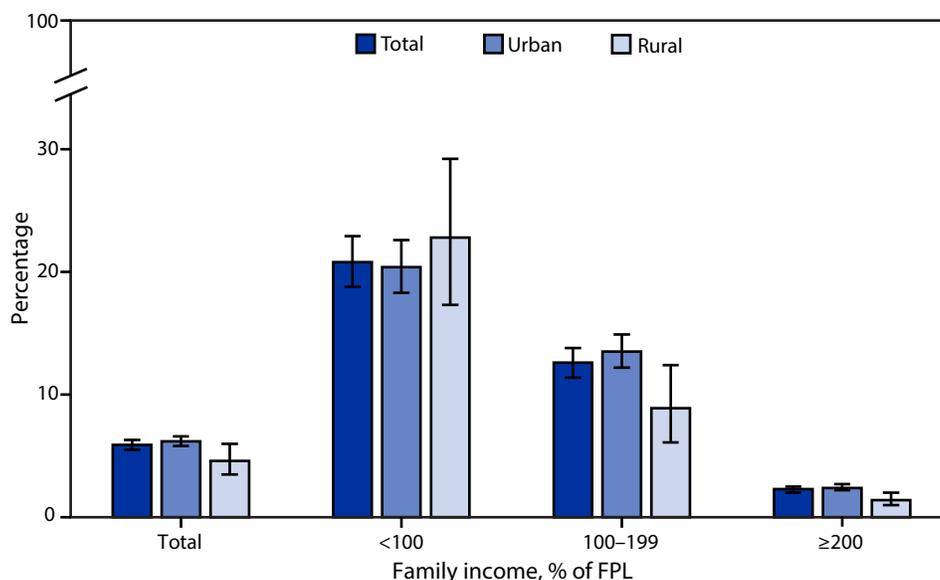


QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Percentage* of Adults Aged ≥ 18 Years Living in Families That Were Food-Insecure in the Past 30 Days,[†] by Family Income[§] and Urbanicity[¶] — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2021**



Abbreviations: FPL = federal poverty level; MSA = metropolitan statistical area.

* With 95% CIs indicated by error bars.

[†] Based on a composite recode of responses to 10 questions developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to measure whether adults had problems with eating patterns or access, quality, variety, and quantity of food in the past 30 days. In the National Health Interview Survey, food insecurity was calculated at the family level, and families that reported six or more problems were considered to be food-insecure.

[§] Income was calculated as a percentage of FPL, which is based on family income and family size, using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds.

[¶] Urban-rural status is determined by the Office of Management and Budget's February 2013 delineation of MSAs, in which each MSA must have at least one urban area with $\geq 50,000$ inhabitants. Areas with $< 50,000$ inhabitants are grouped into the rural category.

** Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population.

In 2021, 5.9% of adults aged ≥ 18 years lived in families that were food-insecure in the past 30 days. The percentage was higher in urban areas (6.2%) compared with rural areas (4.6%) overall and within households earning 100%–199% of FPL (13.5% versus 8.9%) and $\geq 200\%$ of FPL (2.4% versus 1.4%). For adults living in families with incomes $< 100\%$ of FPL, the percentage was similar in rural (22.8%) and urban (20.4%) areas. The percentage decreased with family income from 20.8% for those living in families earning $< 100\%$ of FPL to 2.3% for those living in families earning $\geq 200\%$ of FPL. The same pattern was found for adults living in urban and rural areas.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/index.htm>

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For more information on this topic, CDC recommends the following link: <https://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/programs-impact/sdoh.htm>