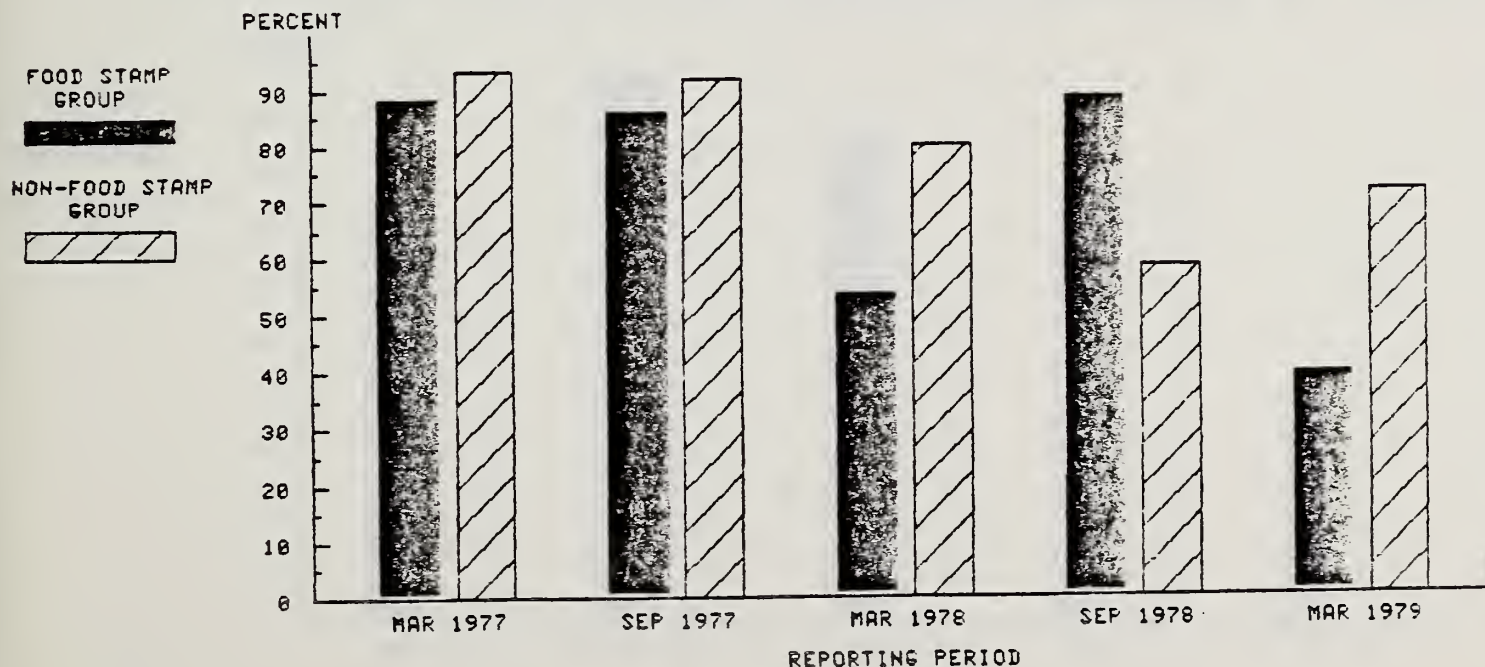
Percent Difference Between Entry Scores and Scores After 24 Months of Program Participation: Percentage of Homemakers Reporting No Servings of Vegetables and Fruits. For all reporting periods, with the exception of the March 1978 period, the non-food stamp group has shown a larger percent-decrease of homemakers who indicate "no servings" of vegetables and fruits. The average values over all five reporting periods are 73.5 percent for the food stamp group and 76.8 percent for the non-food stamp group. The successively smaller values for both groups since 1977 is probably attributable to an increase in price for this food group of approximately 17 percent during this interval.

FIGURE 46.
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENTRY LEVEL SCORES AND SCORES AFTER 24 MONTHS OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION:
PERCENTAGE OF FOOD STAMP AND NON-FOOD STAMP HOMEMAKERS REPORTING NO SERVINGS OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS



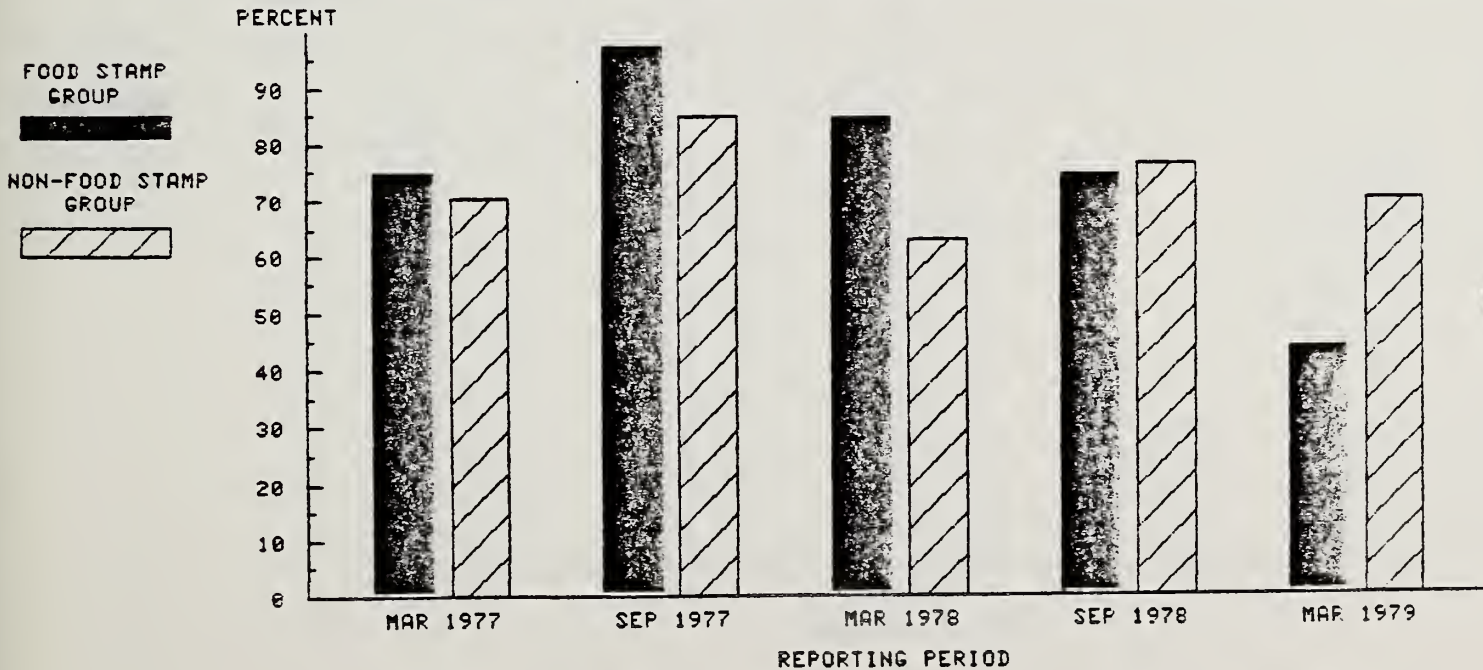
Percent Difference Between Entry Scores After 24 Months of Program Participation: Percentage of Homemakers Reporting No Servings of Bread and Cereals. As seen in Figure 47, the non-food stamp group has generally evidenced a larger percent-decrease of homemakers reporting "no servings" of bread and cereals after 24 months of participancy. The 5 reporting period average values are 78.9 percent for the non-food stamp group and 70.9 percent for the food stamp group.

FIGURE 47.
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENTRY LEVEL
SCORES AND SCORES AFTER 24 MONTHS OF
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION:
PERCENTAGE OF FOOD STAMP AND NON-FOOD STAMP
HOMEMAKERS REPORTING NO SERVINGS OF BREAD
AND CEREALS



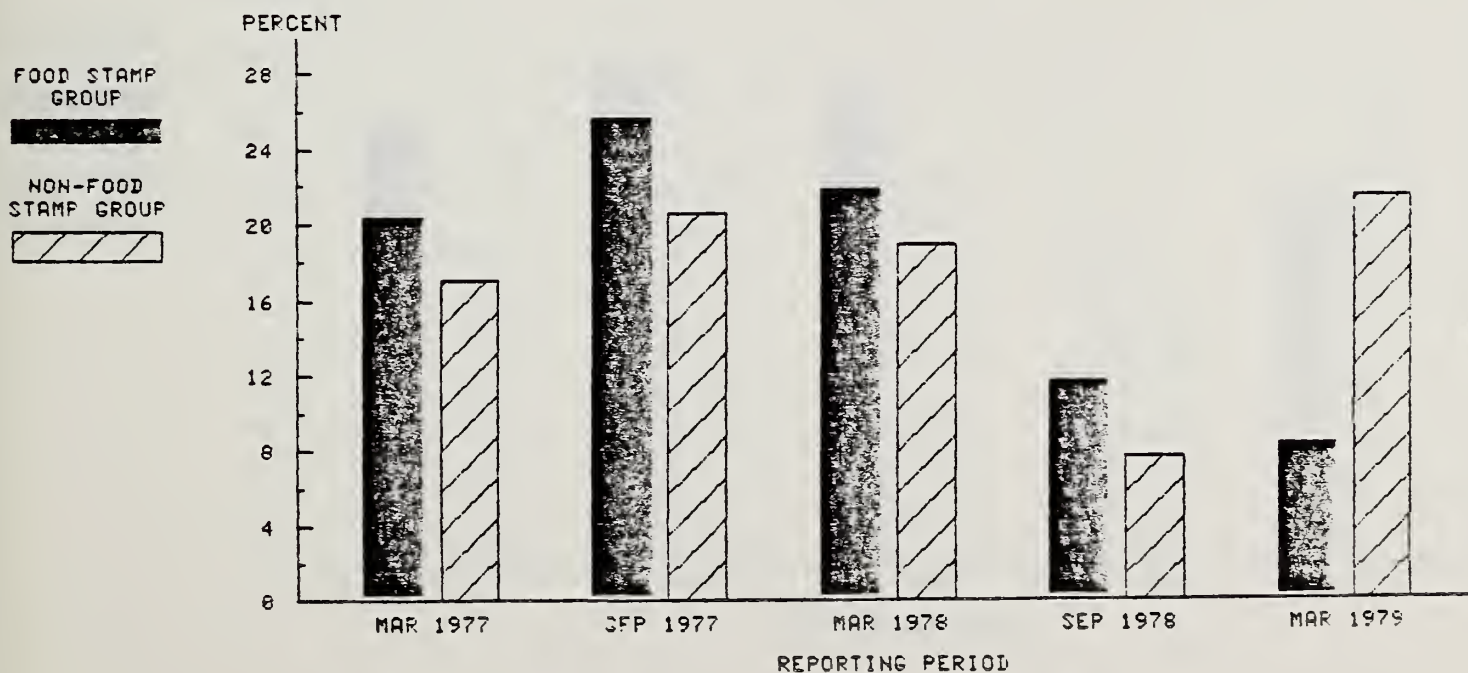
Percent Difference Between Entry Scores and Scores After 24 Months of Program Participation: Percentage of Homemakers Reporting Adequate Servings of Milk. The March 1979 reporting period data show a wide disparity between the percent-increase of homemakers within the food stamp group (43.6 percent) and the percent-increase of homemakers within the non-food stamp group (70.1 percent) who show adequate milk servings after 24 months of participation. Despite this latest disparity, the foodstamp group, when averaging over all five reporting periods, has a higher percent-increase value than does the non-food stamp group (74.8 versus 72.9 percent). Although more data will be needed for a proper evaluation, it will be important to determine if the food stamp group's lower performance with this food group (and any of the other food groups) is related to the new procedures implemented in the Food Stamp Program.

