

Section 3. Use of Federal and Community Food Assistance Programs

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

This section presents information about the food security status and food expenditures of households that participated in the three largest Federal food programs and the two most common community food programs. (See box, “Federal and Community Food Assistance Programs.”) It also provides information about the extent to which food-insecure households participated in these programs and about the characteristics of households that obtained food from community food pantries. Participation rates in the Federal food assistance programs and characteristics of participants in those programs are not described in this report. Extensive information on those topics is available from the USDA’s Food and Nutrition Service.¹⁵

Methods

The September 2000 CPS food security survey included a number of questions about the use of Federal and community-based food assistance programs. All households with incomes below 185 percent of the Federal poverty threshold for their household were asked these questions. In order to minimize the burden on respondents, households with incomes above that range were not asked the questions unless they indicated some level of difficulty in meeting their food needs on preliminary screener questions. The questions about households use of food assistance programs that are analyzed in this section are:

- “During the past 12 months...did anyone in this household get food stamp benefits, that is, either food stamps or a food-stamp benefit card?” Households that responded affirmatively were then asked “In what month did your household last receive food stamp benefits?” If benefits were received in the month of the survey or the previous month, respondents were asked, “On what date did your household last receive your monthly food stamps?” Information from these three questions was combined to identify households that received food stamps in the 30 days prior to the survey.
- “During the past 30 days, did any children in the household...receive free or reduced-cost 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 age 0-5 or a woman age 15-45 were asked this question.)
- “In the last 12 months, did you or other adults in your household ever get emergency food from a church, a food pantry, or food bank?” The use of these resources any time during the last 12 months is referred to in the discussion below as “food pantry use.” Households that reported using a food pantry in the last 12 months were asked, “How often did this happen - almost every month, some months but not every month, or in only 1 or 2 months?” This information is used to estimate the average number of months in which households using food pantries obtained food from them. Households reporting that they did not use a food pantry in the last 12 months were asked, “Is there a church, food pantry, or food bank in your community where you could get emergency food if you needed it?”
- “In the last 12 months, did you or other adults in your household ever eat any meals at a soup kitchen?” The use of this resource is referred to as “use of an emergency kitchen” in the discussion that follows.

Prevalence rates of food security, food insecurity, and hunger, as well as median food expenditures relative to the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan, were calculated for households reporting use of each food assistance

¹⁵Information on Federal food and nutrition assistance programs, including participation rates and characteristics of participants, is available from the Office of Analysis, Nutrition, and Evaluation, Food and Nutrition Service Web site: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/oane>.

Federal and Community Food Assistance Programs

Federal Food Assistance Programs

USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) administers 15 domestic food and nutrition assistance programs. The three largest programs are as follows:

- The Food Stamp Program (FSP) provides benefits, through coupons or by electronic benefit transfer (EBT), to eligible low-income households. Clients qualify for the program based on available household income, assets, and certain basic expenses. Food stamps can be used to purchase food from eligible retailers. In an average month of fiscal year 2000, the FSP provided benefits to 17.2 million people in the United States, totaling almost \$15 billion. The average benefit was \$73 per person per month.
- The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) operates in more than 96,000 public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions. All meals served under the program receive Federal subsidies, and free or reduced-price lunches are available to low-income students. In 2000, the program provided lunches to an average of 27 million children each school day. About 57 percent of the lunches served in 2000 were free or reduced-price.
- WIC (The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) 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 non-breastfeeding postpartum women, for infants in low-income families, and for children under 5 in low-income families who are found to be at nutritional risk. Most State WIC programs provide vouchers that participants use to acquire supplemental food packages at authorized food stores. In fiscal year 2000, WIC served an average 7.2 million participants per month with an average monthly benefit of \$33 per person.

