

Family Participation Rates in Nutrition Assistance Programs: 2015

Household Economics Studies

Current Population Reports

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INTRODUCTION

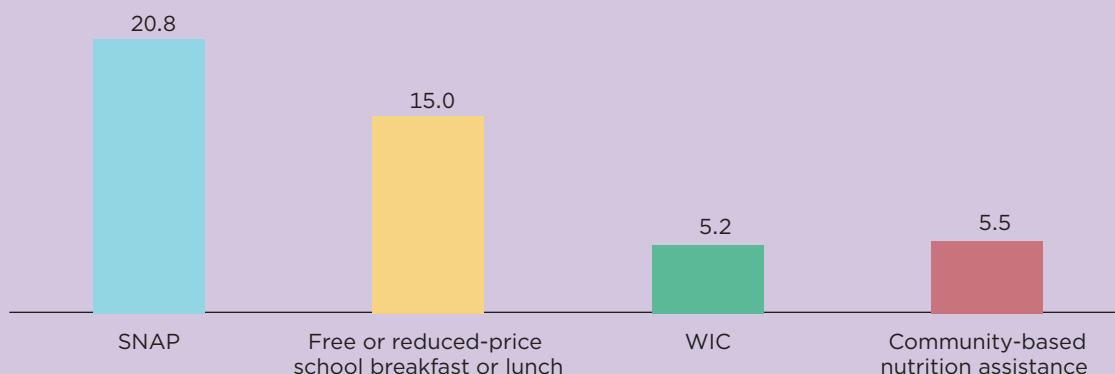
Millions of Americans rely on public and private support to help meet their nutritional needs. This brief looks at family and individual participation in nutrition assistance programs in calendar year 2015 as reported in Wave 3 of the 2014 Panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).^{1,2} In this

¹ The U.S. Census Bureau reviewed this data product for unauthorized disclosure of confidential information and has approved the disclosure avoidance practices applied to this release. CBDRB-FY19-POP001-0032.

² In this report, we determined family participation in these nutrition programs if the family was present in the survey in the month of December 2015 and if any family member received benefits at any time during calendar year 2015. WIC and free or reduced-price breakfast or lunch programs had additional requirements such as the presence of children under the age of 5 and children between the ages of 5 and 18, respectively.

brief, nutrition assistance refers to either participation in one of the major means-tested federal food support programs or receipt of community-based support. The federal food support programs included in this analysis are the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as the Food Stamp Program; free or reduced-price meals provided by the School Breakfast Program and the National School Lunch Program; and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Community-based nutrition assistance includes food support offered by government social service agencies, community or religious charitable organizations, family, friends, or some other entity.

Figure 1.
Number of U.S. Families Participating in Nutrition Assistance: 2015
(In millions)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 2014 Panel, Wave 3.

RESULTS

Figure 1 shows that in 2015, 20.8 million families participated in SNAP, 15.0 million in free or reduced-price school breakfast or lunch, 5.2 million received WIC benefits, and 5.5 million participated in community-based nutrition assistance.^{3, 4}

Table 1 presents family participation rates for SNAP.⁵ In 2015, approximately 20.8 million families, or 14.8 percent of the 141.1 million families in the United States, participated in SNAP. Table 2 shows family participation rates in the free or reduced-price school breakfast or lunch programs for families with children aged 5 to 18. In 2015, approximately 46.4 percent of the 32.3 million families with children aged 5 to 18 participated in the free or reduced-price school breakfast or lunch programs.

Table 3 shows participation rates in the WIC program for families with children under the age of 5 and Table 4 shows rates of community-based nutrition assistance.

³ The estimates in this report (which may be presented in the text and tables) are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from the actual values because of sampling variability and other factors. As a result, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level, unless otherwise indicated.

⁴ The estimates for WIC and community-based nutrition assistance are not significantly different.

⁵ The Census Bureau generally defines a family as two or more individuals living together and related by birth, marriage, or adoption. Unrelated individuals are defined as people of any age who are not members of families. For the purposes of this analysis, we treat unrelated individuals as one-person families. See <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/subject-definitions.html#family> and <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/technical-documentation/subject-definitions.html#unrelatedindividuals>.

WHAT IS SIPP?

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) is a nationally representative panel survey administered by the U.S. Census Bureau that collects information on the short-term dynamics of employment, income, household composition, and eligibility and participation in government assistance programs. It is a leading source of information on specific topics related to economic well-being, family dynamics, education, wealth and assets, health insurance, childcare, and food security. Each SIPP panel follows individuals for several years, providing monthly data that measure changes in household and family composition and economic circumstances over time. For more information, please visit the SIPP Web site at <www.census.gov/sipp>.

