

Food Insecurity and Access in New York City during the COVID-19 Pandemic, 2020-2021

The closure of businesses due to the COVID-19 pandemic has contributed to major shifts in financial conditions for New Yorkers, including a loss or decline in income and reduction of support services. These changes have fueled parallel crises of public health consequence including food insecurity, housing instability and financial stress.¹

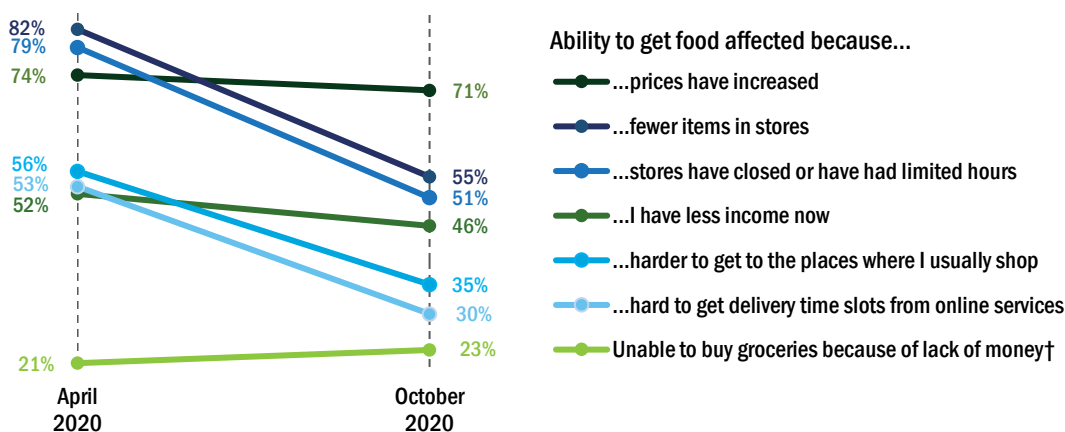
Food insecurity is the limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods, or the inability to acquire them without resorting to emergency food supplies or other coping strategies.² Access to nutritious food is essential to health and wellbeing.³ In 2018, approximately 615,000 adult New Yorkers reported that they sometimes or often did not have enough food to eat - about 9% overall, ranging from as low as 4% among White New Yorkers to as high as 18% among Latino/a New Yorkers.⁴ Structural racism has shaped policies that continue to result in economic exclusion and disadvantages for Black and Latino/a New Yorkers,⁵ groups that disproportionately bear the burden of food insecurity as well as adverse chronic health conditions, such as diabetes and high blood pressure, which may be complicated by not being able to consistently access a nutritious diet.

This brief describes factors related to food insecurity and access faced by New Yorkers during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic and presents some of their experiences. Given that the landscape of food security changed over the course of the year, data are presented sequentially, focusing on the most salient issues starting in spring 2020 and progressing through the first year of the pandemic.

The COVID-19 outbreak negatively affected New Yorkers' ability to get food


- While store availability improved from April to October 2020, economic barriers to food access were reported consistently during this period, with more than 70% of New Yorkers citing price increases, about 45% reporting less income, and about 20% reporting being unable to buy groceries due to lack of money for food.

From April to October 2020 New Yorkers reported improvement in food availability and accessibility to stores, but economic barriers to purchasing food persisted due to the COVID-19 outbreak




† Respondents were asked about ability to get food (first six items) and financial difficulties (final item) because of the COVID-19 outbreak. Source: New York City Health Opinion Poll, April 16-23 and October 3-14, 2020.

Insight from the Harlem Health Advocacy Partners (HHAP) initiative

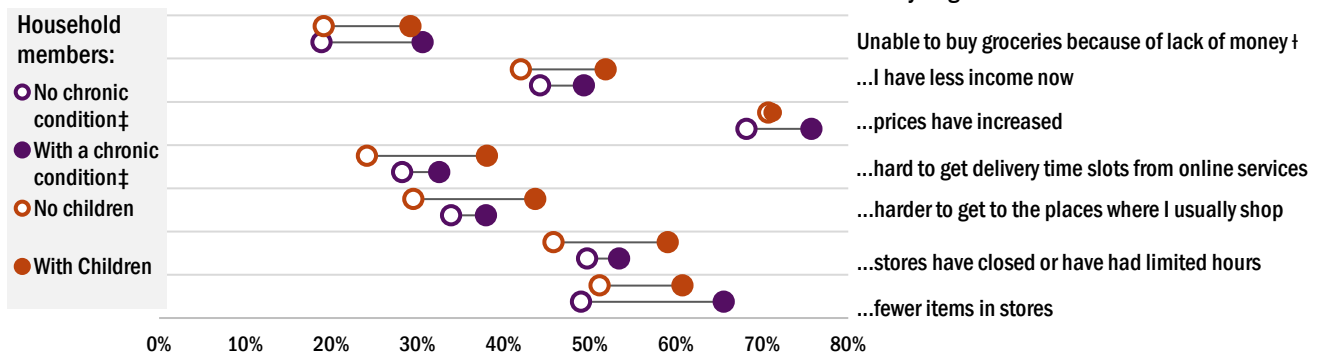
HHAP is a Community Health Worker initiative established in 2015 that supports residents of public housing in East and Central Harlem who have chronic conditions, including diabetes, asthma, and hypertension. Community Health Workers work with residents to improve their health and connect them to local health and social services. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Community Health Workers have provided their clients referrals and supports to help combat food insecurity, which has been especially acute for many during the pandemic. While emergency food has been an essential support during this time, food available through such sources may not always provide nutrient dense options, which is important for people with chronic health conditions. Throughout this brief, we share stories from HHAP participants experiencing food insecurity. Look for the  symbol to read their stories.

- Compared with April 2020, New Yorkers were less likely to report in October 2020 that stores had closed or had limited hours (79% vs. 50%) or that there were fewer items in stores (82% vs. 55%), though for half of New Yorkers these continued to be important factors in their households' ability to get food.
- In April 2020, increases in food prices were more likely to be perceived by Latino/a (77%), Black (79%) and Asian (83%) New Yorkers than by White New Yorkers (64%); by October 2020, this pattern persisted for Latino/a and Asian New Yorkers.
- Latino/a (59%), Black (51%) and Asian New Yorkers (63%) were more likely to report that they had less income for food than White New Yorkers (42%) in April 2020; by October 2020, this pattern persisted for Latino/a and Asian New Yorkers.
- In April 2020, men were more likely to report having less income for food than women (57% vs. 47%); by October 2020 this situation had reversed (42% men vs. 50% women).
- The proportion of Black and White New Yorkers reporting an inability to buy groceries because of a lack of money increased from April to October (Black: 22% vs. 27%; White: 13% vs. 17%).
- Compared with people in households without children, those in households with children were more likely to report having less income for food in both April (47% vs. 61%) and October (42% vs. 52%).
- In October, New Yorkers with a chronic health condition - such as heart disease, lung disease, cancer, diabetes or a weakened immune system - or living with someone with a chronic condition were more likely to report an increase in food prices, compared with those without chronic conditions (76% vs. 68%); this disparity was not seen in April 2020.

