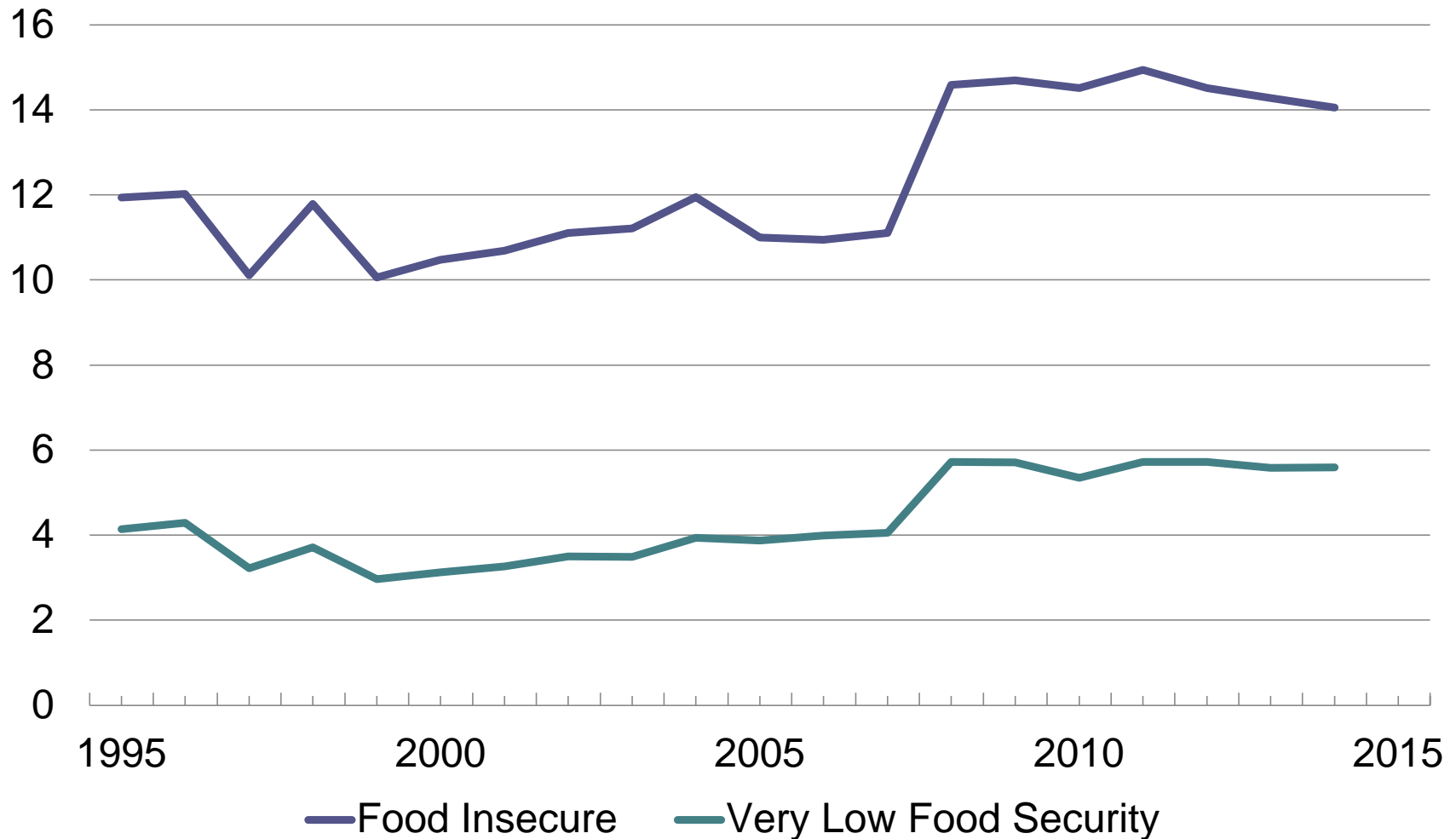


# OVERVIEW

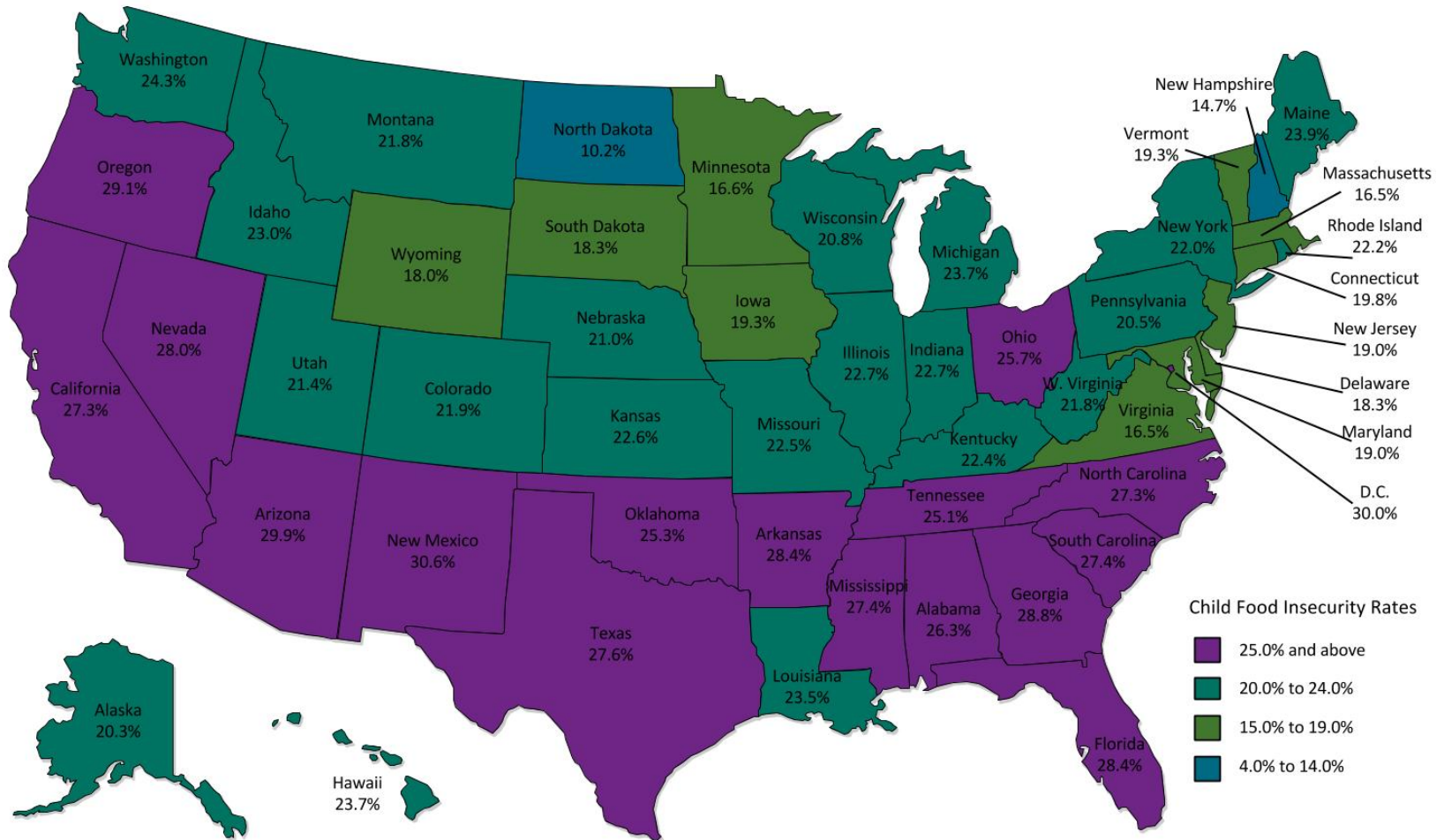
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Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach  
Northwestern University and  
The Brookings Institution