In 2015, approximately 30.0 percent of the 17.4 million families with children under the age of 5 participated in the WIC program and 3.9 percent of the 141.1 million families in the United States (approximately 5.5 million families) received community-based nutrition assistance.

HIGHLIGHTS

SNAP

- Families with a female reference person without a spouse present had the highest participation rate in the SNAP program in 2015.⁶
- Married-couple families were less likely to participate in SNAP than other families.
- Families with a reference person aged 65 and older were less likely to participate in SNAP than were families with younger reference persons.
- Families with a Black, non-Hispanic reference person had a SNAP participation rate of 29.1 percent, while families with an Asian, non-Hispanic reference person had a SNAP

⁶ Family reference person refers to the parent or designated adult in a family.

participation rate of 8.0 percent.⁷

- Families with three or more children under the age of 18 had higher participation rates in SNAP (36.9 percent) than those with fewer children.
- Approximately 44.9 percent of families whose incomes were below 100 percent of their poverty threshold received SNAP benefits.⁸

⁷ Federal surveys, including the 2014 SIPP Panel, give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. These data can be shown in two ways: (1) as mutually exclusive from other race groups, which may be denoted by “alone,” or (2) not mutually exclusive with other race groups, denoted by “alone or in combination with other race groups.” In this brief, we use the first method.

⁸ Following the Office of Management and Budget’s Statistical Policy Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If a family’s total income is less than the family’s threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. The official poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps).

In 2015, 100 percent of the poverty threshold for a family of four with two adults and two children was \$24,036, and 200 percent of the threshold was \$48,072. For additional details, see <www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty/guidance/poverty-measures.html>.

FREE OR REDUCED-PRICE SCHOOL BREAKFAST OR LUNCH

Of families with a child aged 5 to 18 who has not yet graduated from high school:

- About 68.3 percent of families with a female reference person with no spouse present received free or reduced-price school breakfast or lunch, while 52.0 percent of families with a male reference person with no spouse present participated in these programs.
- Families where the reference person was between the ages of 15 and 34 had a higher participation rate (65.0 percent) in free or reduced-price school breakfast or lunch programs than those in which the reference person was 35 or over.
- Families with three or more children between the ages of 5 and 18 had higher participation (63.1 percent) in free or reduced-price school breakfast or lunch programs than families with fewer children in that age range.
- About 4 in 5 families with incomes below 100 percent of their poverty threshold (84.0 percent) and more than 2 in 3 (72.7 percent) families with incomes between 100 and 200 percent of their poverty threshold participated in free or reduced-price school breakfast or lunch programs.
- Approximately 74.0 percent of the families who received free or reduced-price school lunch also received free or reduced-price school breakfast (10.3 million).

DESCRIPTION OF NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP):

Administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), SNAP is, in terms of number of people covered and federal funds spent, the largest nutrition program offered to low-income individuals and families. Individuals must apply in the state in which they reside. Each state has its own application, and income and resource requirements may vary. Qualified individuals receive their SNAP benefits on an Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) card that can be used to buy groceries at authorized food stores and retailers. The EBT can also be used to purchase food in participating farmer's markets.¹

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC):

The WIC program, also administered by FNS, provides grants to states for supplemental foods (such as iron-fortified formula, milk, vegetable and fruit juices), health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant and postpartum women, as well as for infants and children under age 5. Applicants must meet residence and nutrition risk requirements.²

School Breakfast Program and National School Lunch Program (SBP and NSLP):

The SBP and NSLP, funded by FNS and administered by local school food authorities, provide free or low-cost breakfasts and lunches in schools and residential childcare institutions. Families can apply for free or reduced-price meals at any time during the school year, and eligibility is based on household income and family size. Children in families that receive SNAP and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families are automatically qualified for free school meals.³ Moreover, there are some schools and school districts in low-income areas that additionally participate in FNS's Community Eligibility Provision and provide free breakfasts and lunches to all of their enrolled students without requiring applications.⁴

Community-based nutrition assistance: Includes other food assistance such as: (1) money, vouchers, or certificates to buy food, (2) bags of groceries or packaged foods, (3) meals from a shelter, soup kitchen, Meals-on-Wheels, or other charity, or (4) some other type of food assistance provided by either government social service agencies, community or religious charitable organizations, family, friends, or some other entity. Eligibility for these types of assistance is determined by the individual assistance providers.