During the pandemic, food security was affected by issues such as disruptions in meals at senior centers, delivery costs and scheduling, and increased food prices. Food security was often accompanied by additional challenges brought on by the pandemic.

 Before the pandemic, a retired man with complications from chronic diseases purchased household food using fixed income and SNAP benefits. During the pandemic, isolated at home, his income and SNAP benefits did not stretch to ensure ample high-quality food was brought to his home. Further, the pandemic resulted in his missing routine check-ups for medical conditions.

Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, New York City households with children or with members reporting a chronic condition faced greater barriers to getting food than households without in October 2020



† Respondents were asked about financial difficulties (first item) and ability to get food (next six items) because of the COVID-19 outbreak.
 ‡ Chronic condition: One or more household members has a condition such as heart disease, lung disease, cancer, diabetes, or a weakened immune system
 Source: New York City Health Opinion Poll, October 3-14, 2020.

Definitions: Race/ethnicity For the purpose of this publication, Latino/a includes people of Hispanic or Latino/a origin, as identified by the survey question “Are you Hispanic or Latino/a?” and regardless of reported race. Black, White, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other/Multi-racial race categories exclude those who identified as Latino/a.
Children at home: children 17 years of age or younger usually live or stay in the household
Chronic health conditions: respondent or anyone else living in the household has a chronic health condition, such as heart disease, lung disease, cancer, diabetes, or a weakened immune system.

Use of emergency food sources: In the last 30 days, respondent or anyone in the household often or sometimes got food from a food pantry, grab-and-go meals from the City (including the Department of Education), an emergency or senior meal program, or some other emergency food source.
Neighborhood poverty (based on ZIP code) is defined as the percentage of the population living below the Federal Poverty Line (FPL) based on the American Community Survey (2013-2017). Neighborhoods are categorized into four groups: Low poverty= <10% of the population living below the FPL; Medium poverty= 10-<20% below FPL; High poverty= 20-<30% below FPL; Very high poverty= ≥30% below FPL.

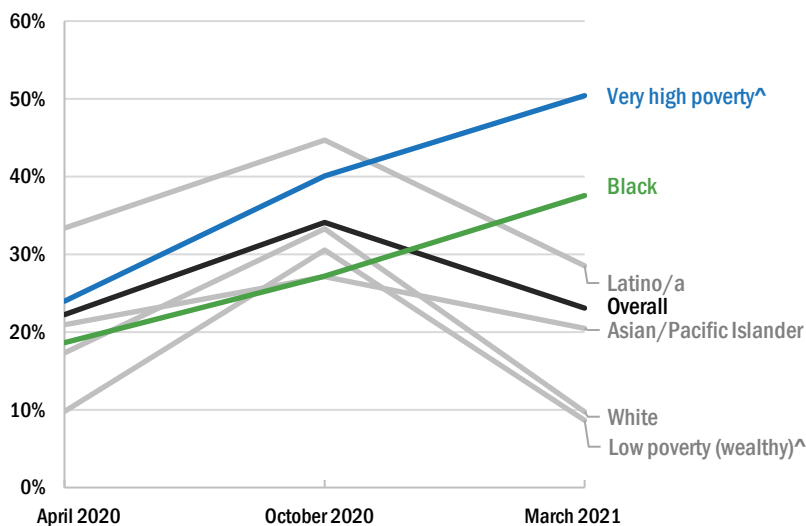
Barriers to emergency food services lessened from April to October, but reduced access to emergency food sources disproportionately affected households with children

- In April, Latino/a (38%) and Black (35%) New Yorkers were almost twice as likely to report having less access to emergency food services due to COVID-19, compared with White New Yorkers (19%).
- From April to October 2020, problems getting emergency food services decreased among New Yorkers overall, specifically a smaller proportion reported cancellations or reductions of emergency food services (29% vs. 23%) and limitations in accessing emergency food sources (29% vs. 22%).
- The reported reduction or cancellation of food support improved from April to October 2020 in households with children (42% vs. 34%) and without children (23% vs. 15%), though in October the overall burden for households with children was greater (one in three) compared with households without children (one in seven).

Use of emergency food services increased among most New Yorkers during the pandemic and has remained elevated for many

- By October 2020, one in three New Yorkers (34%) reported using emergency food services in the last 30 days, up from 22% in April 2020.
- By March 2021, emergency food use decreased to 23% among New Yorkers overall, though it increased for some New Yorkers, including Black New Yorkers (27% in October 2020 vs. 38% in March 2021), older adults (23% vs. 28%), people living in very high poverty neighborhoods (40% vs. 50%), and people who were unemployed (24% vs. 31%) or not in the labor force (26% vs. 31%).
- Emergency food use remained elevated in March 2021 for women (27%), New Yorkers born outside of the U.S. (25%) and people with less than a high school education (39%).

After increasing from April to October 2020, use of emergency food services decreased after October for most groups, however use increased among New Yorkers who are Black and those living in very high-poverty neighborhoods



Percentage who sometimes or often used emergency food services in the last 30 days.
 Race/ethnicity: White, Black, Asian/Pacific Islander race categories exclude Latino ethnicity. Latino includes Hispanic or Latino of any race.
[^]Neighborhood poverty (based on ZIP code) = percentage of the population living below the Federal Poverty Line (FPL) based on the American Community Survey (2013-2017). Low poverty = <10% of the population living below the FPL; Very high poverty = ≥30% below FPL.
 Source: New York City Health Opinion Poll, April 16th to 23rd, October 3-14, 2020; March 10-28, 2021

Food pantries are an essential emergency resource, but food insecurity still presents challenges to health which were exacerbated by the pandemic.

Food pantries vary in how much choice they offer and in how often they provide food to clients. During periods of the pandemic, pantries faced challenges such as staffing, increased demand, and food shortages. Pantries' resources were stretched, and many pantries closed or had limited hours.



A woman with multiple chronic health conditions experienced prolonged food insecurity prior to the pandemic. Around the time of the pandemic, she requested insurance coverage for medically tailored meals. The insurance company did not grant her request and during the pandemic, her family relied on SNAP benefits and food pantries.



Prior to the pandemic, a young adult was employed and was managing chronic health conditions. During the pandemic, he lost his job and had to access food pantry resources for his household. Under these circumstances, medical management of his health became an added challenge.

- In March 2021, use of emergency food services continued to be more likely among households with children versus without children (30% vs 19%) and households with at least one member with a chronic condition compared to none (29% vs 19%) a trend seen since April of 2020.