Community Food-Assistance Providers

Food pantries and emergency kitchens are the main direct providers of emergency food assistance. These agencies are locally based and rely heavily on volunteers. The majority of them are affiliated with faith-based organizations. (See Ohls et al., 2002, for more information.) Most of the food distributed by food pantries and emergency kitchens comes from local resources, but USDA supplements these resources through The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP). In 2000, TEFAP supplied 422 million pounds of commodities to community emergency food providers. Over half of all food pantries and emergency kitchens received TEFAP commodities in 2000, and these commodities accounted for about 12 percent of all food distributed by them (Ohls et al., 2002). Pantries and kitchens play different roles, as follows:

- Food pantries distribute unprepared foods for offsite use. An estimated 38,524 pantries operated in 2000 and distributed, on average, 281 million pounds of food per month. Households using food pantries received an average of 38.2 pounds of food per visit.
- Emergency kitchens (sometimes referred to as soup kitchens) provide individuals with prepared food to eat at the site. In 2000, an estimated 5,269 emergency kitchens served a total of 474,000 meals on an average day.

program or facility and for comparison groups of non-participating households with incomes and household compositions similar to those of program participants. To assure comparability, the participant households for which these statistics were calculated were limited to the same income ranges as the comparison groups.¹⁶ The proportions of food-insecure households participating in each of the three largest Federal food assistance programs were calculated, as well as the proportion that participated in any of the three programs. 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 numbers and proportions of households using food pantries and emergency kitchens were calculated at the national level, and the proportions using food pantries were calculated for selected categories of households. For these analyses, it is assumed that households did not use food pantries or emergency kitchens if they were screened out of these questions. Households that were screened out had incomes above 1.85 times the poverty line and gave no indication of food insecurity on either of two preliminary screener questions. Analysis (not shown) indicated that this assumption resulted in negligible bias to estimated participation rates.

Estimates of emergency kitchen use from the CPS food security surveys almost certainly understate the

¹⁶Some program participants had reported annual incomes higher than the program eligibility criteria. They may have had incomes below the eligibility threshold during part of the year, or subfamilies within the household may have had incomes low enough to have been eligible.

proportion of the population that actually uses these providers. The CPS selects households to interview from an address-based list and therefore interviews only persons who occupy housing units. People who are homeless at the time of the survey are not included in the sample, and those in tenuous housing arrangements (for instance, temporarily doubled up with another family) may also be missed. Exclusion of the homeless and underrepresentation of those who are tenuously housed bias estimates of emergency kitchen use downward, especially among certain subgroups of the population. This is much less true for food pantry users because they need cooking facilities to make use of items from a food pantry.¹⁷ Therefore, only national-level statistics are presented on the use of emergency kitchens, while detailed analyses in this section focus primarily on the use of food pantries.

Finally, proportions were calculated of households participating in the three largest Federal food programs who also obtained food from food pantries and emergency kitchens. This analysis was restricted to households with annual incomes below 185 percent of the poverty line.

Data for all calculations were weighted using food security supplement weights. These weights, provided by the Census Bureau, are based on sampling probabilities and enable the interviewed households to statistically represent all households in the United States.

¹⁷Previous studies of emergency kitchen users and food pantry users confirm these assumptions. A survey of clients of emergency food providers affiliated with America's Second Harvest found that more than one-fourth of emergency kitchen users were homeless, while this was true of less than 5 percent of food pantry users (America's Second Harvest, 1998, p. 118). A nationally representative survey, currently being conducted under an ERS contract, of people who use food pantries and emergency kitchens will provide a more complete and representative picture of this population, including the extent of homelessness among them.

Food Security and Food Spending of Households That Received Food Assistance

The relationship between food assistance program use and food security is complex. There are reasons to expect that households observed to be using food assistance programs in a one-time survey can either be more or less food secure than households not using food assistance. Since these programs provide food and other resources to reduce the risk of hunger, participating households can be expected to be more food secure. On the other hand, it is the more food-insecure households, having greater difficulty meeting their food needs, that seek assistance from the programs.¹⁸ More than half of food stamp households, and nearly half of the households that received free or reduced-cost school lunches or WIC, were food insecure (table 10). The prevalence of hunger among households participating in these programs was about twice that of

¹⁸This “self-targeting” effect is evident in the association between food security and food program participation that is observed in the food security survey. Participating households were less food secure than similar nonparticipating households. More complex analysis using methods to account for this self-targeting is required to assess the extent to which the programs improve food security (see especially Gundersen and Oliveira, 2001; Gundersen and Gruber, 2001; Nelson and Lurie, 1998).

nonparticipating households in the same income ranges and with similar household composition. Almost three-fourths of households that obtained emergency food from community food pantries were food insecure, and more than one-third were food insecure with hunger. Rates of food insecurity and hunger were even higher for those who ate meals at emergency kitchens.