¹ For additional details, see <www.fns.usda.gov/snap/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>.

² For additional details, see <www.fns.usda.gov/wic/women-infants-and-children-wic>.

³ For additional details, see <www.fns.usda.gov/school-meals/child-nutrition-programs>.

⁴ For additional details, see <www.fns.usda.gov/school-meals/community-eligibility-provision>.

- Of the families who received free or reduced-price school lunch, 43.9 percent also received SNAP (6.1 million). See Figure 2.

WIC

Of families with a child under 5:⁹

- Families with a reference person who was non-Hispanic Black or Hispanic (regardless of race) had the highest participation rates in the WIC program: 41.8 percent and 50.5 percent, respectively.¹⁰
- Families with three or more children under the age of 5 had higher participation rates in the WIC program than families with fewer children.
- More than half (58.6 percent) of eligible families with incomes below 100 percent of their poverty threshold, and

about half (50.3 percent) of families with incomes between 100 and 200 percent of their poverty threshold, participated in the WIC program.

- In 2015, 32.5 percent of families who received WIC also received both SNAP and free or reduced-price school lunch.

COMMUNITY-BASED NUTRITION ASSISTANCE

- Only 3.9 percent of families received community-based nutrition assistance.
- Married-couple families were less likely to participate in community-based nutrition assistance programs than families with a female reference person with no spouse present.
- Families in which the reference person was 50 years of age or older were more likely to participate in community-based nutrition assistance than those whose family

reference person was 49 years of age or younger.

- Families with three or more children under the age of 18 had higher participation rates in community-based nutrition assistance programs (7.1 percent) compared to families with fewer children.

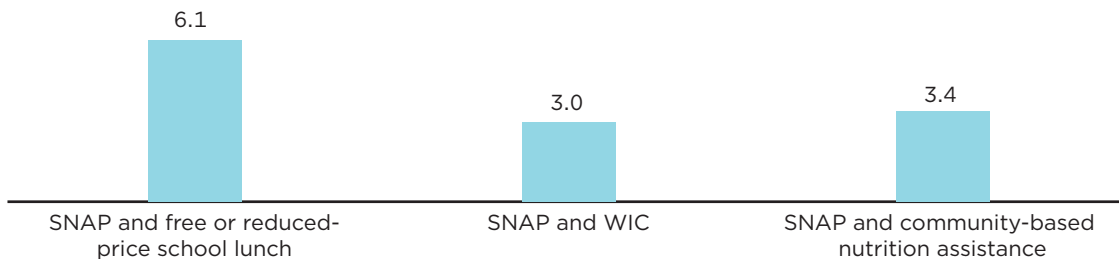
SUMMARY

Estimates presented in this brief indicate that millions of U.S. families participated in some type of nutrition assistance program during 2015. Participation in these programs is higher for families living in poverty, families with a single parent, and families with three or more children. In addition, while a family's participation in community-based food assistance programs may not be means-tested, 69.6 percent of families receiving community-based food support also received federal means-tested nutrition assistance.

⁹ These estimates exclude women living without a child under the age of 5 who may be receiving WIC due to pregnancy.

¹⁰ The difference between these estimates is not statistically significant.

Figure 2.
Number of U.S. Families Participating in Both SNAP and Other Nutrition Programs: 2015
(In millions)



Note: Categories are not mutually exclusive.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 2014 Panel, Wave 3.

THE ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

For further information on the source of the data and accuracy of the estimates including standard errors and confidence intervals, go to www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/tech-documentation/source-accuracy-statements.html or contact Mahdi S. Sundukchi <mahdi.s.sundukchi@census.gov> or Julia Yang at <julia.yang@census.gov>, both of the Census Bureau's Demographic Statistical Methods Division. Additional information on the SIPP can be found at the following Web sites: www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/ (main SIPP Web

site), www.census.gov/sipp/workpapr/wp230.pdf (SIPP Quality Profile), and www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/guidance/users-guide.html (SIPP User's Guide).

CONTACTS

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USER COMMENTS

Additional information on nutrition assistance programs can be found by contacting the SIPP survey team at <census.sipp@census.gov> or 1-888-245-3076.

SUGGESTED CITATION

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THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA) FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE (FNS) ADMINISTRATIVE TOTALS COMPARED TO SIPP

The **USDA's FNS** administers the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), National School Lunch Program (NSLP), and School Breakfast Program (SBP). FNS provides administrative totals for each fiscal year (FY) as aggregate numbers of participants at the monthly level. They do not follow individuals across the calendar year.