Implications

Structural racism has shaped policies that continue to result in economic exclusion and disadvantage for Black and Latino/a New Yorkers,⁷ including lower household income and access to affordable, nutritious food. Policies designed to improve food access should be tailored to ensure benefits to those groups that have faced the most barriers in food access. These groups include Black, Latino/a, and Asian New Yorkers, as well as older adults, those with children, those living with chronic disease, those with less education, and those living in high poverty neighborhoods. Undocumented residents, while not explicitly represented in this report, also face significant barriers to securing food.⁶

At the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, New York City quickly mobilized, standing up GetFoodNYC, a suite of new emergency food operations aimed at combatting the City's dramatic increase in food insecurity. Through GetFoodNYC, the City established over 500 grab-and-go meal distribution sites at public schools for both children and adults to receive free meals. GetFood NYC also stood up the Emergency Food Home Delivery (EFD) program that delivered meals directly to individuals who were unable to leave their homes. Since March 2020, the GetFoodNYC programs have distributed over 225 million free meals to New Yorkers. In addition, New York City and State invested largely in the existing network of food pantries, soup kitchens, and other emergency food providers, in tandem with efforts by community groups and organizations to meet the growing food needs of New Yorkers. The Health Department's nutrition incentive programs, [Health Bucks](#) and [Get the Good Stuff](#), continued to support healthy food access throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and distributed over \$2.2 million worth of nutrition incentives through these programs from January to December 2020. Recent policy developments at the federal government level, such as the expansion of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women Infants and Children (WIC), and Pandemic-EBT may be improving food access and security for beneficiaries but analysis of inequities in impact are warranted. The City's inaugural [Food Forward: A 10-Year Food Policy Plan](#), published February 2021, lays out a comprehensive policy framework for a more equitable and healthy food system, including specific strategies for expanding food benefits to reach more New Yorkers. Routine monitoring of food insecurity, availability and accessibility of food resources, and the impact of expanded food benefits on inequities, as well as use of these data to elevate the issues and advocate for broader income support, should remain priorities for public health departments.

Data Sources: NYC Health Opinion Poll (HOP) of adults ages 18 or older is implemented by the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to measure New Yorkers' knowledge, opinions, and experiences related to health. Data presented are from polls of about 1,200 adults each fielded April 16-23 and October 3-14 2020 and March 10-28 2021 in English (and Spanish and Chinese in April). Data from April and October, 2020 were collected via nonprobability online panels and weighted to match the NYC population on borough, race/ethnicity, age, sex, and educational attainment per the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) for the April poll, and per ACS 2014-2018 for the October poll. Online panels have limitations such as coverage and selection bias, and low participation rates. Data from March 2021 were collected from Healthy NYC, a probability-based panel, and were weighted to the same demographic characteristics. Because of this change in methodology, any change over time should be interpreted with caution. [Harlem Health Advocacy Partners \(HHAP\)](#) is a DOHMH community health worker initiative which aims to improve the health outcomes of residents of the New York City Housing Authority (NYCHA) in East and Central Harlem by linking residents with community health workers and health advocates. Data presented here come from community health workers' conversations and notes with HHAP participants, captured through assessment forms, case notes, and wellness calls.

Authors: Aldo Crossa, María Baquero, Analee J. Etheredge, Lois Seidl, Christina Nieves, Rachel Dannefer, Elizabeth Solomon, Divya Prasad, John Jasek, Tenzin Yangchen Dongchung, Tamar Marder, Wen Qin Deng, Amber Levanon Seligson, Sarah E. Dumas

Acknowledgements: Kinjia Hinterland, L. Hannah Gould, Kimberly Kessler

References:

1 Clapp J, Calvo-Friedman A, Cameron S, et al. The COVID-19 Shadow Pandemic: Meeting Social Needs For A City In Lockdown. *Health Aff*. 2020; 39(9):1592-1596.

2 Core indicators of nutritional state for difficult-to-sample populations. *J Nutr*. 1990;120 Suppl 11:1559-600. doi: 10.1093/jn/120.suppl_11.1555. PMID: 2243305

3 Gundersen C, Ziliak JP. Food Insecurity and Health Outcomes. *Health Aff*. 2015;34(11):1830-9.

Suggested citation: Crossa A, Baquero M, Etheredge AJ, et al. Food insecurity and access in New York City during the COVID-19 pandemic, 2020. New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene: Epi Data Brief (128); 2021.

4 New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Community Health Survey 2018. www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-sets/community-health-survey.page

5 Bailey ZD, Krieger N, Agénor M, Graves J, Linos N, Bassett MT. Structural racism and health inequities in the USA: evidence and interventions. *Lancet*. 2017;389(10077):1453-1463. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(17)30569-X. PMID: 28402827.

6 Munger AL, Lloyd TDS, Speirs KE, et al. More than Just Not Enough: Experiences of Food Insecurity for Latino Immigrants. *J Immigrant Minority Health*. 2015;17:1548-1556. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10903-014-0124-6>

MORE New York City Health Data and Publications at nyc.gov/health/data

Visit EpiQuery – the Health Department's interactive health data system at nyc.gov/health/EpiQuery

New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene





Epi Data Tables

November 2021, No. 128

Food Insecurity and Access in New York City during the COVID-19 Pandemic, 2020-2021

Data Tables

Table 1a	Prevalence of decreased accessibility of stores and availability of food items due to COVID-19 outbreak, New York City, April and October, 2020 and March 2021
Table 1b	Prevalence of decreased store hours or timing of food delivery services due to COVID-19 outbreak, New York City, April and October, 2020 and March 2021
Table 1c	Financial barriers to purchasing food due to COVID-19 outbreak, New York City, April and October, 2020 and March 2021
Table 1d	Closure and limitations in the availability of emergency food sources due to COVID-19 outbreak, New York City, April and October, 2020 and March 2021
Table 2	Use of emergency food services "often" or "sometimes," New York City, April and October 2020 and March 2021

Data Sources

NYC Health Opinion Poll (HOP) of adults ages 18 or older is implemented by the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to measure New Yorkers' knowledge, opinions, and experiences related to health. Data presented are from polls of about 1,200 adults each fielded April 16-23 and October 3-14 2020 and March 10-28 2021 in English (and Spanish and Chinese in April). Data were collected via nonprobability online panels and weighted to match the NYC population on borough, race/ethnicity, age, sex, and educational attainment per the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) for the April poll, and per ACS 2014-2018 for the October poll. Online panels have limitations such as coverage and selection bias, and low participation rates.

Table 1a - Prevalence of decreased accessibility of stores and availability of food items due to COVID-19 outbreak, New York City, April and October, 2020 and March 2021

Source: New York City Health Opinion Polls (NYC HOP) waves 8, 10

NYC HOP wave 8 fielded from April 16 - April 23, 2020

NYC HOP wave 10 fielded from October 3-14, 2020

NYC HOP wave 12 fielded from March 10-28 2021

Data from HOP wave 8 are weighted to NYC's borough, age X gender, borough X race/ethnicity, and education per the 2013-2017 US Census Bureau's ACS 5-year estimates

Data from HOP wave 10 are weighted to NYC's borough, age X gender, borough X race/ethnicity, and education per the 2014-2018 US Census Bureau's ACS 5-year estimates

Data from HOP wave 12 are weighted to NYC's borough, age X gender, borough X race/ethnicity, and education per the 2014-2018 US Census Bureau's ACS 5-year estimates