Households that received food assistance also spent substantially less for food than nonrecipient households (table 11).¹⁹ Typical (median) food expenditures of households that received food stamps were 92 percent of the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan.²⁰ The corresponding statistics were 94 percent for households receiving free or reduced-price school lunches and 96 percent for households receiving WIC. Typical food expenditures for nonparticipating households in these income ranges were about 5 percent higher than the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan.

¹⁹Food purchased with food stamps is included in household food spending as calculated here. However, the value of school lunches and food obtained with WIC vouchers is not included. Food from these sources supplemented the food purchased by many of these households.

²⁰The maximum benefit for food stamp households is equal to the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan. About 20 percent of the FSP caseload receives the maximum benefit. Households with countable income receive less.

Table 10—Prevalence rates of food security, food insecurity, and hunger by participation in selected Federal and community food assistance programs, 2000

Category	Food secure	Food insecure:		
		All	Without hunger	With hunger
<i>Percent</i>				
Income less than 130 percent of poverty line:				
Received food stamps previous 30 days	48.2	51.8	32.6	19.3
Did not receive food stamps previous 30 days	71.3	28.7	19.7	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	54.3	45.7	34.2	11.6
Did not receive free or reduced-price school lunch previous 30 days	75.3	24.7	18.9	5.8
Income less than 185 percent of poverty line; children under age 5 in household:				
Received WIC previous 30 days	56.1	43.9	33.5	10.4
Did not receive WIC previous 30 days	72.1	27.9	21.7	6.1
Income less than 185 percent of poverty line:				
Received emergency food from food pantry previous 12 months	26.8	73.2	36.5	36.8
Did not receive emergency food from food pantry previous 12 months	79.3	20.7	15.3	5.4
Ate meal at emergency kitchen previous 12 months	23.8	76.2	29.4	46.8
Did not eat meal at emergency kitchen previous 12 months	76.2	23.8	16.6	7.2

Source: Calculated by ERS using data from the September 2000 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

Table 11—Weekly household food spending relative to the cost of the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP) by participation in selected Federal and community food assistance programs, 2000

Category	Median weekly food spending relative to cost of the TFP
<i>Ratio</i>	
Income less than 130 percent of poverty line:	
Received food stamps previous 30 days	0.92
Did not receive food stamps previous 30 days	1.06
Income less than 185 percent of poverty line; school-age children in household:	
Received free or reduced-price school lunch previous 30 days	.94
Did not receive free or reduced-price school lunch previous 30 days	1.04
Income less than 185 percent of poverty line; children under age 5 in household:	
Received WIC previous 30 days	.96
Did not receive WIC previous 30 days	1.05
Income less than 185 percent of poverty line:	
Received emergency food from food pantry previous 12 months	.93
Did not receive emergency food from food pantry previous 12 months	1.12
Ate meal at emergency kitchen previous 12 months	.89
Did not eat meal at emergency kitchen previous 12 months	1.09

Source: Calculated by ERS using data from the September 2000 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

Participation in Federal Food Assistance Programs by Food-Insecure Households

About half (50.4 percent) of food-insecure households (with or without hunger) received assistance from at least one of the three largest Federal food assistance programs during the month prior to the September 2000 food security survey (table 12). The largest share of food-insecure households was reached by the National School Lunch Program (31.9 percent), followed by the Food Stamp Program (23.0 percent) and

the WIC program (14.2 percent).²¹ The pattern of program participation by households classified as food insecure with hunger was similar to that of all food-insecure households except that the Food Stamp Program reached a somewhat larger share (27.4 percent) and the National School Lunch Program a smaller share (25.9 percent) of these more severely food-insecure households.