We compare Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) estimates to these administrative totals to get a sense of the quality of the survey data.

For **SNAP**, a weighted average of the FY 2015 and FY 2016 administrative totals from FNS shows the average monthly number of recipients for calendar year 2015 was 45.4 million people. The estimated average monthly number of SNAP recipients for calendar year 2015 as recorded in the SIPP was 37.6 million people.

For **WIC**, a weighted average of the FY 2015 and FY 2016 administrative totals from FNS shows the average monthly number of recipients for calendar year 2015 was 7.9 million people. The estimated average monthly number of WIC recipients for calendar year 2015 was 6.5 million people in the SIPP. This number includes children under the age of 5, and pregnant and nursing mothers.

For the **SBP and NSLP**, a weighted average of the FY 2015 and FY 2016 administrative totals from FNS shows the average monthly number of recipients of free or reduced-price breakfast for the 9 school months in calendar year 2015 was 12.4 million children. The average monthly number of recipients of free or reduced-price lunch was 22.0 million

children. Using the SIPP, roughly 19.3 million children are estimated to have received free or reduced-price breakfast at any time in 2015, and roughly 24.2 million children are estimated to have received free or reduced-price lunch.

However, comparisons between estimates from the SIPP and administrative totals from FNS must be made with caution. In the SIPP, the survey measures participation in the SBP and NSLP “at any time” in the calendar year, so an estimate of the average monthly number of recipients cannot be calculated. This means that an “apples to apples” comparison to the average monthly number of recipients reported by FNS cannot be calculated. Because a calendar year includes the end of one school year and the beginning of another, an annual SIPP estimate includes graduating seniors in one school year and incoming kindergartners in the following school year. For this reason, we would expect the survey estimates of receipt “at any time” in the year to exceed the administrative average monthly numbers of recipients.

Another reason we may see higher SIPP estimates for free or reduced-price breakfast and lunch participation than the administrative totals is the existence of the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) that is also administered by FNS. The SFSP is a nutrition assistance program some respondents may confuse with the SBP and NSLP. In 2015, almost 9 in 10 SFSP sites¹ had less restrictive eligibility requirements for free meals than the SBP and NSLP. Administrative totals indicate that in July 2015, the SFSP served 2.6 million children.

¹ For additional details, see The Summer Food Service Program, March 2019, <<https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/resource-files/sfsp-infographic.pdf>>.

Table 1.

Number and Percentage of Families Receiving SNAP by Selected Demographic Characteristics: 2015

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristics	Total	Receiving SNAP			
		Number	Margin of error ² (±)	Percent	Margin of error ² (±)
All families¹	141,100	20,830	658	14.8	0.5
Family type					
Married couple	61,100	5,009	336	8.2	0.6
Female, no spouse present	17,410	6,995	341	40.2	1.9
Male, no spouse present	3,730	858	132	23.0	3.2
Other (one person)	58,900	7,969	415	13.5	0.7
Age of family reference person³					
15 to 34 years old	32,740	5,654	384	17.3	1.2
35 to 49 years old	36,350	5,936	347	16.3	1.0
50 to 64 years old	39,650	5,853	362	14.8	0.9
65 years and older	32,400	3,387	293	10.5	0.9
Race and Hispanic origin of family reference person⁴					
White, non-Hispanic	93,540	9,849	488	10.5	0.5
Black, non-Hispanic	17,720	5,158	304	29.1	1.7
Asian, non-Hispanic	6,995	558	116	8.0	1.6
Other race, non-Hispanic	3,619	941	145	26.0	3.6
Hispanic (any race)	19,250	4,324	274	22.5	1.6
Number of children under 18 years					
None	101,200	11,430	495	11.3	0.5
1 to 2 children	31,640	6,332	339	20.0	1.0
3 or more children	8,307	3,063	239	36.9	2.2
Family income-to-poverty ratio⁵					
Below 100 percent	21,110	9,482	431	44.9	1.7
Between 100 and 200 percent	25,450	7,276	422	28.6	1.5
Above 200 percent	94,570	4,072	293	4.3	0.3

¹ These estimates include one-person households and unrelated individuals.

² A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For information on sampling and nonsampling error, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/tech-documentation/source-accuracy-statements.html>.

³ A family reference person is the parent or designated respondent in a family.

⁴ Federal surveys, including the 2014 SIPP Panel, give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. These data can be shown in two ways: (1) as mutually exclusive from other race groups, which may be denoted by "alone," or (2) not mutually exclusive with other race groups, denoted by "alone or in combination with other race groups." This table shows race using the first method.