	Has the COVID-19 outbreak affected your household's ability to get the food you need in any of the following ways?																															
	..There are fewer items in stores											...It is harder to get to the places where I usually shop																				
	%	April 2020		p-value	October 2020		Apr-Oct 2020 Comparison		%	March 2021		Oct 2020-Mar 2021 Comparison		%	April 2020		p-value	October 2020		Apr-Oct 2020 Comparison		%	March 2021		Oct 2020-Mar 2021 Comparison							
Lower		Upper	Lower		Upper	Diff.	p-value	Lower		Upper	Diff.	p-value	Lower		Upper	Lower		Upper	Diff.	p-value	Lower		Upper	Diff.	p-value							
Overall	82.1	79.6	84.5	--	55.0	51.8	58.3	--	27.0	0.0000	31.5 ^U	27.1	35.9	--	23.5	0.0000	56.0	52.8	59.1	--	35.2	32.2	38.3	--	20.7	0.0000	24.5 ^D	20.5	28.4	--	10.8	0.0000
Sex																																
Male	81.7	77.9	85.5	0.7829	53.7	49.0	58.4	0.4504	28.0	0.0000	30.8	23.6	38.1	0.7996	22.9	0.0000	55.6	50.8	60.3	0.8188	34.0	29.6	38.4	0.4504	21.6	0.0000	21.9	15.6	28.2	0.2360	12.1	0.0000
Female	82.4	79.1	85.6	REF	56.2	51.8	60.6	REF	26.2	0.0000	32.0	26.7	37.3	REF	24.2	0.0000	56.3	52.0	60.6	REF	36.4	32.1	40.7	REF	19.9	0.0000	26.7	21.8	31.7	REF	9.6	0.0000
Race/ethnicity[§]																																
White Non-Latino	80.7	76.3	85.1	REF	61.1	55.8	66.5	REF	19.6	0.0000	30.3	24.9	35.8	REF	30.8	0.0000	48.4	42.7	54.0	REF	40.9	35.5	46.3	REF	7.4	0.0000	19.7	14.6	24.9	REF	21.2	0.0000
Latino	84.2	80.1	88.4	0.2544	54.1	48.0	60.2	0.0905	30.1	0.0000	37.1 [*]	26.9	47.2	0.2549	17.0	0.0000	60.0	54.0	66.0	0.0055	33.7	28.0	39.3	0.0704	26.3	0.0000	23.3	15.0	31.6	0.4758	10.4	0.0000
Black Non-Latino	77.1	71.0	83.2	0.3472	48.7	41.5	55.8	0.0062	28.4	0.0000	34.3 [*]	22.4	46.3	0.5503	14.3	0.0000	50.3	43.5	57.0	0.6702	28.7	22.3	35.1	0.0043	21.5	0.0000	29.2 [*]	18.4	40.1	0.1203	-0.5	0.3603
Asian/Pacific Islander Non-Latino	87.9	82.4	93.4	0.0465	52.0	43.2	60.8	0.0813	35.9	0.0000	23.9	15.8	32.1	0.1991	28.1	0.0000	74.3	67.1	81.5	0.0000	33.5 ^U	25.3	41.8	0.1415	40.8	0.0000	29.3	19.8	38.8	0.0825	4.2	0.0001
Other/Multi-Racial Non-Latino	86.1 [*]	73.6	98.5	0.4252	54.8 [*]	34.8	74.8	0.5499	31.3	0.0000	17.8 [*]	0.9	34.6	0.1636	37.0	0.0000	56.4 [*]	35.6	77.1	0.4651	42.4 [*]	21.8	63.0	0.8902	14.0	0.0000	18.9 [*]	2.1	35.6	0.9215	23.6	0.0000
Age group																																
18-64	82.5 ^D	79.3	85.7	0.7422	57.1	53.2	60.9	0.2056	25.4	0.0000	35.1	29.0	41.2	0.1154	22.0	0.0000	65.1	61.1	69.1	0.0000	40.3	36.5	44.1	0.0010	24.8	0.0000	26.4	21.2	31.6	0.3464	13.9	0.0000
65+	81.6	77.8	85.5	REF	52.9	47.5	58.2	REF	28.8	0.0000	28.1	21.7	34.4	REF	24.8	0.0000	46.1	41.2	51.0	REF	29.8	24.9	34.8	REF	16.3	0.0000	22.6	16.7	28.5	REF	7.2	0.0003
US birth																																
US born	81.8	79.1	84.5	0.5229	56.6	53.0	60.1	0.0513	25.2	0.0000	37.6	32.2	42.9	0.0007	19.0	0.0000	55.3	51.8	58.8	0.3527	36.5 ^U	33.1	40.0	0.0788	18.8	0.0000	27.7	22.8	32.7	0.0446	8.8	0.0001
non-US born	83.9	78.1	89.6	REF	47.8	39.7	55.9	REF	36.1	0.0000	22.3	15.3	29.3	REF	25.5	0.0000	59.3	51.7	66.9	REF	29.3	22.0	36.6	REF	30.0	0.0000	19.6	13.3	25.8	REF	9.8	0.0000
Educational attainment																																
HS or less	77.2	71.9	82.5	0.0941	57.1	51.0	63.3	0.7862	20.1	0.0000	33.1	24.0	42.1	0.8482	24.0	0.0000	49.2	42.9	55.5	0.0333	33.3	27.6	39.1	0.2355	15.9	0.0000	26.0	18.1	33.9	0.4912	7.3	0.0001
Some College	86.8	83.0	90.6	0.1212	48.2	41.9	54.4	0.0117	38.6	0.0000	27.7	19.7	35.7	0.3507	20.4	0.0000	61.2	55.6	66.9	0.3461	33.9	28.0	39.9	0.3169	27.3	0.0000	24.5 ^U	17.1	32.0	0.6956	9.4	0.0000
College+	82.7	79.1	86.2	REF	58.2	53.6	62.8	REF	24.5	0.0000	32.1	27.6	36.6	REF	26.1	0.0000	57.7	53.1	62.3	REF	37.8	33.2	42.3	REF	20.0	0.0000	22.8	18.4	27.2	REF	14.9	0.0000