FIGURE 48.
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENTRY LEVEL
SCORES AND SCORES AFTER 24 MONTHS OF
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION:
PERCENTAGE OF FOOD STAMP AND NON-FOOD STAMP
HOMEMAKERS REPORTING ADEQUATE SERVINGS OF MILK



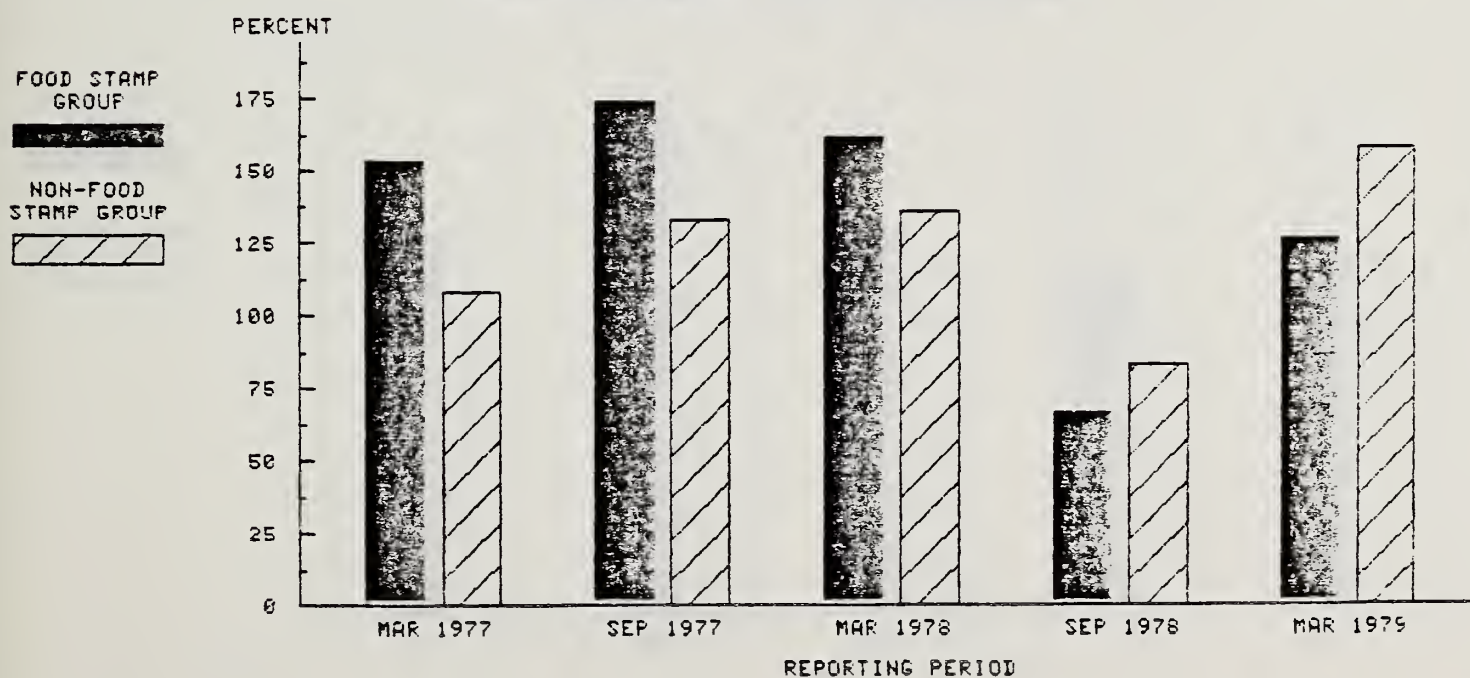
Percent Difference Between Entry Scores and Scores After 24 Months of Program Participation: Percentage of Homemakers Reporting Adequate Servings of Meat. Again, as with the case with milk, the food stamp group in the March 1979 reporting period "reversed" its position with the non-food stamp group, in that it now shows a smaller percent-increase of homemakers having adequate servings of meat than does the non-food stamp group (8.4 percent versus 21.4 percent).

FIGURE 49.
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENTRY LEVEL SCORES AND SCORES AFTER 24 MONTHS OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION:
PERCENTAGE OF FOOD STAMP AND NON-FOOD STAMP HOMEMAKERS REPORTING ADEQUATE SERVING OF MEAT



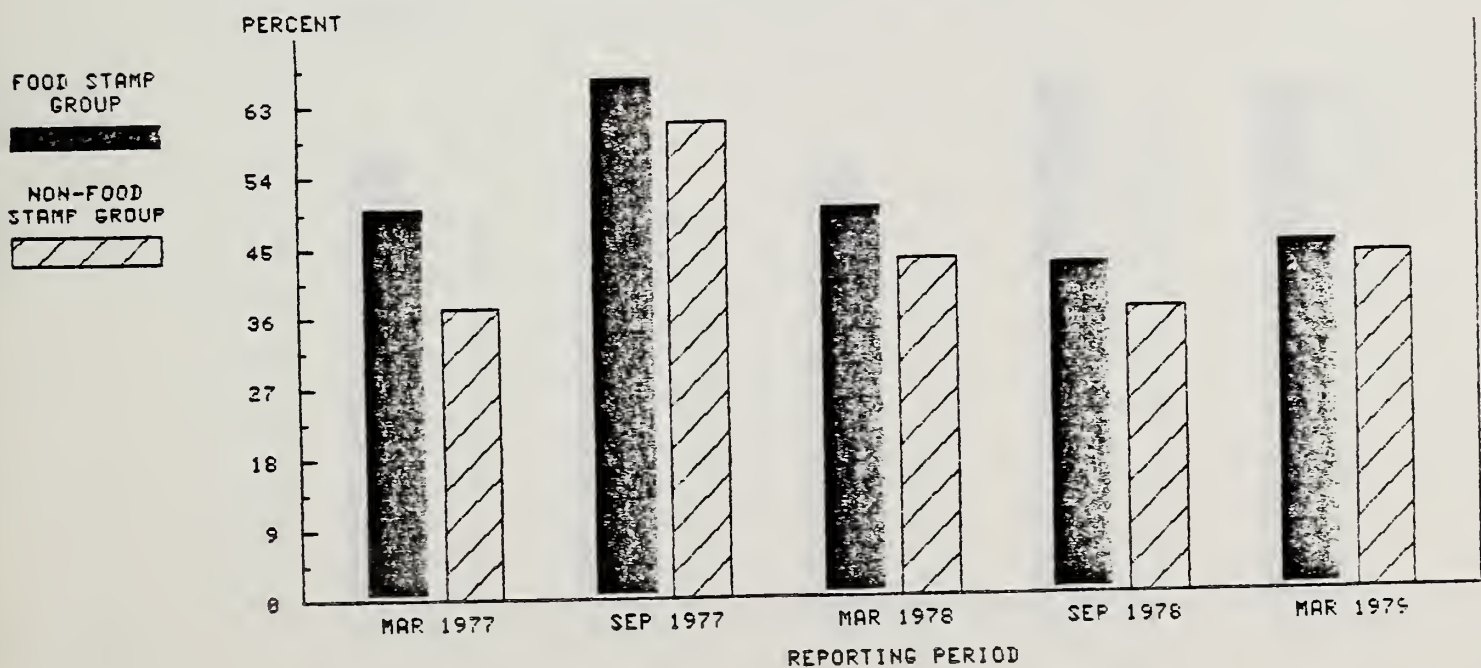
Percent Difference Between Entry Scores and Scores After 24 Months of Program Participation: Percentage of Homemakers Reporting Adequate Servings of Vegetables and Fruits. For the last two reporting periods, the percent-increase between Program entry figures and those after 24 months of participation has been higher for the non-food stamp group than for the food stamp group; this difference is particularly marked for the March 1979 reporting period (158.2 percent for the non-food stamp group versus 126.7 percent for the food stamp group). It is interesting to note that of the four food groups investigated, the vegetable and fruit category is the one which reflects the largest discrepancy between food stamp and non-food stamp participants in terms of adequate servings at the end of 24 months of participation. Even though for the first three reporting periods the food stamp group displayed a larger percent increase of homemakers serving adequate quantities (food stamp participants, proportionately, start out at a lower level), this group of homemakers have always ended up after 24 months showing a lower percentage of homemakers serving adequate amounts.

FIGURE 50.
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENTRY LEVEL SCORES AND SCORES AFTER 24 MONTHS OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION:
PERCENTAGE OF FOOD STAMP AND NON-FOOD STAMP HOMEMAKERS REPORTING ADEQUATE SERVINGS OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS



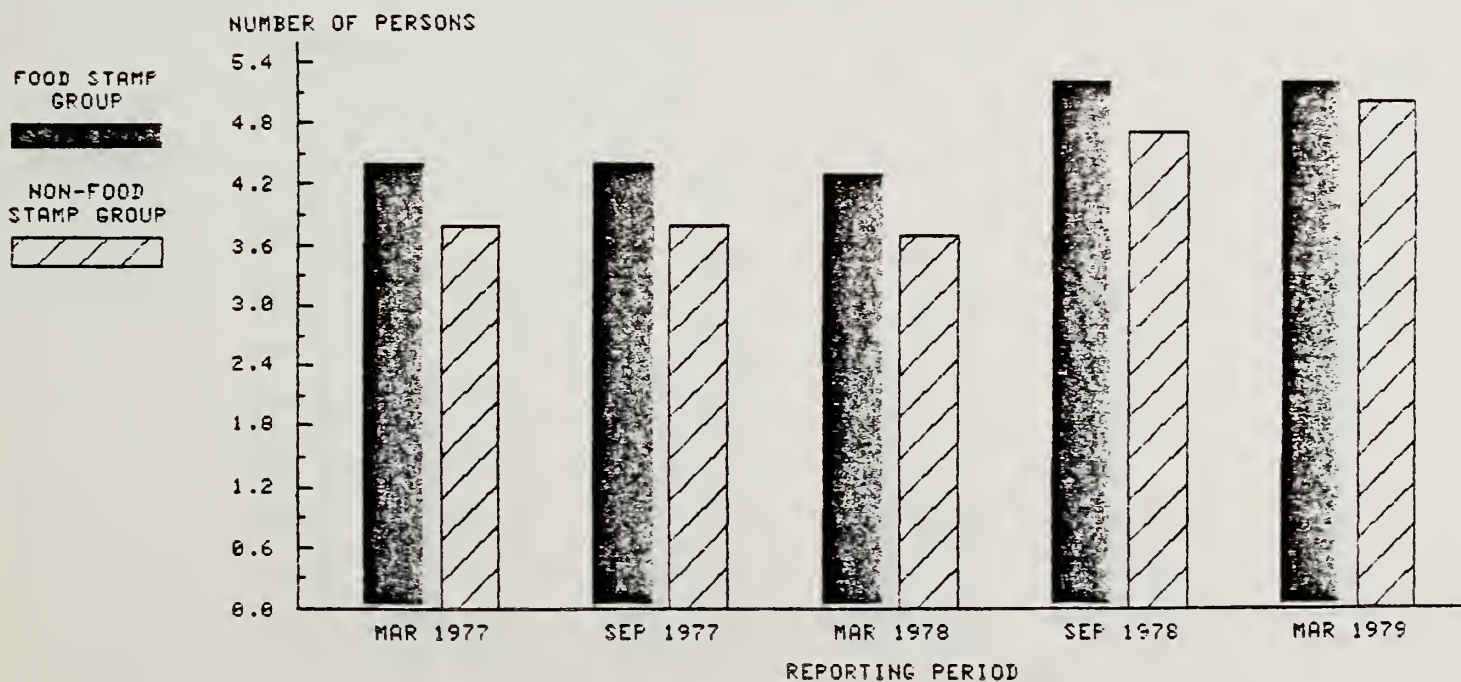
Percent Difference Between Entry Scores and Scores After 24 Months of Program Participation: Percentage of Homemakers Reporting Adequate Servings of Breads and Cereals. Of all the food groups investigated, the bread and cereal group is the only one that shows a specific homemaker category (in this case, food stamp homemakers) consistently displaying across all reporting periods a higher percent-increase difference. As seen in Figure 51, however, the food stamp group's predominance is marginal for the March 1979 reporting period (44.6 percent versus 43.1 percent).