⁵ This ratio is obtained by dividing total family income by the poverty threshold. The U.S. Census Bureau uses pretax money income (excluding capital gains, tax credits, and noncash benefits [e.g., public housing subsidies, Medicaid, and food stamps]) to determine poverty status. The poverty threshold is the level below which a family of a certain size is determined to be in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold, then that family and its members are considered to be in poverty. These thresholds vary by family size and composition, but they do not vary geographically. In 2015, 100 percent of the poverty threshold for a family of four with two adults and two children was \$24,036, and 200 percent of this threshold would be \$48,072.

Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 3.

Table 2.

Number and Percentage of Families With Children Aged 5 to 18 Receiving Free or Reduced-Price School Breakfast or Lunch by Selected Demographic Characteristics: 2015

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristics	Total	Receiving free or reduced-price school breakfast or lunch			
		Number	Margin of error ¹ (±)	Percent	Margin of error ¹ (±)
All families²	32,280	14,990	552	46.4	1.5
Family type					
Married couple	20,970	7,521	415	35.9	1.9
Female, no spouse present	9,681	6,615	334	68.3	2.8
Male, no spouse present	1,503	782	149	52.0	6.8
Other ³	132	73	38	55.5	20.5
Age of family reference person⁴					
15 to 34 years old	7,761	5,046	327	65.0	3.1
35 to 49 years old	18,160	7,476	407	41.2	2.0
50 to 64 years old	5,464	1,957	199	35.8	3.0
65 years and older	901	511	82	56.8	7.1
Race and Hispanic origin of family reference person⁵					
White, non-Hispanic	17,340	5,600	321	32.3	1.7
Black, non-Hispanic	4,719	3,257	218	69.0	3.4
Asian, non-Hispanic	1,986	462	97	23.3	5.0
Other race, non-Hispanic	813	468	94	57.5	8.6
Hispanic (any race)	7,427	5,204	316	70.1	3.1
Number of children aged 5 to 18					
1 child	16,220	6,618	397	40.8	2.0
2 children	11,050	5,207	325	47.1	2.3
3 or more children	5,017	3,165	288	63.1	3.3
Family income-to-poverty ratio⁶					
Below 100 percent	5,369	4,510	320	84.0	2.9
Between 100 and 200 percent	7,025	5,107	326	72.7	2.9
Above 200 percent	19,890	5,372	341	27.0	1.5

¹ A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For information on sampling and nonsampling error, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/tech-documentation/source-accuracy-statements.html>.

² Families with a child between the ages of 5 and 18 who has not yet graduated from high school.

³ Due to the designation used to create families, some children end up being categorized in a family by themselves.

⁴ A family reference person is the parent or designated respondent in a family.

⁵ Federal surveys, including the 2014 SIPP Panel, give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. These data can be shown in two ways: (1) as mutually exclusive from other race groups, which may be denoted by "alone," or (2) not mutually exclusive with other race groups, denoted by "alone or in combination with other race groups." This table shows race using the first method.

⁶ This ratio is obtained by dividing total family income by the poverty threshold. The U.S. Census Bureau uses pretax money income (excluding capital gains, tax credits, and noncash benefits [e.g., public housing subsidies, Medicaid, and food stamps]) to determine poverty status. The poverty threshold is the level below which a family of a certain size is determined to be in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold, then that family and its members are considered to be in poverty. These thresholds vary by family size and composition, but they do not vary geographically. In 2015, 100 percent of the poverty threshold for a family of four with two adults and two children was \$24,036 and 200 percent of this threshold would be \$48,072.

Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 3.

Table 3.

Number and Percentage of Families With Children Under the Age of 5 Receiving WIC by Selected Demographic Characteristics: 2015

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristics	Total	Receiving WIC			
		Number	Margin of error ² (±)	Percent	Margin of error ² (±)
All families¹	17,410	5,221	316	30.0	1.7
Family type					
Married couple.	11,990	2,778	291	23.2	2.2
Female, no spouse present	5,057	2,360	246	46.7	3.7
Male, no spouse present	359	83	48	23.3	11.6
Age of family reference person³					
15 to 34 years old.	9,375	3,177	275	33.9	2.7
35 to 49 years old.	6,929	1,662	185	24.0	2.5
50 to 64 years old.	885	323	74	36.5	7.1
65 years and older	217	59	29	27.4	12.6
Race and hispanic origin of family reference person⁴					
White, non-Hispanic.	9,483	1,968	232	20.8	2.3
Black, non-Hispanic	2,559	1,069	155	41.8	5.4
Asian, non-Hispanic	1,101	107	55	9.7	4.6
Other race, non-Hispanic	477	164	61	34.4	10.5
Hispanic (any race).	3,786	1,912	145	50.5	3.8
Number of children under 5 years					
1 child	12,130	3,294	290	27.2	2.1
2 children	4,440	1,495	205	33.7	3.5
3 or more children	839	432	103	51.6	8.6
Family income-to-poverty ratio⁵					
Below 100 percent	3,548	2,079	204	58.6	3.7
Between 100 and 200 percent	3,794	1,910	195	50.3	3.9
Above 200 percent.	10,060	1,232	181	12.3	1.7