Employment status																																
Employed	83.7	80.7	86.8	REF	55.3	51.3	59.4	REF	28.4	0.0000	37.7	31.5	43.8	REF	17.7	0.0000	60.9	56.8	65.1	REF	36.8	32.9	40.6	REF	24.2	0.0000	25.1	19.4	30.8	REF	11.6	0.0000
Unemployed	79.8	71.9	87.7	0.3642	53.5 ^D	44.7	62.2	0.7045	26.3	0.0000	28.1 [*]	18.0	38.1	0.1101	25.4	0.0000	50.2	40.7	59.6	0.0414	38.8	30.3	47.3	0.6626	11.4	0.0000	22.2	14.5	29.8	0.5392	16.7	0.0000
Not in labor force	80.4	75.8	84.9	0.2321	55.2	48.5	61.8	0.9676	25.2	0.0000	24.9	17.4	32.3	0.0091	30.3	0.0000	50.6	45.0	56.2	0.0039	30.6	24.3	36.9	0.1005	20.0	0.0000	25.5 ^D	17.9	33.1	0.9399	5.1	0.0012
Children at home																																
No children	81.1	78.0	84.2	0.3057	51.1	46.7	55.5	0.0032	30.0	0.0000	28.4	23.4	33.3	0.0713	22.8	0.0000	53.0	49.0	57.0	0.0110	29.5 ^U	25.5	33.6	0.0000	23.5	0.0000	24.5 ^U	19.8	29.2	0.9925	5.0	0.0084
With Children	83.8	79.7	87.9	REF	60.8	56.1	65.5	REF	23.0	0.0000	37.3	28.9	45.7	REF	23.5	0.0000	61.6	56.3	67.0	REF	43.7	39.0	48.4	REF	18.0	0.0000	24.5 ^D	17.4	31.6	REF	19.2	0.0000
Chronic condition																																
Yes	84.8	80.8	88.7	0.1260	65.6	60.4	70.7	0.0000	19.2	0.0000	34.9	27.0	42.8	0.2593	30.6	0.0000	56.5 ^D	51.0	62.0	0.6606	38.0	32.7	43.2	0.2245	18.5	0.0000	29.6	22.2	37.0	0.0621	8.4	0.0000
No	80.8	77.6	84.0	REF	49.0	44.8	53.1	REF	31.8	0.0000	29.5 ^D	24.2	34.7	REF	19.5	0.0000	55.0	51.0	59.0	REF	33.9	30.0	37.8	REF	21.1	0.0000	21.3	16.8	25.8	REF	12.6	0.0000
Borough																																
The Bronx	77.7	71.1	84.2	0.3958	56.3	47.9	64.8	0.6065	21.3	0.0000	38.2 [*]	25.6	50.8	0.5196	18.1	0.0000	50.0	42.0	58.0	0.5105	33.9	25.9	41.8	0.5856	16.1	0.0000	26.5 ^{D*}	16.1	36.9	0.8800	7.4	0.0000
Brooklyn	78.0	73.0	82.9	0.3661	55.9	50.0	61.8	0.5986	22.1	0.0000	27.3	19.9	34.6	0.2918	28.7	0.0000	55.0	49.3	60.7	0.7687	38.7	32.9	44.6	0.6411	16.2	0.0000	26.0	19.0	33.1	0.9166	12.7	0.0000
Manhattan	81.4	75.8	87.0	REF	53.5 ^D	46.8	60.2	REF	27.9	0.0000	33.2	24.9	41.6	REF	20.3	0.0000	53.6	46.4	60.8	REF	36.7	30.4	43.0	REF	16.9	0.0000	25.5 ^D	17.4	33.6	REF	11.2	0.0000
Queens	88.2	84.4	92.0	0.0497	51.3	45.0	57.5	0.6336	36.9	0.0000	27.3	18.9	35.7	0.3246	24.0	0.0000	63.4	57.7	69.1	0.0370	33.1	27.2	39.0	0.4111	30.3	0.0000	19.0	11.8	26.3	0.2447	14.1	0.0000
Staten Island	88.9	79.7	98.0	0.1752	71.0 [*]	58.5	83.6	0.0156	17.8	0.0000	53.0 [*]	33.6	72.3	0.0666	18.1	0.0000	49.9 [*]	35.0	64.8	0.6623	25.5 ^{U*}	14.3	36.6	0.0859	24.4	0.0000	34.6 [*]	13.0	56.1	0.4393	-9.1	0.0000
Neighborhood poverty[†]																																
Low poverty (<10%)	81.9	76.3	87.5	REF	57.7	50.4	65.0	REF	24.2	0.0000	33.3	25.1	41.5	REF	24.4	0.0000	44.9	37.9	51.9	REF	30.6	24.1	37.2	REF	14.3	0.0000	19.6	12.4	26.8	REF	11.0	0.0000
Medium poverty (10 to <20%)	83.7	80.1	87.3	0.5967	50.8	46.0	55.6	0.1198	32.9	0.0000	30.2	23.6	36.8	0.5644	20.6	0.0000	59.4	54.5	64.2	0.0009	34.4	29.9	38.9	0.3485	25.0	0.0000	20.5 ^U	15.5	25.6	0.8370	13.9	0.0000
High poverty (20 to <30%)	81.9	76.5	87.4	0.9878	57.8	50.8	64.9	0.9806	24.1	0.0000	32.5 ^{D*}	22.4	42.5	0.8992	25.4	0.0000	58.8	51.8	65.7	0.0059	41.2	34.1	48.3	0.0320	17.6	0.0000	35.2 [*]	24.7	45.8	0.0167	5.9	0.0003
Very high poverty (30%+)	77.9	71.3	84.4	0.3632	59.9	50.9	69.0	0.7056	17.9	0.0000	29.8 [*]	16.4	43.2	0.6652	30.1	0.0000	58.8	50.8	66.7	0.0106	33.1	24.6	41.7	0.6483	25.6	0.0000	29.7 [*]	17.0	42.4	0.1751	3.4	0.0026
Household poverty																																
<200% FPL	80.0	75.4	84.7	0.4182	51.3	45.5	57.2	0.0881	28.7	0.0000	33.7	25.9	41.5	0.6511	17.7	0.0000	56.2	50.4	61.9	0.8969	32.7	27.3	38.1	0.3525	23.5	0.0000	30.0	22.9	37.1	0.0370	2.7	0.0967
>																																