FIGURE 51.
PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENTRY LEVEL SCORES AND SCORES AFTER 24 MONTHS OF PROGRAM PARTICIPATION:
PERCENTAGE OF FOOD STAMP AND NON-FOOD STAMP HOMEMAKERS REPORTING ADEQUATE SERVINGS OF BREAD AND CEREALS



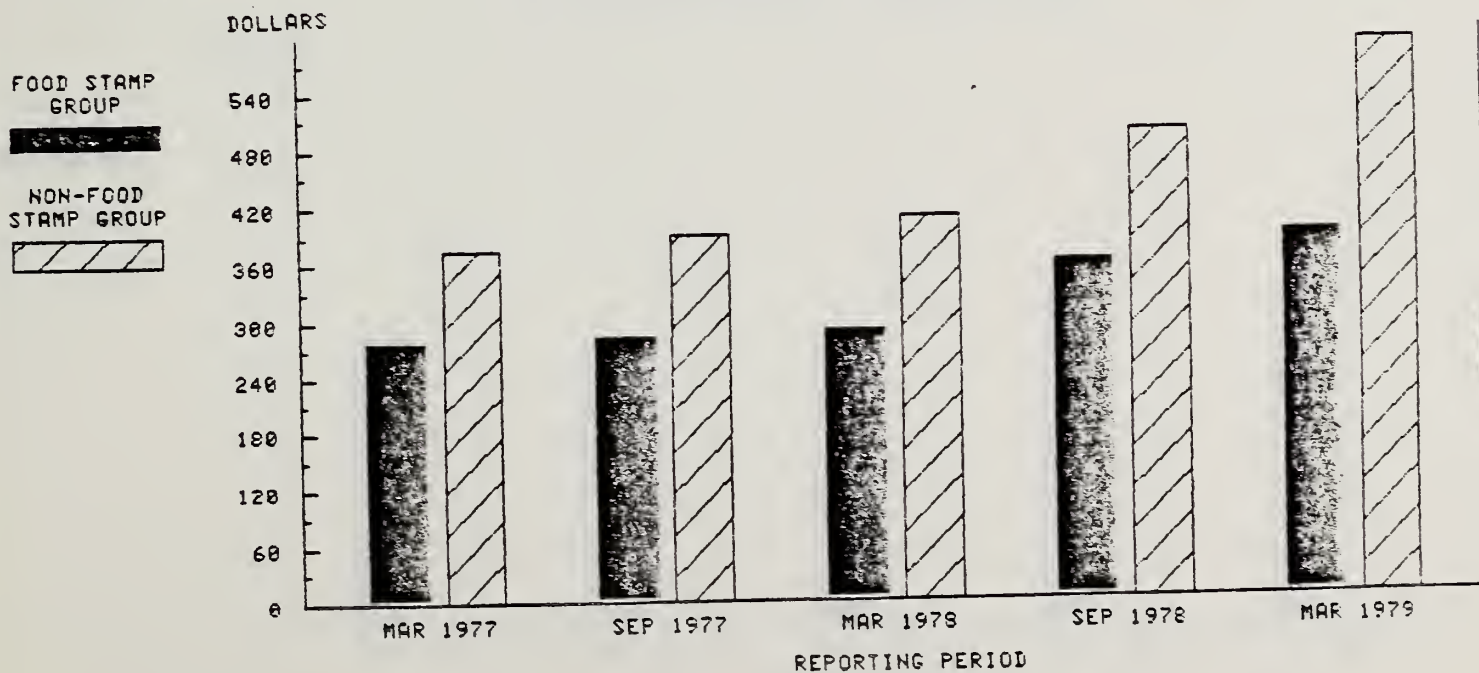
Program Family Size. Over the five reporting periods thus far, the food stamp group has been comprised of larger-sized families than has the non-food stamp group. The difference in average size of family, however, was minimal in the March 1979 reporting period--5.2 members for the food stamp group, and 5.0 members for the non-food stamp group. Since the March 1978 reporting period, there has been successive reported increases in family size for both food stamp and non-food stamp groups.

FIGURE 52.
MEAN SIZE OF FOOD STAMP
AND NON-FOOD STAMP FAMILIES



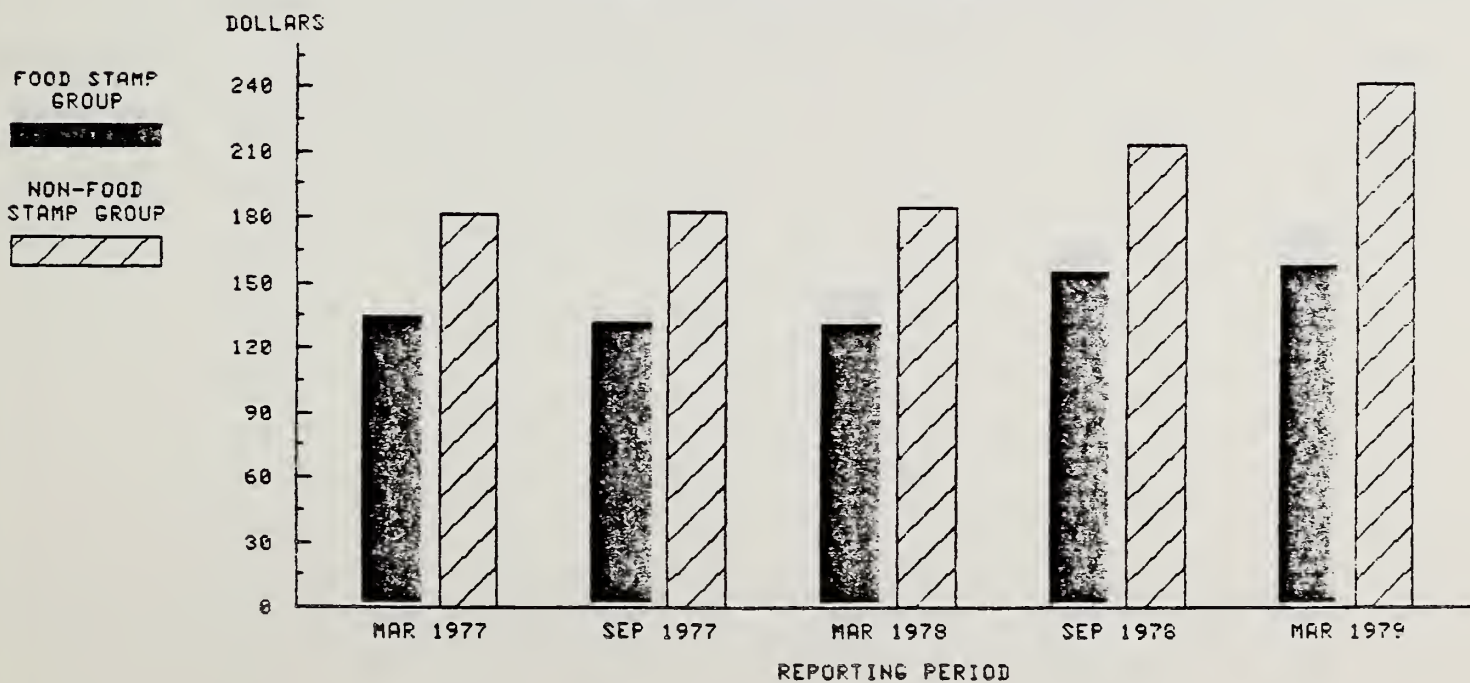
Family Income in Then-Current Dollars. For both the food stamp and non-food stamp groups, family income has risen steadily over the five reporting periods for which data are available. As seen in Figure 53, the food stamp group has received less money income than has the non-food stamp group. The income figures for the food stamp group, however, do not include the food purchasing power that accrues to participants in this group because of receipt of food stamps.

FIGURE 53.
MONTHLY INCOME FOR FOOD STAMP AND NON-FOOD STAMP
FAMILIES AT PROGRAM ENTRY IN THEN-CURRENT DOLLARS



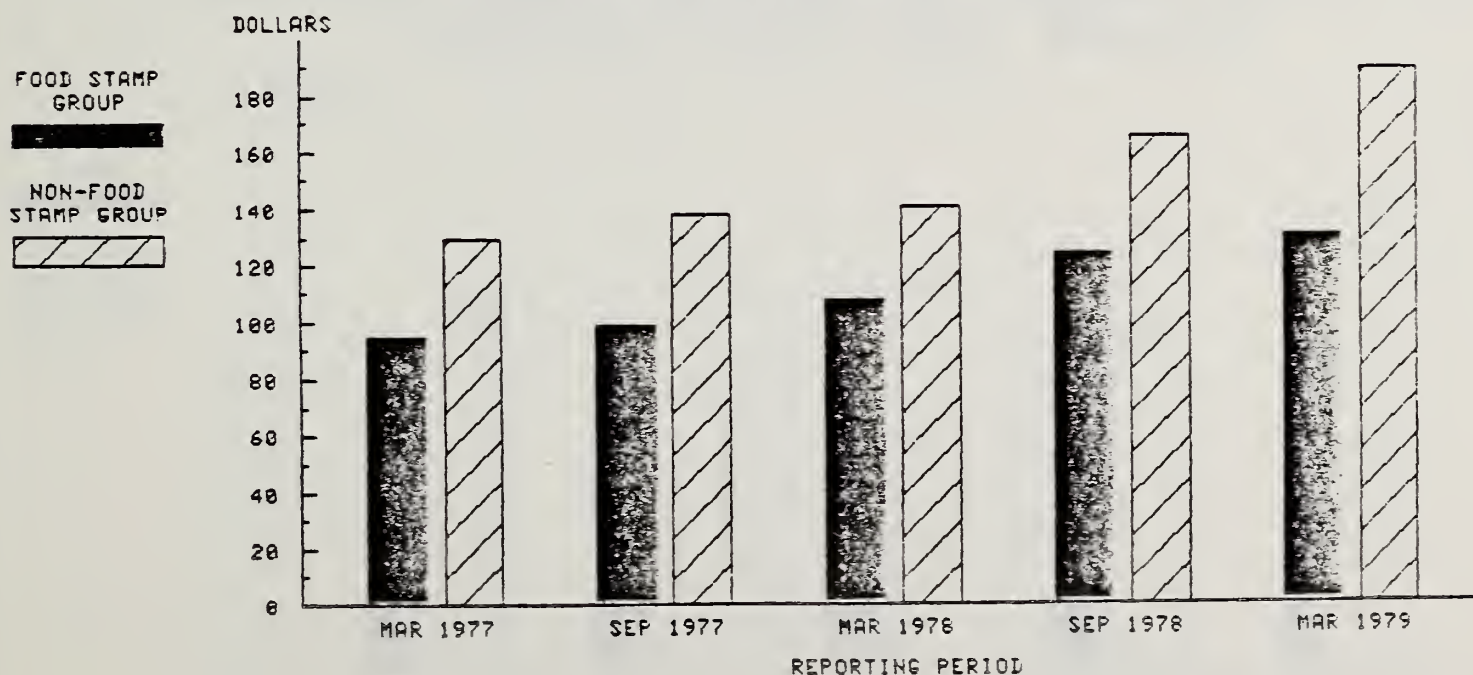
Family Income in Constant (1957-1959) Dollars. The non-food stamp group's family income, in terms of constant dollars, averages higher at Program entry level (\$200) than it does for the food stamp group (\$141). The constant dollar income for the non-food stamp families has generally shown both a more consistent and dramatic rise throughout all five reporting periods than it has for the food stamp group.

FIGURE 54.
MONTHLY INCOME FOR FOOD STAMP AND NON-FOOD
FAMILIES AT PROGRAM ENTRY IN CONSTANT
(1957-1959) DOLLARS



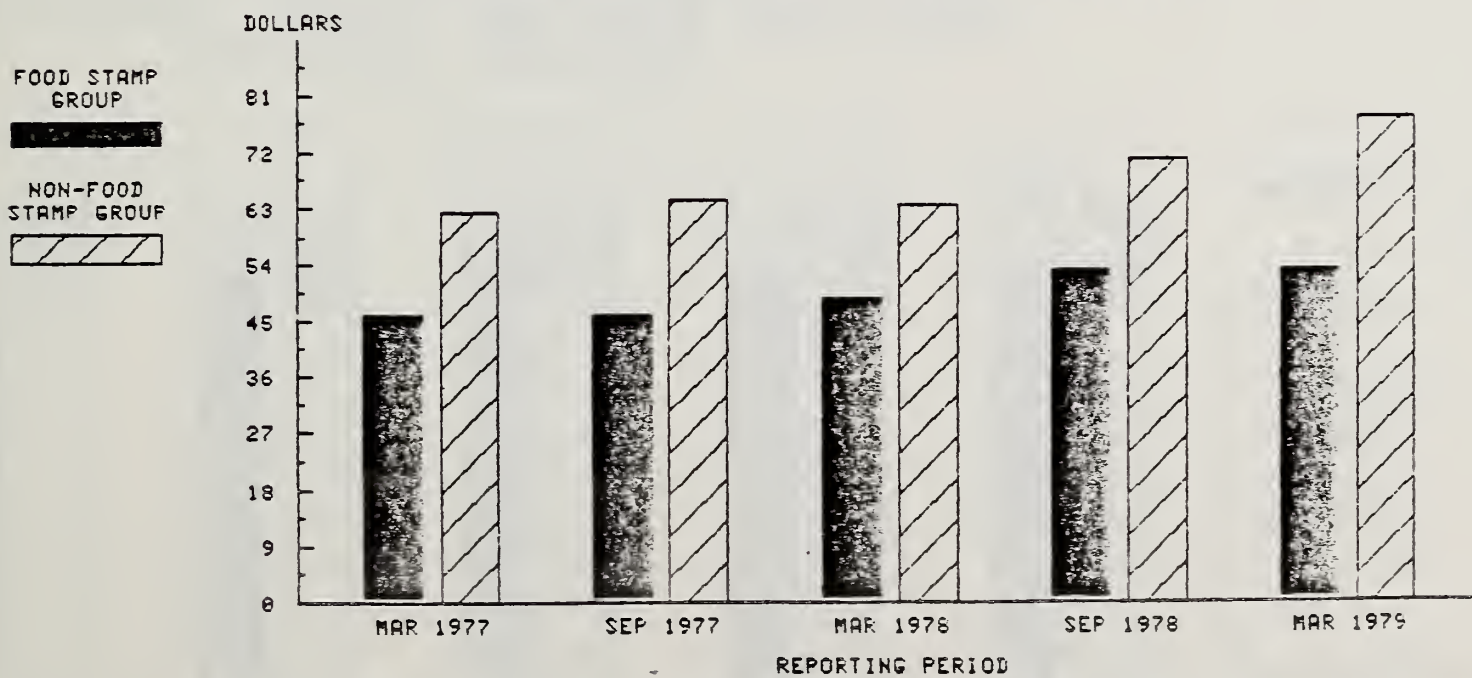
Family Food Expenditures in Then-Current Dollars. The food stamp group has consistently spent less dollars for food than has the non-food stamp group (an average of \$110 versus \$152 over the five reporting periods). These data do not account for the fact that the food stamp families have the additional purchasing power of the stamps themselves that are not included in this computation. The successive rise in food expenditures for both groups probably reflects the need for such expenditures to keep pace with rising food prices. It should be noted that the average increase in food expenditures from the September 1978 to the March 1979 reporting periods was \$28 for the non-food stamp group and only \$7 for the food stamp group, which probably reflects the new Food Stamp Program procedure which does not require food stamp participants to make cash payments for stamps.