# Trends in Household Food Insecurity

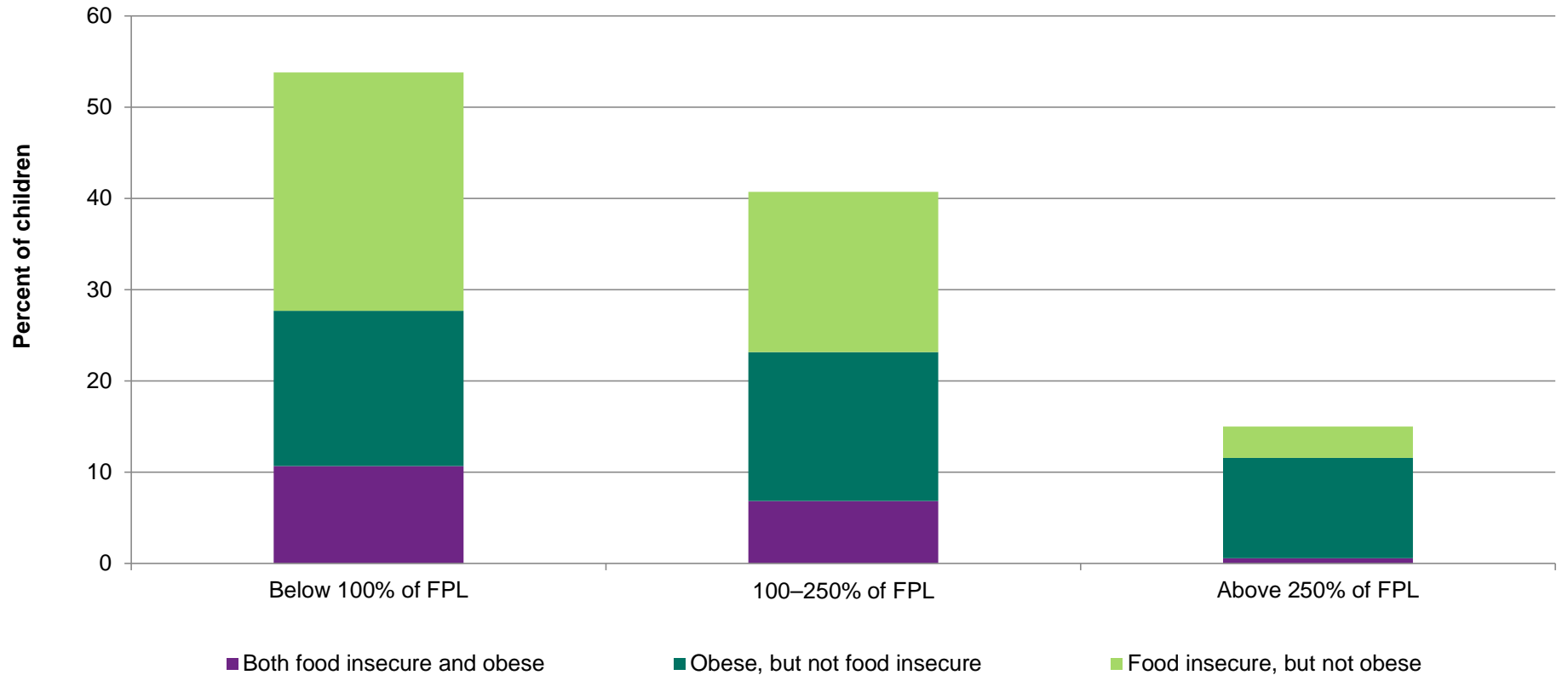


# Child Food Insecurity Rates by State, 2011



Source: Feeding America 2013.