Table 1d. Closure and limitations in the availability of emergency food sources due to COVID-19 outbreak among adults 18 years or older, New York City, April and October, 2020 and March 2021

Source: New York City Health Opinion Polls (NYC HOP) waves 8, 10, 12
 NYC HOP wave 8 fielded from April 16 - April 23, 2020
 NYC HOP wave 10 fielded from October 3-14, 2020
 NYC HOP wave 12 fielded from March 10-28 2021

Data from HOP wave 8 are weighted to NYC's borough, age X gender, borough X race/ethnicity, and education per the 2013-2017 US Census Bureau's ACS 5-year estimates
 Data from HOP wave 10 are weighted to NYC's borough, age X gender, borough X race/ethnicity, and education per the 2014-2018 US Census Bureau's ACS 5-year estimates
 Data from HOP wave 12 are weighted to NYC's borough, age X gender, borough X race/ethnicity, and education per the 2014-2018 US Census Bureau's ACS 5-year estimates

	Has the COVID-19 outbreak affected your household's ability to get the food you need in any of the following ways?																									
	...Food support services I usually use have been reduced or cancelled (school meals, senior center meals, etc)												...I have less access to emergency food sources (pantries, church, etc)													
	April 2020			October 2020			Apr-Oct 2020 Comparison		March 2021			Oct 2020-Mar 2021 Comparison		April 2020			October 2020			Apr-Oct 2020 Comparison		March 2021			Oct 2020-Mar 2021 Comparison	
	%	95% CI LowerUpper	p-value	%	95% CI LowerUpper	p-value	Diff.	p-value	%	95% CI LowerUpper	p-value	Diff.	p-value	%	95% CI LowerUpper	p-value	%	95% CI LowerUpper	p-value	Diff.	p-value	%	95% CI LowerUpper	p-value	Diff.	p-value
Overall	29.4	26.6 32.3	--	22.7	20.1 25.3	--	6.8	0.0003	11.6	8.6 14.7	--	11.0	0.0000	29.3	26.5 32.2	--	22.0	19.4 24.6	--	7.4	0.0001	10.9	8.0 13.9	--	11.0	0.0000
Sex																										
Male	35.5 ^U	31.0 40.0	0.0001	24.7	20.7 28.6	0.1575	10.9	0.0000	9.1	4.7 13.6	0.1380	15.5	0.0000	32.7	28.4 37.1	0.0287	23.2	19.3 27.1	0.3793	9.5	0.0000	11.1	6.3 16.0	0.9351	12.1	0.0000
Female	24.2	20.6 27.7	REF	20.9	17.5 24.3	REF	3.3	0.0107	13.7	9.6 17.9	REF	7.2	0.0000	26.4	22.7 30.1	REF	20.9	17.4 24.4	REF	5.5	0.0001	10.9	7.2 14.5	REF	10.0	0.0000
Race/ethnicity[§]																										
White Non-Latino	22.8	18.2 27.4	REF	22.3	18.1 26.6	REF	0.5	0.3437	4.6	1.7 7.5	REF	17.8	0.0000	19.3	15.1 23.4	REF	19.9	15.7 24.1	REF	-0.6	0.2797	3.8	0.5 7.1	REF	16.1	0.0000
Latino	36.0	30.2 41.7	0.0005	26.9	21.7 32.2	0.1833	9.1	0.0000	15.2	8.1 22.2	0.0065	11.7	0.0000	38.5 ^D	32.6 44.3	0.0000	26.5 ^U	21.2 31.8	0.0555	11.9	0.0000	15.9	9.1 22.6	0.0017	10.7	0.0000
Black Non-Latino	30.5 ^U	24.5 36.5	0.0461	21.4	15.6 27.3	0.8048	9.1	0.0000	13.1	6.3 20.0	0.0245	8.3	0.0000	34.5 ^U	28.2 40.8	0.0001	22.6	16.8 28.4	0.4639	11.9	0.0000	17.0	8.4 25.6	0.0050	5.6	0.0000
Asian/Pacific Islander Non-Latino	30.6	23.2 38.0	0.0813	18.3	11.8 24.7	0.2998	12.3	0.0000	13.0	4.9 21.1	0.0538	5.2	0.0000	27.3	20.2 34.4	0.0567	17.9	11.4 24.3	0.6037	9.4	0.0000	8.1	1.5 14.6	0.2531	9.8	0.0000
Other/Multi-Racial Non-Latino	31.1 [*]	11.9 50.4	0.4103	16.3 [*]	2.3 30.3	0.4170	14.8	0.0000	8.8 [*]	0.0 19.6	0.4649	7.5	0.0000	32.3 [*]	12.3 52.2	0.2111	19.0 [*]	4.6 33.3	0.9017	13.3	0.0000	5.8 [*]	0.0 14.9	0.6809	13.1	0.0000
Age group																										
18-64	39.3	35.3 43.3	0.0000	31.3	27.7 34.9	0.0000	8.0	0.0000	12.0	7.9 16.1	0.7994	19.3	0.0000	36.8	32.9 40.8	0.0000	27.3	23.9 30.8	0.0000	9.5	0.0000	8.6	5.6 11.6	0.1221	18.7	0.0000
65+	18.8	15.0 22.7	REF	13.4	9.8 17.0	REF	5.4	0.0000	11.2	6.7 15.7	REF	2.2	0.0720	21.3	17.3 25.3	REF	16.3	12.5 20.1	REF	5.0	0.0002	13.2	8.2 18.3	REF	3.1	0.0330
US birth																										