²¹These statistics may be biased downward somewhat. It is known from comparisons of administrative records and household survey data that food program participation is underreported by household survey respondents, including those in the CPS. 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 these households were eligible for certain of the programs. (For example, those without pregnant women or children and with incomes above 130 percent of poverty would not have been eligible for any of the programs.)

Table 12—Participation of food-insecure households in selected Federal food assistance programs, 2000

Programs	Share of food-insecure households that participated in the program during the previous 30 days ¹	Share of food-insecure-with-hunger households that participated in the program during previous 30 days ¹
	<i>Percent</i>	
Food stamps	23.0	27.4
Free or reduced-price school lunch	31.9	25.9
WIC	14.2	11.3
Any of the three programs	50.4	46.8
None of the three programs	49.6	53.2

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.

Source: Calculated by ERS using data from the September 2000 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

Use of Food Pantries and Emergency Kitchens—National Conditions and Trends

Some 2.5 million households (2.4 percent of all households) obtained food from food pantries one or more times during the 12-month period ending in September 2000 (table 13). A much smaller number—414,000 households (0.4 percent)—had members who ate one or more meals at an emergency kitchen. Households that obtained food from food pantries included 4.4 million adults and 3.1 million children.

The percentage of households using food pantries declined from 2.7 percent in 1996²² to 2.5 percent in 1998 and 2.4 percent in 2000. The percentage of households using emergency kitchens changed only negligibly from 1996 to 2000, and the change was not statistically significant. In spite of the decline in the percentage of households using food pantries, total annual usage probably increased somewhat during the period because of increased frequency of visits and population growth. Households that used food pantries did so more frequently in 2000 than in 1998. (The

²²The observed prevalence of food pantry use in the 1996 CPS food security survey was 2.5 percent. However, adjusting for screening differences between the 1996 and 2000 surveys, it is estimated that the prevalence of food pantry use would have been 2.7 percent if the screening protocol used in 1998 and 2000 had been in effect in 1996.

1996 CPS food security survey did not ask about frequency of food pantry use.) A larger proportion of users reported getting food from a food pantry “almost every month” in 2000 (22.5 percent) than in 1998 (21.1 percent). A larger proportion also reported getting food in “some months, but not every month” in 2000 (33.6 percent) than in 1998 (30.5 percent), while a smaller proportion reported getting food “only in 1 or 2 months” in 2000 (43.9 percent) than in 1998 (48.4 percent). The magnitude of these changes suggests that the increased frequency of use approximately offset the decline in the percentage of households that used food pantries. Population growth, the other offsetting factor, was about 4.1 percent from 1996 to 2000, so the *number* of visits to food pantries probably increased by about that increment during the 4-year period.²³

²³Other data sources indicate larger increases in the use of food pantries. A recent nationwide study of emergency food providers, which asked providers to report on their perceptions of changes in demand from 1997 to 2000, reported an increase in demand of 16.5 percent at food pantries and 12.2 percent at emergency kitchens over that period (Ohls et al., 2002). Data provided by the U.S. Conference of Mayors (2000) imply that requests for emergency food assistance increased by 82 percent from 1996 to 2000. However, this estimate included information from only about 25 cities each year, and the information was obtained from city officials rather than from a direct survey of emergency food providers. America’s Second Harvest, a national network of food banks that represents almost 80 percent of food banks in the country, reported that the number of pounds of food distributed by its food banks to their member agencies increased by 16 percent from 1998 to 1999 (America’s Second Harvest, 1999).