¹ These estimates exclude women living without a child under the age of 5 who may be receiving WIC due to pregnancy.

² A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For information on sampling and nonsampling error, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/tech-documentation/source-accuracy-statements.html>.

³ A family reference person is the parent or designated respondent in a family.

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⁵ This ratio is obtained by dividing total family income by the poverty threshold. The U.S. Census Bureau uses pretax money income (excluding capital gains, tax credits, and noncash benefits [e.g., public housing subsidies, Medicaid, and food stamps]) to determine poverty status. The poverty threshold is the level below which a family of a certain size is determined to be in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold, then that family and its members are considered to be in poverty. These thresholds vary by family size and composition, but they do not vary geographically. In 2015, 100 percent of the poverty threshold for a family of four with two adults and two children was \$24,036, and 200 percent of this threshold would be \$48,072.

Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 3.

Table 4.

Number and Percentage of Families Receiving Community-Based Nutrition Assistance by Selected Demographic Characteristics: 2015

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristics	Total	Receiving community-based nutrition assistance			
		Number	Margin of error ² (±)	Percent	Margin of error ² (±)
All families¹	141,100	5,505	312	3.9	0.2
Family type					
Married couple	61,100	1,164	141	1.9	0.2
Female, no spouse present	17,410	1,280	146	7.4	0.9
Male, no spouse present	3,730	163	66	4.4	1.7
Other (one-person)	58,900	2,897	231	4.9	0.4
Age of family reference person³					
15 to 34 years old	32,740	922	164	2.8	0.5
35 to 49 years old	36,350	1,174	156	3.2	0.4
50 to 64 years old	39,650	1,816	188	4.6	0.5
65 years and older	32,400	1,593	168	4.9	0.5
Race and hispanic origin of family reference person⁴					
White, non-Hispanic	93,540	3,305	288	3.5	0.3
Black, non-Hispanic	17,720	999	133	5.6	0.7
Asian, non-Hispanic	6,995	45	30	0.6	0.4
Other race, non-Hispanic	3,619	253	64	7.0	1.7
Hispanic (any race)	19,250	903	127	4.7	0.7
Number of children under 18 years					
None	101,200	3,872	259	3.8	0.3
1 to 2 children	31,640	1,047	147	3.3	0.5
3 or more children	8,307	586	106	7.1	1.2
Family income-to-poverty ratio⁵					
Below 100 percent	21,110	2,188	204	10.4	1.0
Between 100 and 200 percent	25,450	2,138	202	8.4	0.8
Above 200 percent	94,570	1,179	145	1.3	0.2

¹ These estimates include one-person households and unrelated individuals.

² A 90 percent confidence interval is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the confidence interval in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. For information on sampling and nonsampling error, see <www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp/tech-documentation/source-accuracy-statements.html>.

³ A family reference person is the parent or designated respondent in a family.

⁴ Federal surveys, including the 2014 SIPP Panel, give respondents the option of reporting more than one race. These data can be shown in two ways: (1) as mutually exclusive from other race groups, which may be denoted by "alone," or (2) not mutually exclusive with other race groups, denoted by "alone or in combination with other race groups." This table shows race using the first method.

⁵ This ratio is obtained by dividing total family income by the poverty threshold. The U.S. Census Bureau uses pretax money income (excluding capital gains, tax credits, and noncash benefits [e.g., public housing subsidies, Medicaid, and food stamps]) to determine poverty status. The poverty threshold is the level below which a family of a certain size is determined to be in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold, then that family and its members are considered to be in poverty. These thresholds vary by family size and composition, but they do not vary geographically. In 2015, 100 percent of the poverty threshold for a family of four with two adults and two children was \$24,036, and 200 percent of this threshold would be \$48,072.

Note: Details may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2014 Panel, Wave 3.