US born	28.8	25.7 31.9	0.4061	24.0	21.1 26.9	0.0343	4.8	0.0046	11.4	7.8 15.1	0.8822	12.5	0.0000	28.0	25.0 31.1	0.0575	22.4	19.5 25.3	0.4510	5.6	0.0010	10.7	7.0 14.5	0.8629	11.7	0.0000
non-US born	32.1	24.9 39.2	REF	17.0	11.2 22.8	REF	15.1	0.0000	11.9	6.6 17.2	REF	5.1	0.0000	35.7	28.4 43.1	REF	19.7	13.4 26.0	REF	16.0	0.0000	11.3	6.4 16.2	REF	8.5	0.0000
Educational attainment																										
HS or less	26.8	21.4 32.3	0.2260	25.2	20.0 30.3	0.2690	1.7	0.1104	17.7	11.0 24.4	0.0026	7.5	0.0000	32.4	26.5 38.2	0.1114	25.6	20.5 30.8	0.0381	6.7	0.0000	16.8	10.1 23.4	0.0017	8.9	0.0000
Some College	30.1	24.8 35.4	0.7810	21.2	16.3 26.1	0.8872	8.9	0.0000	9.2	4.9 13.6	0.2995	12.0	0.0000	29.6	24.5 34.7	0.3768	21.9	16.9 26.9	0.3464	7.6	0.0000	9.6	5.3 13.9	0.0991	12.3	0.0000
College+	31.1	26.9 35.3	REF	21.6	18.0 25.3	REF	9.5	0.0000	6.5 ^D	3.7 9.3	REF	15.1	0.0000	26.7	22.8 30.6	REF	19.0	15.4 22.6	REF	7.7	0.0000	5.5 ^D	3.2 7.8	REF	13.5	0.0000
Employment status																										
Employed	35.8	31.8 39.8	REF	26.7	23.3 30.2	REF	9.1	0.0000	7.8	4.3 11.4	REF	18.9	0.0000	32.9	29.0 36.8	REF	24.1	20.7 27.4	REF	8.9	0.0000	6.8	3.7 9.9	REF	17.3	0.0000
Unemployed	30.7	22.2 39.2	0.2856	22.9	15.7 30.1	0.3460	7.8	0.0000	18.2	9.6 26.8	0.0290	4.7	0.0000	35.4	26.4 44.4	0.6209	23.0	15.7 30.2	0.7907	12.4	0.0000	14.9	7.1 22.6	0.0573	8.1	0.0000
Not in labor force	19.5 ^D	15.2 23.8	0.0000	14.5 ^D	9.9 19.1	0.0000	5.0	0.0000	12.9	7.2 18.6	0.1368	1.5	0.0986	21.8	17.3 26.3	0.0002	17.4	12.5 22.3	0.0288	4.4	0.0001	14.5 ^D	8.1 20.9	0.0339	3.0	0.0131
Children at home																										
No children	22.8	19.5 26.1	0.0000	14.7	11.8 17.7	0.0000	8.1	0.0000	8.0	4.9 11.1	0.0052	6.7	0.0000	23.9	20.5 27.2	0.0000	16.0	12.9 19.2	0.0000	7.8	0.0000	10.4	6.9 14.0	0.6396	5.6	0.0001
With Children	42.3	37.0 47.5	REF	34.4	29.9 38.8	REF	7.9	0.0000	18.1	11.7 24.6	REF	16.2	0.0000	39.9	34.8 45.1	REF	30.8	26.4 35.1	REF	9.1	0.0000	11.9	6.6 17.3	REF	18.8	0.0000
Chronic condition																										
Yes	28.7	23.8 33.5	0.6661	27.4	22.7 32.1	0.0123	1.3	0.1706	12.9	7.8 18.1	0.5120	14.4	0.0000	32.1	27.0 37.2	0.1606	28.7	23.9 33.5	0.0003	3.5	0.0081	11.9	6.8 17.0	0.6278	16.8	0.0000
No	30.0	26.4 33.6	REF	20.2	17.0 23.3	REF	9.8	0.0000	10.8	7.0 14.6	REF	9.4	0.0000	27.7	24.3 31.2	REF	18.1	15.1 21.2	REF	9.6	0.0000	10.4	6.7 14.0	REF	7.8	0.0000
Borough																										
The Bronx	31.8	24.5 39.1	0.9487	27.9	20.7 35.1	0.6742	3.9	0.0000	20.6 [*]	10.5 30.7	0.0171	7.3	0.0000	30.3	23.3 37.3	0.7915	25.6	18.5 32.6	0.3434	4.7	0.0000	21.6 [*]	11.3 32.0	0.0177	4.0	0.0002
Brooklyn	28.5 ^D	23.5 33.4	0.4755	21.6	16.9 26.2	0.2481	6.9	0.0000	12.7	7.0 18.5	0.1347	8.8	0.0000	29.3	24.3 34.3	0.9500	20.3	15.6 24.9	0.7757	9.0	0.0000	10.9	5.8 16.0	0.3594	9.4	0.0000
Manhattan	31.5 ^D	24.9 38.1	REF	25.9	20.2 31.7	REF	5.6	0.0000	7.1	2.4 11.7	REF	18.8	0.0000	29.0	22.8 35.3	REF	21.3	15.9 26.7	REF	7.7	0.0000	7.3	1.7 13.0	REF	14.0	0.0000
Queens	29.1	23.8 34.5	0.5853	18.9	14.2 23.5	0.0613	10.3	0.0000	7.4	2.8 11.9	0.9320	11.5	0.0000	30.5 ^D	25.0 36.0	0.7340	21.6	16.6 26.6	0.9368	8.9	0.0000	7.2	3.1 11.4	0.9701	14.4	0.0000
Staten Island	21.5 ^{D*}	8.9 34.0	0.1667	20.5 ^{U*}	9.6 31.5	0.3927	0.9	0.0367	18.1 [*]	0.3 35.8	0.2393	2.4	0.0001	21.9 [*]	9.2 34.5	0.3179	25.5 ^{U*}	13.9 37.2	0.5180	-3.7	0.0000	12.7 [*]	0.0 30.4	0.5698	12.8	0.0000
Neighborhood poverty[†]																										
Low poverty (<10%)	19.1	13.8 24.5	REF	19.8	14.4 25.3	REF	-0.7	0.2062	7.0	2.2 11.9	REF	12.8	0.0000	20.7	15.2 26.2	REF	16.5 ^U	11.4 21.6	REF	4.2	0.0000	6.2	1.1 11.2	REF	10.4	0.0000
Medium poverty (10 to <20%)	32.8	28.3 37.3	0.0001	22.5 ^D	18.7 26.2	0.4360	10.3	0.0000	8.5 ^D	4.4 12.5	0.6598	14.0	0.0000	29.6	25.3 34.0	0.0123	22.7	18.7 26.6	0.0622	7.0	0.0000	7.4	3.9 10.8	0.7010	15.3	0.0000
High poverty (20 to <30%)	30.4	24.1 36.7	0.0075	22.4	16.6 28.2	0.5335	8.0	0.000																		

Table 2. Use of emergency food services "often" or "sometimes," New York City, April and October 2020 and March 2021

Source: New York City Health Opinion Polls (NYC HOP) waves 8, 10, 12

NYC HOP wave 8 fielded from April 16 - April 23, 2020

NYC HOP wave 10 fielded from October 3-14, 2020

NYC HOP wave 12 fielded from March 10-28 2021

Data from HOP wave 8 are weighted to NYC's borough, age X gender, borough X race/ethnicity, and education per the 2013-2017 US Census Bureau's ACS 5-year estimates

Data from HOP wave 10 are weighted to NYC's borough, age X gender, borough X race/ethnicity, and education per the 2014-2018 US Census Bureau's ACS 5-year estimates

Data from HOP wave 12 are weighted to NYC's borough, age X gender, borough X race/ethnicity, and education per the 2014-2018 US Census Bureau's ACS 5-year estimates

	Prior to the pandemic, how often did you or anyone in your household get food from a food pantry, grab-and-go meals (...) or some other emergency food source ^A				In the past 30 days, how often did you or anyone in your household get food from a food pantry, grab-and-go meals from the City (including the Department of Education), an emergency or senior meal program, or some other emergency food source?															
	% ^B	Apr-20 95% CI		p-value	% ^B	Apr-20 95% CI		p-value	% ^B	October 2020 95% CI		p-value	Apr-Oct 2020 Comparison		% ^B	March 2021 95% CI		p-value	Oct 2020-Mar 2021 Comparison	
		Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper			Lower	Upper		Diff	p-value		Lower	Upper		Diff	p-value
Overall	20.5 ^U	18.0	23.1	--	22.2	19.6	24.9	--	34.1	31.1	37.1	--	-12	0.0000	23.1	18.5	27.7	--	11.0	0.0000
Sex																				
Male	24.8	20.8	28.9	0.0021	26.3	22.2	30.5	0.0049	41.4	36.8	46.1	0.0000	-15	0.0000	18.6	11.9	25.3	0.0678	22.8	0.0000
Female	16.8	13.6	19.9	REF	18.7	15.4	22.0	REF	27.6	23.8	31.4	REF	-8.9	0.0000	27.1	20.9	33.3	REF	0.50	0.4110
Race/ethnicity[§]																				
White Non-Latino	16.6	12.4	20.7	REF	17.3	13.0	21.7	REF	33.3	28.3	38.2	REF	-16	0.0000	9.7	6.10	13.4	REF	23.5	0.0000
Latino	25.4	20.3	30.5	0.0087	33.4	27.8	38.9	0.0000	44.7	38.6	50.8	0.0045	-11	0.0000	28.5 ^U	18.9	38.2	0.0004	16.2	0.0000
Black Non-Latino	25.0	19.2	30.8	0.0210	18.6	13.5	23.8	0.7045	27.2	21.0	33.4	0.1328	-8.6	0.0000	37.6 [*]	24.1	51.1	0.0001	-10	0.0000
Asian/Pacific Islander Non-Latino	12.1	6.75	17.4	0.1896	20.9	14.1	27.8	0.3827	27.1	19.5	34.7	0.1835	-6.2	0.0000	20.5 ^D	10.7	30.2	0.0431	6.65	0.0000
Other/Multi-Racial Non-Latino	30.8 [*]	11.3	50.4	0.1618	6.5 ^{U*}	0.00	14.6	0.0206	28.3 [*]	11.3	45.3	0.5829	-22	0.0000	16.6 [*]	0.00	36.9	0.5108	11.7	0.0000
Age group																				
18-64	24.9	21.3	28.4	0.0005	29.9	26.1	33.7	0.0000	44.6	40.7	48.4	0.0000	-15	0.0000	17.6	12.3	22.9	0.0172	27.0	0.0000
65+	15.8	12.2	19.5	REF	14.1	10.6	17.5	REF	23.0	18.5	27.5	REF	-8.9	0.0000	28.5 ^D	21.2	35.7	REF	-5.5	0.0114
US birth																				
US born	21.3	18.5	24.1	0.1433	22.9	20.0	25.9	0.1846	36.3	32.9	39.7	0.0008	-13	0.0000	21.8	16.8	26.9	0.5223	14.5	0.0000
non-US born	16.4	10.4	22.3	REF	18.4	12.4	24.4	REF	23.4	16.6	30.1	REF	-5.0	0.0000	25.1	16.5	33.7	REF	-1.7	0.2050
Educational attainment																				
HS or less	23.3	18.0	28.5	0.1766	23.8	18.5	29.2	0.3276	38.9	32.9	44.8	0.0923	-15.0	0.0000	39.2	29.6	48.9	0.0000	-0.4	0.4427
Some College	19.7	15.3	24.1	0.7831	22.7	17.9	27.6	0.4883	30.6	24.9	36.4	0.5871	-7.9	0.0000	16.4	9.3	23.5	0.0800	14.2	0.0000
College+	18.9	15.2	22.5	REF	20.6	16.9	24.3	REF	32.6	28.4	36.8	REF	-12.0	0.0000	9.6	7.0	12.2	REF	23.0	0.0000
Employment status																				
Employed	22.9	19.4	26.4	REF	26.0	22.3	29.8	REF	40.9	36.9	44.8	REF	-14.8	0.0000	14.4	9.6	19.3	REF	26.4	0.0000
Unemployed	17.3	10.4	24.3	0.1614	16.8	9.9	23.8	0.0226	24.0	16.5	31.4	0.0001	-7.1	0.0000	30.8 [*]	20.0	41.7	0.0069	-6.9	0.0000
Not in labor force	18.1	13.8	22.4	0.0905	18.5 ^U	14.2	22.8	0.0097	25.5 ^D	19.7	31.3	0.0000	-7.0	0.0000	31.1	21.3	40.9	0.0028	-5.6	0.0040
Children at home																				
No children	16.9	13.9	20.0	0.0002	17.1	14.1	20.1	0.0000	22.8	19.2	26.4	0.0000	-5.7	0.0001	19.3	14.3	24.3	0.0389	3.5	0.0456
With Children	27.5 ^D	22.8	32.1	REF	32.5 ^D	27.5	37.5	REF	50.7	46.0	55.5	REF	-18.3	0.0000	30.0	21.2	38.8	REF	20.8	0.0000
Chronic condition																				
Yes	23.6	19.0	28.2	0.0965	23.9	19.3	28.5	0.3612	41.4	36.0	46.7	0.0005	-17.4	0.0000	29.4	20.8	38.1	0.0452	11.9	0.0000
No	18.9	15.8	22.0	REF	21.3	18.0	24.6	REF	29.8	26.1	33.5	REF	-8.5	0.0000	19.2	14.1	24.3	REF	10.6	0.0000
Borough																				
The Bronx	23.6	17.1	30.1	0.6668	23.7	17.3	30.1	0.6150	35.4	27.3	43.5	0.7519	-11.7	0.0000	33.2 [*]	21.1	45.4	0.0284	2.2	0.0626
Brooklyn	20.3	15.8	24.7	0.1808	22.4	17.8	27.0	0.3781	34.0	28.5	39.5	0.4808	-11.6	0.0000	26.6	17.0	36.1	0.1288	7.5	0.0001
Manhattan	25.6	19.2	32.0	REF	26.0	19.5	32.5	REF	37.1	30.7	43.4	REF	-11.1	0.0000	16.8	8.7	25.0	REF	20.2	0.0000
Queens	18.0	13.4	22.6	0.0590	20.7	15.8	25.6	0.2006	31.1	25.4	36.8	0.1706	-10.4	0.0000	20.7	12.7	28.8	0.5028	10.3	0.0000
Staten Island	5.9	0.4	11.4	0.0000	10.6	0.9	20.2	0.0093	34.6 [*]	21.4	47.9	0.7461	-24.1	0.0000	8.3	0.4	16.2	0.1428	26.3	0.0000
Neighborhood poverty[†]																				
Low poverty (<10%)	10.2	6.0	14.3	REF	9.8	5.7	13.8	REF	30.6	24.0	37.1	REF	-20.8	0.0000	8.6	3.7	13.6	REF	21.9	0.0000
Medium poverty (10 to <20%)	23.8	19.6	28.0	0.0000	26.1	21.7	30.4	0.0000	31.5 ^D	27.2	35.8	0.8129	-5.4	0.0001	20.2	13.9	26.6	0.0047	11.3	0.0000
High poverty (20 to <30%)	23.6	17.7	29.5	0.0002	25.7	19.6	31.9	0.0000	37.1	30.3	43.9	0.1749	-11.4	0.0000	23.7 [*]	12.7	34.8	0.0147	13.4	0.0000
Very high poverty (30%+)	21.5 ^U	15.2	27.9	0.0032	24.0	17.5	30.4	0.0003	40.1	30.9	49.3	0.0987	-16.1	0.0000	50.4 [*]	35.7	65.2	0.0000	-10.3	0.0000
Household poverty																				
<200% FPL	26.1	21.2	31.1	0.0076	25.8	20.9	30.7	0.1361	39.5 ^D	33.8	45.2	0.0296	-13.7	0.0000	35.3	27.3	43.3	0.0000	4.2	0.0454
>=200% FPL	18.2	15.1	21.3	REF	21.3	18.0	24.6	REF	32.0	28.3	35.6	REF	-10.7	0.0000	11.1	6.8	15.3	REF	20.9	0.0000

^A In the April 2020 HOP survey, participants were asked to describe they use of emergency food services "Prior to the pandemic"; ^BPercent answering Often/Sometimes

[§] White, Black, Asian/Pacific Islander race categories exclude Latino/a ethnicity. Latino/a includes Hispanic or Latino/a of any race.

[†] Neighborhood poverty (based on self-reported ZIP code) is defined as the percentage of the population living below the Federal Poverty Line (FPL) based on the American Community Survey (ACS) (2013-17) for HOP wave 8 and (ACS 2014-2018) for HOP wave 10. Neighborhoods are categorized into four groups as follows: "Low poverty" neighborhoods are those with <10% of the population living below the FPL; "Medium poverty" neighborhoods have 10-<20% of the population below FPL; "High Poverty" neighborhoods have 20-<30% of the population living below the FPL; "Very high poverty" neighborhoods have ≥30% of the population living below the FPL.

Significance test is based on the Z score test. P values are significant at the 0.05 level and are indicated in bold text. Ref: Reference group.

^U When reporting to nearest whole percent, round up

^D When reporting to nearest whole percent, round down

^{*} Estimate should be interpreted with caution. Estimate's Relative Standard Error (a measure of estimate precision) is greater than 30%, or the 95% Confidence Interval's half width is greater than 10, or the sample size is too small making the estimate potentially unreliable