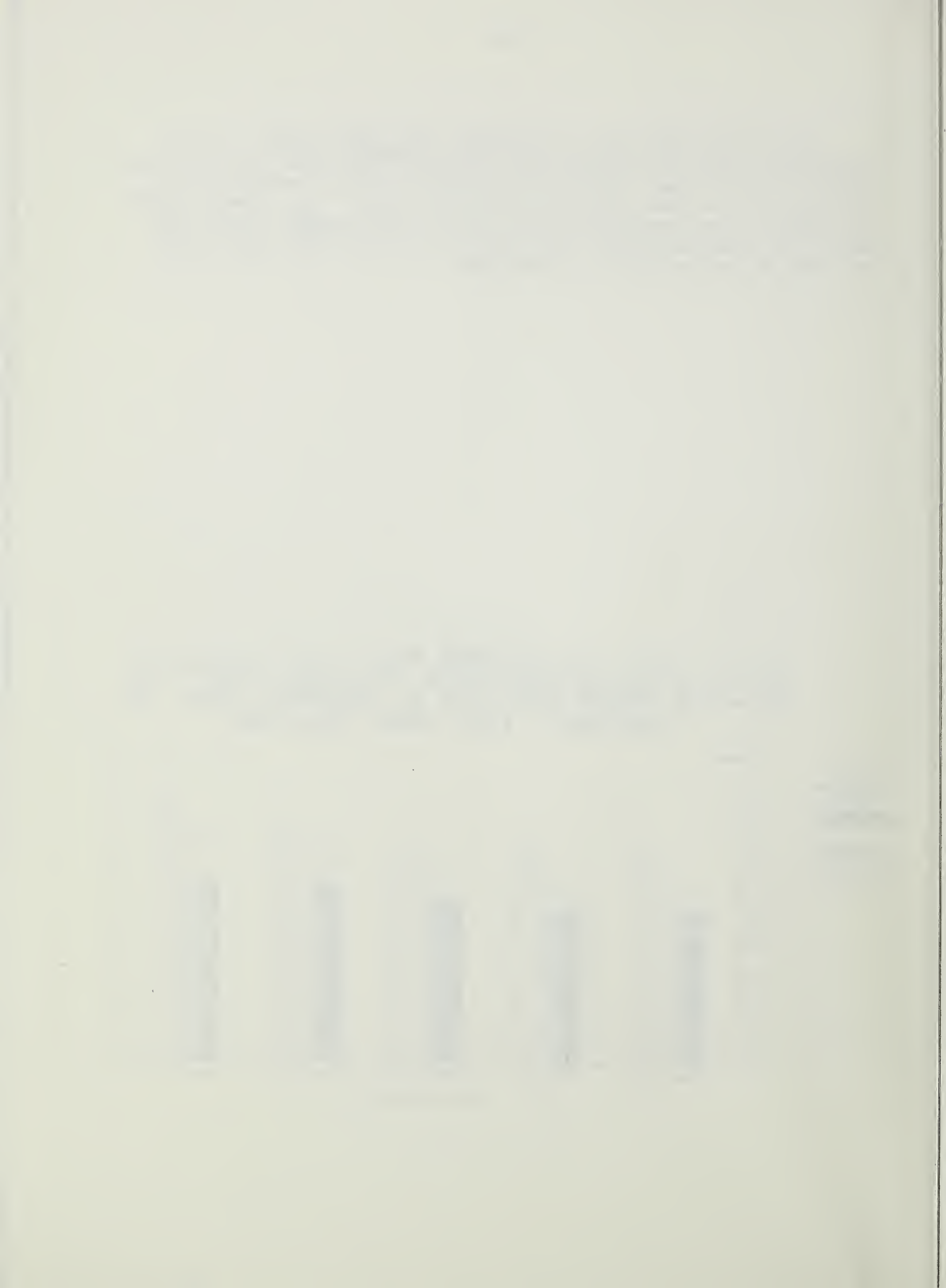
FIGURE 55.
FAMILY FOOD EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD STAMP AND
NON-FOOD STAMP FAMILIES AT PROGRAM ENTRY
IN THEN-CURRENT DOLLARS



Family Food Expenditures in Constant (1957-1959) Dollars. Corresponding with the then-current dollar food expenditure data, the food stamp group displays a lower constant dollar outlay for food (average of \$49) than does the non-food stamp group (average of \$68). The average increase in constant dollar expenditures for food from the September 1978 to the March 1979 reporting periods was less than \$1 for the food stamp group and about \$5 for the non-food stamp group.

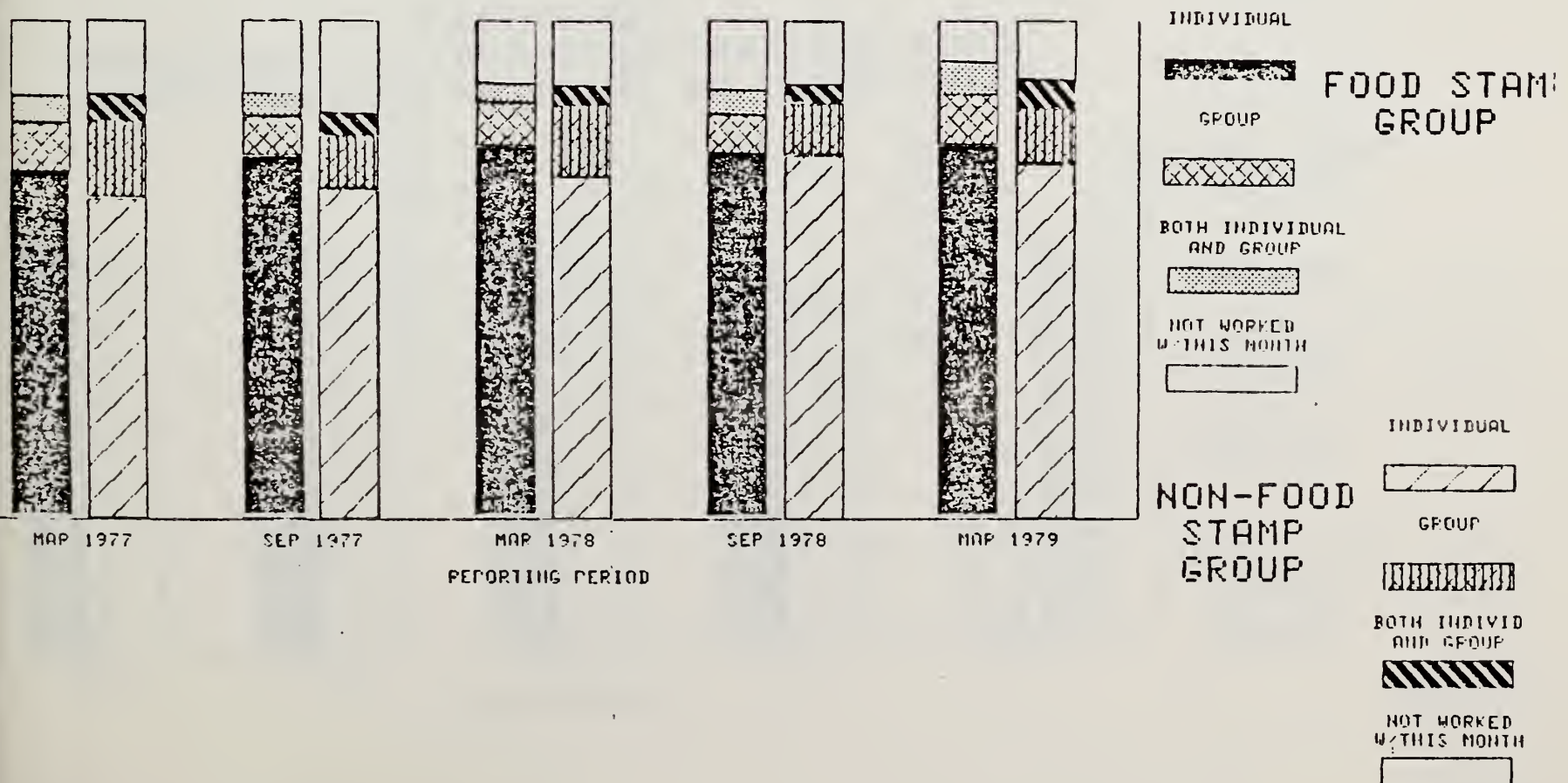
FIGURE 56.
FAMILY FOOD EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD STAMP AND
NON-FOOD STAMP FAMILIES AT PROGRAM ENTRY IN
CONSTANT (1957-1959) DOLLARS





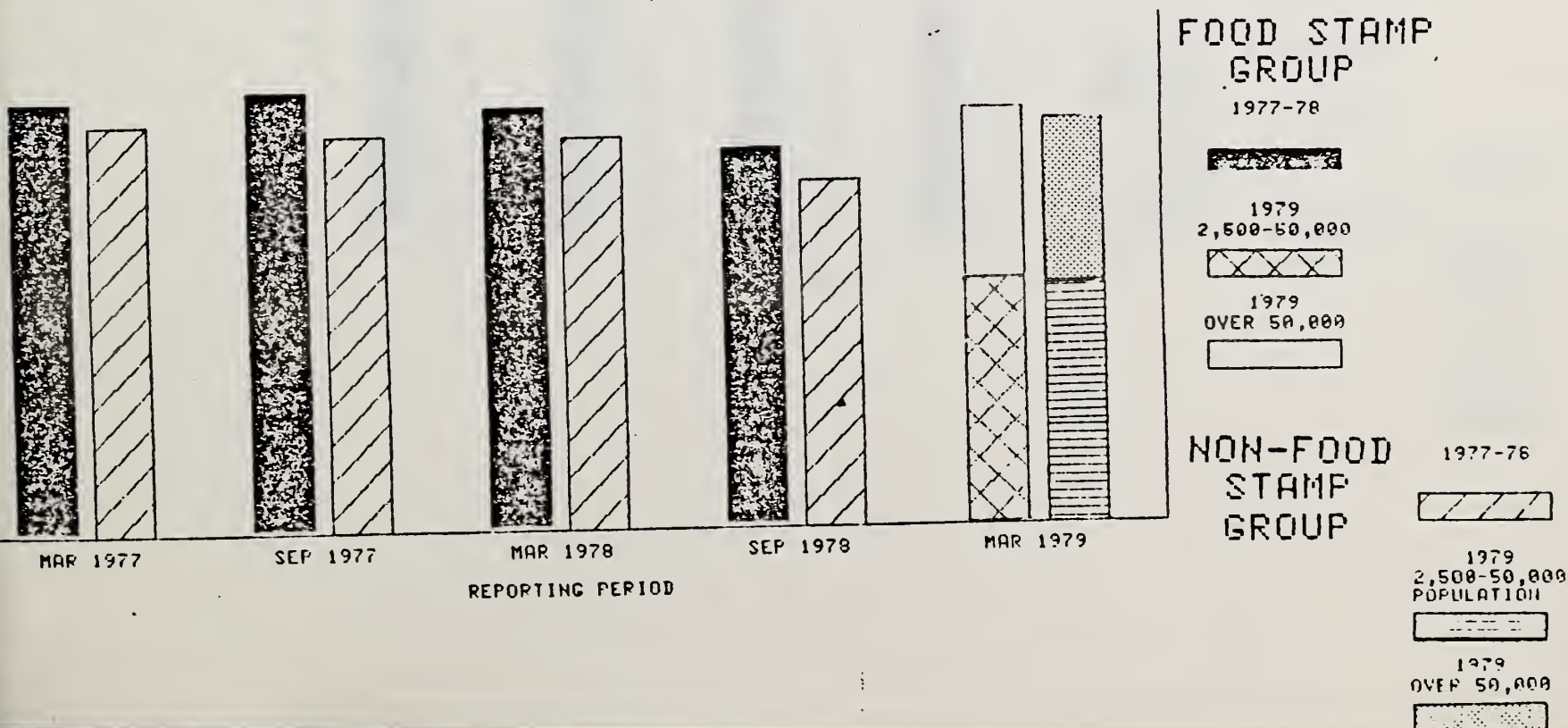
Family Participation Mode. For all five reporting periods, food stamp families were, proportionately, more likely to have received individual training sessions from paraprofessional aides than were non-food stamp families (an average of 73.0 percent of food stamp homemakers versus an average of 68.8 percent of the non-food stamp homemakers). There is not a priori reason why more food stamp participants would receive individual sessions than non-food stamp participants. However, it will be recalled that, traditionally, food stamp homemakers start out at a lower nutrition dietary intake level than do non-food stamp participants; perhaps for this reason, more individual attention for this group was thought desirable.

FIGURE 57.
PERCENTAGE OF FOOD STAMP AND NON-FOOD
STAMP FAMILIES PARTICIPATING
INDIVIDUAL, GROUP, AND BOTH INDIVIDUAL
AND GROUP SESSIONS



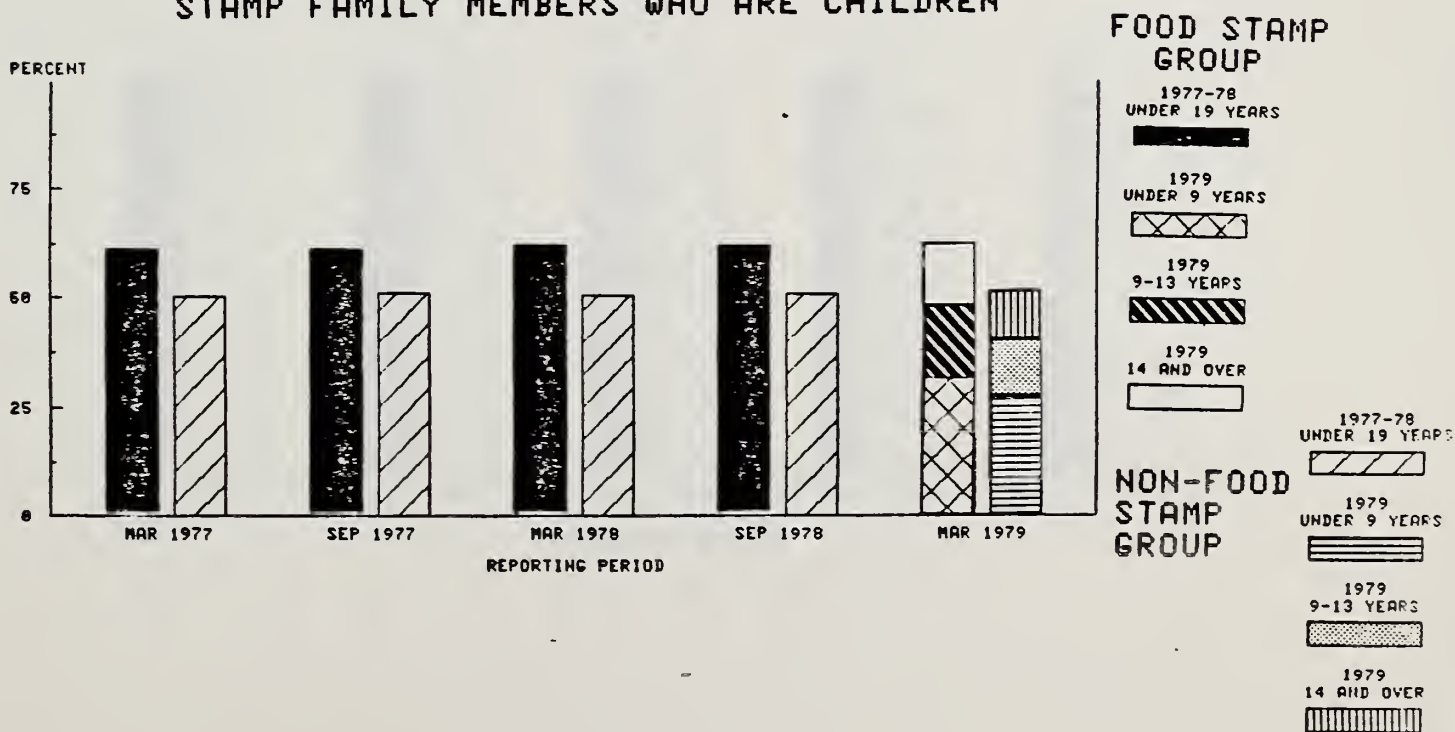
Family Residence. Proportionately, food stamp families have been more urbanized in composition than the non-food stamp families. In the March 1979 reporting period, which distinguishes between urban areas of 2,500-50,000 population and areas of over 50,000 population, it can be seen that for both food stamp and non-food stamp groups, families living in the 2,500-50,000 communities predominate.

FIGURE 58.
PERCENTAGE OF FOOD STAMP AND NON-FOOD
STAMP FAMILIES RESIDING IN URBAN AREAS



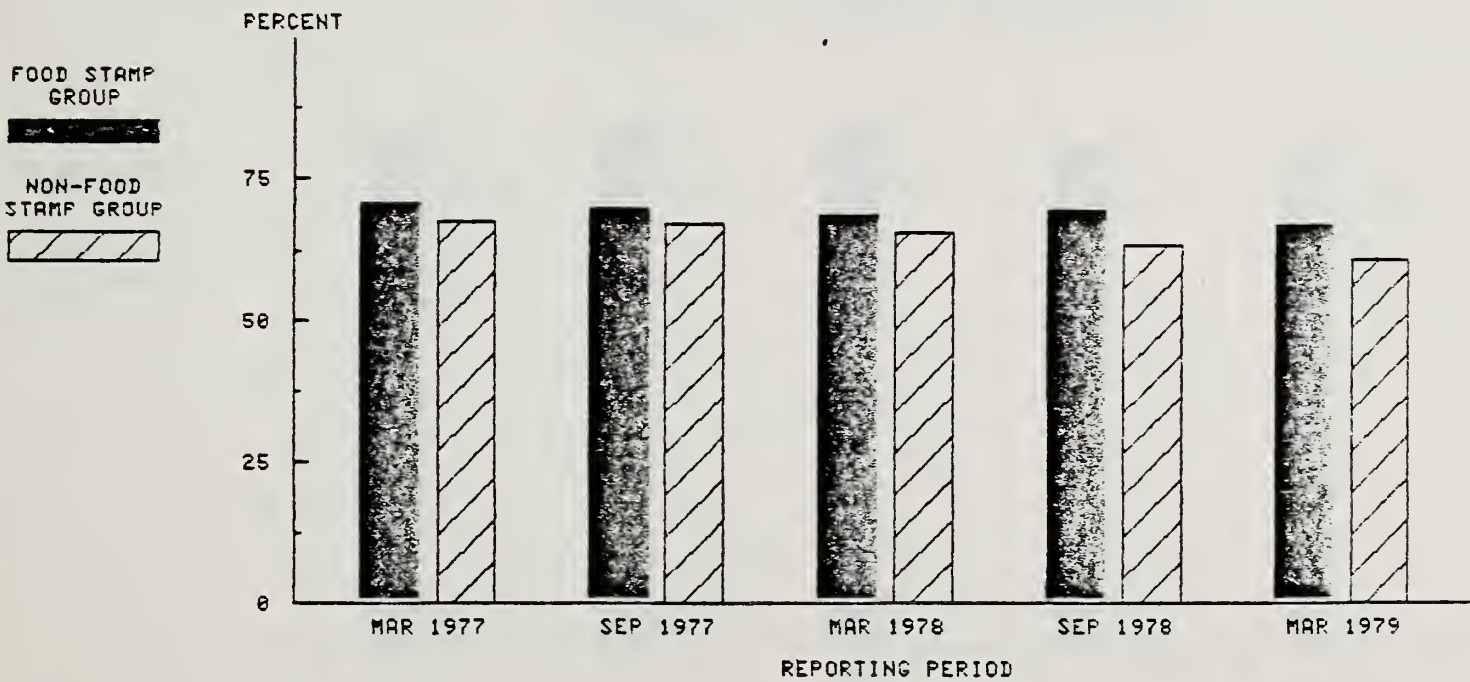
Family Members Who Are Children. From 1977 to 1978, the percentage of food stamp family members under 19 years of age fluctuated between 61 and 62 percent, while the comparable percentage for non-food stamp family members varied between 50 and 51 percent. With the advent of a new age category breakout in March 1979, we find that 62.5 percent of the food stamp family members were classified as children, with most (31.4 percent) under 9 years of age. For non-food stamp family members, 51.5 percent were classified as children, with most (27.6 percent) under 9 years of age.

FIGURE 59.
PERCENTAGE OF FOOD STAMP AND NON-FOOD
STAMP FAMILY MEMBERS WHO ARE CHILDREN



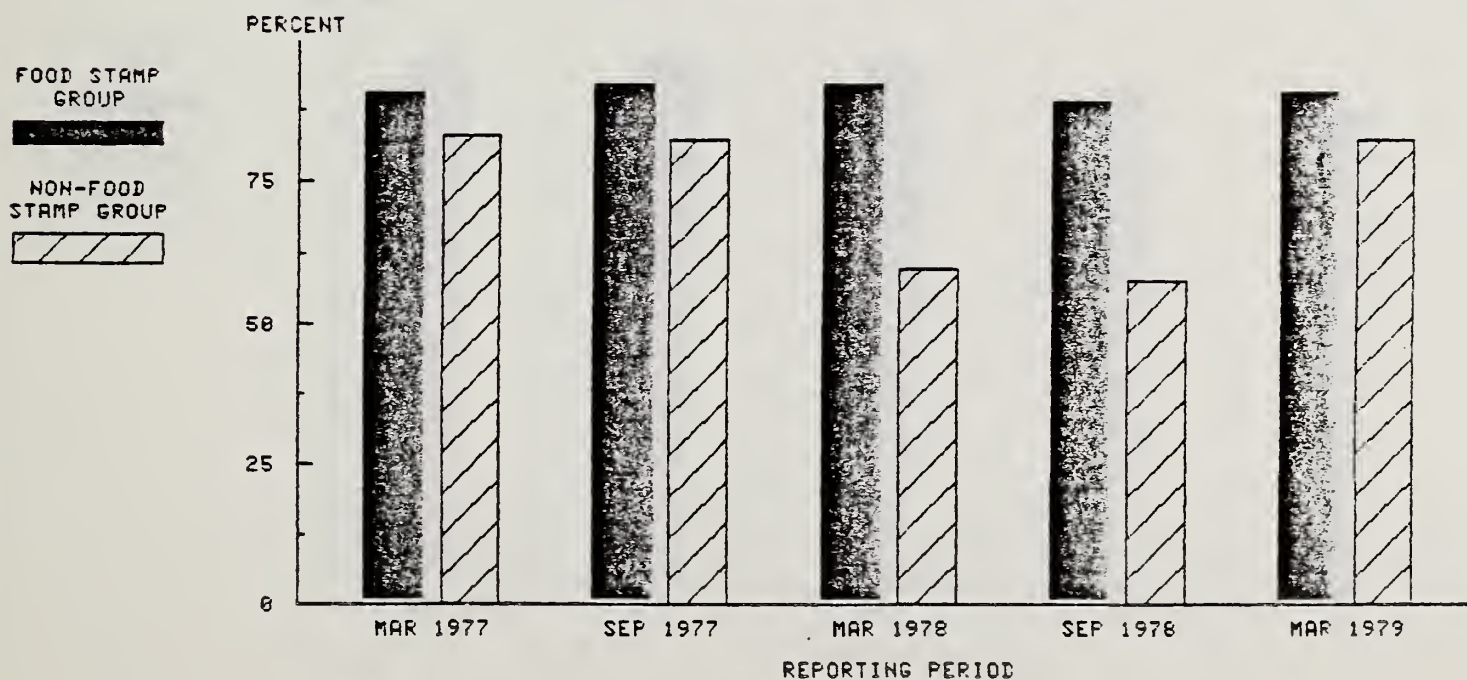
Percentage of Program Family Children in School. Over the five reporting periods, food stamp families have consistently shown to have a higher percentage of children in school than have non-food stamp families--an average of 69 percent versus 64.8 percent.