Table 13—Use of food pantries and emergency kitchens, 2000

Category	Pantries			Kitchens		
	Total ¹	Users	Percent	Total ¹	Users	Percent
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
All households	105,789	2,524	2.4	105,788	414	0.39
All persons in households	272,887	7,550	2.8	272,944	1,011	.37
Adults in households	201,440	4,423	2.2	201,461	721	.36
Children in households	71,446	3,127	4.4	71,482	290	.41
Food security status:						
Food secure	94,808	700	.7	94,801	140	.15
Food insecure	10,922	1,825	16.7	10,923	270	2.47
Without hunger	7,670	908	11.8	7,675	109	1.43
With hunger	3,252	917	28.2	3,248	160	4.93

¹Totals exclude households that did not answer the question about food pantries or emergency kitchens. Totals in the bottom section also exclude households that did not answer any of the questions in the food security scale.

Source: Calculated by ERS using data from the September 2000 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

Use of Food Pantries and Emergency Kitchens, by Food Security Status

Use of food pantries and emergency kitchens was strongly associated with food insecurity. Food-insecure households were 24 times more likely than food-secure households to have obtained food from a food pantry, and 16 times more likely than food-secure households to have eaten a meal at an emergency kitchen. Furthermore, among food-insecure households, those registering hunger were more than twice as likely to have used a food pantry and three times as likely to have used an emergency kitchen as those that were food insecure without hunger.

The large majority of food-insecure households, and even of households that were food insecure with hunger, did not use a food pantry at any time during the previous year. In some cases, this was because there was no food pantry available or because the household believed there was none available. Among

food-insecure households that did not use a food pantry, 33 percent reported that there was no such resource in their community, and an additional 20 percent said they did not know if there was. Nevertheless, even among food-insecure households that knew there was a food pantry in their community, only 30 percent availed themselves of it.

More than one-fourth of households that used food pantries and one-third of those that used emergency kitchens were classified as food secure. About half of these food-secure households did report some concerns or difficulties in obtaining enough food by responding positively to 1 or 2 of the 18 indicators of food insecurity. (A household must report occurrence of at least 3 of the indicators to be classified as food insecure; see appendix A). The proportions using food pantries and emergency kitchens were much higher among households that reported one or two indicators of food insecurity than among households that reported none—11 times as high for food pantry use and 8 times as high for use of emergency kitchens.

Use of Food Pantries, by Selected Household Characteristics

The use of food pantries varied considerably by household structure and by race and ethnicity (table 14). Households with children were twice as likely as those without children to use food pantries (3.6 percent compared with 1.7 percent). Food pantry use was especially high among female-headed households with children (8.6 percent), while use by married couples with children (1.8 percent) was essentially the same as that of households without children. Few households with elderly members used food pantries (1.5 percent). Use of food pantries was higher among Blacks (5.6 percent) and Hispanics (3.3 percent) than among non-Hispanic Whites (1.8 percent), consistent with the higher rates of poverty, food insecurity, and hunger of these minorities. In spite of their lower use rate, non-Hispanic Whites comprised a majority (56 percent) of food-pantry users.

Almost 13 percent of households with incomes below the poverty line received food from food pantries,

compared with 0.5 percent of households with incomes above 1.85 percent of the poverty line.²⁴ Among households with incomes above the poverty line but below 1.85 times the poverty line, 521,000 used food pantries in 2000, comprising 21 percent of all households using food pantries and 3.8 percent of households in that income range.

Use of food pantries was higher in central cities (3.4 percent) and in nonmetropolitan areas (3.0 percent) than in metropolitan areas outside of central cities (1.5 percent). There was not a large regional variation in the use of food pantries, although use was somewhat more common in the West, where 2.7 percent of households used the pantries.

²⁴Use of food pantries by households with incomes higher than 1.85 times the poverty line was probably slightly underreported by the CPS food security survey. Households in this income range were not asked the question about using a food pantry unless they had indicated some level of food stress on at least one of two preliminary screener questions. However, analysis of the use of food pantries by households at different income levels below 1.85 times the poverty line (and thus not affected by the screen) indicates that the screening had only a small effect on the estimate of food pantry use by households with incomes above that range.