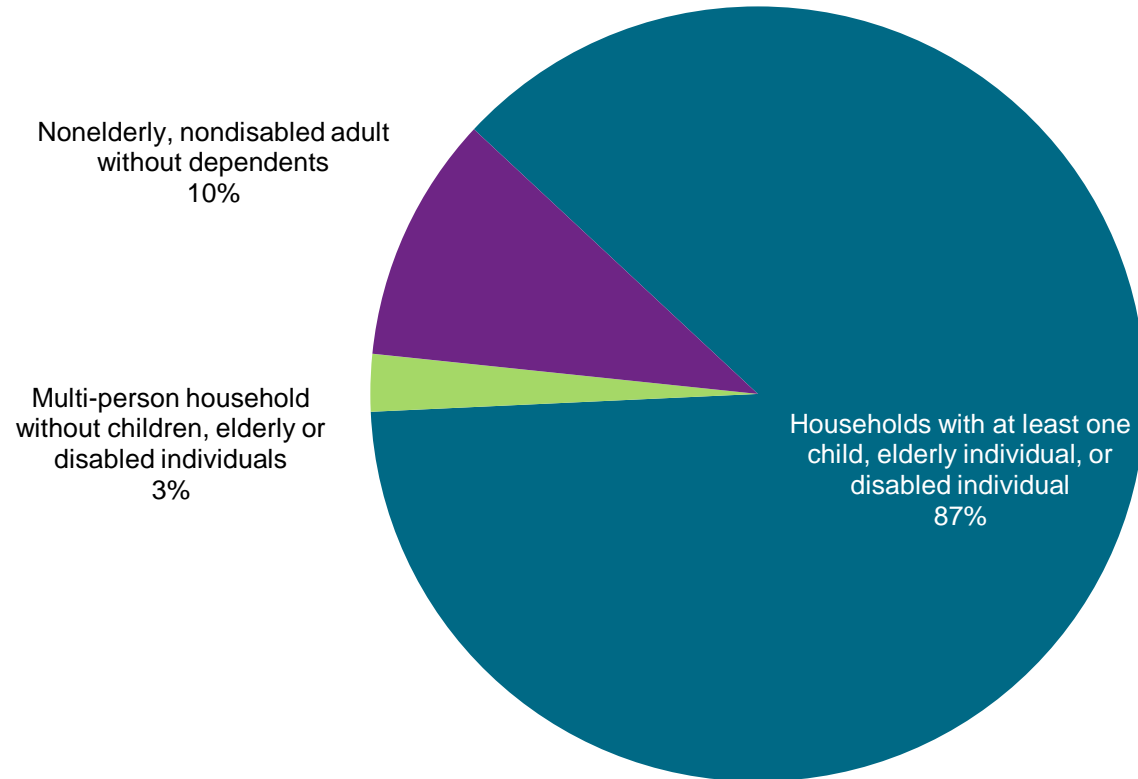
## Prevalence of Child Obesity and Food Insecurity by Income Level Relative to Federal Poverty Line (FPL)



Source: Authors' calculations using NHIS 2012 and CDC 2001.

Note: Only children ages 12-17 are included in the sample. Obesity status was determined using the average 95th percentile Body Mass Index (BMI) for each age and gender. Children are food insecure if they live in households that face low food security or very low food security.

## Distribution of Households Receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) by Household Composition

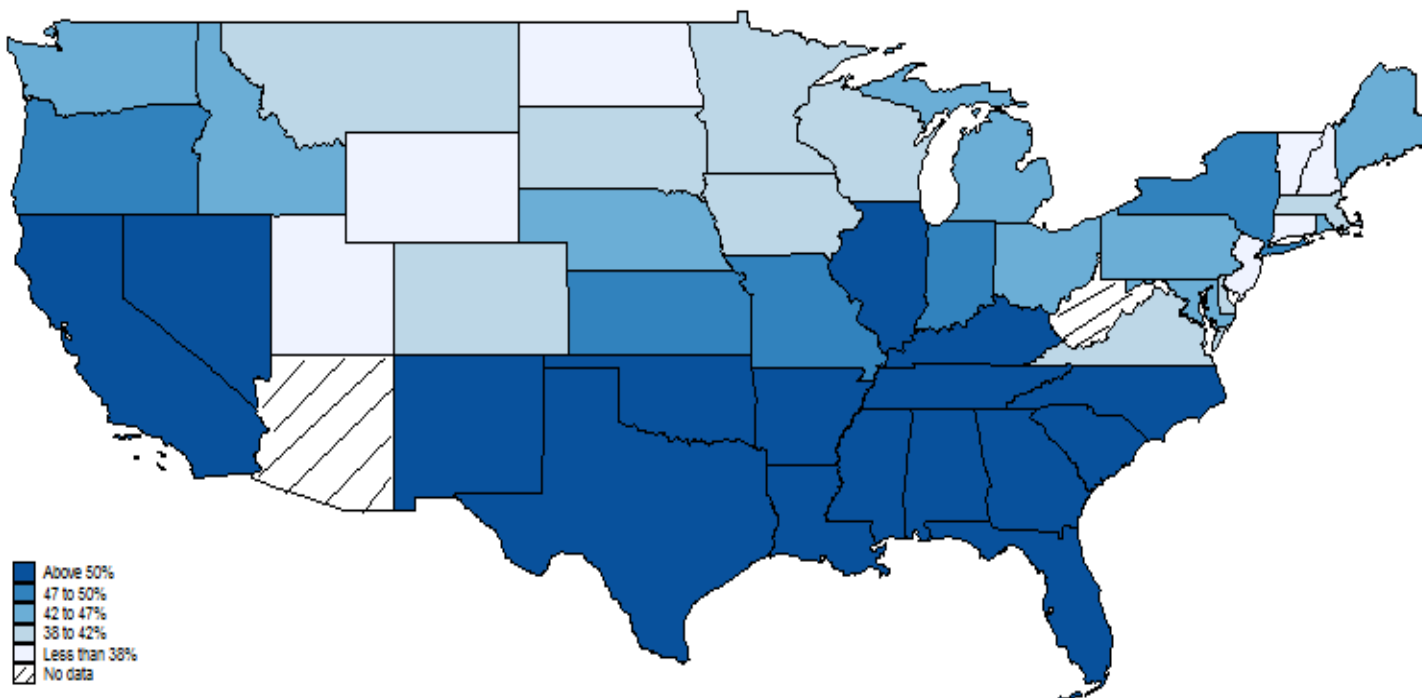


Source: USDA 2012.

Note: Nondisabled adults ages 18–49 in childless households are subject to work requirements and a time limit.

# Share of students eligible for free/reduced price lunch

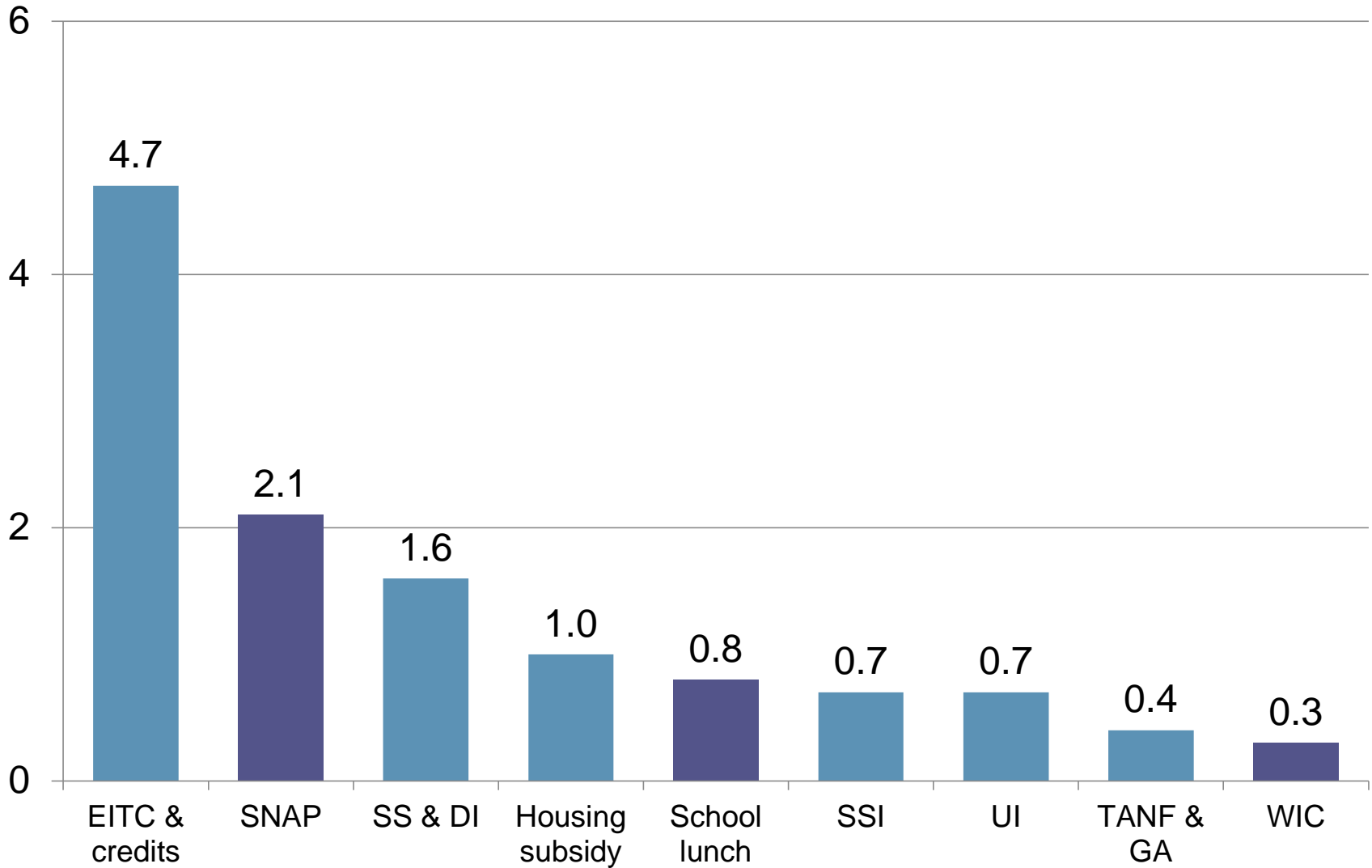
Percentage of Low-Income Students by State, 2014



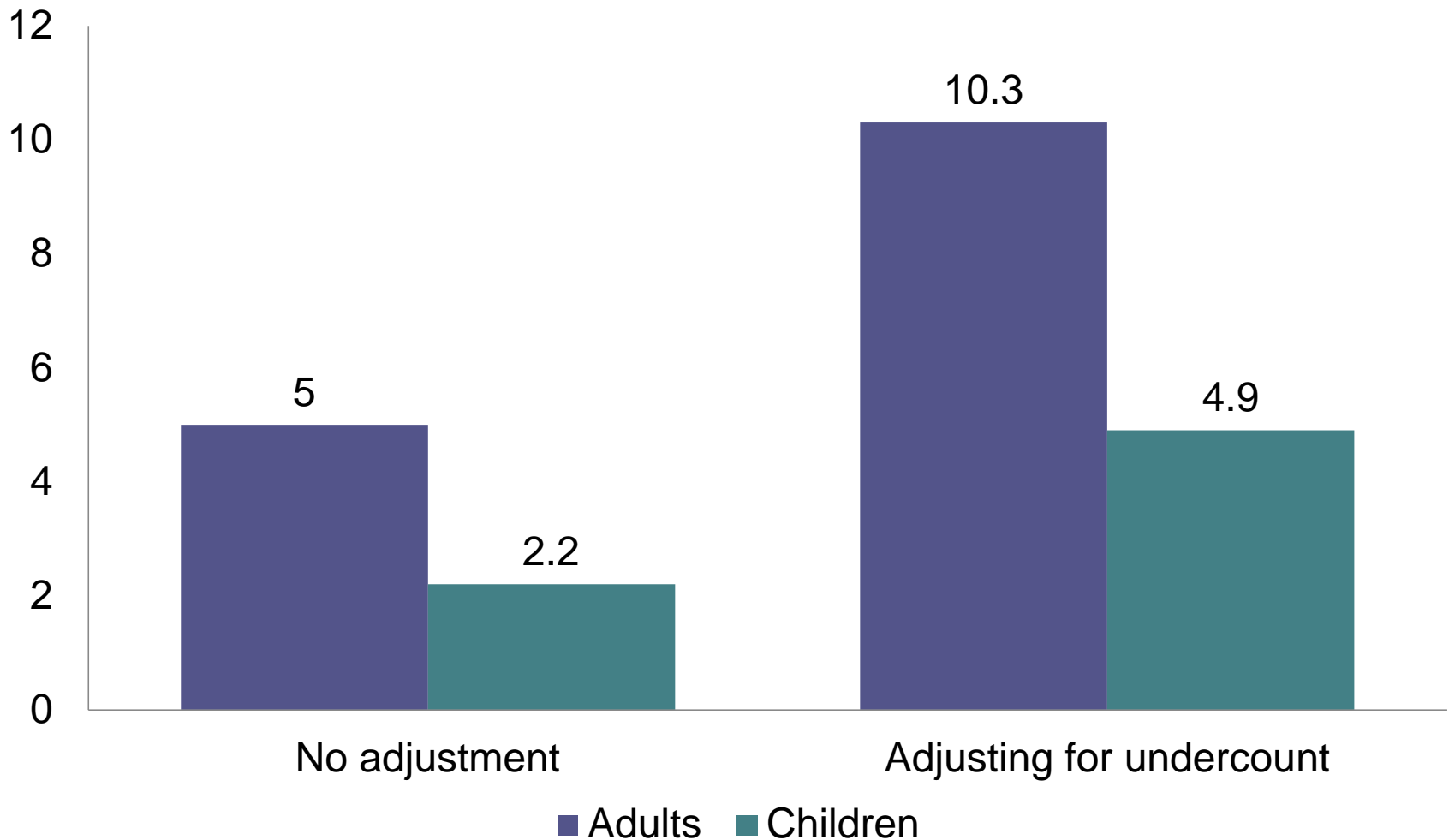
Source: NCES Common Core of Data (2014)

Notes: Low-income is defined as eligible for free or reduced-price lunch. Data are for public schools only. Upper bounds are inclusive. National Average is 51.3%.

# Children Kept out of Poverty (2013, millions)

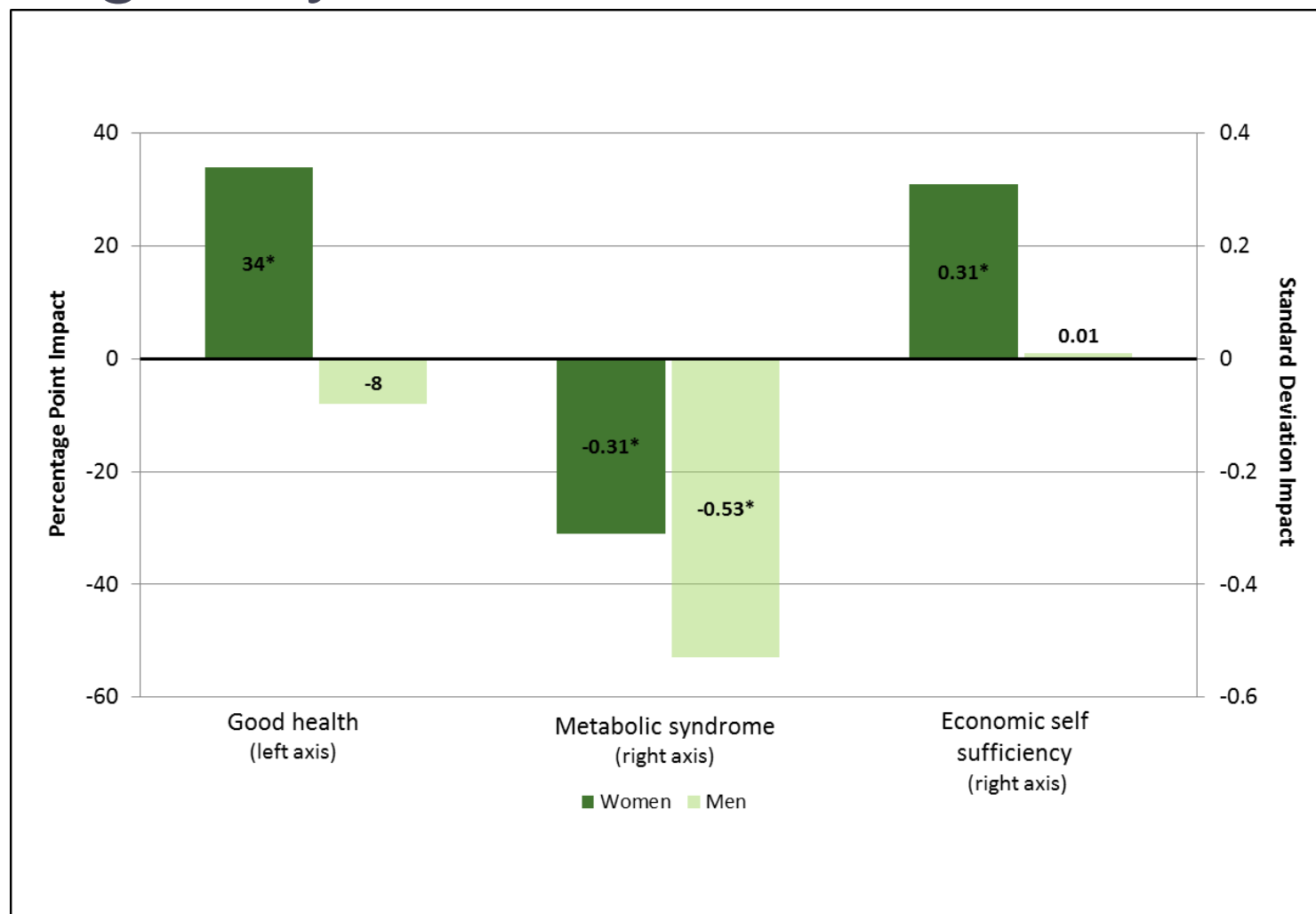


# Participants Kept out of Poverty by SNAP (2012, millions)



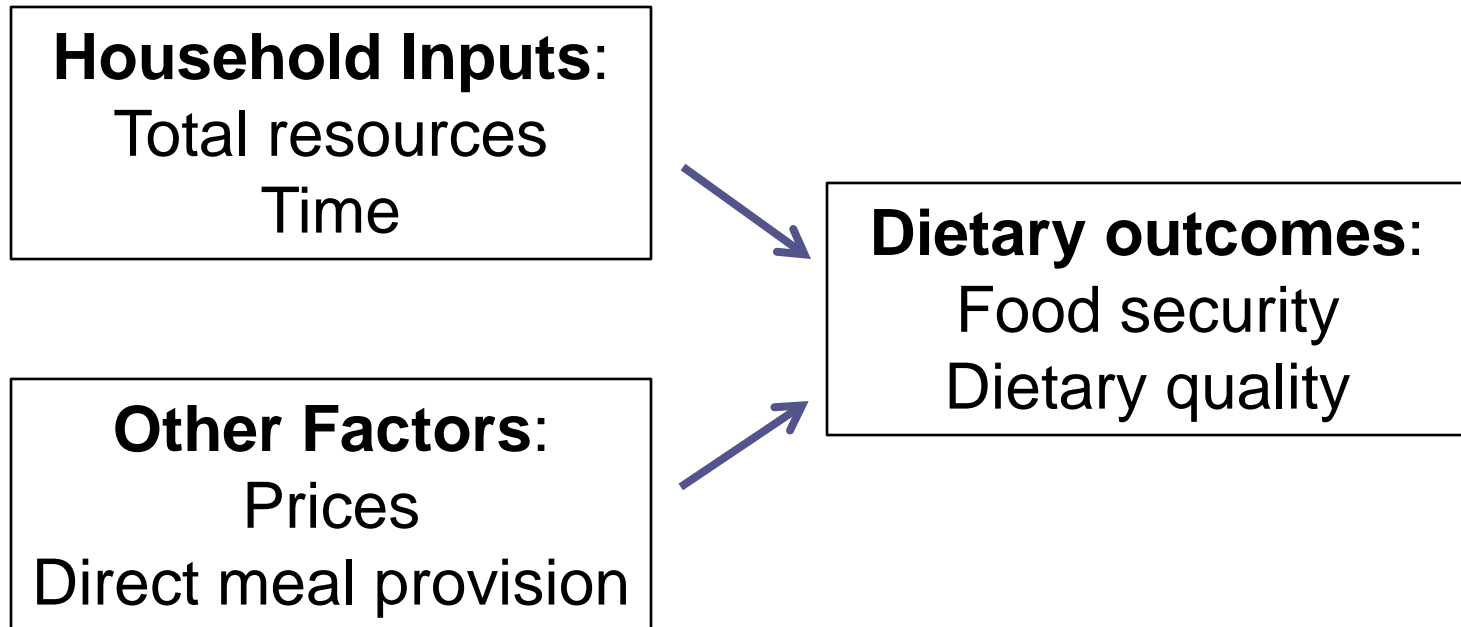


# Long-term Impact of SNAP Availability during Early Life



Source: Hoynes, Schanzenbach & Almond, forthcoming.

# Simple Model of Dietary Production



# Today's Program: HIP, Summer EBT

- Highest quality program evaluation
  - Evidence we need
  - Rigorous
  - Kudos to USDA and the evaluators
- In addition: insights into behavioral processes
  - Response to price incentives
  - Demand elasticity
- Together, these provide important insights into today's policy questions