FIGURE 60.
PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN OF FOOD STAMP FAMILIES
AND NON-FOOD STAMP FAMILIES ATTENDING SCHOOL



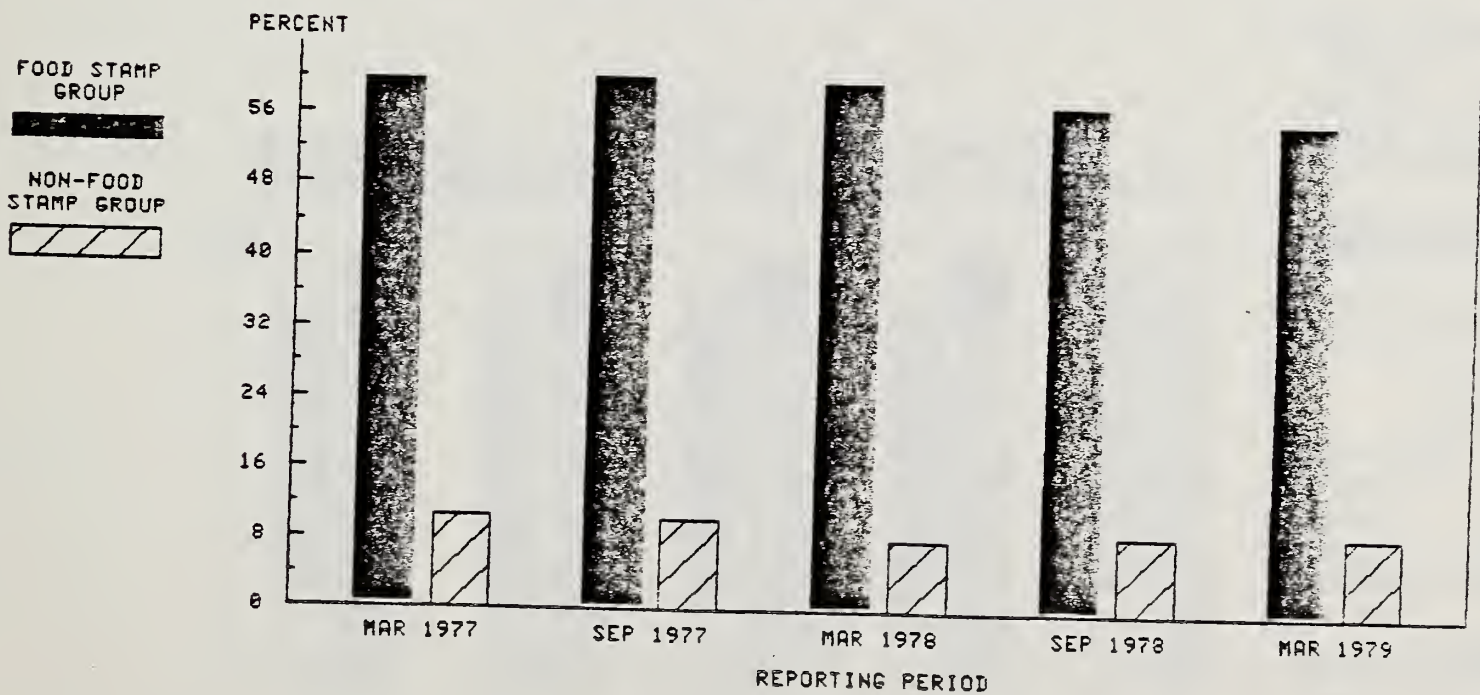
Participation in School Lunch Programs. Over the five reporting periods, an average of about 91 percent of the school children of food stamp families have been school lunch participants, compared with an average of 82 percent of the children of non-food stamp families.

FIGURE 61.
PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN OF FOOD STAMP FAMILIES
AND NON-FOOD STAMP FAMILIES PARTICIPATING IN
SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAMS



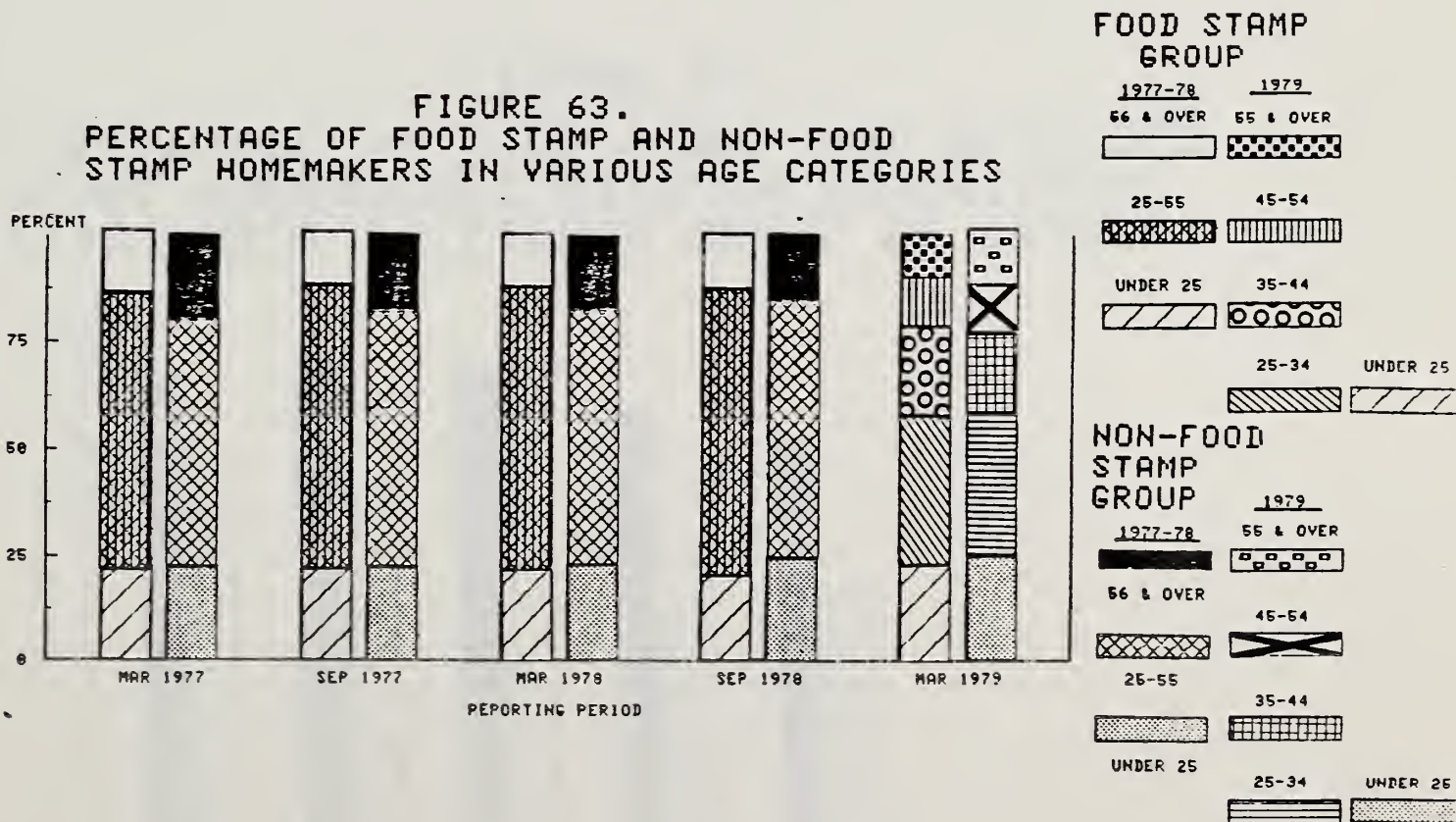
Program Family Welfare Reciprocity. Food stamp families have, demonstrably more so than non-food stamp families, received welfare assistance--58.6 percent of the food stamp families versus 9.4 percent of the non-food stamp families averaged over the five reporting periods.

FIGURE 62.
PERCENTAGE OF FOOD STAMP FAMILIES AND
NON-FOOD STAMP FAMILIES RECEIVING
WELFARE ASSISTANCE



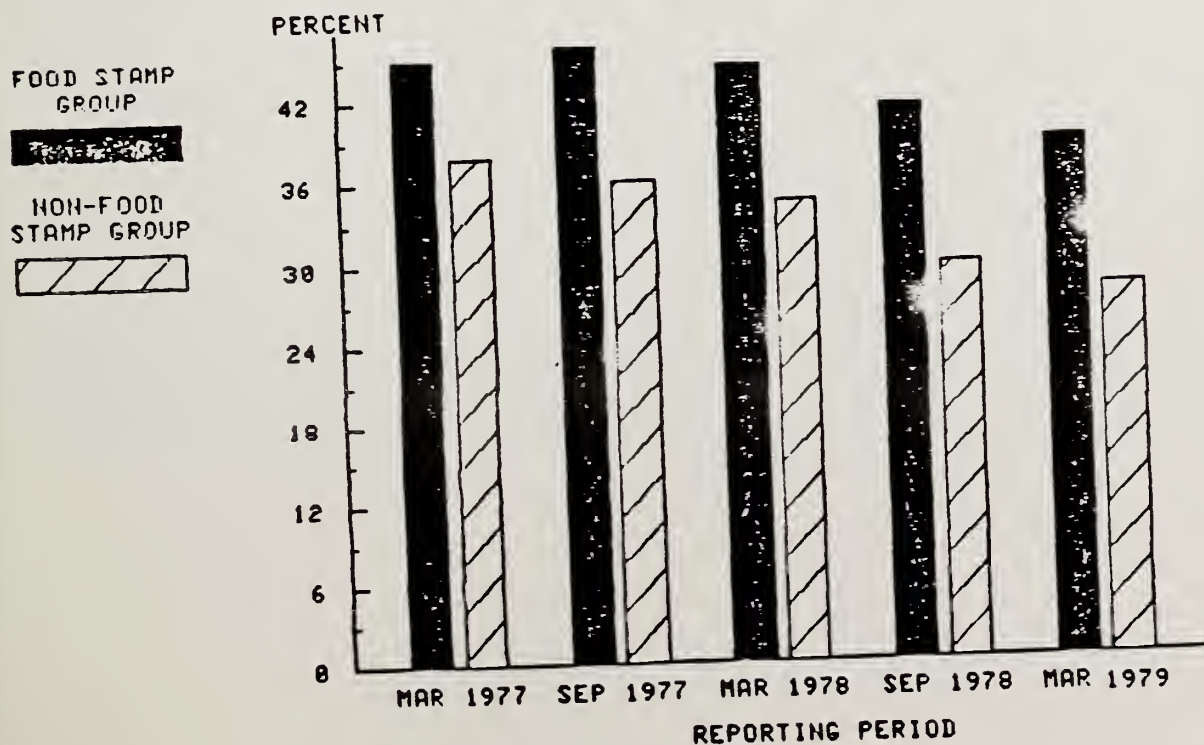
Homemaker Age. In the March 1979 reporting period, for which there are new age category breakouts, the food stamp group shows that an average of 22.3 percent of the homemakers are under 25 years of age, 35 percent are between 25 and 34 years of age, 21 percent are between 35 and 44 years, 11 percent between 45 and 54 years of age, and 11 percent are over 55 years; corresponding percentages for the non-food stamp group are 24 percent, 33 percent, 18 percent, 11 percent, and 13 percent. Proportionately, the two groups are remarkably similar for this last reporting period. It is interesting to note, however, that the non-food stamp group shows a slightly larger percentage of homemakers in the two extreme age groups, i.e., under 25 years, and 55 years of age or older.

FIGURE 63.
PERCENTAGE OF FOOD STAMP AND NON-FOOD
STAMP HOMEMAKERS IN VARIOUS AGE CATEGORIES



Homemaker Education. The percentage of homemakers with an eighth grade education or less, within both groups, has been steadily decreasing with successive reporting periods. The food stamp group has had, proportionately, more homemakers at this educational level than has the non-food stamp group, an average of 43.0 percent versus 39.9 percent over the five reporting periods for which data are available.

FIGURE 64
PERCENTAGE OF FOOD STAMP AND NON-FOOD
STAMP HOMEMAKERS WITH AN EDUCATIONAL
ATTAINMENT OF EIGHTH GRADE OR LESS



APPENDIX A
DATA TABLES (COMBINED DATA)

The tables in this Appendix contain the historical data for a host of EFNEP variables; the data do not differentiate between food stamp and non-food stamp participants (see Appendix B). The numbers in parentheses above some of the columnar data represent the figure numbers of the graphical displays in the text.

	(23)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(25)
	Percentage of Homemakers Reporting Minimum Diets on Food Recall #1	Percentage of Homemakers Reporting Minimum Diets After 24 Months of Program Participation	Percent-Increase of Homemakers, Between Program Entry and After 24 Months of Participation, Reporting Minimum Diets	Percentage of Homemakers Reporting Adequate Diets on Food Recall #1	Percentage of Homemakers Reporting Adequate Diets After 24 Months of Program Participation
March 1969	50.86	----	----	7.18	----
September 1969	56.64	----	----	9.73	----
March 1970	58.11	----	----	9.22	----
September 1970	57.95	----	----	9.91	----
March 1971	56.27	79.98	42.14	8.46	22.50
September 1971	54.27	77.68	43.14	7.59	24.16
March 1972	56.95	78.05	37.05	8.53	23.40
December 1972	56.60	77.40	36.75	8.20	22.20
June 1973	54.40	76.20	40.07	7.90	20.90
December 1973	53.50	73.80	37.94	8.00	22.30
June 1974	54.50	81.10	48.81	6.40	25.50
December 1974	53.60	77.90	45.34	5.80	24.60
June 1975	54.70	75.10	37.29	6.30	22.50
December 1975	53.90	73.00	35.44	6.30	22.70
June 1976	52.90	73.80	39.51	7.10	24.40
March 1977	54.70	76.80	40.40	6.30	23.20
September 1977	51.00	76.70	50.39	5.50	23.40
March 1978	51.80	76.60	47.88	4.10	21.10
September 1978	51.30	73.60	43.46	5.30	18.90
March 1979	54.40	73.40	34.93	5.60	18.60

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	20	16	16	20	16
R	-.54	-.57	.14	-.85	-.46
R ²	.29	.32	.02	.72	.21
Average of All Observations	54.42	76.26	41.30	7.17	22.52

	(26)	(27)	(28)	(28)	(29)
	Percent-Increase of Homemakers, Between Program Entry and After 24 Months of Participation, Reporting Adequate Diets	Average Program Family Size	Family Income In Current Dollars	Program Family Food Expenditures in Current Dollars	Family Income in Constant (1957-1959) Dollars
March 1969	----	4.7	217	76	172.52
September 1969	----	4.7	237	83	183.20
March 1970	----	4.8	241	84	180.99
September 1970	----	4.8	251	86	183.48
March 1971	165.96	4.8	244	80	174.46
September 1971	218.31	4.8	255	84	179.52
March 1972	174.33	4.7	256	82	177.67
December 1972	170.73	4.6	259	81	175.08
June 1973	164.56	4.6	270	84	175.23
December 1973	178.75	4.5	282	95	175.12
June 1974	298.44	4.5	291	97	169.94
December 1974	324.14	4.3	300	101	165.90
June 1975	257.14	4.3	308	106	164.78
December 1975	260.32	4.2	317	109	163.88
June 1976	243.66	4.2	319	112	161.10
March 1977	268.25	4.3	318	110	153.94
September 1977	325.46	4.0	338	119	157.85
March 1978	414.63	3.9	352	125	159.46
September 1978	256.60	4.8	424	142	182.32
March 1979	232.14	5.0	480	157	196.80

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	16	20	20	20	20
R	.60	-.49	.89	.91	-.26
R ²	.36	.24	.79	.82	.07
Average of All Observations	247.33	4.52	297.95	100.65	172.66

	(29)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(31)
	Program Family Food Expenditures in Constant (1957-1959) Dollars	Percentage of Program Families Worked with Individually	Percentage of Program Families Worked with In Groups	Percentage of Families Worked with Both Individually and in Groups	Percentage of Families Residing in Urban Areas
March 1969	60.42	----	----	----	53.40
September 1969	64.16	----	----	----	59.10
March 1970	63.08	----	----	----	59.10
September 1970	62.87	----	----	----	59.10
March 1971	57.20	----	----	----	58.70
September 1971	59.14	----	----	----	57.90
March 1972	56.91	----	----	----	58.30
December 1972	54.76	57.3	10.4	9.4	61.82
June 1973	54.15	61.2	12.4	9.0	63.21
December 1973	59.00	53.8	13.1	9.1	64.84
June 1974	56.65	61.2	15.1	6.8	64.01
December 1974	55.85	61.6	11.6	5.7	63.39
June 1975	56.71	63.9	13.4	6.3	63.58
December 1975	56.87	63.4	13.7	6.4	65.39
June 1976	56.56	66.7	15.6	5.4	63.66
March 1977	53.13	67.0	12.4	5.3	59.83
September 1977	55.57	69.3	8.8	4.5	59.52
March 1978	56.62	71.4	11.5	4.1	57.77
September 1978	61.06	72.2	10.00	4.1	51.73
March 1979	64.37	72.5	11.8	5.8	--

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	20	13	13	13	19
R	-.34	.95	-.28	-.87	.15
R ²	.12	.90	.08	.76	.02
Average of All Observations	58.27	64.73	12.29	6.30	60.23

	(31)	(31)	(32)	(32)	(32)
	Percentage of Families Residing in Urban Areas (2,500-50,000)	Percentage of Families Residing in Urban Areas (50,000 and over)	Percentage of Program Family Members Under 19 Years of Age	Percentage of Program Family Members Under 9 Years of Age	Percentage of Program Family Members 9-13 Years of Age
March 1969	----	----	----	----	----
September 1969	----	----	----	----	----
March 1970	----	----	59.57	----	----
September 1970	----	----	61.00	----	----
March 1971	----	----	60.62	----	----
September 1971	----	----	60.91	----	----
March 1972	----	----	61.07	----	----
December 1972	----	----	57.60	----	----
June 1973	----	----	55.95	----	----
December 1973	----	----	52.50	----	----
June 1974	----	----	55.98	----	----
December 1974	----	----	57.17	----	----
June 1975	----	----	57.97	----	----
December 1975	----	----	57.79	----	----
June 1976	----	----	57.58	----	----
March 1977	----	----	56.87	----	----
September 1977	----	----	56.20	----	----
March 1978	----	----	56.54	----	----
September 1978	----	----	55.92	----	----
March 1979	33.6	23.7		29.4	14.7

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	----	----	17	1	1
R	----	----	-.59	----	----
R ²	----	----	.35	----	----
Average of All Observations	----	----	57.72	----	----

	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(35)
	Percentage of Program Family Members 14 Years of Age and Over	Percentage of Program Families Participating in Food Assistance Programs	Percentage of Program Families Receiving Welfare	Percentage of Program Homemakers Under 25 Years of Age	Percentage of Program Homemakers 25-55 Years of Age
March 1969	----	34.7	29.1	----	----
September 1969	----	37.8	31.8	----	----
March 1970	----	37.6	32.1	----	----
September 1970	----	40.0	34.0	----	----
March 1971	----	44.2	34.6	----	----
September 1971	----	45.2	36.7	----	----
March 1972	----	46.5	36.4	----	----
December 1972	----	48.3	34.7	15.9	62.6
June 1973	----	50.9	37.0	17.0	61.9
December 1973	----	49.5	38.0	15.9	63.3
June 1974	----	49.3	36.2	15.9	62.3
December 1974	----	50.0	35.5	16.6	62.3
June 1975	----	50.8	35.2	18.3	62.5
December 1975	----	51.1	33.8	20.1	62.5
June 1976	----	49.0	32.6	20.2	62.9
March 1977	----	47.2	33.4	21.9	62.9
September 1977	----	49.1	34.2	21.5	62.7
March 1978	----	49.1	33.6	21.9	62.6
September 1978	----	47.5	32.3	22.0	63.2
March 1979	12.6	48.8	32.2	23.2	

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	1	20	20	13	12
R	----	.75	.31	.95	.43
R ²	----	.56	.10	.90	.18
Average of All Observations	----	46.3	32.27	19.26	62.64

	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)	(35)
	Percentage of Program Homemakers Older Than 55 Years of Age	Percentage of Program Homemakers 25-34 Years of Age	Percentage of Program Homemakers 35-44 Years of Age	Percentage of Program Homemakers 45-54 Years of Age	Percentage of Program Homemakers 55 Years of Age and Older
March 1969	----	----	----	----	----
September 1969	----	----	----	----	----
March 1970	----	----	----	----	----
September 1970	----	----	----	----	----
March 1971	----	----	----	----	----
September 1971	----	----	----	----	----
March 1972	----	----	----	----	----
December 1972	21.5	----	----	----	----
June 1973	21.1	----	----	----	----
December 1973	20.7	----	----	----	----
June 1974	21.8	----	----	----	----
December 1974	21.1	----	----	----	----
June 1975	19.2	----	----	----	----
December 1975	17.4	----	----	----	----
June 1976	16.8	----	----	----	----
March 1977	15.2	----	----	----	----
September 1977	15.7	----	----	----	----
March 1978	15.4	----	----	----	----
September 1978	14.8	----	----	----	----
March 1979		33.7	19.3	11.4	12.4

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	12	1	1	1	1
R	-.94	----	----	----	----
R ²	.88	----	----	----	----
Average of All Observations	18.39	----	----	----	----

	(36)	(37)	(37)	(37)	(38)
	Percentage of Participating Program Homemakers with an Eighth Grade Education or Less	Percentage of Female Youth Less Than 9 Years Old	Percentage of Female Youth 9-13 Years Old	Percentage of Female Youth 14 Years and Older	Percentage of Male Youth Less Than 9 Years Old
March 1969	----	----	----	----	----
September 1969	----	----	----	----	----
March 1970	----	----	----	----	----
September 1970	----	----	----	----	----
March 1971	----	----	----	----	----
September 1971	----	----	----	----	----
March 1972	----	----	----	----	----
December 1972	48.9	28.56	55.56	15.86	34.11
June 1973	49.4	26.44	58.70	14.85	30.98
December 1973	49.5	24.51	57.37	18.10	28.82
June 1974	46.1	25.81	59.94	14.24	29.17
December 1974	45.9	26.04	62.47	11.48	29.92
June 1975	45.5	26.22	61.98	11.56	30.23
December 1975	45.1	27.97	59.49	12.52	31.06
June 1976	44.2	27.16	60.76	12.06	29.85
March 1977	41.7	28.92	58.60	12.47	33.59
September 1977	41.2	28.86	58.25	12.78	33.28
March 1978	39.2	31.47	56.12	12.26	35.70
September 1978	35.8	24.09	60.09	15.23	26.58
March 1979	33.1	29.03	52.23	17.75	28.75

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	13	13	13	13	13
R	-.95	.35	-.89	-.11	-.06
R ²	.90	.12	.79	.01	.004
Average of All Observations	43.51	27.31	58.64	13.94	30.93

(38)

(38)

(39)

	Percentage of Male Youth 9- 13 Years Old	Percentage of Male Youth 14 Years and Older	Aide Visits Per Program Family		
March 1969	----	----	.93		
September 1969	----	----	.80		
March 1970	----	----	.80		
September 1970	----	----	.79		
March 1971	----	----	.80		
September 1971	----	----	.78		
March 1972	----	----	.79		
December 1972	53.45	12.42	.90		
June 1973	57.99	11.01	.99		
December 1973	56.33	14.84	.83		
June 1974	60.00	10.82	1.03		
December 1974	61.33	8.73	.98		
June 1975	60.14	9.62	1.04		
December 1975	59.28	9.64	1.09		
June 1976	61.18	8.96	1.14		
March 1977	57.00	9.31	1.08		
September 1977	56.84	9.74	1.12		
March 1978	54.68	9.44	1.21		
September 1978	61.68	11.73	1.22		
March 1979	54.84	16.41	1.38		

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	13	12	20		
R	-.45	.03	.87		
R ²	.20	.001	.76		
Average of All Observations	58.06	10.97	.98		

	Percentage of Homemakers Reporting No Servings of Milk At Program Entry	Percent-De-crease of Homemakers, Between Pro-gram Entry and After 24 Months of Participa-tion, Reporting No Bread and Cereal Servings	Percent-In-crease of Homemakers, Between Pro-gram Entry and After 24 Months of Par-ticipation, Reporting Adequate Milk Servings	Percent-In-crease of Homemakers, Between Pro-gram Entry and After 24 Months of Par-ticipation, Reporting Adequate Meat Servings	Percent-In-crease of Homemakers, Between Pro-gram Entry & After 24 Months of Par-ticipation, Reporting Adequate Vegetable Fruit Servings
March 1969	35.10	----	----	----	----
September 1969	32.00	----	----	----	----
March 1970	30.70	----	----	----	----
September 1970	31.80	----	----	----	----
March 1971	33.60	75.76	68.08	12.02	84.97
September 1971	35.70	71.43	73.33	11.62	117.08
March 1972	33.20	69.98	68.56	12.05	83.57
December 1972	30.70	78.38	54.40	10.13	87.10
June 1973	33.20	67.65	71.73	13.20	112.23
December 1973	34.20	26.47	68.79	13.95	110.20
June 1974	34.70	82.76	91.94	23.65	145.67
December 1974	35.40	78.38	77.99	10.13	139.78
June 1975	35.50	78.38	78.55	9.60	121.08
December 1975	35.40	64.52	80.13	12.26	115.46
June 1976	36.10	77.14	76.04	16.50	135.79
March 1977	33.10	90.91	72.99	18.44	123.96
September 1977	35.10	91.67	90.84	23.34	152.46
March 1978	36.40	67.57	74.01	19.55	144.10
September 1978	38.50	65.85	77.03	10.57	69.33
March 1979	35.00	41.37	57.52	13.12	140.12

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	20	16	16	16	16
R	.63	.07	-.29	.33	.58
R ²	.40	.01	.08	.11	.34
Average of All Observations	34.27	70.36	73.84	14.38	117.75

	Percent-Increase of Homemakers, Between Program Entry and After 24 Months of Participation Reporting Adequate Bread and Cereal Servings	Percent-Decrease of Homemakers, Between Program Entry and After 24 Months of Participation, Reporting No Milk Servings	Percent-Decrease of Homemakers, Between Program Entry and After 24 Months of Participation, Reporting No Meat Servings	Percent-Decrease of Homemakers, Between Program Entry and After 24 Months of Participation Reporting No Vegetable and Fruit Servings	Percentage of Program Family Children in School Lunch Programs
March 1969	----	----	----	----	64.10
September 1969	----	----	----	----	60.10
March 1970	----	----	----	----	66.50
September 1970	----	----	----	----	67.80
March 1971	42.72	59.82	55.00	62.69	73.10
September 1971	44.36	55.18	56.82	69.84	74.50
March 1972	35.92	55.42	60.00	58.34	78.70
December 1972	32.24	53.42	58.54	64.44	82.15
June 1973	36.14	54.52	59.26	62.58	83.36
December 1973	41.12	52.63	44.00	70.27	82.81
June 1974	60.10	62.54	74.24	79.88	85.23
December 1974	60.10	66.67	34.88	67.36	86.94
June 1975	36.32	62.83	57.14	68.12	85.70
December 1975	37.74	61.02	61.70	64.19	84.28
June 1976	48.93	58.45	77.42	79.01	84.42
March 1977	42.62	59.52	78.05	78.91	88.30
September 1977	64.03	61.25	76.74	84.06	87.97
March 1978	45.61	54.12	73.81	80.28	87.50
September 1978	40.72	49.35	47.50	74.28	84.83
March 1979	33.18	52.57	40.01	63.02	87.35

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	16	16	16	16	20
R	.20	-.10	.12	.52	.89
R ²	.04	.01	.01	.27	.79
Average of All Observations	44.19	57.45	59.69	70.43	79.78

	Percentage of Program Family Children in School				
March 1969	----				
September 1969	----				
March 1970	66.21				
September 1970	65.06				
March 1971	65.69				
September 1971	65.83				
March 1972	64.86				
December 1972	66.94				
June 1973	66.97				
December 1973	69.77				
June 1974	67.34				
December 1974	68.68				
June 1975	66.00				
December 1975	66.76				
June 1976	63.41				
March 1977	68.83				
September 1977	68.45				
March 1978	67.33				
September 1978	66.09				
March 1979	64.08				

NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS	18				
R	.10				
R ²	.01				
Average of All Observations	66.56				

APPENDIX B

TREND DATA TABLES (FOOD STAMP AND NON-FOOD STAMP DATA)

The following tables in Appendix B also present historical data for selected variables, distinguishing between food stamp and non-food stamp participants. Again, as was the case with Appendix A tables, numbers that appear at the top of columnar data refer to figure numbers of these data displayed graphically in the text of the report.

	(40)		(40)		(41)		(42)		(42)	
	Percentage of Homemakers reporting Minimum Diets on Food Recall #1		Percentage of Homemakers reporting Minimum Diets after 24 Months of Program Participation		Percent-Increase of Homemakers, Between Program Entry and After 24 Months of Reporting Minimum Diets		Percentage of Homemakers Reporting Adequate Diets on Food Recall #1		Percentage of Homemakers Reporting Adequate Diets After 24 Months of Program Participation	
	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS
March 1977	54.5	55.0	78.5	76.0	44.0	38.2	5.7	6.7	22.9	22.9
September 1977	48.8	53.1	78.5	75.2	60.9	41.6	4.8	6.0	23.3	23.4
March 1978	50.2	53.0	76.4	77.2	52.2	45.5	3.6	4.5	21.2	20.7
September 1978	48.5	52.4	72.2	73.4	48.8	40.9	4.4	5.4	17.3	19.5
March 1979	54.1	56.2	71.8	74.2	32.7	32.0	4.8	5.8	15.8	19.9
Avg.	51.2	53.9	75.5	75.2	47.7	39.6	4.7	5.7	20.1	21.3

	(43)		(44)		(45)		(46)		(47)	
	Percent-Increase of Homemakers, Between Program Entry and After 24 Months of Reporting Adequate Diets		Percent-Decrease of Homemakers Between Program Entry and After 24 Months of Reporting No Milk Servings		Percent-Decrease of Homemakers Between Program Entry and After 24 Months of Reporting No Meat Servings		Percent-Decrease of Homemakers Between Program Entry and After 24 Months of Reporting No Vegetable and Fruit Servings		Percent-Decrease of Homemakers, Between Program Entry and After 24 Months of Reporting No Bread and Cereal Servings	
	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS
March 1977	301.8	241.8	58.1	60.0	81.4	77.5	76.6	82.6	88.2	93.3
September 1977	385.4	290.0	63.2	60.2	80.9	83.3	83.3	86.0	85.7	91.7
March 1978	488.9	360.0	54.5	54.9	69.0	70.0	81.8	78.7	53.7	80.0
September 1978	293.2	361.1	44.8	47.5	55.2	41.04	66.7	70.4	88.0	58.3
March 1979	293.2	261.3	49.3	54.3	57.1	30.6	59.0	67.3	39.3	71.4
Avg.	339.7	279.2	54.0	55.4	68.7	60.5	73.5	76.8	71.0	78.9

	(48)		(49)		(50)		(51)		(52)	
	Percent-Increase of Homemakers, Between Program Entry and After 24 Months of Participation, Reporting Adequate Milk Servings		Percent-Increase of Homemakers, Between Program Entry and After 24 Months of Participation, Reporting Adequate Meat Servings		Percent-Increase of Homemakers, Between Program Entry and After 24 Months of Participation, Reporting Adequate Vegetable and Fruit Servings		Percent - Increase of Homemakers, Between Program Entry & After 24 Months of Program Participation Reporting Adequate Bread & Cereal Servings		Average Program Family Size	
	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS
March 1977	74.8	70.4	20.4	17.0	152.9	108.1	49.9	37.2	4.40	3.77
September 1977	97.1	84.7	25.5	20.6	174.1	133.0	66.7	60.7	4.41	3.77
March 1978	84.4	63.2	21.8	18.9	161.5	135.6	49.7	43.0	4.32	3.73
September 1978	74.3	76.4	11.7	7.7	134.1	82.7	42.0	36.5	5.18	4.67
March 1979	43.6	70.1	8.4	21.4	126.7	158.2	44.6	43.1	5.20	5.00
Avg.	74.8	73.0	17.6	17.1	136.3	123.5	50.6	44.1	4.70	4.20

	(53)		(54)		(55)		(56)		(57)	
	Family Income In Current Dollars		Family Income In Constant (1957-1959) Dollars		Program Family Food Expenditure In Current Dollars		Program Family Food Expenditures In Constant (1957-1959) Dollars		Percentage of Program Families Worked With Individually	
	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS
March 1977	277	374	134.07	181.02	95	129	45.98	62.43	70.09	64.15
September 1977	282	390	131.69	182.13	98	138	45.77	64.45	72.48	66.43
March 1978	289	407	130.92	184.37	107	140	48.47	63.42	74.36	68.65
September 1978	359	494	154.37	212.42	123	164	52.89	70.52	73.31	72.98
March 1979	384	588	152.44	241.08	130	188	53.30	77.08	74.90	71.70
Avg.	318	451	141.7	200.2	110.6	151.8	49.30	67.60	73.0	68.80

(57)

(57)

(58)

(58)

(58)

	Percentage of Program Families Worked With In Groups		Percentage of Program Families Worked With Both Individually and In Groups		Percentage of Families Residing in Urban Areas (1977-78)		Percentage of Families Residing in Urban Areas- 2,500-50,000 (1979)		Percentage of Families Residing in Urban Areas- Over 50,000 (1979)	
	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS
March 1977	9.42	15.08	5.30	5.32	61.45	57.96				
September 1977	7.38	10.18	4.57	4.38	62.71	56.28				
March 1978	8.30	14.20	4.21	3.99	59.87	55.65				
September 1978	87.90	9.96	4.90	4.01	53.80	49.24				
March 1979	9.75	11.23	6.65	5.40			34.5	33.8	24.4	23.2
Avg.	8.60	12.13	5.40	4.62			--	--	--	--

(59)

(59)

(59)

(59)

(60)

	Percentage of Program Family Members Under 19 Years of Age		Percentage of Program Family Members Under 9 Years of Age		Percentage of Program Family Members 9-13 Years of Age		Percentage of Program Family Members 14 Years of Age or Over		Percentage of Program Family Children in School	
	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS
March 1977	60.92	50.35	--	--	--	--	--	--	70.67	67.34
September 1977	60.81	50.88	--	--	--	--	--	--	69.48	67.00
March 1978	61.94	50.58	--	--	--	--	--	--	68.61	65.59
September 1978	61.85	51.13	--	--	--	--	--	--	69.28	63.27
March 1979	--	--	31.4	27.6	16.9	13.0	14.3	10.9	66.78	61.01
Avg.	61.38	50.60	--	--	--	--	--	--	69.00	64.80

	(61)		(62)		(63)		(63)		(63)	
	Percentage of Program Family School Children in School Lunch Programs		Percentage of Program Families Receiving Welfare		Percentage of Program Homemakers Under 25 Years of Age		Percentage of Program Homemakers 25-55 Years of Age		Percentage of Program Homemakers Older Than 55 Years of Age	
	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS
March 1977	90.49	83.44	59.76	10.47	21.01	21.72	64.15	57.43	14.72	20.73
September 1977	91.97	82.37	60.41	10.36	21.21	21.88	66.07	59.31	12.57	18.66
March 1978	91.95	81.20	59.84	8.22	21.41	22.40	65.89	59.45	12.56	17.99
September 1978	89.65	78.93	57.50	8.90	19.81	23.78	67.21	60.10	12.47	16.12
March 1979	90.73	82.48	55.79	9.13	22.26	24.23				
Avg.	90.90	81.70	58.66	9.42	21.14	22.80				

	(63)		(63)		(63)		(63)		(64)	
	Percentage of Program Homemakers 25-34 Years of Age		Percentage of Program Homemakers 35-44 Years of Age		Percentage of Program Homemakers 45-54 Years of Age		Percentage of Program Homemakers 55 Years of Age and Older		Percentage of Program Homemakers With an Eighth Grade Education or Less	
	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS
March 1977	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45.11	37.78
September 1977	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46.01	36.11
March 1978	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	44.30	34.26
September 1978	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41.25	39.57
March 1979	34.7	33.4	20.7	18.4	11.5	11.1	10.9	12.9	38.51	27.56
Avg.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	43.04	33.06

	Percentage of Homemakers Reporting No Servings of Milk at Program Entry		Percentage of Homemakers Reporting No Servings of Meat at Program Entry		Percentage of Homemakers Reporting No Servings of Vegetables and Fruits at Program Entry		Percentage of Homemakers Reporting No Servings of Breads and Cereals at Program Entry		Percentage of Homemakers Reporting No Servings of Milk After 24 Months of Program Participation	
	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS
March 1977	32.7	33.0	4.3	4.0	14.1	11.5	3.4	3.0	13.7	13.2
September 1977	35.9	34.7	4.7	4.2	16.2	11.4	4.2	3.6	13.2	13.8
March 1978	36.3	36.6	4.2	4.0	16.5	12.1	4.1	3.0	16.5	16.5
September 1978	38.6	37.9	3.8	3.4	11.7	9.8	4.2	3.6	21.3	19.9
March 1979	35.2	33.5	4.9	3.6	12.2	10.1	3.3	2.8	17.8	15.3
Avg.	35.7	35.1	4.4	3.8	14.1	11.0	3.8	3.2	16.5	15.7

	Percentage of Homemakers Reporting No Servings of Meat After 24 Months of Program Participation		Percentage of Homemakers Reporting No Servings of Vegetables and Fruits After 24 Months of Program Participation		Percentage of Homemakers Reporting No Servings of Breads and Cereals After 24 Months of Program Participation		Percentage of Homemakers Reporting 2 or More Servings of Milk at Program Entry		Percentage of Homemakers Reporting 2 or More Servings of Meat at Program Entry	
	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS	FS	NFS
March 1977	0.8	0.9	3.3	2.0	0.4	0.2	31.3	31.1	70.6	72.5
September 1977	0.9	0.7	2.7	1.6	0.6	0.3	27.8	28.8	69.9	69.9
March 1978	1.3	1.2	3.0	2.7	1.9	0.6	27.5	28.0	69.3	72.4
September 1978	1.7	2.0	3.8	2.9	.5	1.5	26.1	28.4	72.6	74.0
March 1979	2.1	2.5	5.0	3.3	2.0	.8	30.3	29.1	72.9	69.5
Avg.	1.4	1.5	3.6	2.5	1.1	.7	28.6	29.1	71.1	71.5



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