Table 14—Use of food pantries by selected household characteristics, 2000

Category	Total ¹	Pantry users	
		1,000	Percent
All households	105,789	2,524	2.4
Household composition:			
With children < 18	37,963	1,350	3.6
At least one child < 6	17,186	703	4.1
Married-couple families	26,297	469	1.8
Female head, no spouse	9,004	774	8.6
Male head, no spouse	2,087	78	3.8
Other household with child ²	575	27	4.7
With no children < 18	67,826	1,175	1.7
More than one adult	40,392	495	1.2
Women living alone	16,123	410	2.5
Men living alone	11,310	271	2.4
With elderly	24,869	373	1.5
Elderly living alone	10,094	188	1.9
Race/ethnicity of households:			
White non-Hispanic	79,560	1,406	1.8
Black non-Hispanic	12,751	715	5.6
Hispanic ³	9,390	311	3.3
Other non-Hispanic	4,088	94	2.3
Household income-to-poverty ratio:			
Under 1.00	12,003	1,520	12.7
Under 1.30	17,461	1,832	10.5
Under 1.85	25,717	2,041	7.9
1.85 and over	63,217	285	.5
Income unknown	16,856	199	1.2
Area of residence:			
Inside metropolitan area	85,146	1,905	2.2
In central city ⁴	26,458	867	3.4
Not in central city ⁴	43,748	645	1.5
Outside metropolitan area	20,643	620	3.0
Census geographic region:			
Northeast	20,037	450	2.2
Midwest	25,246	620	2.5
South	37,554	831	2.2
West	22,952	624	2.7

¹Totals exclude households that did not answer the question about getting food from a food pantry. These represent 0.5 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 subtotals do not add to metropolitan area totals because central-city residence is not identified for about 17 percent of households in metropolitan statistical areas.

Source: Calculated by ERS using data from the September 2000 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.

Use of Food Pantries and Emergency Kitchens by Households Receiving Federal Food Assistance

Both Federal and community food assistance programs are important resources for low-income households. To design and manage these programs so that they function together effectively as a nutrition safety net, it is important to know how they complement and supplement each other. The extent to which households that participate in Federal food assistance programs also receive assistance from community food assistance programs provides information about these relationships.

About one-fourth (24.3 percent) of the households that received food stamps in the month prior to the survey also obtained food from a food pantry at some time during the year (table 15). These households comprised 39.6 percent of all households that reported using a food pantry. Food pantry use was somewhat less common among households that participated in the National School Lunch Program (14.3 percent) and the WIC Program (15.8 percent), reflecting the higher income-eligibility criteria of these programs. A size-

able majority of food pantry users (61.7 percent) received food from at least one of the three largest Federal food programs. The remainder of food pantry users (38.3 percent) did not participate in any of these Federal programs.

Only small proportions (from 1.0 to 2.2 percent) of households that participated in the three largest Federal food assistance programs reported eating at an emergency kitchen during the 12 months prior to the survey. Nevertheless, these households comprised a sizeable share of emergency kitchen users. Among households with incomes less than 185 percent of the poverty line who reported eating one or more meals at an emergency kitchen, 27.0 percent received food stamps, 19.5 percent received free or reduced-cost school lunches, 12.8 percent received WIC benefits, and 41.1 percent participated in at least one of these three programs. These statistics probably overstate the actual shares of emergency kitchen users who participate in the Federal food programs, however. The households most likely to be underrepresented in the food security survey—those homeless or tenuously housed—are also less likely to participate in the Federal food programs.

Table 15—Combined use of Federal and community food assistance programs by low-income households,¹ 2000

Category	Share of category that obtained food from food pantry	Share of food pantry users in category	Share of category that ate meal at emergency kitchen	Share of emergency kitchen users in category
<i>Percent</i>				
Received food stamps previous 30 days	24.3	39.6	2.2	27.0
Received free or reduced-price school lunch previous 30 days	14.3	35.7	1.0	19.5
Received WIC previous 30 days	15.8	18.5	1.5	12.8
Participated in one or more of the three Federal programs	15.4	61.7	1.4	41.1
Did not participate in any of the three Federal programs	3.6	38.3	.7	58.9

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.

Source: Calculated by ERS using data from the September 2000 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement.