



Food Assistance & Hunger in the Heartland 2021

State Report for Missouri

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Executive Summary

Food Assistance and Hunger in the Heartland 2021: State Report for Missouri includes findings from research conducted in the spring and summer of 2021 by the University of Missouri Interdisciplinary Center for Food Security. The research aimed to better understand the characteristics of food pantries and circumstances of food pantry clients. It involved implementation of 1) an online and telephone survey completed by food pantry directors and 2) in-person interviews with food pantry clients conducted on-site at food pantries.

This report has been prepared for Feeding Missouri and includes results obtained from food pantries operating in Missouri and clients served at Missouri-based food pantries. All food pantries included in the study are member agencies of one of six regional food banks affiliated with Feeding Missouri. Those food banks include Second Harvest Community Food Bank, St. Louis Area Foodbank, Harvesters – Community Food Network, Southeast Missouri Food Bank, The Food Bank for Central and Northeast Missouri, and Ozarks Food Harvest. The study only included food pantries (i.e., grocery programs that distribute food for off-site consumption) and did not collect data related to meal or congregate feeding programs or other types of food bank programs.

A summary of key findings¹ from this study is included directly below. The main body of this report includes [Agency Survey Key Findings](#) and [Client Survey Key Findings](#) that provide more detail. The [Complete Study Findings](#), including all data from the study, are included at the end of the document.

Agency Characteristics

Staffing

- In Missouri, 44% of food pantries have paid staff.
- 31% of all pantries report employing at least one full-time staff person.
- 32% of all pantries report employing at least one part-time staff person.
- 56% of food pantries have no paid staff and rely entirely on volunteers.

Volunteers

- Each food pantry utilizes an average of 48 volunteers each month.
- An average of 220 hours of service are provided by volunteers at each pantry each month.
- 60% of volunteers are 60 years of age or older.

Nutrition assistance programs

- At least 54% of food pantries provide some form of referral, information, or assistance related to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
- 43% provide referrals for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).

¹ Percentages in this section are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Client Counts & Impact of COVID-19

Client counts

- Food pantries vary greatly in terms of the number of households they serve. An average food pantry serves 229 unduplicated (unique) households each month. Households are reached an average of 316 times each month.
- Unduplicated count: Within the Feeding Missouri network, 392,368 unduplicated (unique) clients are served in an average month and 653,061 are served annually. An estimated 136,113 unduplicated households are served in a typical month and 216,964 are served annually.
- Duplicated count: Within the Feeding Missouri network, clients are reached 468,895 times in an average month and 5,626,734 annually. Households are reached 160,371 times in a typical month and 1,924,456 annually.

Changes in client counts

- 53% of pantries report serving more clients in 2021 compared to 2020.
- 25% report serving fewer clients compared to 2020.

Impact of Covid-19

- 66% of pantries were serving more people who were impacted by Covid-19 in 2021 compared to 2020 (e.g., from business closures, layoffs).
- 83% of pantries changed the way they distributed food (e.g., changing to drive-thru distribution).

Client & Household Characteristics

Household composition

- 42% of all households have a least one adult over the age of 65.
- 41% have at least one child under 18 years of age.
- 18% have at least one child under six years of age.
- 20% of households with children are headed by a single adult.

Client demographics

- In Missouri, 66% of client respondents identify as Caucasian/White.
- 19% identify as African American/Black.
- 7% identify as Hispanic/Latino/Latina/Latinx.
- 69% of respondents identify as a woman.
- Approximately 7% of clients live in temporary housing or are houseless.
- 81% have a high-school degree or higher level of education.

Veteran status

- 17% of households include someone who previously served in the U.S. Armed Forces, Reserves, or National Guard.

Employment and income

- 48% of households have at least one working adult.
- 28% of all households have a member who is working full-time.
- 54% of all households make \$15,000 or less per year.

Food pantry use

- 50% of households used a food pantry more than once a month in the summer of 2021.
- 44% of households used a pantry every month during the past year.
- 50% reported using a food pantry for more than two years.
- 54% of households get at least half of the food they consume in a typical month from a food pantry.

Food security

- 70% of households experience food insecurity.
- 36% experience very low food security (indicated by disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake).
- 34% experience low food security (indicated by reduced quality, variety, and desirability of diet).
- 30% experience marginal food security (indicated by anxiety over food sufficiency).

SNAP eligibility and use

- 77% of households have incomes making them eligible for SNAP.
- Only 41% of client households have used SNAP in the previous year.

Use of child nutrition assistance programs

- 29% of households with children five and under used WIC in the previous year.
- 57% of households with children under 18 participate in free or reduced-price breakfast or lunch.

Health

- 41% of all households have a member with diabetes or pre-diabetes.
- 60% have a member with high blood pressure.
- 48% have a member with high cholesterol.
- 39% have a member without health insurance of any kind.

Trade-offs

- 38% of households had to choose between paying for food and *medicine/medical care* in the past 12 months.
- 46% had to choose between paying for food and *utilities*.
- 34% had to choose between paying for food and *housing*.
- 33% had to choose between paying for food and *transportation*.
- 7% had to choose between paying for food and *education expenses*.
- 15% of those with children under 18 had to choose between paying for food and *childcare*.

Coping strategies

- 61% of households purchased the least expensive food in the past 12 months, even if it wasn't the healthiest option.
- 44% consumed food past its expiration date.
- 42% purchased food in dented or damaged packages.
- 21% sold or pawned personal items.
- 18% watered-down food or drinks.

1 Introduction and Background

Food Assistance and Hunger in the Heartland 2021: State Report for Missouri includes findings from research conducted in the spring and summer of 2021 by the University of Missouri Interdisciplinary Center for Food Security. The research aimed to better understand the characteristics of food pantries and circumstances of food pantry clients. It involved implementation of 1) an online and telephone survey completed by food pantry directors and 2) in-person interviews with food pantry clients conducted on-site at food pantries.

This report has been prepared for Feeding Missouri and includes results obtained from food pantries operating in Missouri and clients served at Missouri-based food pantries. All food pantries included in the study are member agencies of one of six regional food banks affiliated with Feeding Missouri. Those food banks include Second Harvest Community Food Bank, St. Louis Area Foodbank, Harvesters – Community Food Network, Southeast Missouri Food Bank, The Food Bank for Central and Northeast Missouri, and Ozarks Food Harvest. The study only included food pantries (i.e., grocery programs that distribute food for off-site consumption) and did not collect data related to meal or congregate feeding programs or other types of food bank programs.

This study was precipitated by a need to update the findings from Feeding America’s *Hunger in America 2014*² study and to provide reliable and current information for Feeding Missouri and its affiliated regional food banks. As such, many of the questions used in the study questionnaires closely match those used in Feeding America’s 2014 study. However, study questions and study and sample design do differ in some regards. More details can be found in section 2 of this report, [Study and Sample Design](#).

The research team at the University of Missouri Interdisciplinary Center for Food Security was chosen because of their considerable experience in the development and implementation of survey research, including several projects focusing on food pantry clients in central and northeast Missouri. In addition, research team members have developed positive working relationships with numerous food pantries across Missouri through multiple grant-funded nutrition-improvement and capacity-building projects.

The Need for Food Assistance in Missouri

There is a critical need for food assistance of all types in Missouri. The USDA Economic Research Service³ reports that 11.5% of all Missouri households were food insecure in 2020 (the most recent year for which data is available). 6.4% of all Missouri households experienced *low* food security⁴ and 5.1% experienced *very low* food security⁵. In total, this equates to approximately

² Feeding America Hunger in America 2014 study at <https://www.feedingamerica.org/research/hunger-in-america>.

³ USDA Household Food Security in the United States in 2020 report at <https://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/pub-details/?pubid=102075>.

⁴ Indicated by “reduced quality, variety, and desirability of diet.” From USDA Definitions of Food Security at <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-u-s/definitions-of-food-security/>.

⁵ Indicated by “disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake.” From USDA Definitions of Food Security at <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-u-s/definitions-of-food-security/>.

693,000 people who may sacrifice the quality, variety, or desirability of their diet or go hungry at times during the year.

Findings from *Food Assistance and Hunger in the Heartland 2021: State Report for Missouri* show that the issue is dramatically worse for those using food pantries. Researchers found that 70% of food pantry client households are food insecure. An estimated 34% of food pantry client households have *low* food security and 36% have *very low* food security.

Feeding Missouri, the regional food banks, and local hunger relief organizations play a vital role in providing food assistance. Their role is especially critical for those who are food insecure and may not qualify for federal nutrition assistance programs. Feeding America's *Map the Meal Gap*⁶ shows that only 46% of Missouri's food insecure individuals have incomes below 130% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), making them eligible for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and other federal nutrition assistance programs. 17% of Missouri's food insecure individuals have incomes between 130-185% of the FPL, making them ineligible for SNAP but still eligible for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) and the National School Lunch Program (NSLP). An additional 37% have incomes over 185% of the FPL, making them ineligible for SNAP, WIC, and NSLP.

Conducting Research During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Data collection for this study was completed during the spring and summer of 2021, at a time when COVID-19 cases were coming down from a peak in December 2020, but also when a surge in cases due to the Delta variant was starting in June of 2021. As a result, the project team implemented safety protocols for interviewers conducting in-person interviews with food pantry clients. Thankfully, no reported COVID-19 cases occurred among project personnel during their participation in this research.

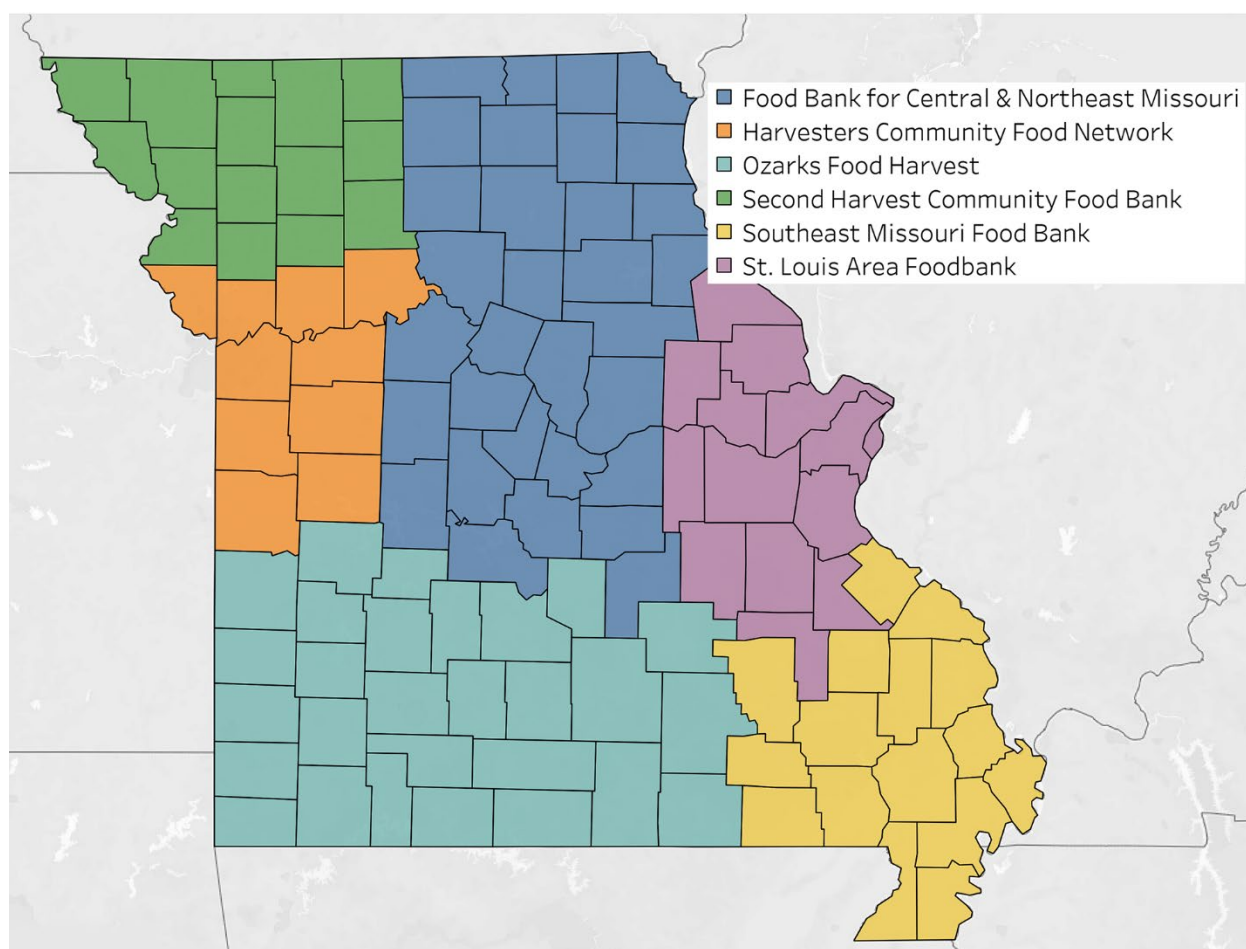
⁶ Feeding America Map the Meal Gap at <https://map.feedingamerica.org/>.

2 Study and Sample Design

The *Food Assistance and Hunger in the Heartland 2021* study followed the general pattern of previous Feeding America *Hunger in America* studies and regional studies conducted by the University of Missouri (MU) Interdisciplinary Center for Food Security (ICFS). The study involved implementation of an agency survey and a client survey. The agency survey was administered primarily online using Qualtrics, a secure, web-based survey software. The client survey was administered primarily in-person by interviewers on-site at food pantries in the study area.

The study area included the entire states of Missouri and Kansas, as well as parts of Illinois serviced by the St. Louis Area Foodbank. *The results presented in this State Report for Missouri only include those obtained from food pantries operating in Missouri and clients served at Missouri-based food pantries.* Figure 1 shows the study area for this report including the counties covered by each Feeding Missouri-affiliated regional food bank.

Figure 1. State Report for Missouri study area



Study and sample design were led by the team of ICFS researchers and involved an advisory group composed of the Feeding Missouri State Director and at least one Feeding Missouri-affiliated regional food bank representative selected by their respective Executive Directors. A representative from the Kansas Food Bank was included, as well.

Initial conversations about the study began in August of 2018 and an advisory group was formed in April 2019. Early discussions centered on the concept of conducting a client survey. Later discussions incorporated an agency survey. Planning meetings eventually led to a timeline that included a client survey to be conducted in the summer of 2020 and an agency survey to be conducted in 2021. On March 18, 2020, ICFS researchers received notice from the University of Missouri Office of Research that all person-to-person research had to be paused or discontinued due to COVID-19 concerns. As a result, a new timeline was developed that included an agency survey conducted in the spring of 2021 and a client survey conducted in the summer of 2021.

The study and associated surveys were designed through an iterative process between ICFS researchers and the advisory group. Source materials included previous *Hunger in America* surveys and previous surveys used by ICFS. The agency survey was finalized in March 2021. The client survey was finalized in May 2021.

This study only included agencies that provide grocery programs. These programs might include bricks-and-mortar food pantries, mobile food pantries, or food pantries located in schools or other institutions. Agencies that only offered meal programs were not included in the study.

Agency Survey

The agency survey was developed to be completed by directors of food pantries in the study area. The survey obtained information on a host of food pantry activities and attributes ranging from staffing to food sources. The survey was administered primarily online, via Qualtrics. Some surveys were conducted via telephone. The [Agency Survey Key Findings](#) section includes the major themes of the agency survey along with highlights from the results. Complete results from the agency survey can be found in the [Complete Study Findings](#) section.

Instrument Development

The agency survey was developed by ICFS researchers with input from the advisory group. Virtual planning meetings were conducted with the advisory group between the fall of 2020 and spring of 2021. Advisory group members identified key content areas from Feeding America's *Hunger in America 2014*⁷ survey for inclusion in the survey. In addition, they proposed new questions to address any gaps in knowledge or changes in programs and to address issues related to COVID-19 impacts. The survey was finalized and prepared for administration in Qualtrics in March 2021.

Agency Sampling

The project aimed for total participation of Missouri-based food pantries associated with Feeding Missouri. Participants were recruited through their connection with any of the association's six affiliated regional food banks. Participants self-selected to participate through recruitment emails distributed through regional food bank email listservs. Emails were sent to all agencies and agency contacts included in the regional food bank email listservs.

⁷ Feeding America Hunger in America 2014 study at <https://www.feedingamerica.org/research/hunger-in-america>.

To be eligible to participate, respondents needed to be 1) at least 18 years of age, 2) English-speaking, 3) self-identified as a food pantry director in the state of Missouri affiliated with a regional food bank, and 4) included in a regional food bank email listserv.

A link to the survey was sent by the project director to regional food bank staff along with a short message about the survey and instructions for participants. Regional food bank staff then sent the anonymous link and accompanying message to food pantry directors via email at set intervals in March 2021. After an initial email was sent, reminder emails were sent 10 and 20 days later to promote increased response rates. Additional recruitment occurred via telephone calls to agencies that did not respond to the electronic survey. An agency contact list provided by the regional food banks to the project director was cross-referenced with completed surveys to determine which agencies required additional contact. Each agency was called at least twice and at least 3 days apart. Contacts were able to opt-out of the survey, complete the survey by phone, or request that a link to be sent to them to enable them to complete the survey online.

Staffing and Training

Staffing for the agency survey was provided primarily by the project director Darren Chapman, PhD., and Bill McKelvey, senior project coordinator. Two additional temporary staff were hired to conduct telephone interviews for those participants wishing to complete the survey via telephone and to contact non-respondents to encourage participation in either the online or telephone survey. All staff completed the University of Missouri's Institutional Review Board training (i.e., CITI training). The temporary staff received additional training from the project director related to engaging with potential respondents, tracking contacts, telephone interviewing, and utilizing Qualtrics for survey administration. The project director maintained regular communication with temporary staff to ensure fidelity with research protocols and to address any questions or concerns.

Agency Survey Implementation

The agency survey was conducted from March to May 2021. The survey was primarily self-administered through Qualtrics. A telephone version of the survey was made available for special circumstances when respondents wished to complete the survey over the telephone. As noted previously, email was the primary method of recruitment, followed by phone calls to non-responsive agencies.

Upon initial engagement with the survey, participants were presented with an overview of the study, assurances of anonymity and confidentiality, and the contact information for the project director. If participants chose to proceed, they provided their consent and either completed the survey themselves online or with a telephone interviewer. Upon completion of the survey, participants were once again provided with the contact information for the project director.

All responses were recorded directly in to Qualtrics, regardless of whether participants completed the survey themselves or with a telephone interviewer. The project director monitored the in-flow of surveys and closed the survey in May 2021.

Client Survey

The client survey was developed to survey food pantry clients while on-site during food distributions at local food pantries. The survey obtained information on a host of individual and household characteristics. The survey was administered primarily in-person by trained interviewers under the direction of regional coordinators. Some surveys were conducted via telephone. Every client who completed a survey was entitled to an incentive in the form of a \$10 check from the University of Missouri. The [Client Survey Key Findings](#) section includes the major themes of the client survey along with highlights from the results. Complete results from the client survey can be found in the [Complete Study Findings](#) section.

Instrument Development

Like the agency survey, the client survey was developed by ICFS researchers with input from the advisory group. Virtual planning meetings were conducted with the advisory group between the winter of 2020 and spring of 2021. Advisory group members identified key content areas from Feeding America's *Hunger in America 2014*⁸ survey for inclusion in the survey. In addition, they proposed new questions to address any gaps in knowledge or changes in programs. The survey was finalized and prepared for administration in Qualtrics in May 2021.

Client Sampling

The project aimed to complete approximately 600-900 face-to-face surveys with food pantry clients in each of the six Feeding Missouri-affiliate food bank regions. This sample size ensured that data could be reported for the entire state of Missouri and for each region at a 95% confidence level and 4% +/- confidence interval.

Within each region, a target sample size was established for each food pantry that served at least 0.65% - 0.75% of all food pantry clients for that region. This minimum threshold was established for practical reasons – with limited time and resources, it was necessary to focus effort on those pantries that served more clients.

Once it was determined which food pantries met the minimum threshold, the target sample size for each pantry was determined. Within each region, the target sample size was calculated using the following steps:

- To determine the percentage of total regional clients served at each pantry, the number of food pantry clients served by each pantry was divided by the total number of food pantry clients served within the region. Note: the total number of food pantry clients served within each region is calculated using *only* numbers from pantries that met the minimum threshold.
- Then, the individual pantry percentage from the step above was multiplied by the number of surveys needed for each food bank region (600 or 900) to establish the target number of surveys for each pantry in each food bank region.

⁸ Feeding America Hunger in America 2014 study at <https://www.feedingamerica.org/research/hunger-in-america>.

There was a three-step process for recruiting participants. The first involved obtaining verbal permission to recruit participants from a representative at each food pantry included in the study. Regional coordinators carried out this step by contacting food pantry representatives by phone or email. During this communication, regional coordinators also asked about food distribution logistics and the best time to survey at each site. The second step involved interviewers obtaining written consent to recruit participants from a food pantry representative. This was done on the first day of survey collection at each participating food pantry. The third step, involving recruiting participants on site at food pantries, is described in the [Client Survey Implementation](#) section.

Staffing and Training

Implementation of the client survey required considerable staffing. Project director, Darren Chapman, provided leadership for the study and was assisted by senior project coordinator, Bill McKelvey. Four regional coordinators plus the project director coordinated on-the-ground research activities in each of the six food bank regions. Regional coordinators served as the primary contact with local food pantries, created schedules for interviewers, monitored interviewer performance, tracked progress towards meeting pantry and regional target numbers, and at times conducted interviews.

Additional support was provided by an administrative assistant who assisted with human resource and accounting tasks; a temporary technical staff person who assisted with processing incentives; and the University of Missouri Accounting department that processed incentive payments.

Twenty-seven interviewers were employed during the summer of 2021 to provide coverage throughout the state. Interviewers were undergraduate and graduate students affiliated with various colleges and universities. Upon being hired, interviewers completed University of Missouri Institutional Review Board training along with training provided by the project director and senior project coordinator. Additional training was provided by regional coordinators.

Client Survey Implementation

Regional coordinators were responsible for developing a schedule for interviewers to maximize the number of surveys collected at each pantry and minimize the number of trips and miles traveled. Interviewers generally arrived at the food pantry before clients began gathering for food distribution. This allowed them to obtain permission to recruit participants in writing from a food pantry representative, understand the flow of traffic at the pantry, and begin interviewing clients as they arrived for food distribution.

Food pantry clients were systematically recruited by interviewers. Initially, interviewers engaged every third client in line. After two weeks of survey collection and reports that survey collection was going too slow, this was changed to every second client in line. Interviewers introduced themselves, provided a brief explanation of the project, and outlined the \$10 incentive. If the client was willing to participate, the interviewer verbally confirmed that the

client was 18 years of age or older and picking up food for their household. With positive responses to those questions, the interviewer then read the informed consent script word-for-word to gain formal consent from the client. Interviewers used a tracking sheet to record whether each contact was ineligible, declined to take the survey, took the survey in person, or took the survey over the phone.

Most of the completed surveys were administered by interviewers on-site and recorded directly in Qualtrics via the Qualtrics off-line application using iPads. In some cases, interviewers used a paper copy of the survey and entered the responses into Qualtrics later. Interviewers were also given the leeway to allow participants to complete the survey themselves using the iPad or a paper copy. In rare cases, interviewers collected phone numbers of participants and later conducted the interview over the phone. These different options were provided primarily to accommodate client choice, enable interviewers to reach their target numbers in a timely manner, and serve as a back-up data collection method in cases where iPads malfunctioned.

Once the survey was completed, interviewers asked whether the participant would like to receive the \$10 incentive for their time. If they agreed, interviewers recorded the name and address of the participant on a separate hard copy tracking sheet. This information was later entered into a unique Qualtrics form. The contact information was securely stored at the University of Missouri and processed for payment according to University of Missouri Accounting policies and procedures. All hard copies of completed surveys, interviewer tracking forms, and incentive tracking forms were given to the senior project coordinator for storage in a secure place.

Client Survey Translation

The client survey was written in English and translated into Spanish. For the entire research project (including the states of Missouri and Kansas, as well as parts of Illinois serviced by the St. Louis Area Foodbank), 97.3% of responses were collected in English and 2.7% in Spanish. Clients were able to take the survey in either English or Spanish when self-administering the survey. In select regions, bilingual interviewers were able to also provide limited opportunities for client interviews to be conducted in Spanish.

3 Agency Survey Key Findings

A total of 344 Missouri-based agencies responded to the agency survey⁹, representing a 48.1% response rate among all partner agencies of a regional food bank affiliated with Feeding Missouri. Responding agencies account for 55% of food pantry clients served within the Feeding Missouri service area. Table 1 provides a regional breakdown of the number agency survey respondents and regional response rates based on the number of partner agencies located each region.

Table 1. Agency survey respondents and response rates by food bank region

Food Bank Region	Responding Agencies	Total Missouri Agencies	Response Rate
Ozarks Food Harvest (Springfield, MO)	55	83	66.3%
Harvesters (Kansas City, MO)	117	253	46.2%
Second Harvest (St. Joseph, MO)	18	49	36.7%
The Food Bank for Central & Northeast Missouri (Columbia, MO)	53	94	56.4%
St. Louis Area Foodbank (Bridgeton, MO)	66	155	42.6%
Southeast Missouri Food Bank (Sikeston, MO)	35	81	43.2%
Total	344	715	48.1%

The majority of food pantries (61.2%) are faith-based operations or located in religious institutions, while 32.4% of agencies are non-faith-based nonprofits or private organizations. The remainder are governmental agencies (2.6%), community action agencies (2.6%), or other types of agencies (1.2%).

Food Sources

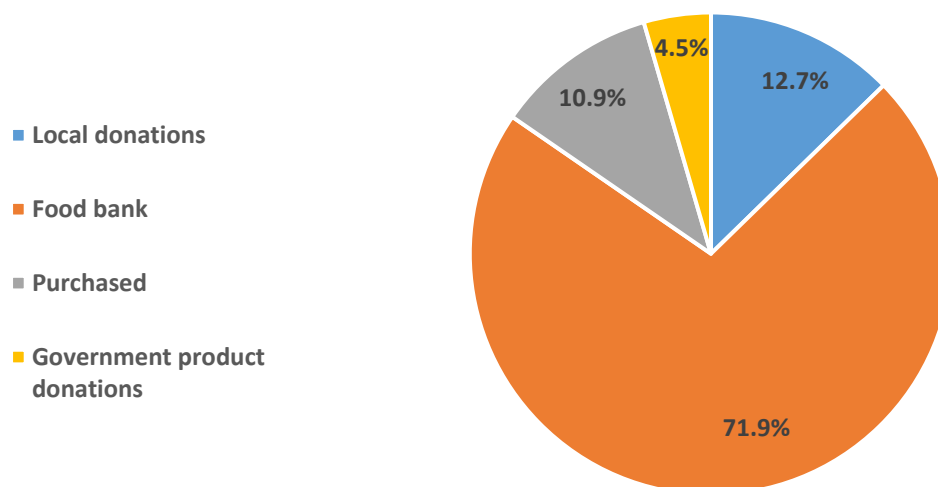
Food pantry directors provided information about where they acquired food, the frequency and quantity of food procured and distributed from all sources, and the overall impact that food acquisition from a regional food bank had on the agency. Additional questions focused on food acquisition logistics and whether agencies had enough food to meet client needs.

Among responding food pantries, food sourced from regional food banks makes up the largest portion of food (71.9%) distributed by agencies. Among other food sources, local donations

⁹ Mention of “the past year” throughout the Agency Survey Key Findings section refers generally to March 2020 – March 2021.

account for 12.7% of food distributed, purchased food accounts for 10.9%, and government product accounts for 4.5%. This breakdown is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Share of food distributed by source during the past year (N=344)



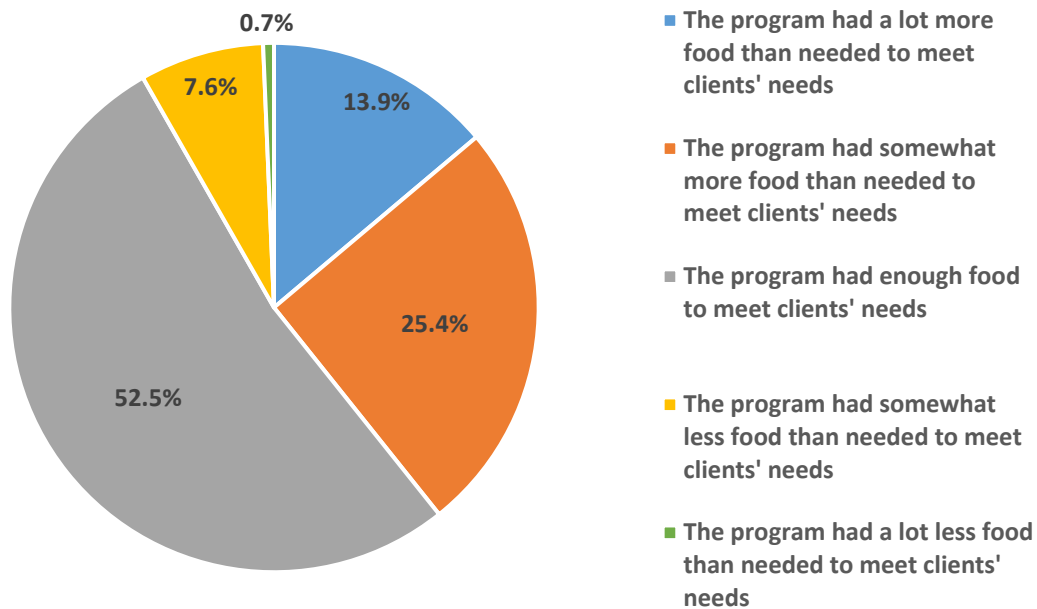
Among donated food sources, three-quarters of agencies (75%) receive local donations from churches or religious organizations. Local food drives are a source of local donations for 58.7% of agencies. Local stores are a source of local donations for 56.7% of agencies. Likewise, 49% of agencies receive food donations through federal commodity programs like The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP/EFAP). While non-food bank sources are common and important to many pantries, food banks provide the bulk of total food distributed.

A number of food pantries also purchase a range of foods to fill perceived gaps in food donations and the items received or purchased from the food bank. Just over half of the agencies surveyed (56.6%) purchase bread, rice, cereals, and pastas. Canned or frozen fruits and vegetables are purchased by 55.3% of agencies; non-meat proteins like beans, eggs, peanut butter, and nuts by 54.5% of agencies; and meat protein items by 52.3% of agencies.

Given the support provided by regional food banks to their partner agencies, it isn't surprising that 91.3% of agencies report that there would be a "major effect" for their food pantry if they no longer received food from the food bank.

Most food pantries (91.7%) report having enough food to meet client needs. Figure 3 provides a detailed breakdown of how partner agencies describe the adequacy of the amount of food their program had available to meet their needs during the past 12 months (March 2020 – March 2021).

Figure 3. Amount of food available to meet clients' needs during the past year (N=303)



Staffing & Training

Staffing, whether paid or unpaid, is a critical component of food pantry operations. This section explores the types of staff at pantries (including volunteers), the number of staff utilized, and the number of hours contributed by volunteers. Food pantry directors also provided insights on staff and volunteer training needs, the age of volunteers, how volunteers are recruited, and challenges associated with finding and retaining volunteers.

42.9% of agencies report having paid staff to support food pantry operations. Pantry directors were asked to identify the number of full-time (working 35 or more hours a week) and part-time staff (working less than 35 hours a week) employed by their agencies. Table 2 provides a breakdown of food pantry paid staffing responses.

Table 2. Pantry staffing (N=340)

Number of Staff	Full-Time Staff	Part-Time Staff	Total Paid Staff
0	69.3%	67.9%	57.1%
1	10.2%	13.8%	12.4%
2	3.8%	5.9%	6.2%
3	2.9%	4.1%	5.3%
4	2.9%	2.4%	2.1%
5+	10.8%	5.9%	17.1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

A large volunteer workforce is used each month to serve pantry clients. The number of volunteers providing their time at individual food pantries varies greatly each month. Some smaller pantries may only utilize a handful of volunteers, while others report using 800 volunteers in a month.

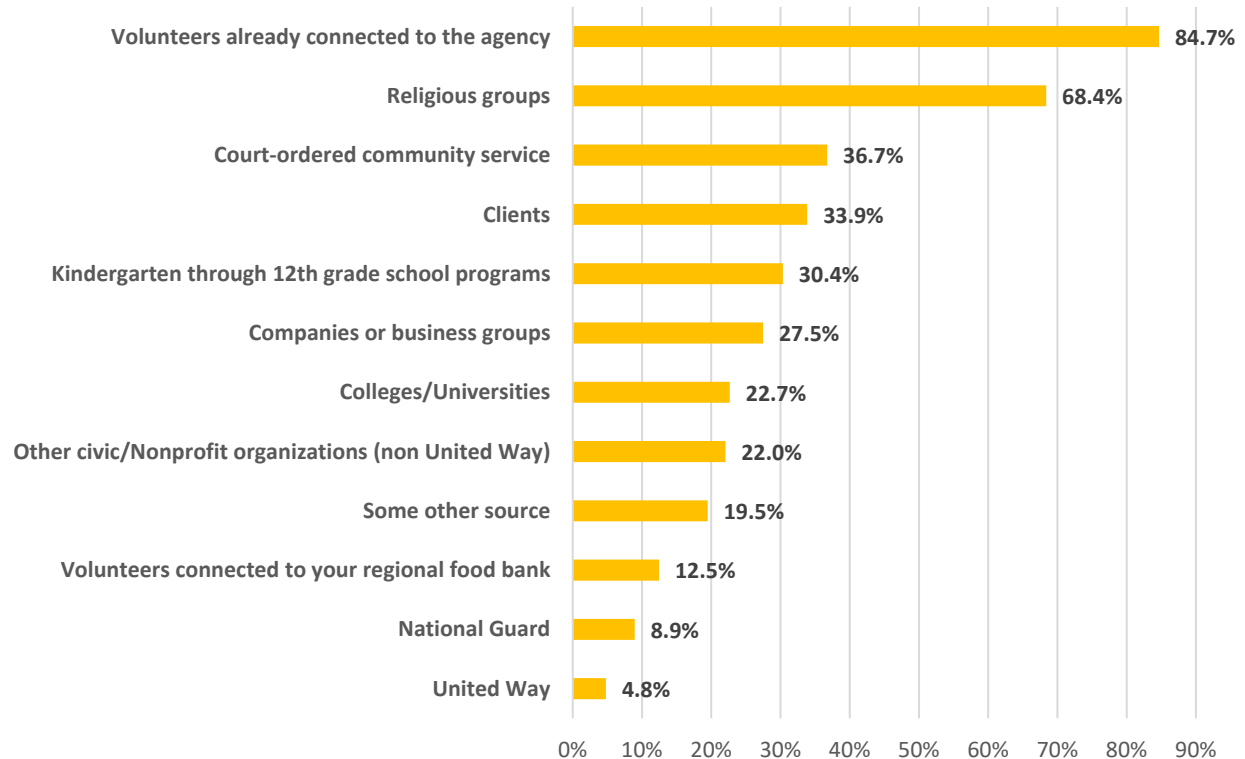
COVID-19 also brought changes to volunteer workforces for some food pantries. A few agencies shifted or shuttered operations, resulting in no volunteers assisting the pantry. Additionally, some agencies were operated entirely by a small number of paid staff. On average, food pantries utilize 48 volunteers each month. These volunteers contribute an average of 220 total hours of service per month. Table 3 provides a more detailed breakdown on the number of volunteers used by food pantries.

Table 3. Volunteer numbers and hours worked (N=260)

Number of Volunteers and Hours Worked	Mean	Max
How many volunteers give time to this program in an average month?	48	800
How many total hours do volunteers give to this program in an average month?	220	5040

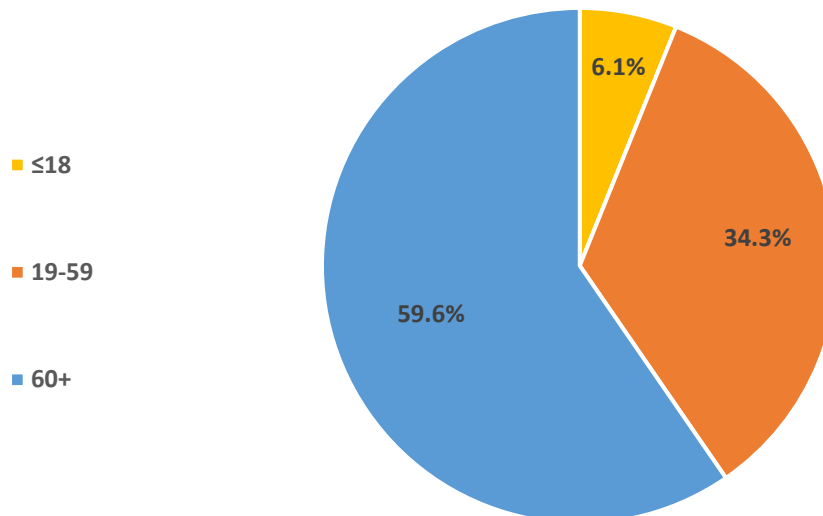
The primary source of volunteers for most food pantries (84.7%) are the food pantries themselves, which rely heavily on recruiting and maintaining volunteers already connected to the agency. 68.4% of food pantries get volunteers from religious groups in their communities. Other sources include court-ordered community service (36.7%), food pantry clients (33.9%), and K-12 school programs (30.4%). Figure 4 provides a more complete breakdown of the sources of food pantry volunteers for agencies.

Figure 4. Sources of volunteers (N=313)



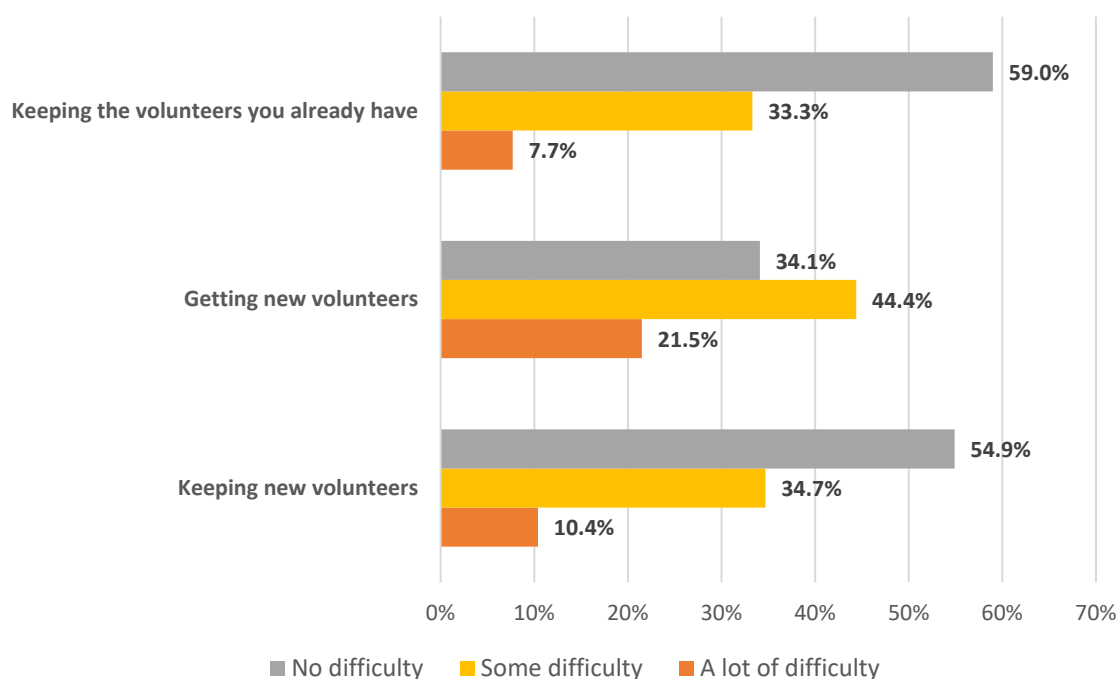
By and large, most food pantry volunteers (59.6%) are 60 years of age or over. Approximately one-third (34.3%) are between 19-59 years of age, and 6.1% under 19 years of age. Figure 5 shows the age distribution of food pantry volunteers.

Figure 5. Percentage of volunteers by age group (N=314)



In terms of volunteer acquisition and retention, most food pantries report that they have little difficulty keeping volunteers who are already involved or new volunteers who come to their organization. In essence, engaged volunteers tend to stay engaged. For many pantries volunteer recruitment, or finding new volunteers, is an issue, with 44.4% of agencies reporting they have “some difficulty” and 21.5% indicating they have “a lot of difficulty” with this task. Despite this difficulty, most pantries (54.9%) felt confident in their ability to keep volunteers engaged.

Figure 6. Volunteer acquisition and retention (N=308)



Half of pantries (50.5%) report that COVID-19 has made it more difficult to get and keep volunteers, whereas 45.2% said that volunteer recruitment and retention was “about the same” and 4.8% said that it was “easier.”

Given that a variety of skills are needed to run an agency, it is important to understand whether agencies perceive the need for additional training. Agencies generally believe their staff and volunteers don’t need training across a range of topics, as noted in Table 4. Fundraising and grant writing was the only needed training topic identified by at least half (50.9%) of the agencies.

Table 4. Staff and volunteer training needs (N=281)

Training Topics	A lot of training is needed	Some training is needed	No training is needed
Nutrition education	3.2%	31.3%	65.5%
Training in food safety and sanitation	4.6%	34.2%	61.2%
Accessing local food resources	4.3%	31.3%	64.4%
Advocacy training	2.5%	25.3%	72.2%
Food Stamp (SNAP) application assistance and outreach	7.8%	24.6%	67.6%
Summer feeding programs	4.6%	16.0%	79.4%
Fundraising/grant writing training	16.7%	34.2%	49.1%
Client choice training	5.3%	17.4%	77.2%
Technology assistance	7.5%	25.6%	66.9%
Social media training	6.0%	23.8%	70.1%
Nonprofit management/board governance	6.0%	17.1%	76.9%
Volunteer recruitment/retention/staff succession planning	7.5%	26.0%	66.5%
Disaster training	7.1%	30.2%	62.6%

Even if trainings were to be made available, 37% of agencies said they were unsure whether staff/volunteers would have time to participate. 18% of agencies said staff/volunteers would not have time to participate in additional training.

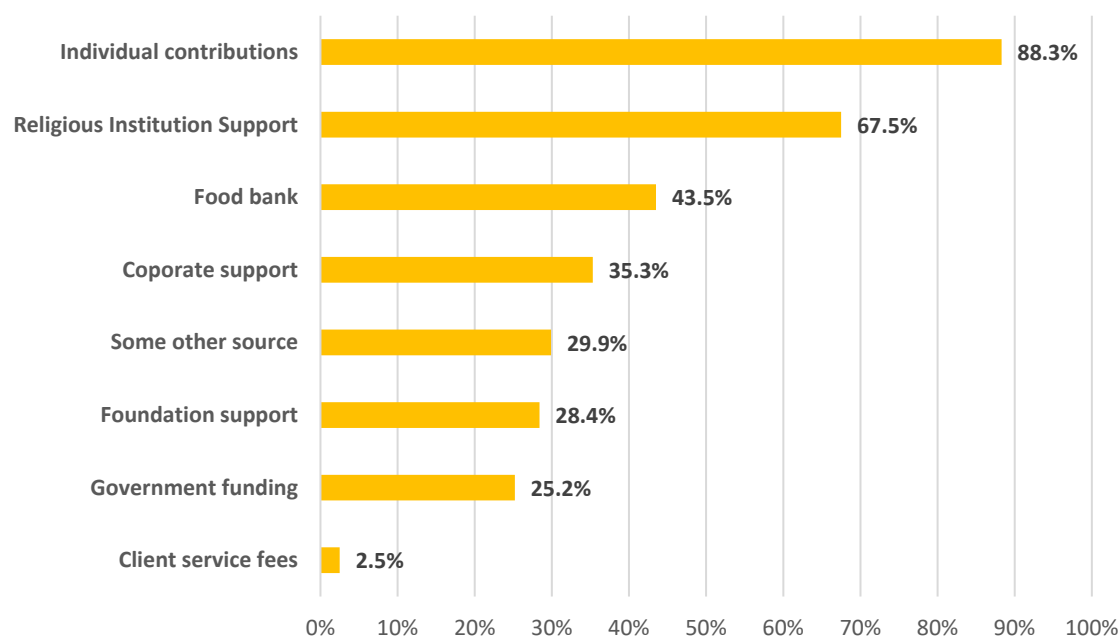
Funding & Strategic Planning

This section includes findings from questions that inquire about food pantry funding, strategic planning, and whether strategic plans include nutrition related goals or policies.

Food pantries require significant resources to carry out food and non-food related programs. Food pantry directors report a diverse range of funding sources, the most common of which is financial contributions from individuals in their communities (reported by 88.3% of agencies). Religious institutions are also a common funding source, with 67.5% of responding pantries

receiving funds from religious organizations. The next most common funding sources for pantries included their regional food bank (43.5%), corporations (35.3%), foundations (28.4%), and government sources (25.2%). A few food pantries also rely on client service fees (2.5%) to help fund their activities. Figure 7 provides a detailed breakdown of the prevalence of funding sources among responding pantries.

Figure 7. Agency funding sources (N=317)



Strategic plans are important for helping organizations establish organizational values, goals, and priorities. They can also provide direction for how resources are allocated to meet client needs. The largest percentage of pantries (42.9%) do not have a written strategic plan that includes items related to their food pantry. A portion of pantry directors (22.1%) were unsure if their agency has a strategic plan. For the 35% of pantries that do have a written strategic plan, 42.5% have nutrition policy or other nutrition goals included in the strategic plan.

Nutrition Education & Healthy Food

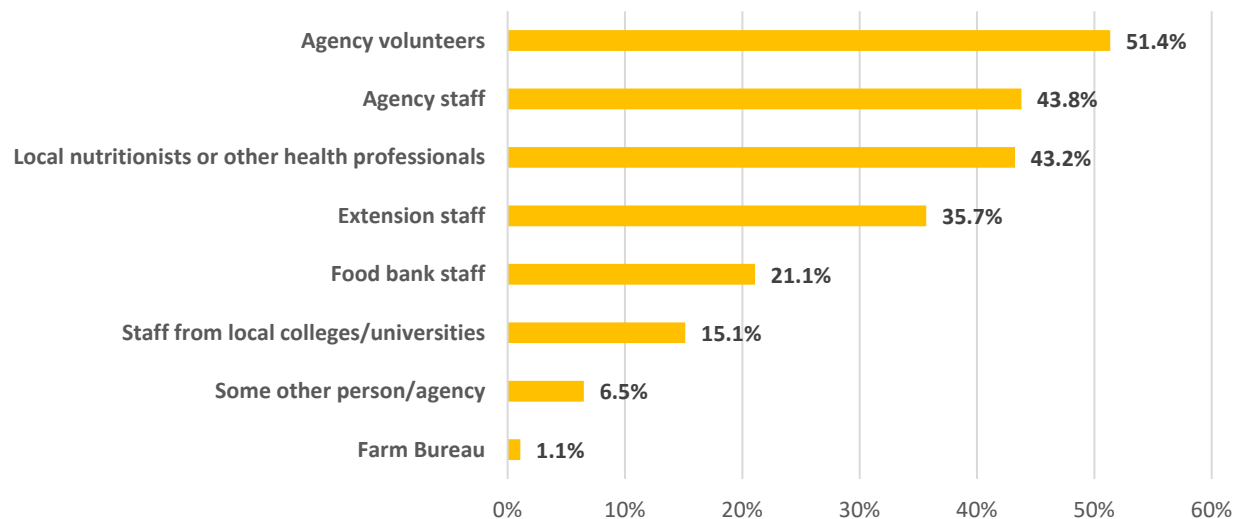
With increasing emphasis on nutrition in food assistance settings, it is important to understand the ways in which agencies incorporate nutrition education and the challenges they face when it comes to providing healthier foods.

More than half of agencies (56.4%) report that they provide some form of programming or materials to teach clients about nutrition and healthy eating. The most common on-site form of education provided is through fliers and written materials (53.4%) followed by cooking demonstrations or tastings (14.9%), and workshops/classes on nutrition, health issues, or shopping on a budget (11.3%). Beyond the provision of fliers or written materials, most pantries (between 76.4% -86.0%) don't engage in more involved nutrition education activities.

Table 5. Nutrition activities at food pantries (N=335)

Nutrition Activities	Provide	Refer	Neither
Fliers or written materials on nutrition and health	53.4%	2.1%	44.5%
Cooking demonstrations or tasting of healthier foods	14.9%	8.7%	76.4%
Workshops or classes on nutrition, health issues, or shopping on a budget	11.3%	11.9%	76.7%
Cooking classes	6.9%	7.2%	86.0%
Workshops or classes on specific health problems related to nutrition (e.g., diabetes)	7.5%	13.1%	79.4%
Training on gardening skills	7.2%	9.6%	83.3%
One-on-one meetings with dietician or other person trained to help people with nutrition and health	6.9%	9.6%	83.6%
Referring clients to activities related to nutrition or eating better at other locations	9.6%	12.2%	78.2%

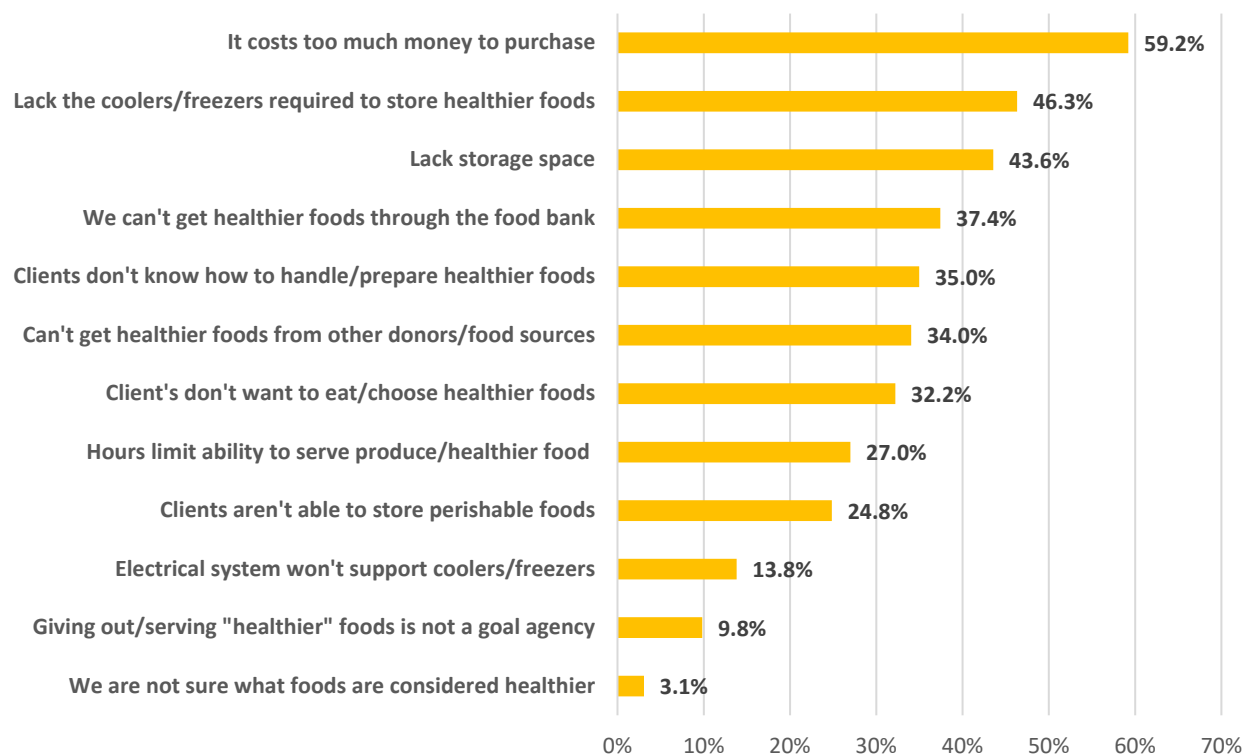
Nutrition education activities at food pantries are led by a variety of personnel, with many pantries using more than one source. Among agencies offering nutrition education, just over half (51.4%) use volunteers to lead activities. Agency staff also lead activities at 43.8% of pantries. Beyond individuals affiliated with the pantry, nutrition activities at pantries are also led by local professionals (43.2%), Extension staff (35.7%), or food bank staff (21.1%). Figure 8 provides a more detailed breakdown of nutrition education implementation.

Figure 8. Who leads nutrition activities at food pantries? (N=185)

Most food pantry directors surveyed (78.5%) report that it is “very important” to their agency to serve “healthier” foods like fruits, vegetables, milk, whole grains, and lean meats. 20.3% report that the ability to serve these “healthier” options is at least “somewhat important.” Despite this acknowledgement of the importance of healthier food options, 69% of agencies report that “the most important thing is giving the maximum amount of food we can get to clients, even if some of it is not as nutritious as we might like.”

Agencies were also asked about the challenges they face when trying to provide healthier food. Cost is the issue noted by most agencies (59.2%), followed by lack of coolers or freezers to store healthier food (46.3%), a general lack of storage space (43.6%), and difficulty getting healthier food from the food bank (37.4%). Additional barriers are noted in Figure 9 below.

Figure 9. What prevents agencies from giving out healthier foods? (N=326)



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Outreach

This section contains the results from questions that inquire about food pantry services related to SNAP. Specifically, food pantry directors reported if and how SNAP-related services are provided and who provides the services. Findings also highlight some of the barriers to providing SNAP-related services at agencies.

The primary method of on-site SNAP assistance comes in the form of education to let clients know about SNAP. Nearly two-thirds of agencies (64.6%) provide education or refer clients

elsewhere to get education about SNAP. 55.1% of agencies refer clients to their regional food bank for SNAP application assistance.

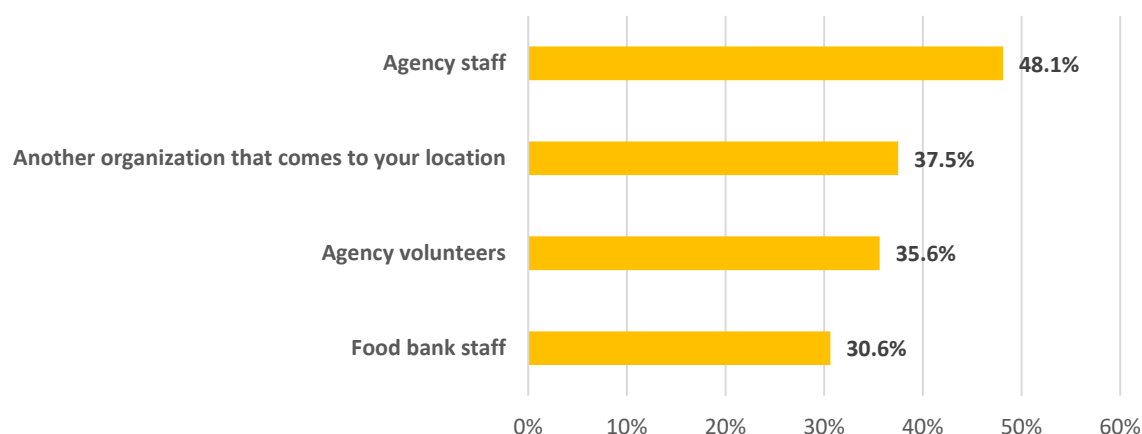
In terms of on-site screening for SNAP, 23.1% of agencies screen clients for SNAP eligibility while 20.3% assist clients with filling out a SNAP application. 14.5% help with recertification. In many cases, if an agency does not provide these services on-site, they refer clients to other agencies that do provide the service.

Table 6. SNAP-related services at agencies (N=325)

SNAP-related Services	Provide	Refer	Neither
Education to let clients know about SNAP	41.5%	23.1%	35.4%
Refer to the food bank for SNAP Application Assistance	28.9%	26.2%	44.9%
Screening to help clients figure out if they are eligible for SNAP	23.1%	38.2%	38.8%
Assistance filling out applications for SNAP	20.3%	38.8%	40.9%
Help re-certifying for SNAP benefits	14.5%	39.4%	46.2%

When SNAP related services are provided on site, they may be provided by a range of individuals. SNAP related services are provided by agency staff at 48.1% of pantries. Other organizations provide services at 37.5% of pantries. Agency volunteers (35.6%) and food bank staff (30.6%) also provide services on-site at pantries.

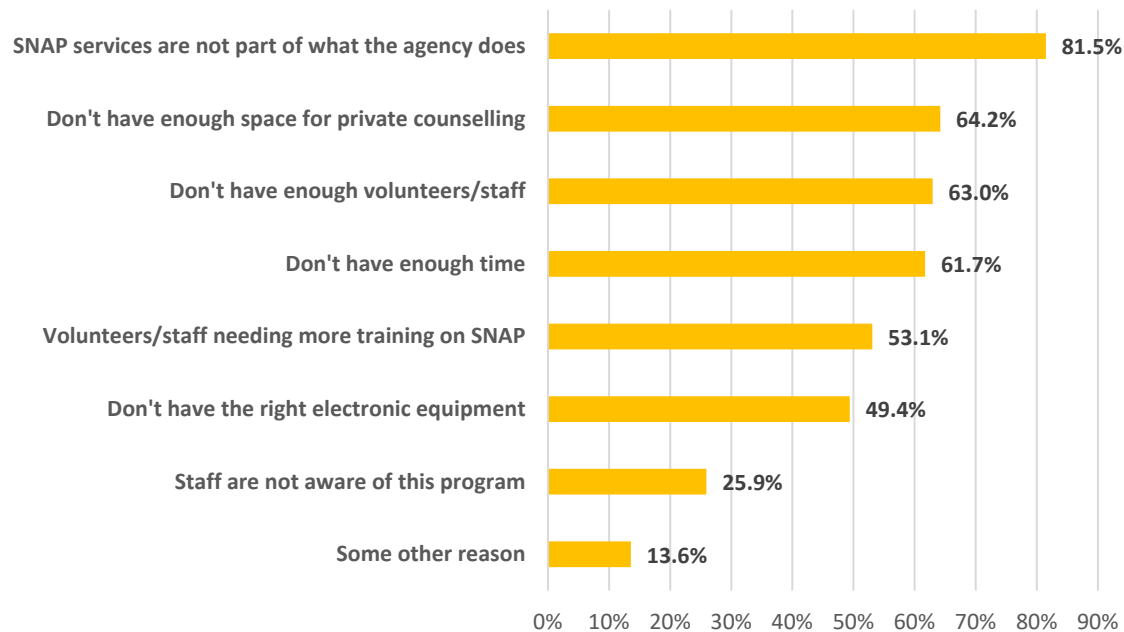
Figure 10. Personnel or agency responsible for providing SNAP-related services (N=160)



Among the 35.4% of pantries that do not provide SNAP-related services, most agencies (81.5%) report that SNAP services are not part of the agency's activities or priorities. Many agencies face physical limitations to providing SNAP-related serves, with 64.2% having inadequate space

to allow for private SNAP counselling. Other capacity limitations include not having enough volunteers or staff (63%), along with not having enough time (61.7%), training (53.1%), and equipment (49.4%).

Figure 11. Reasons for not providing SNAP-related services (N=81)



Involvement with Other Federal Support Programs

Food pantries often provide services or referrals for safety net programs other than SNAP. Agencies were asked about their involvement in a host of federal programs along with USDA commodity food programs.

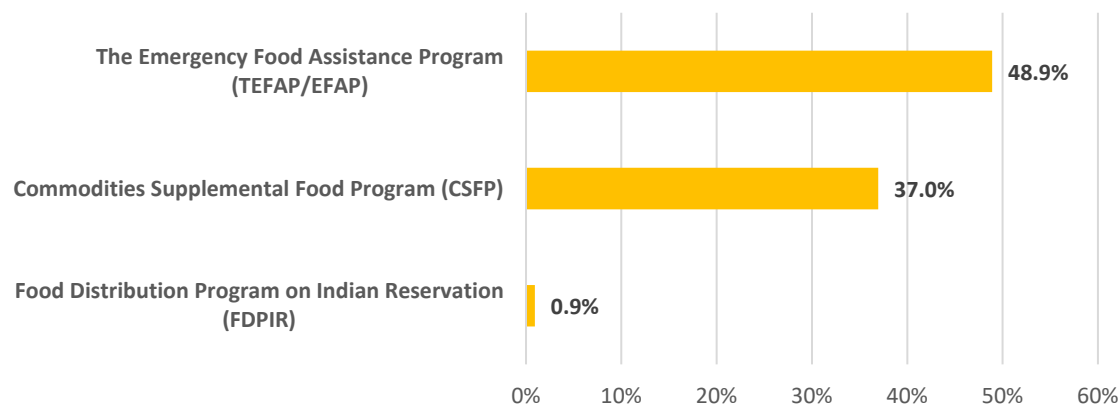
Most pantries had some involvement in utility assistance programs, whether they provided direct assistance (27.7%) or referrals (35.2%) to other agencies. Most pantries didn't engage directly with other programs identified in the survey, and only approximately one-third offered referrals to programs. Table 7 provides a more complete breakdown of pantry engagement with programs including Medicaid or other health care programs, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), housing assistance, tax preparation, Supplemental Security Income, and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).

Table 7. Federal program assistance provided (other than SNAP) (N=321)

Federal Programs	Direct Assistance	Referral	Neither
Utility assistance	27.7%	35.2%	37.1%
Medicaid or other health care programs	9.3%	35.1%	55.6%
The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program	7.2%	36.4%	56.4%
Housing assistance like Section 8	6.9%	36.4%	56.7%
Tax preparation or earned income tax credit (EITC) assistance	5.0%	31.2%	63.9%
Supplemental Security Income	4.0%	32.4%	63.6%
WIC, the federally funded health and nutrition program for women, infants, and children	3.7%	42.7%	53.6%

Nearly half of pantries (48.9%) provided food through the USDA Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP/EFAP). 37% of agencies provided food from the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP). Only 0.9% provided food through the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations.

Figure 12. USDA commodity food program participation (N=321)

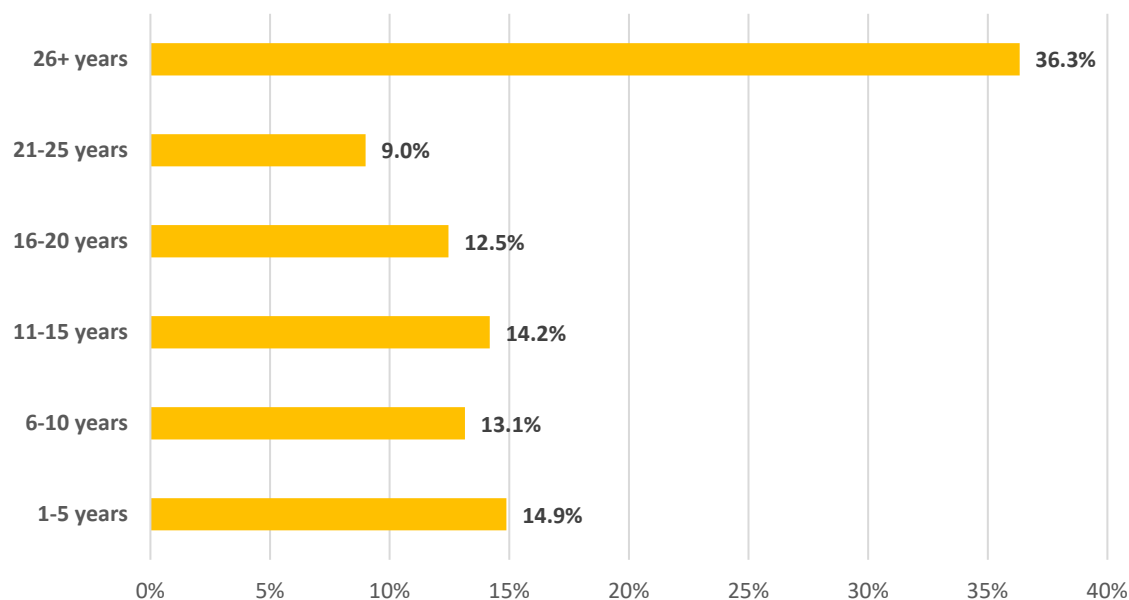


Operations

Given the diversity of food pantry operations, it is important to understand how food pantries operate to be aware of any gaps that clients may face while trying to receive services. This section includes results from questions asking agencies how many distribution sites they operate (including mobile sites), the number of years they have provided food, and the number of hours and days the pantry is open each month. This section also covers other types of grocery and non-food programs agencies may provide.

Most pantries (82%) operate a single distribution site. Many pantries are also long-established entities, having served their communities for many years. Agencies surveyed had been in operation for an average of 20 years.

Figure 13. Years of operation (N=289)



Pantries are open for an average of 8 days each month, with a range from one to 24 days. Pantries are open for an average of 32 hours each month, with a range from one to 187 hours.

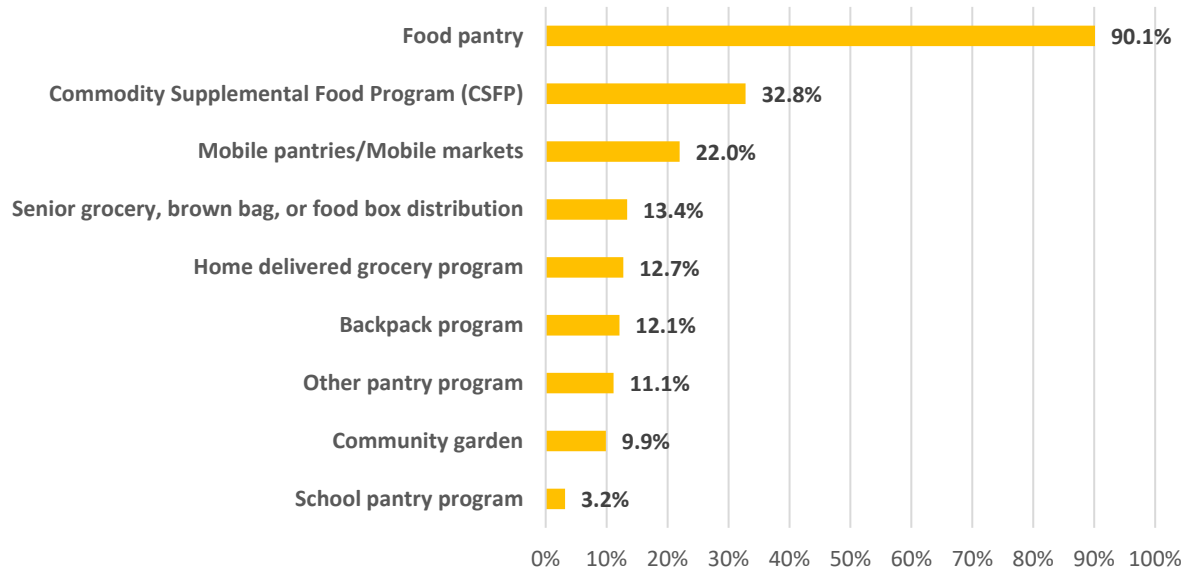
Table 8. Hours of operation (N=304)

Hours of Operation	Mean	Min	Max
Average open days each month	8	1	24
Average open hours each month.	32	1	187

Most food pantries don't offer evening (69.7%) or weekend (71.1%) food distribution options. Agencies most commonly noted they didn't have enough staff or volunteers to support food distributions during these times.

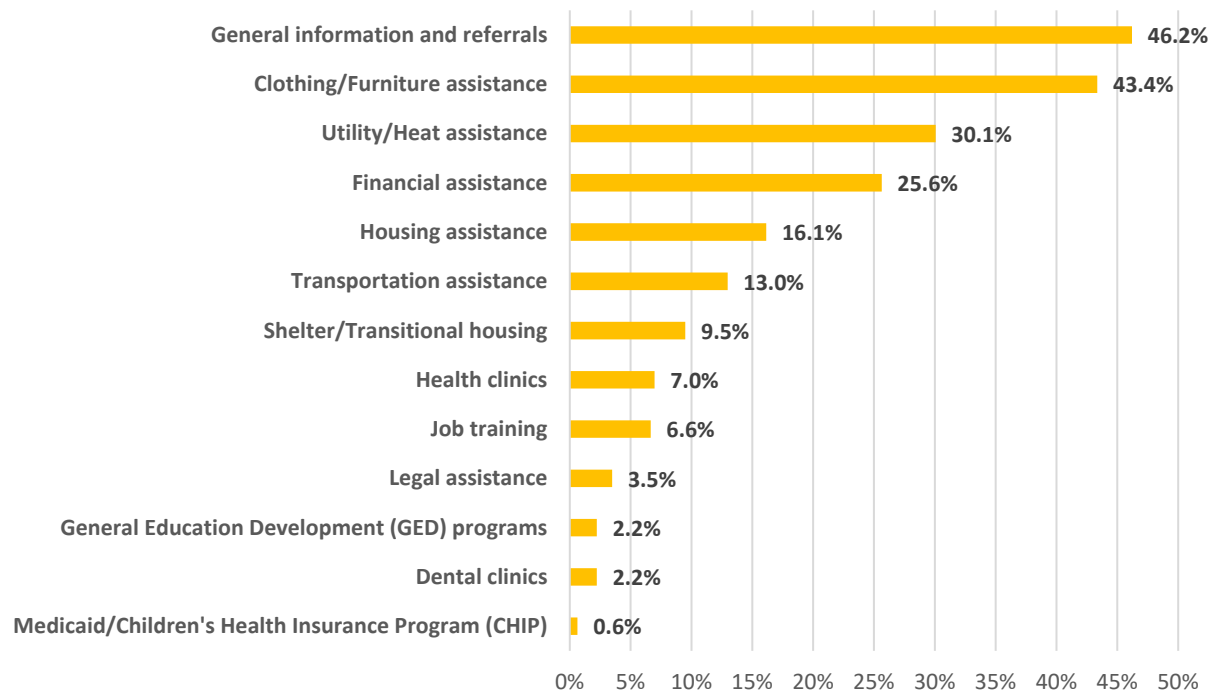
When asked about the types of grocery programs provided by agencies, the vast majority (90.1%) said they provide a food pantry. 32.8% provide CSFP foods and 22% offer food through mobile pantries or mobile markets. Figure 14 shows the range of other grocery programs offered at the agencies surveyed.

Figure 14. Types of grocery programs (N=314)



The two primary ways that agencies incorporate general non-food programs is through providing general information and referrals (46.2%) and offering clothing and furniture assistance (43.4%). Just under one-third (30.1%) offer utility assistance, while one-quarter (25.6%) provide financial assistance. Figure 15 shows the additional non-food programs offered by agencies.

Figure 15. Types of non-food programs (N=316)

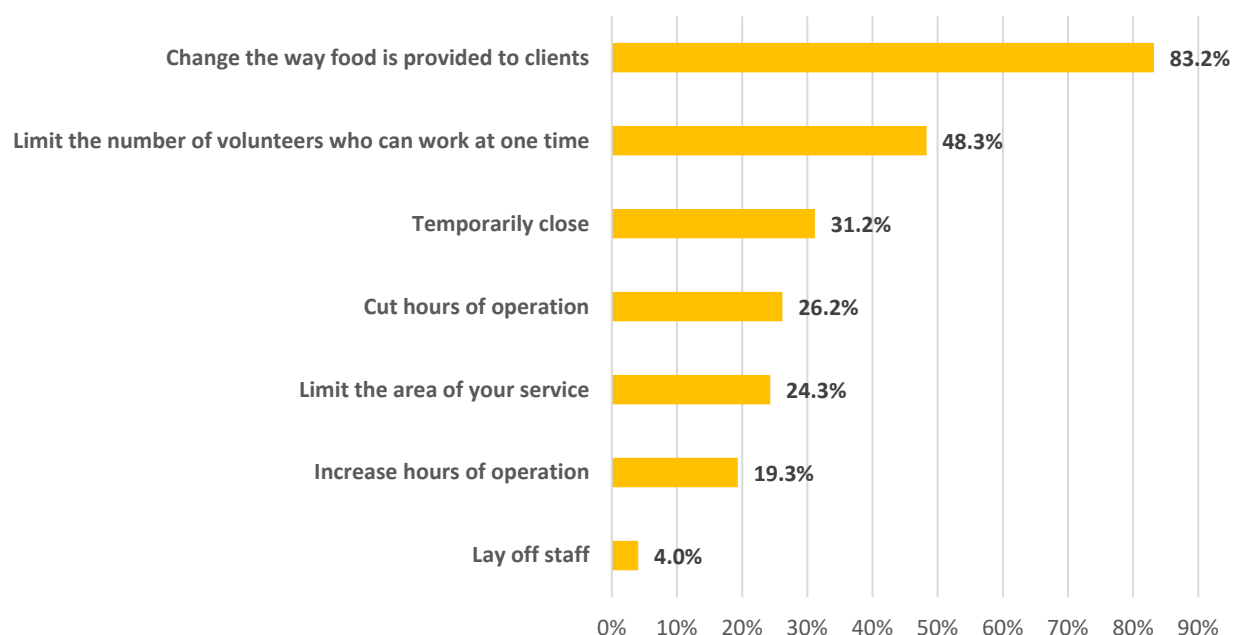


Recent Operational Changes

This section includes findings related to how and why an agency may have made changes to their operations during the past year (March 2020 - March 2021) and is intended to provide information on possible impacts of COVID-19 on food pantry operations.

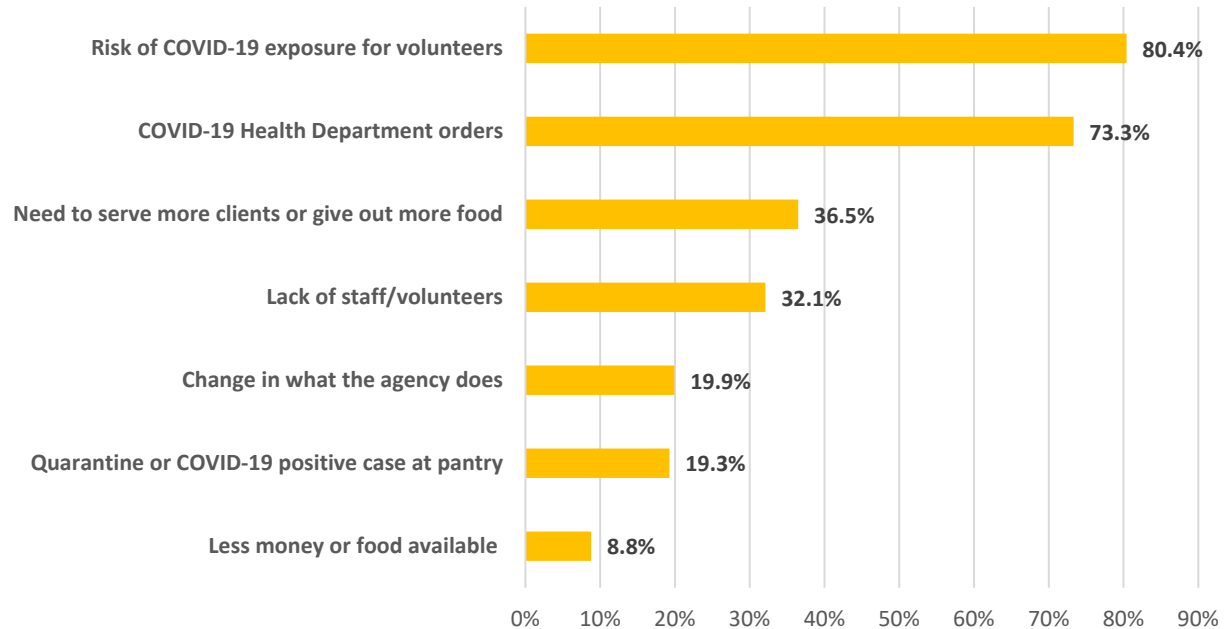
Most agencies (82.3%) changed the way they provided food to clients during the past year. Many (48.3%) also limited the number of volunteers allowed to work at one time. Some (31.2%) had to temporarily close, while others cut their hours (26.2%), limited their service area (24.3%), or laid off staff (4%). Only 19.3% said they increased their operating hours. Figure 16 provides a breakdown of these operational changes.

Figure 16. Operational changes in the past year (N=321)



Operational changes occurred at pantries for a variety of reasons. COVID-19 was the primary reason given by most pantries who made the changes noted above. Agencies were forced to adapt because of concerns about exposing volunteers to COVID-19 (80.4%), health department orders (73.3%), and quarantines or positive COVID-19 cases at the pantry (19.3%). Other issues such as the need to serve more clients (36.5%), a lack of staff and volunteers (32.1%), and other reasons are shown in Figure 17.

Figure 17. Reasons for operational changes in past year (N=296)



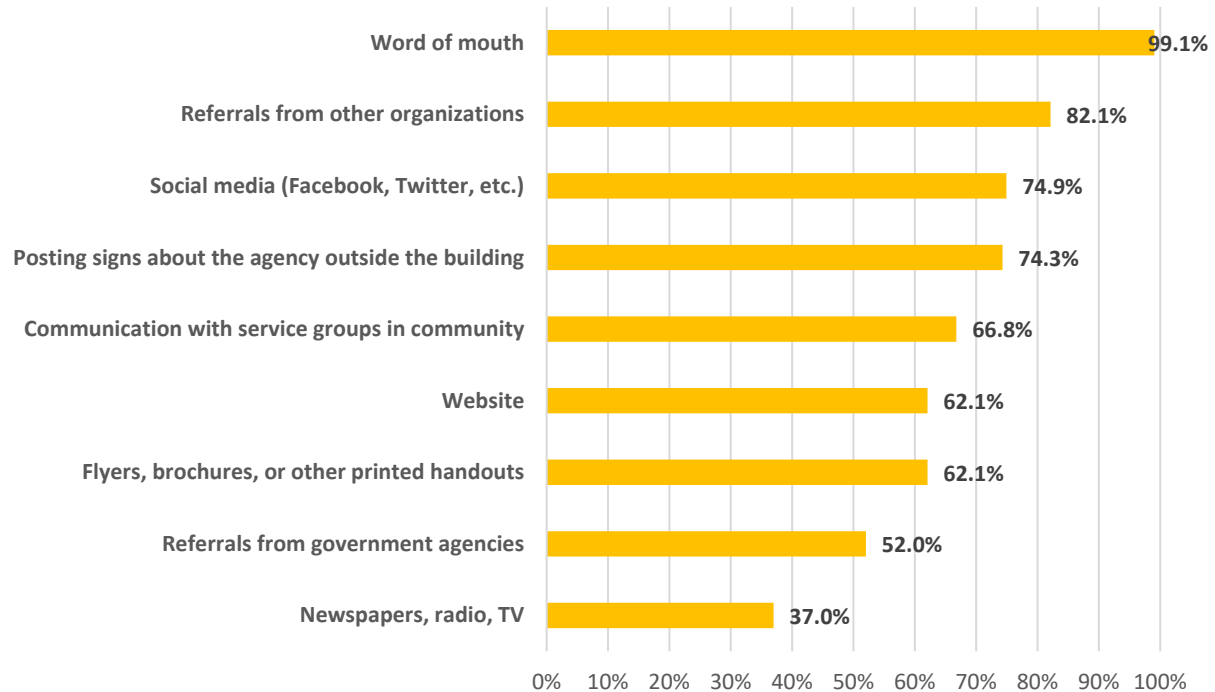
Despite the struggles that pantries faced to keep staff and volunteers safe, navigate changing COVID-19 protocols, and meet the need of their clients, the majority of pantries (82.2%) were generally confident in the agency's ability to continue to provide services in the future. For those agencies that reported some level of concern for the sustainability of their agency's services, not having enough volunteers (25%) and not having enough money (23.2%) were identified as the greatest threats to keeping agencies running.

Use of Communications & Technology

Food pantries connect with their communities through a variety of means. This section covers agency communication methods, messages, and use of technology.

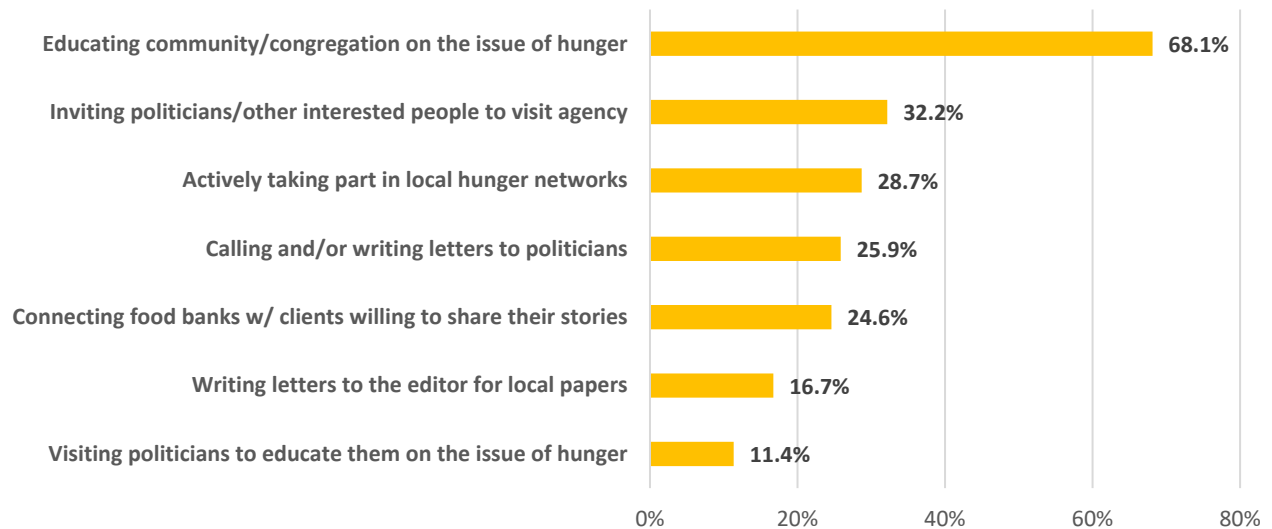
To communicate within their communities, nearly all agencies (99.1%) use word-of-mouth to get the word out about their services. Referrals from other organizations (82.1%), social media (74.9%), and signage at the food pantry (74.3%) are other, higher-ranked methods. Only a few pantries (37%) use newspaper, radio, and TV. Figure 18 below includes all response options and their relative use by agencies.

Figure 18. Methods used by agencies to let people know about services (N=319)



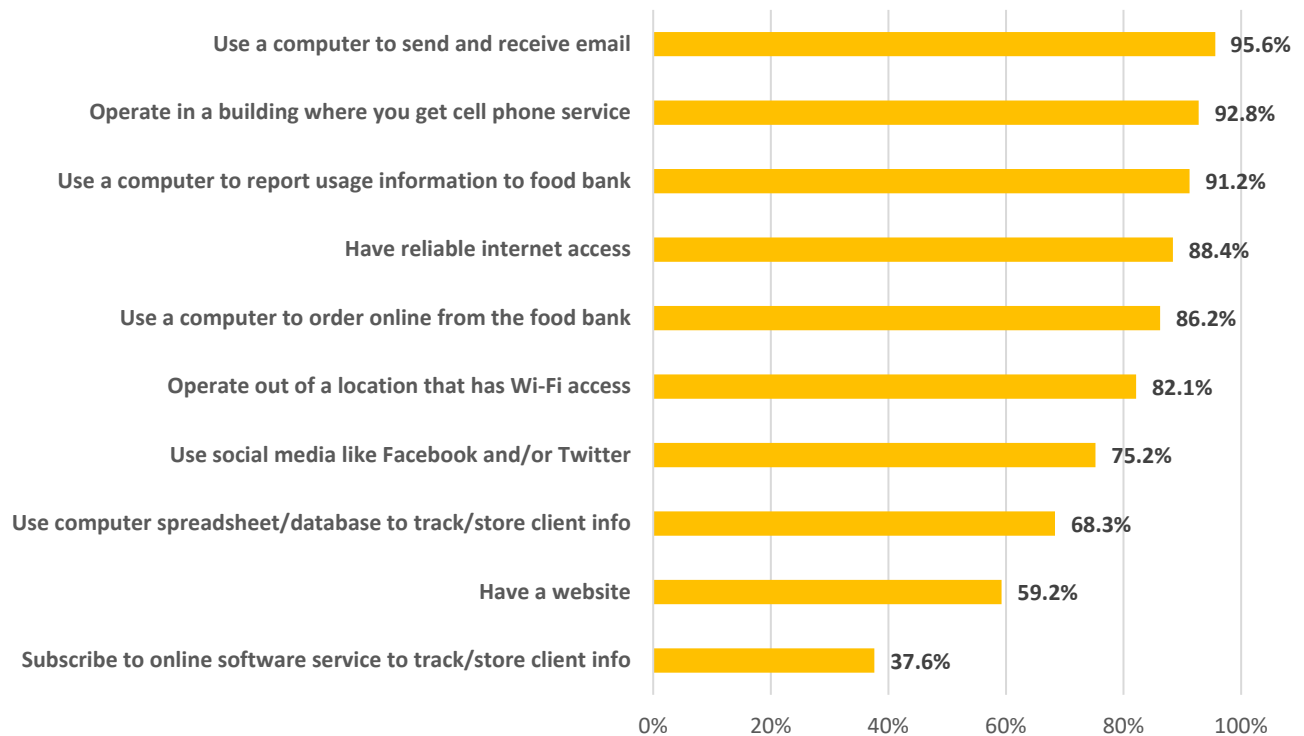
Agencies also have an opportunity to communicate about the issue of hunger to a broader audience. When asked, most agencies (68.1%) said they take part in some form of education about hunger to their community or congregation. Beyond general education aimed at their communities, 32.2% of pantries strategically invite politicians or other interested people to their agency. Other activities include participating in local hunger networks (28.7%) (i.e., local food policy coalitions, United Way, human services coalitions, etc.), calling or writing to politicians (25.9%), and helping regional food banks connect with clients willing to share their stories (24.6%).

Figure 19. Methods used by agencies to communicate about the problem of hunger (N=317)



By and large, most agencies have embraced the internet age. They typically use computers for email (95.6%), reporting information to their regional food bank (91.2%), and ordering food from their food bank (86.2%). Three-quarters of agencies (75.2%) use social media and 59.2% have a website.

Figure 20. How agencies use technology (N=319)



Client Intake

Many food pantries require their clients to go through an intake process before receiving services. This section includes findings on client identity verification, client eligibility requirements, and how agencies track client usage.

Most agencies (80.8%) said that clients are required to register, or to go through an intake process, before they can receive food or services. Most often, agencies require a driver's license (49.4%) or other state issued ID (37.7%), and/or a utility bill, telephone bill, or other proof of residency (41.9%). For clients that don't have necessary documentation to receive services, most pantries (94.8%) allow one-time service to these individuals, with some agencies (33.3%) also referring clients to another program in the community for similar services.

Many pantries (72.4%) require clients to meet specific eligibility conditions to receive services. These eligibility requirements are typically based on where the client lives (58%) and client household income (41%). Other eligibility conditions for services may include age (10.3%), citizenship (4.5%), or another condition (10.6%).

Almost all agencies (92.9%) keep track of client visits in some capacity. Most food pantries (45.1%) use a combination of manual records and computer programs to keep track of client visits, with around a quarter of agencies (26.1%) relying exclusively on manual records (e.g., paper/pencil, notebook, index cards). The remainder of agencies solely utilize some form of computer program to track client visits, either through a custom designed computer program (19.7%) or more standard computer programs like Microsoft Office (9.2%).

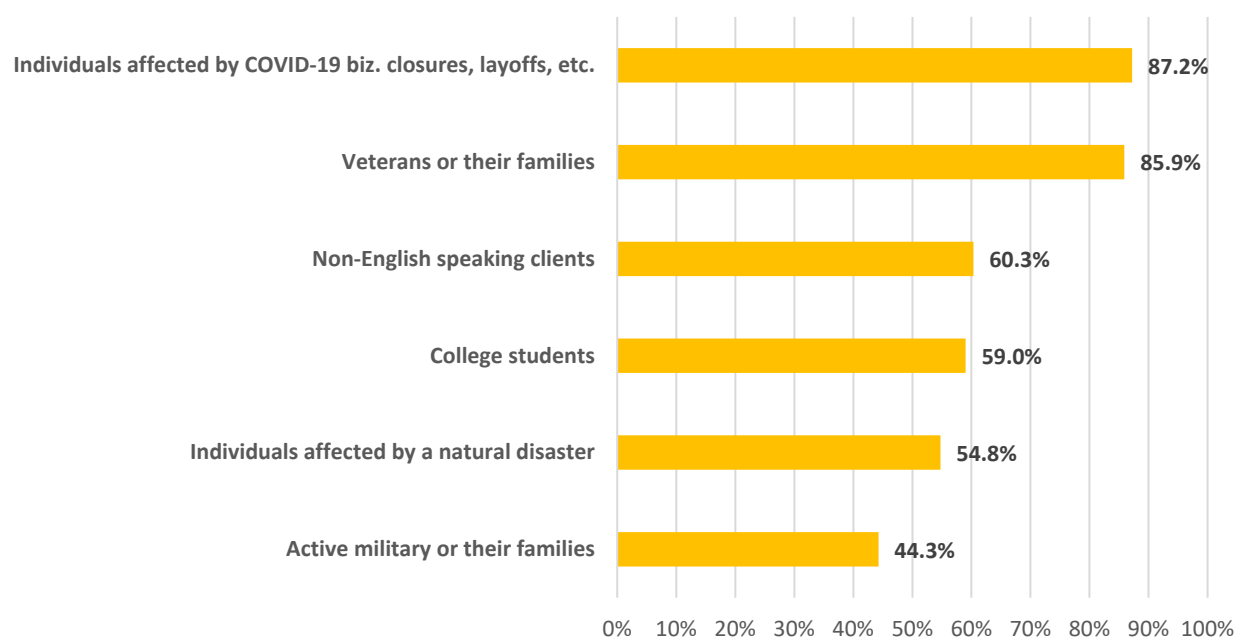
Client Characteristics

This section explores the different groups of clients served at food pantries, along with client counts. Agencies were asked about client household characteristics and changes in the number of people served compared to the previous year.

Agencies serve a wide range of food pantry clients, with nearly all pantries (95.1%) serving families with children under the age of 18, non-elderly adults without children (94.4%), and seniors over the age of 60 (97.1%). Some agencies (17.3%) also work specifically to address child hunger, serving only children under the age of 18 through their pantry or through a school-based program.

Agencies also served a variety of groups over the 12 months preceding the survey (March 2020 - March 2021). In particular, agencies noted individuals affected by COVID-19 (87.2%), veterans or their families (85.9%), non-English speaking clients (60.3%), college students (59%), individuals affected by natural disasters (54.8%), and active military personnel or their families (44.3%).

Figure 21. Specific groups served by agencies in the past year (N=305)



Agencies were asked to indicate the language diversity among the clients that they serve. While programs primarily serve English speaking households, many agencies also report serving clients whose primary language at home is not English. Among responding agencies, 99.7% serve English speaking client households and 52.8% serve Spanish speaking households. Other languages spoken by client households can be found in the Client Characteristics section in the Complete Study Findings. Despite the wide range of languages spoken by food pantry clients, most food pantries (78.1%) in the Feeding Missouri network do not offer information about services in a language other than English.

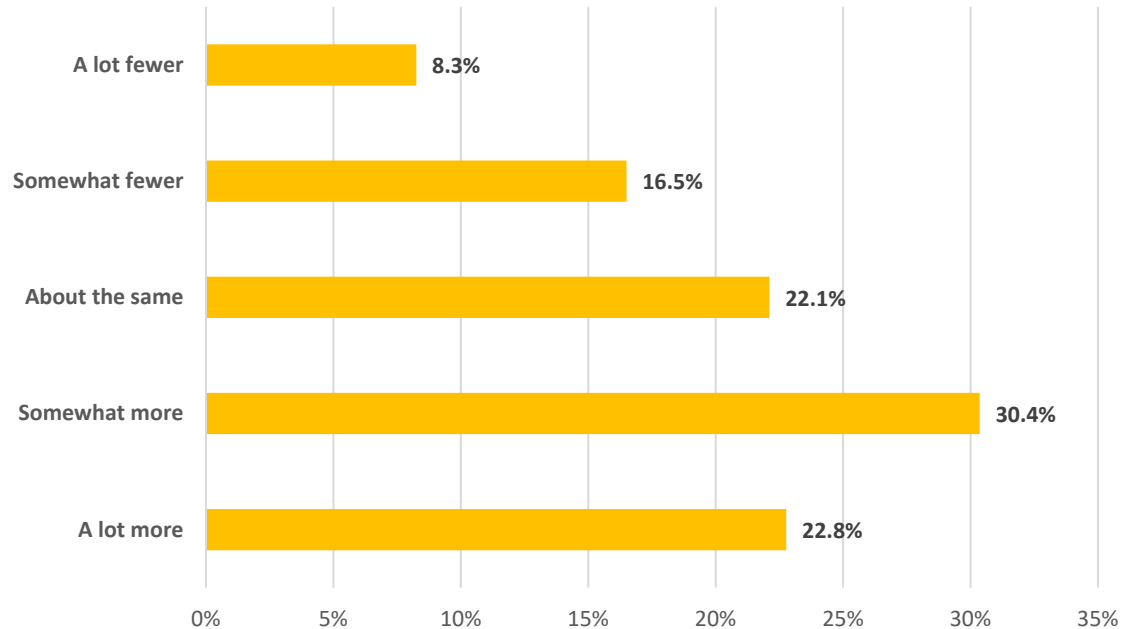
Food pantries vary greatly in terms of the number of households they serve. An average food pantry in the Feeding Missouri network serves 229 unduplicated (unique) households each month. Households are reached an average of 316 times each month.

Within the Feeding Missouri network, 392,368 unduplicated (unique) clients are served in an average month and 653,061 are served annually. An estimated 136,113 unduplicated households are served in a typical month and 216,964 are served annually. Clients are reached 468,895 times in an average month and 5,626,734 annually. Households are reached 160,371 times in a typical month and 1,924,456 annually.¹⁰

Compared to the previous year (March 2020 - March 2021), 53.2% of food pantries reported providing food to more clients, 22.1% served about the same number of clients, and 24.8% served fewer clients.

¹⁰ This study only included food pantries (i.e., grocery programs that distribute food for off-site consumption) and did not collect data related to meal or congregate feeding programs or other types of food bank programs.

Figure 22. Client counts in March 2021 compared to the previous year (N=303)



The impact of seasonal and COVID-19 related factors on client counts was also noted by food pantry directors, with 41.9% of pantries seeing greater need during school breaks (e.g., summer, long holidays, COVID-19 closures). The most attributed cause (66.2%) to the rise in client counts was households affected by COVID-19 business closures and layoffs.

Client Service Limits

This section explores limits agencies may place on food distribution, including how often a household can get food and whether households must live within certain geographic boundaries to receive food.

Many food pantries (62.6%) limit the number of times a client or household can get food in a given period of time. Among pantries that impose restrictions, the most common reported limitation (75.3%) is that households can only receive food pantry services once per month. The COVID-19 pandemic did cause some agencies (33.5%) to change their rules and allow people to get food more frequently.

Geographic service limits are in place for 58.8% of responding agencies. Most often these limits are based on county limits (50.9%) or specific ZIP codes (17.7%).

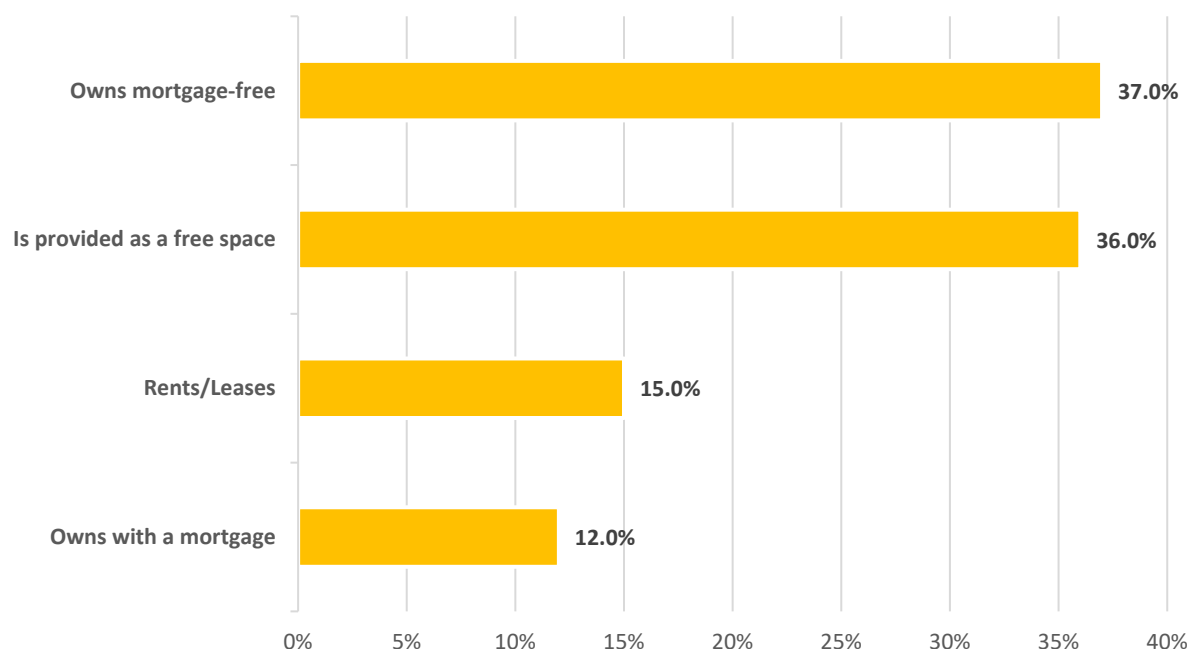
15.5% of agencies reported they turned clients away from receiving services in the past 12 months. The most common reasons for refusing services included clients seeking services who lived outside the program's service area (74.5%) and clients coming more often than program rules allowed (68.1%).

Facilities

Food pantry facilities and infrastructure vary among agencies. This section explores whether agencies rent or own the structure that houses their food pantry and the types of infrastructure and equipment present within a facility.

Nearly three-quarters of agencies (73%) either own their building mortgage-free or operate in a space that is provided for free. 15% rent their space and 12% own the space with a mortgage.

Figure 23. Ownership of the facility that houses the food pantry (N=300)



Most commonly, 52.6% of agencies operate in a building owned by a church, mosque, synagogue, or other religious institution. Others (28.8%) are located in a retail, office, or commercial building. Most agencies (79.9%) also noted that their current location meets their needs.

The majority of agencies have freezers (91.7%) and coolers (89.7%). However, 33.4% of agencies said they don't have an adequate number of freezers while 41.7% reported they don't have an adequate number of coolers or refrigerators.

Table 9. Equipment and space present at the facility (N=302)

Pantry Infrastructure	Yes	No
An area where you give out food or serve meals	80.5%	19.5%
A storage area for large amounts of food that don't need refrigeration	87.7%	12.3%
A freezer	91.7%	8.3%
Adequate number of freezers	66.6%	33.4%
A cooler or refrigerator	89.7%	10.3%
Adequate number of coolers or refrigerators	58.3%	41.7%
Office space to meet with clients (to complete intake or provide referrals), like a reception area, cubicle, or office	76.5%	23.5%

Food Bank Assistance

Agencies were asked to consider what was most helpful to them in terms of what food banks currently provide. General food availability (24%), no or low-cost food (21.1%) and food delivery (19.4%) were noted most frequently. Additional items that accounted for at least 1% of total responses are shown in Table 10 below. (Note: While agencies were asked to identify the single most important service, many mentioned multiple activities.)

Table 10. What is the most helpful good, service, benefit, or product the food bank currently provides to your agency? (N=279)

Response	%
General food availability	24.0%
No/low-cost food	21.1%
Food delivery	19.4%
Food item – Proteins	12.9%
Public food assistance programs	9.7%
Food item – Fresh produce	8.6%
Variety of food available	7.5%
Food bank support/information	6.8%
Food item – Non-perishable foods	6.8%
Quantity of food available	4.3%
Food bank staff	3.2%
Senior specific supplies/commodities	3.2%
Food bank trainings	2.9%
Food item – Dairy products	2.9%
Community connections & partnerships	2.2%
Food item – Frozen foods	1.8%
Mobile food pantry	1.8%
COVID supports	1.4%
Food bank ordering platform	1.4%
Grant & fundraising opportunities/support	1.1%
Personal care items	1.1%
Quality products	1.1%

In terms of the most important good, service, benefit, or product the food bank could provide in the future, the most common response (21.3%) was “nothing,” followed by more proteins (9.5%), fresh produce (8.7%) and dairy products (8%). Additional items that accounted for at least 1% of total responses are included in Table 11 below. (Note: While agencies were asked to identify the single most important service, many mentioned multiple activities.)

Table 11. What is the most important good, service, benefit, or product the Food Bank could provide to your agency that would allow you to better serve your clients? (N=263)

Response	%
Nothing	21.3%
More proteins	9.5%
More fresh produce	8.7%
More dairy products	8.0%
Improved or additional refrigeration/freezers	7.6%
More food generally	5.3%
More nutritious food	5.3%
Unsure	4.6%
More non-perishable foods	3.4%
More variety in food	3.0%
Prepared food boxes	2.3%
Food delivery	1.9%
More household items	1.9%
More variety in food (fresh produce)	1.9%
More variety in food (proteins)	1.9%
More personal care items	1.9%
Additional grant/financial opportunities	1.5%
Grant writing assistance	1.5%
Packing supplies	1.5%
Additional food delivery	1.1%
Client database system improvement	1.1%
Lower food pricing	1.1%
More frozen foods	1.1%
Programming assistance	1.1%
Volunteer support/coordination	1.1%

4 Client Survey Key Findings

During the period of mid-May 2021 through mid-August 2021¹¹, a total of 3377 food pantry client households receiving food at a member agency of a regional food bank affiliated with Feeding Missouri responded to the client survey. The completion rate among those who were approached to take a survey was 60%. Table 12 provides the regional distribution of client survey responses.

Table 12. Client survey responses by region

Food Bank Region	n	%
The Food Bank for Central & Northeast Missouri (Columbia, MO)	618	18.3%
Harvesters (Kansas City, MO)	474	14.0%
Ozarks Food Harvest (Springfield, MO)	605	17.9%
Second Harvest (St. Joseph, MO)	398	11.8%
Southeast Missouri Food Bank (Sikeston, MO)	625	18.5%
St. Louis Area Foodbank (Bridgeton, MO)	657	19.5%
Total	3377	100%

Data in this chapter is weighted to provide state-level estimates of client households and to ensure the data is representative of the Feeding Missouri region. Data and percentages are generally presented at the household-level.

Client Characteristics

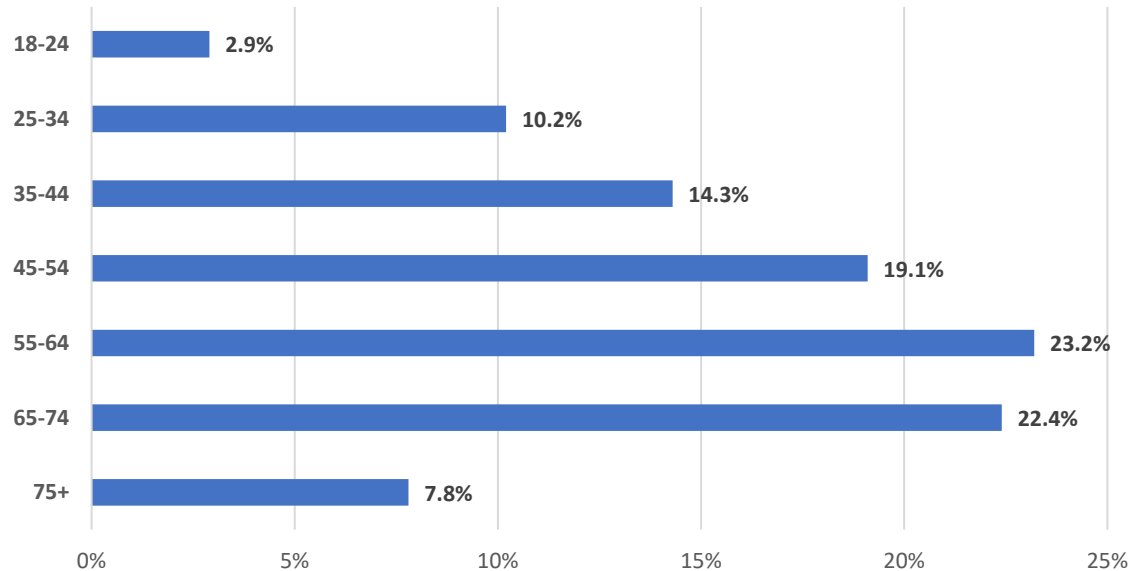
This section provides information about the age, gender, education level, race, living situation, primary language spoken at home, and marital status of food pantry client households. Information about the presence of an active military member or veteran in the home is also included.

A majority of clients surveyed (68.6%) identify as a woman, 31.2% identify as a man, and 0.2% identify as gender non-conforming/non-binary or another identity. Just over four-fifths (81%) have achieved a high school diploma or higher level of education.

Over half (53.5%) of food pantry clients who participated in the survey were over the age of 54, while 30.2% of respondents were over the age of 64. Figure 24 provides a detailed breakdown of client survey respondents by age.

¹¹ Mention of “the past year” in this section is meant to generally include the summer 2020 – summer 2021.

Figure 24. Age of client survey respondents (N=3335)



66.2% of respondents identify as Caucasian/White. 19.3% identify as African American/Black. 7.2% identify as Hispanic/Latino/Latina/Latinx. Additional races and ethnicities of clients are noted in Table 13.

Table 13. Race and ethnicity of client survey respondents (N=3308)

Race and Ethnicity	%
African American/Black	19.3%
Asian American/Asian	0.5%
Caucasian/White	66.2%
Hispanic/Latino/Latina/Latinx	7.2%
Native American or Alaskan Native	1.3%
Pacific Islander	0.3%
Middle Eastern or North African	0.0%
Another identity	0.9%
Multiple identities	4.4%

The majority of clients (82.2%) live in their own home. Some (8.6%) live in a household with other people or have a roommate 7% report being unsheltered or living in a temporary living situation.

English is the primary language spoken at home for 93.2% of client households. The next most common language spoken in 6% of homes is Spanish.

The largest percentage of clients (31.7%) report they are either married or in a domestic partnership. 7.5% were not married but currently living with a partner. 20.5% say they are currently divorced, 21.2% are single and never married, 12.9% are widowed, and 5.4% are separated.

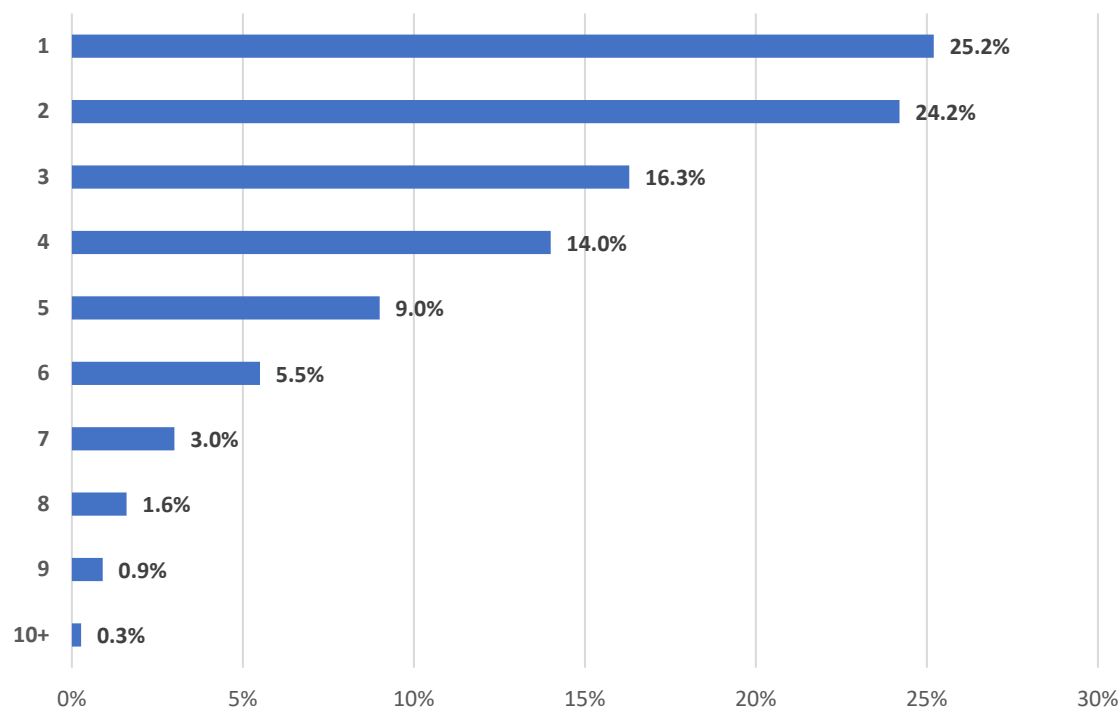
A very limited number of client households (0.7%) include someone who is currently serving in the military, while 17.3% of households include someone who had served in the US Armed Forces, Reserves, or National Guard in the past.

Household Composition

This section includes information about client household size along with children and adults (including seniors) living in households.

Client households include three people on average, with 65.7% including three or fewer people. Figure 25 below includes additional details about the size of client households.

Figure 25. Household size (N=3333)



In terms of the number of adults present in households, 33.4% have one adult and 40% have two adults. 41.5% of households include an adult who is over the age of 65.

41.3% of client households include a child under 18 years of age. 43.5% of households with children have one or more children under six years of age. 19.7% of households with at least one child under 18 years of age are headed by a single adult.

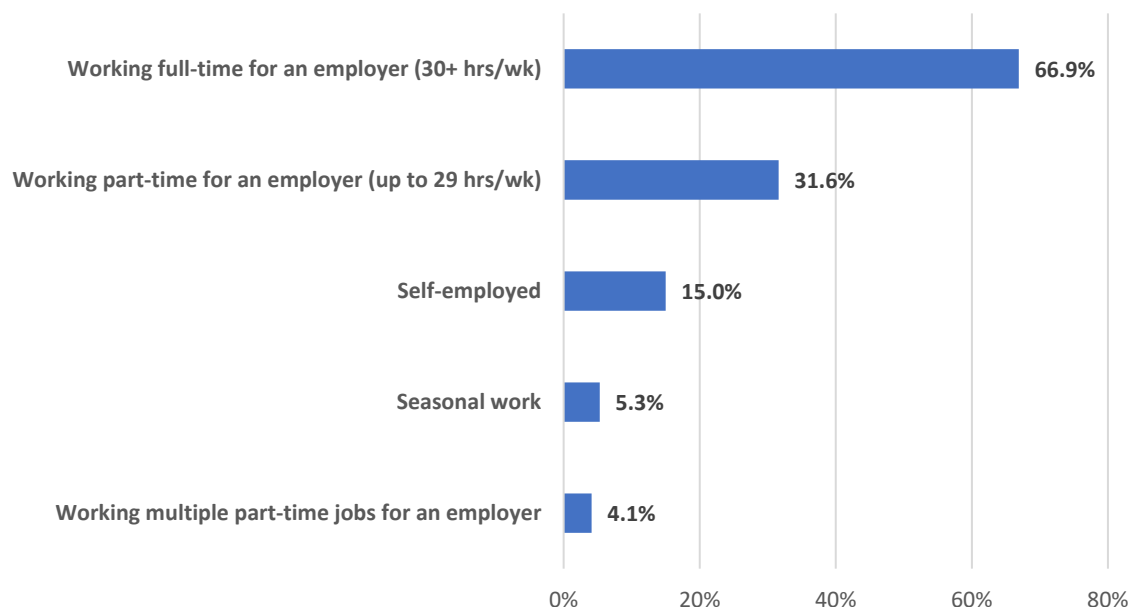
Employment & Income

This section includes findings on the employment status of adults in households. Food pantry clients also provided information about their monthly and annual household income and additional sources of household income beyond employment.

Among all client households surveyed, 48.2% have at least one employed adult in the house. 10.5% of households have an adult in the household who is currently a student.

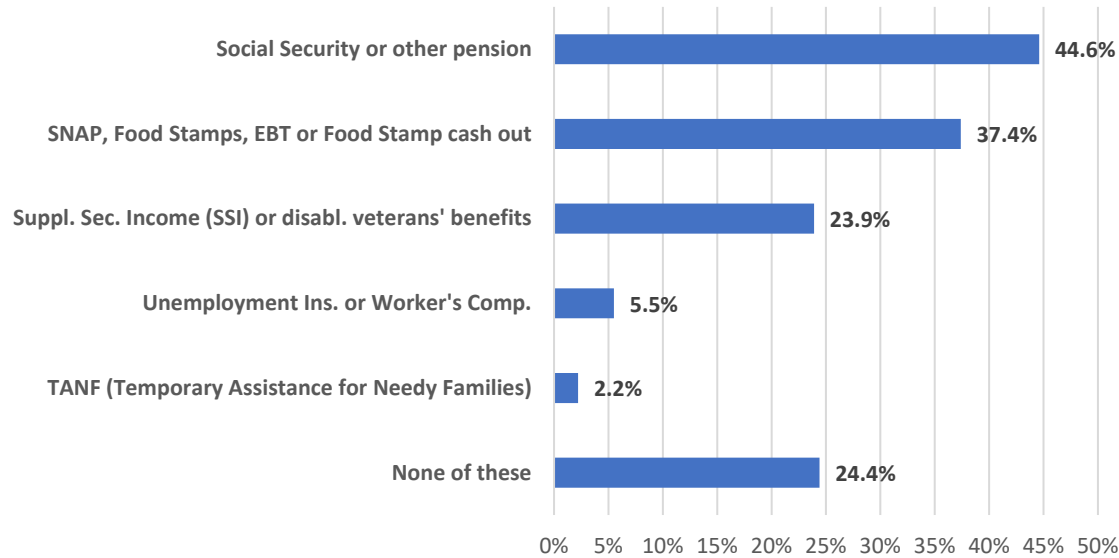
A closer look at the employment status of adult household members shows that 66.9% of households with a working adult have a member who is working full-time (30 or more hours per week). 31.6% of households with a working adult have a member who is working part time (less than 30 hours per week). 15% of households with a working adult include someone who is self-employed, 5.3% have someone who is employed in seasonal work, and 4.1% have someone working multiple part-time positions.

Figure 26. Types of employment for adults during the past year (N=1403)



Food pantry client households rely on a variety of income sources other than employment. 44.6% receive income through Social Security or other types of pensions, 37.4% receive income through SNAP, and 23.9% receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or disabled veteran's benefits. Only a small fraction receives unemployment insurance or worker's compensation (5.5%) or support through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program (2.2%).

Figure 27. Additional sources of household income received during the past year (N=3300)



Approximately four-fifths of households (79.2%) make \$25,000 or less in combined annual household income (from all income sources) while 17.8% of households make \$5,000 or less a year. 79.9% of households make \$2000 or less per month. Figure 28 and Figure 29 show more details about annual and monthly income of food pantry client households. For information about monthly income relative to household size, and how that impacts SNAP eligibility, see the [Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program \(SNAP\) Use](#) section below.

Figure 28. Combined annual household income (N=2803)

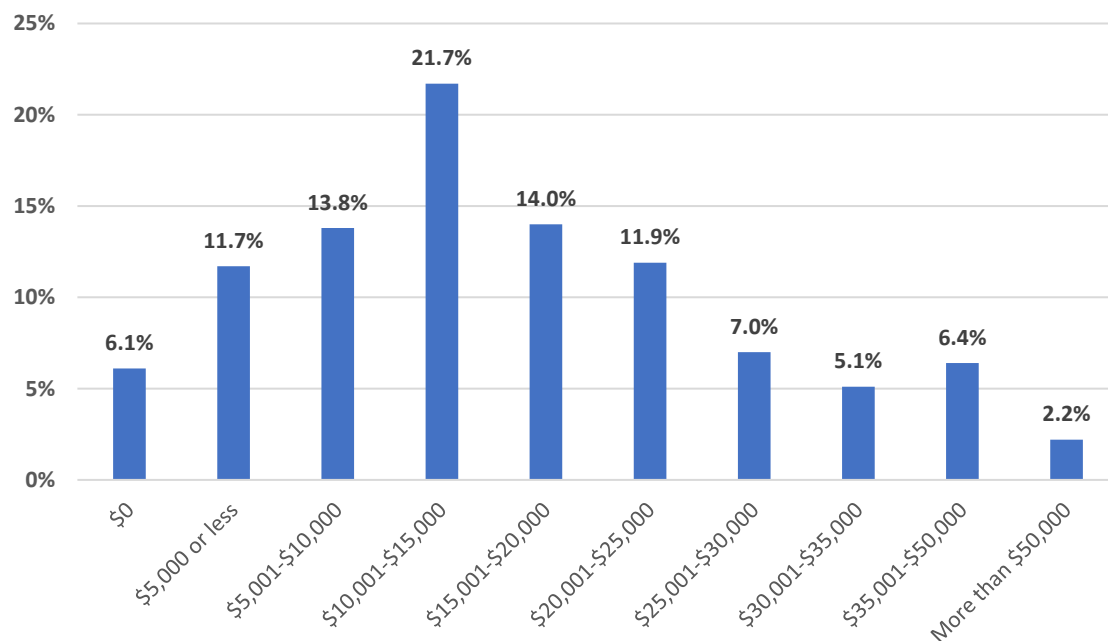
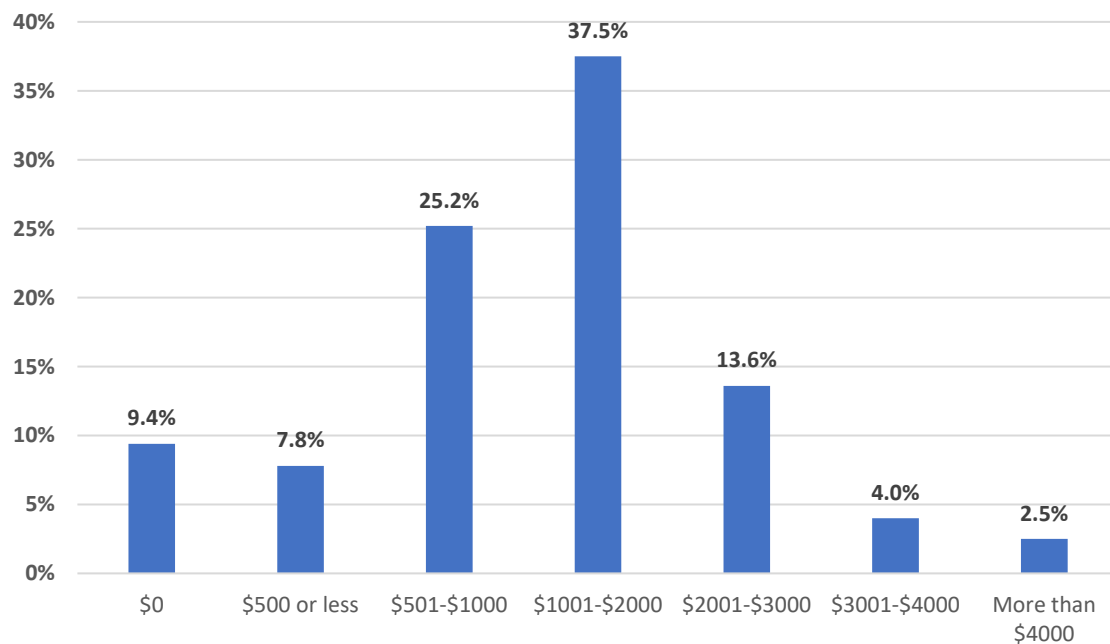


Figure 29. Combined monthly household income (N=2965)

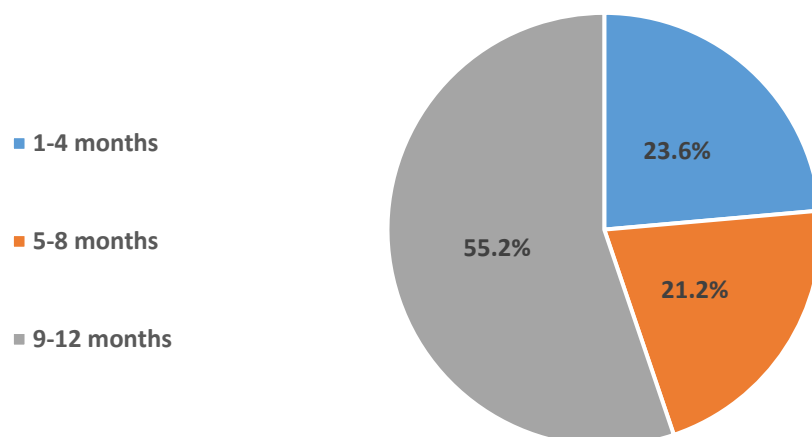


Food Pantry Use & Preferences

The findings in this section show how often households used a pantry in the past year, how long they have used a pantry, and what may have prevented them using a pantry as often as they desired. In addition, people were asked how long food from the pantry lasts for their household and what programs or services other than food would be most useful to access at a pantry.

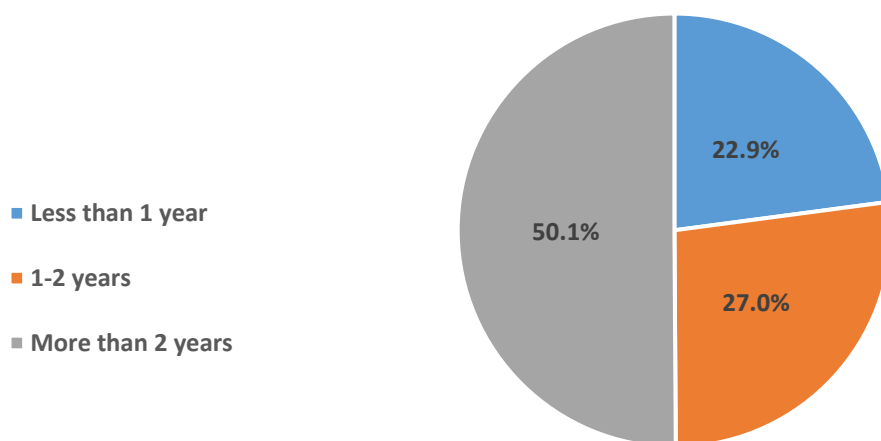
During the past year, 55.1% of respondent households utilized a food pantry nine or more months during the past year. A closer look shows that 43.7% of households utilized a food pantry every month during the previous year. Figure 30 provides a complete breakdown of the frequency of pantry use during the past year. Study findings also show that half of households (50%) utilized a food pantry more than once during the previous month.

Figure 30. Number of months households used a food pantry during the past year (N=3307)



In terms of the duration of food pantry use, 50.1% of households have used a food pantry for more than 2 years. 27% have used a pantry for one to two years. 22.9% are new food pantry users, having used a pantry for less than a year, and started using a pantry during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 31. How long households have used a food pantry (N=3325)

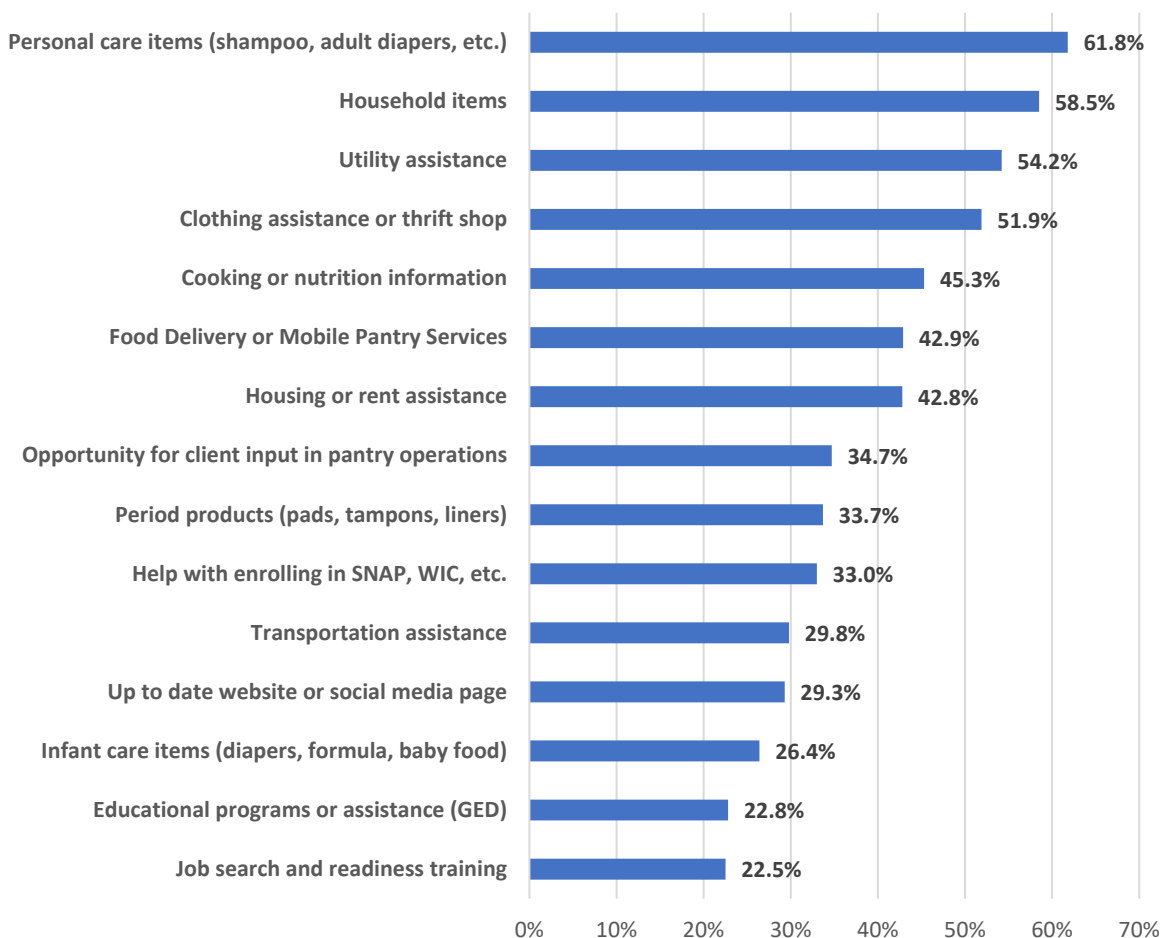


Clients also highlighted the role that pantry provisions play in the food consumed by their household during an average month. For 88.9% of households, at least a quarter of food consumed by the household in a typical month is obtained from a food pantry. For 53.9% of households, at least half of the food consumed in a typical month is obtained from a food pantry.

39.6% of food pantry client households said there was a time they needed assistance but were not able to use the food pantry. A lack of transportation was the most common issue mentioned by clients (57.2%), followed by hours of operation (30.9%), and having already used the food pantry during a given period (22.8%).

Food pantry clients were given the chance to identify programs or services beyond food that would be helpful at an “ideal food pantry.” Figure 32 includes the results from this question. The top three results included personal care items (61.8%), household items (58.5%), and utility assistance (54.2%).

Figure 32. Most helpful programs or services other than food that could be offered (N=3372)



Food Security Status

This section includes a summary of results from the USDA-Economic Research Service U.S. *Household Food Security Module: Six-Item Short Form*¹² that was utilized for the study.

Findings show that rates of food insecurity are dramatically higher among food pantry client households when compared to all Missouri households. Based on this study’s findings, 70% of food pantry client households are food insecure (noted in yellow in Figure 33 below). In contrast, the most recent data from the USDA¹³ shows that 11.5% of all Missouri households

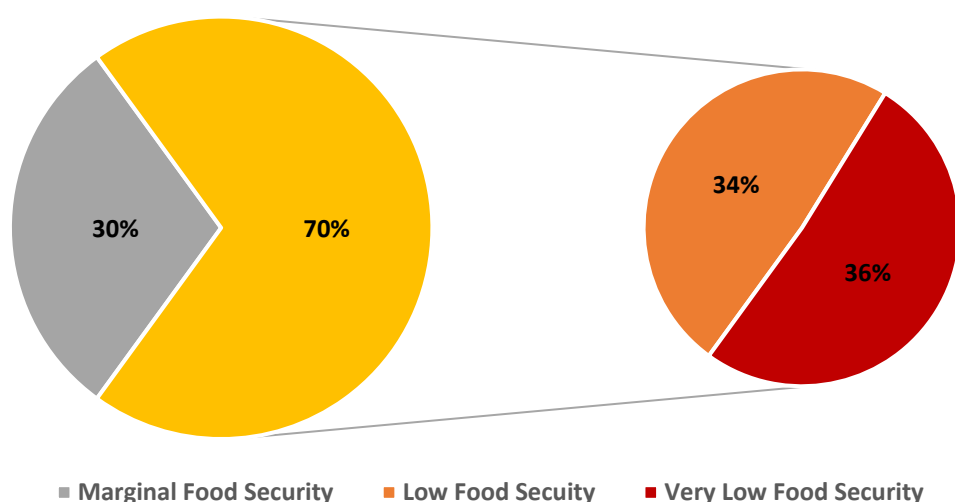
¹² USDA Survey Tools at <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-u-s/survey-tools/#six>.

¹³ USDA Household Food Security in the United States in 2020 report at <https://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/pub-details/?pubid=102075>.

are food insecure. The remainder of food pantry client households (30%) are considered to have marginal food security¹⁴, indicated by households having “anxiety over food sufficiency or shortage of food in the house¹⁵.”

Of the 70% of food insecure households, 49% have *low* food security, indicated by “reduced quality, variety, or desirability of diet”, and 51% have *very low* food security, indicated by “disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake¹⁶.” This latter group of *very low* food secure households – those who truly don’t have enough food to meet their needs – make up 36% of all food pantry client households surveyed. By comparison, the *very low* food security rate for all Missouri households is 5.1%.

Figure 33. Food insecurity among food pantry client households (N=3056)



Trade-offs

People who are food insecure often struggle with affording other necessities of life. This section highlights the tough decisions that food pantry clients must make when it comes to paying for food or paying for essentials including medicine, utilities, housing, transportation, education expenses, and childcare. Table 14 below includes responses to the question, “In the past 12 months, have you or anyone in your household ever had to choose between paying for food and paying for...?”

¹⁴ The remaining 30% of non-food insecure households may have reported 0, 1, or 2 indications of food insecurity. All were assigned to the “marginal food security” category by virtue of their presence at a food pantry, even if 0 indications of food insecurity were noted. According to USDA, food secure households have an “[a]ssured ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways (that is, without resorting to emergency food supplies, scavenging, stealing, or other coping strategies).” See USDA Food Security in the U.S. Measurement page at <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-u-s/measurement/>.

¹⁵ USDA Definitions of Food Security at <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-u-s/definitions-of-food-security/#ranges>.

¹⁶ USDA Definitions of Food Security at <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-u-s/definitions-of-food-security/#ranges>.

Paying for utilities poses the greatest trade-off challenge for most households (46.2%). This is followed by paying for medicine/medical care (37.6%), housing (34.2%), transportation (32.6%), and education expenses (6.6%). For households with children, 15.2% report having to choose between paying for childcare and food.

Table 14. Food pantry client household trade-offs

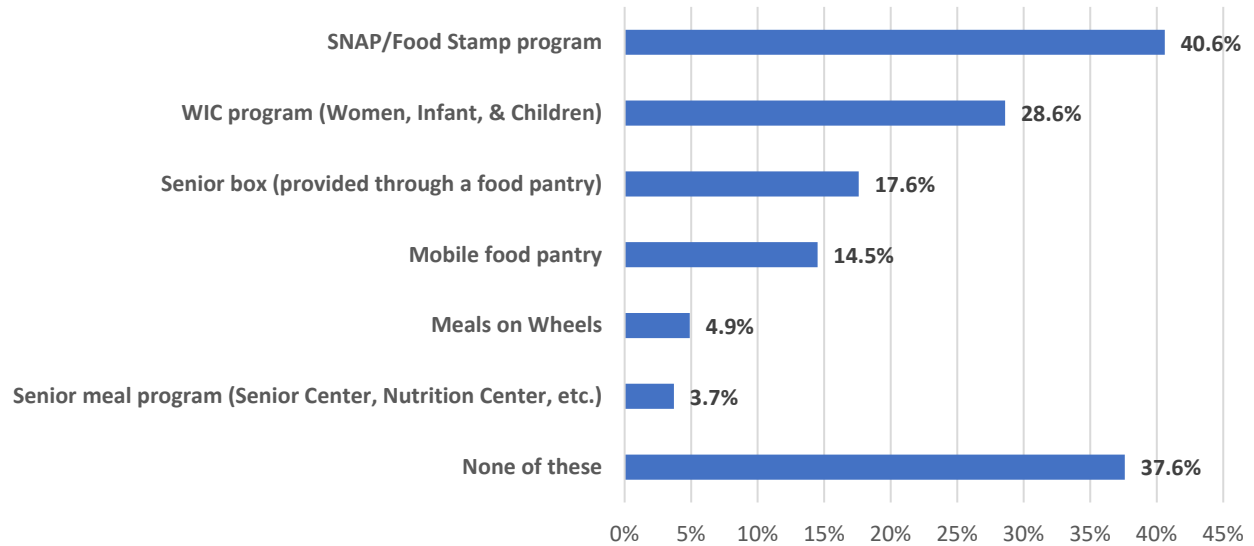
Trade-off	%	N
Medicine/Medical Care	37.6%	3196
Utilities	46.2%	3229
Housing	34.2%	3201
Transportation	32.6%	3172
Education expenses	6.6%	3072
Childcare (among HHs with children)	15.2%	1147

Additional Food Sources & Coping Strategies

Those facing food insecurity use food pantries along with other programs and strategies to meet their food and nutrition needs. This section explores peoples' use of federal and other food assistance programs in the past 12 months, including those focused on children. Findings also highlight the strategies clients use to make their food budget go farther.

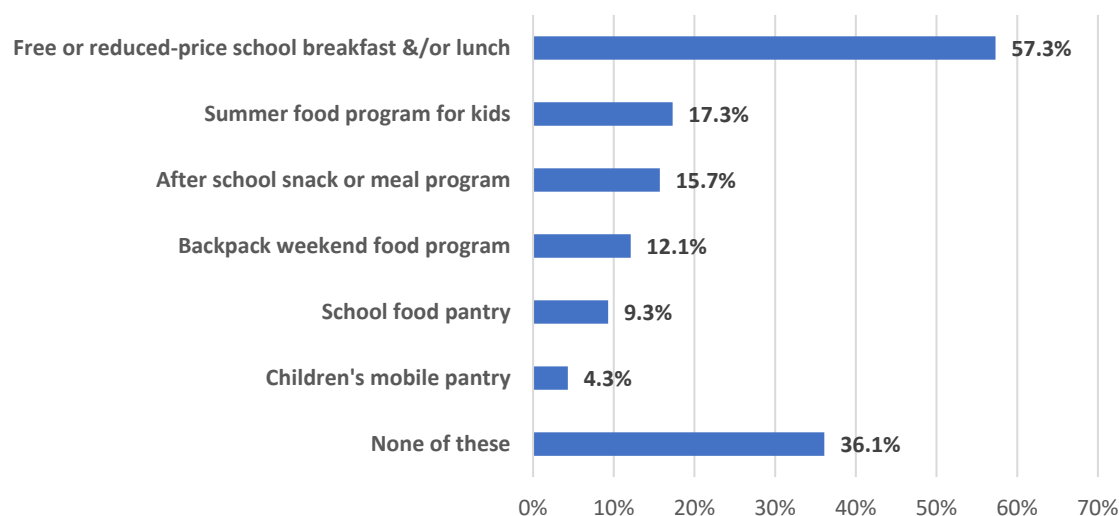
The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is utilized by many client households (40.6%). Other programs such as the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) (28.6% of households with a child under five years of age), senior boxes (17.6%) and mobile food pantries (14.5%) were noted as well. 37.6% do not use any of the listed programs. Figure 34 provides additional details about the use of additional food assistance programs.

Figure 34. Additional food assistance programs used by households in the past year (N=3249 (510 for WIC))



Child nutrition programs provide important sources of food for households with children. For example, 57.3% of households with children participate in the free or reduced-price breakfast or lunch programs. Summer food programs for children (17.3%), after school snacks or meals (15.7%), backpack programs (12.1%), school food pantries (9.3%), and children’s mobile pantries (4.3%) were noted as well. 36.1% of households with children do not use any of the listed programs.

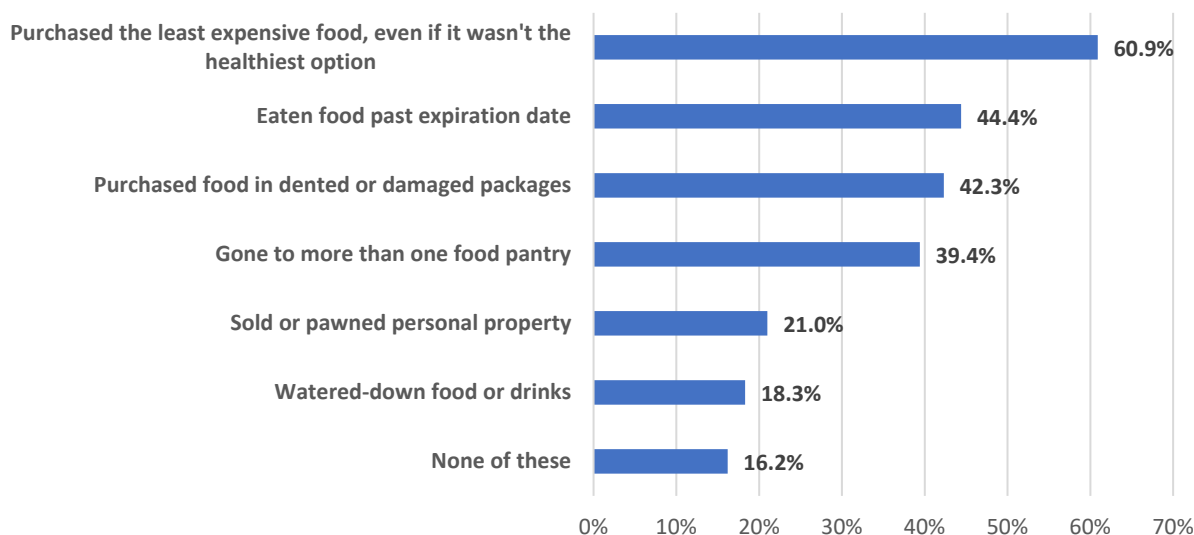
Figure 35. Child nutrition program participation among households with children (N=1203)



Households use a variety of coping strategies to stretch their food budget. Many households (60.9%) noted purchasing the least expensive food, even if it wasn’t the healthiest option. 44.4% ate food past its expiration date, 42.3% purchased food in dented or damaged packages, 39.4% had gone to more than one food pantry, and 18.3% watered-down food or drinks.

Households also reported they had sold or pawned personal property (20.1%). Only 16.2% had not used any of the strategies listed.

Figure 36. Coping strategies utilized by households (N=3204)



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Use

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance program provides essential benefits to people facing or living with food insecurity. This section explores SNAP use among client households in detail. The findings center on household income eligibility for SNAP and reasons households may not use SNAP.

As noted in the previous section, 40.6% of households surveyed utilized SNAP at some point in the past 12 months. However, findings from this study indicate that an estimated 77% of households are income eligible for SNAP. It is important to note that income is not the only qualification for SNAP. In Missouri, other qualifications include having (or applying for) a Social Security number for all household members, not owning more than \$2,500 in resources (or \$3,750 if everyone in the household is over 60 years of age or disabled), and not having a felony drug conviction¹⁷.

In Table 15 below, monthly household income is shown by household size. The orange boxes show the number of households who are income eligible for SNAP, using 130% of the Federal Poverty Level (the income threshold for SNAP) as the threshold. The table then tallies the number of SNAP eligible households and divides that number by the total number of households to provide the percentage of food pantry client households (77%) who are income eligible for SNAP.

¹⁷ Missouri Department of Social Service SNAP eligibility criteria at <https://mydss.mo.gov/food-assistance/apply-for-snap>.

Table 15. Estimated percentage of SNAP-eligible households (N=2944)

Monthly Income	Household Size										Total HHs	SNAP Eligible HHs
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 +		
\$0	84	47	49	42	25	16	6	2	2	2	275	275
<\$500	47	43	47	35	22	16	4	5	4	2	225	225
\$501-\$1000	306	171	84	82	39	27	13	14	4	0	740	740
\$1001-\$2000	285	303	170	141	97	51	28	14	9	2	1100	815
\$2001-\$3000	30	98	97	59	44	42	20	6	3	2	401	176
\$3001-\$4000	11	27	15	20	20	14	10	0	2	0	119	26
>\$4000	8	23	12	16	6	5	2	2	1	0	75	3
Total											2935	2260
												77.0%

Among all food pantry clients who don't use SNAP, 48.6% had applied but didn't or no longer qualify for benefits. For those who didn't qualify for SNAP, 56.6% said their income was too high to qualify and 5.7% said their assets were too high to qualify. Some reported application issues (8.3%), exhausting the time period to receive benefits (3%), another reason (14.7%), or not being sure about why they didn't qualify (11.7%).

Among food pantry clients who hadn't applied for SNAP, 44.9% said they didn't think they were eligible. Others noted personal reasons (13.4%), an application process that is too difficult (11.2%), unfamiliarity with the program (10%), or another reason (20.4%).

Health

Chronic health conditions and inadequate or no access to health insurance impact the overall quality of life of hundreds of thousands of Missourians. In addition, social and economic factors can exacerbate health disparities. This section includes findings on the percent of households and household members who have diabetes, high blood pressure or hypertension, high cholesterol, and who lack health care coverage.

Among all food pantry client households surveyed, 40.7% percent of households include at least one individual with diabetes, 59.8% have a member with high blood pressure, and 48.1% have a member with high cholesterol. 38.6% have at least one household member who lacks health insurance. Table 16 provides a summary of this information.

It is important to note that rates of diabetes, high blood pressure, and lack of health insurance are all higher than those reported in Feeding America's *Hunger in America 2014*¹⁸ report for Missouri.

Table 16. Health conditions among households (N=3220)

Health Condition/Circumstance	Households with condition present
Diabetes	40.7%
High blood pressure/hypertension	59.8%
High cholesterol	48.1%
Lack of health insurance	38.6%

Findings from this study presented in Table 17 allow for a comparison with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data¹⁹ to understand how rates of health conditions among food pantry clients compare to all Missourians. For all but one of the health conditions explored, adults in food pantry client households fare worse than the general public. Diabetes impacts 23% of adults in food pantry client households, compared to 10.8% of all Missouri adults. Similarly, high blood pressure/hypertension impacts 36.9% of adults in client households, compared to 30.9% of all Missouri adults. Rates of high cholesterol were lower for adults in food pantry client households (28.1%) compared to all Missouri adults (34.4%).

While not directly comparable to BRFSS data, it is important to note that 23.3% of people in food pantry client households lack health care coverage.

Table 17. Health conditions among adults (N=3237)

Health Condition	Adults in Food Pantry Client HHs	Missouri Average ²⁰
Diabetes	23.0%	10.8%
High blood pressure/hypertension	36.9%	30.9%
High cholesterol	28.1%	34.4%

¹⁸ Feeding America Hunger in America 2014 study at <https://www.feedingamerica.org/research/hunger-in-america>.

¹⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention BRFSS Prevalence & Data at <https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/>.

²⁰ Missouri average is from CDC BRFSS Prevalence & Trends Data. Data are from most recent years available (2019 for high blood pressure and high cholesterol; 2020 for diabetes).

5 Complete Study Findings

This section includes the complete study findings for all questions asked in the agency and client surveys.

Agency Survey

Region Breakdown & Agency Type

Responses by region N=344		
	n	%
Ozarks Food Harvest (Springfield, MO)	55	16.0%
Harvesters (Kansas City, MO/ Topeka, KS)	117	34.0%
Second Harvest (St. Joseph, MO)	18	5.2%
The Food Bank for Central & Northeast Missouri (Columbia, MO)	53	15.4%
St. Louis Area Foodbank (Bridgeton, MO)	66	19.2%
Southeast Missouri Food Bank (Sikeston, MO)	35	10.2%
Total	344	100.0%

Response rates for regions & state N=344			
	Responding Agencies	Total MO Agencies	Response Rate
Ozarks Food Harvest (Springfield, MO)	55	83	66.3%
Harvesters (Kansas City, MO/ Topeka, KS)	117	253	46.2%
Second Harvest (St. Joseph, MO)	18	38	47.4%
The Food Bank for Central & Northeast Missouri (Columbia, MO)	53	94	56.4%
St. Louis Area Foodbank (Bridgeton, MO)	66	154	42.9%
Southeast Missouri Food Bank (Sikeston, MO)	35	81	43.2%
Total	344	703	48.9%
Percent of total clients served by responding agencies			55.5%

What best describes your agency? N=343	
Agency Type	%
Faith-based or located in a religious institution	61.2%
A governmental agency	2.6%
A Community Action Program (CAP)	2.6%
Nonprofit or private organization (non-faith-based, governmental, or CAP)	32.4%
Other	1.2%
Total	100.0%

Food Sources

Thinking about the total pounds of food that your agency gave out or served during the past 12 months, please estimate the percentage (%) of that food your agency got through each of the following sources. N=344	
	Average
Food bank (including coordinated food rescue & retail pick-up program)	71.9%
Local product donations the agency obtained on its own (e.g., donations directly from retailers, food drives, etc.)	12.7%
Buying food from retail stores or food service companies	9.3%
Buying food from local manufacturers	0.3%
Buying food from other sources (e.g., food coop, direct purchases from farmers/growers, Internet, wholesalers)	1.2%
Government product donations not obtained from the food bank (e.g., USDA Food Boxes, Farmers to Families)	4.5%
Total	100.0%

During the past 12 months did this program get donations of food and grocery products from...? N=312			
	Yes	No	Total
Churches or religious congregations	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
Local restaurants	27.9%	72.1%	100.0%
Other local stores	56.7%	43.3%	100.0%
Local manufacturers	19.2%	80.8%	100.0%
Farmers	43.6%	56.4%	100.0%
Local food drives (e.g., Boy Scouts, Letter Carriers, etc.)	58.7%	41.3%	100.0%
Federal commodities, such as The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP/EFAP)	49.0%	51.0%	100.0%
Emergency Food and Shelter Program	11.9%	88.1%	100.0%
State funded food purchase program	12.5%	87.5%	100.0%
Some other donated source	51.3%	48.7%	100.0%

During the past 12 months, how often did this agency BUY each of the following food and grocery products from sources other than the food bank? How often did this program purchase...?						
	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	N	Total
Bread, rice, cereals, and pasta	15.4%	25.4%	15.8%	43.4%	311	100.0%
Fresh fruits and vegetables	8.1%	10.7%	19.4%	61.8%	309	100.0%
Canned or frozen fruits and vegetables	17.7%	23.5%	14.1%	44.7%	311	100.0%
Meat, poultry, and fish	13.9%	22.6%	15.8%	47.7%	310	100.0%
Non-meat proteins - beans, eggs, peanut butter, and nuts	15.2%	23.9%	15.5%	45.5%	310	100.0%
Milk, yogurt, and cheese	13.2%	9.7%	17.4%	59.7%	310	100.0%
Fats, oils, condiments, and sweets	5.8%	11.6%	15.8%	66.8%	310	100.0%
Paper plates, napkins, plastic silverware	5.8%	6.5%	8.7%	79.0%	310	100.0%
Personal care products (e.g., soap, toothpaste, deodorant)	15.8%	19.7%	13.9%	50.6%	310	100.0%
Household products (e.g., laundry detergent, cleaning products)	13.9%	21.0%	12.3%	52.8%	309	100.0%
Baby products (e.g., laundry detergent, cleaning products)	7.8%	10.0%	14.6%	67.6%	309	100.0%
Senior Products (e.g., adult diapers, meal replacement drinks, prepared foods)	5.2%	8.1%	12.6%	74.1%	309	100.0%

What would the effect be on this program if you no longer got food from the food bank? N=311	
	%
Major effect	91.3%
Minor effect	8.4%
No effect at all	0.3%
Total	100.0%

How would you describe how much food this program had available to meet your clients' needs during the past 12 months? N=303	
	%
The program had a lot more food than needed to meet clients' needs	13.9%
The program had somewhat more food than needed to meet clients' needs	25.4%
The program had enough food to meet clients' needs	52.5%
The program had somewhat less food than needed to meet clients' needs	7.6%
The program had a lot less food than needed to meet clients' needs	0.7%
Total	100.0%

Please indicate the ways that this program obtains food and grocery products from the food bank. N=301			
	Yes	No	Total
Agency owns the truck(s), van(s), or car(s) used for pickups	36.2%	63.8%	100.0%
Agency rents/leases the truck(s), van(s), or car(s) used for pickups	6.3%	93.7%	100.0%
Agency depends on the personal truck(s), van(s), or car(s) of staff or volunteers for pickups	52.2%	47.8%	100.0%
Agency works with other programs to share the responsibility for pickups	7.0%	93.0%	100.0%
Food and groceries are delivered to our agency	65.4%	34.6%	100.0%

Staffing & Training

Does your agency have paid staff? N=344	
	%
Yes	43.9%
No	56.1%
Total	100.0%

Number of paid staff				
	Full-Time Paid Staff	% (w/ # Full-Time Staff)	Part-Time Paid Staff	% (w/ # Part-Time Staff)
0	237	69.3%	231	67.9%
1	35	10.2%	47	13.8%
2	13	3.8%	20	5.9%
3	10	2.9%	14	4.1%
4	10	2.9%	8	2.4%
5+	37	10.8%	20	5.9%
Total	342	100.0%	340	100.0%

Volunteer breakdown (# and hours by week and month)				
	Mean	Min	Max	N
How many volunteers give time to this program in an average week?	16	0	195	269
How many volunteers give time to this program in an average month?	48	0	800	285
How many total hours do volunteers give to this program in an average week?	52	0	600	260
How many total hours do volunteers give to this program in an average month?	220	0	5040	286

For each of the sources listed below, please estimate the percentage of this program's volunteers who come from that source. N=313						
	0%	1-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%	Total
Volunteers already connected to the agency	15.3%	12.8%	10.5%	16.9%	44.4%	100.0%
Religious groups	31.6%	30.0%	9.9%	8.9%	19.5%	100.0%
United Way	95.2%	4.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Other Civic/Nonprofit organizations (excluding United Way)	78.0%	20.4%	1.3%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Companies or business groups	72.5%	25.2%	1.6%	0.0%	0.6%	100.0%
Kindergarten through 12th grade school programs	69.6%	27.2%	2.6%	0.0%	0.6%	100.0%
Colleges/Universities	77.3%	19.2%	1.9%	0.3%	1.3%	100.0%
Court-ordered community service	63.3%	32.9%	2.6%	1.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Clients	66.1%	28.8%	2.9%	1.0%	1.3%	100.0%
Volunteers connect your regional food bank	87.5%	7.7%	1.9%	1.0%	1.9%	100.0%
National Guard	91.1%	7.0%	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Some other source	80.5%	16.9%	0.6%	0.6%	1.3%	100.0%

Percentage of volunteers by age group N=314	
	Mean
≤18	6.1%
19-59	34.3%
60+	59.6%
Total	100%

In the past 12 months, how much difficulty has your agency had...?					
	A lot	Some	None	N	Total
Keeping the volunteers you already have	7.7%	33.3%	59.0%	312	100.0%
Getting new volunteers	21.5%	44.4%	34.1%	311	100.0%
Keeping new volunteers	10.4%	34.7%	54.9%	308	100.0%

How does your current ability to get and keep volunteers compare to your efforts before COVID-19 (i.e., before March 2020)? N=312	
	%
Much more difficult now	18.3%
A bit more difficult now	31.7%
About the same	45.2%
A bit easier now	3.2%
Much easier now	1.6%
Total	100.0%

Do the staff/volunteers of this program need training in any of the following specific areas? N=281				
	A lot of training is needed	Some training is needed	No training is needed	Total
Nutrition education	3.2%	31.3%	65.5%	100.0%
Training in food safety and sanitation	4.6%	34.2%	61.2%	100.0%
Accessing local food resources	4.3%	31.3%	64.4%	100.0%
Advocacy training	2.5%	25.3%	72.2%	100.0%
Food Stamp (SNAP) application assistance and outreach	7.8%	24.6%	67.6%	100.0%
Summer feeding programs	4.6%	16.0%	79.4%	100.0%
Fundraising / grant writing training	16.7%	34.2%	49.1%	100.0%
Client choice training	5.3%	17.4%	77.2%	100.0%
Technology assistance	7.5%	25.6%	66.9%	100.0%
Social media training	6.0%	23.8%	70.1%	100.0%
Nonprofit management / board governance	6.0%	17.1%	76.9%	100.0%
Volunteer recruitment / retention / staff succession planning	7.5%	26.0%	66.5%	100.0%
Disaster training	7.1%	30.2%	62.6%	100.0%

Do staff/volunteers have the time needed to dedicate to participating in and implementing the identified trainings? N=211	
	%
Yes	45.0%
No	18.0%
Don't Know	37.0%
Total	100.0%

Funding & Strategic Planning

Does your agency have a written strategic plan for your agency that includes items related to your food program? N=340	
	%
Yes	35.0%
No	42.9%
Don't Know	22.1%
Total	100.0%

Does the strategic plan include a nutrition policy or other nutrition goals? N=118	
	%
Yes	42.4%
No	44.9%
Don't Know	12.7%
Total	100.0%

Please estimate the percentage of your agency's funding that comes from the sources listed below. N=317						
	0%	1-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%	Total
Food bank	56.5%	18.3%	6.6%	7.6%	11.0%	100.0%
Government funding	74.8%	14.8%	4.4%	3.8%	2.2%	100.0%
Individual contributions	11.7%	37.2%	18.3%	15.5%	17.4%	100.0%
Corporate support	64.7%	29.7%	2.8%	2.5%	0.3%	100.0%
Foundation support (including United Way funding)	71.6%	19.6%	6.3%	2.2%	0.3%	100.0%
Financial support from religious institutions	32.5%	40.1%	12.6%	10.7%	4.1%	100.0%
Client service fees	97.2%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	100.0%
Some other source	70.0%	18.9%	5.4%	2.8%	2.8%	100.0%

Nutrition Education & Healthy Food

Does your agency do anything to teach clients about nutrition or how to eat better? N=337	
	%
Yes	56.4%
No	43.6%
Total	100.0%

Which of the following activities about nutrition or eating better does your agency do with clients? N=335				
	Provide at pantry	Refer to another agency	Neither	Total
Fliers or written materials on nutrition and health	53.4%	2.1%	44.5%	100.0%
Cooking demonstrations or tasting of healthier foods	14.9%	8.7%	76.4%	100.0%
Workshops or classes on nutrition, health issues, or shopping on a budget	11.3%	11.9%	76.7%	100.0%
Cooking classes	6.9%	7.2%	86.0%	100.0%
Workshops or classes on specific health problems related to nutrition (e.g., diabetes)	7.5%	13.1%	79.4%	100.0%
Training on gardening skills	7.2%	9.6%	83.3%	100.0%
One-on-one meetings with dietician or other person trained to help people with nutrition and health	6.9%	9.6%	83.6%	100.0%
Referring clients to activities related to nutrition or eating better at other locations	9.6%	12.2%	78.2%	100.0%

Who leads these activities related to nutrition or eating better? Are they led by...? N=185			
	Yes	No	Total
Agency staff	43.8%	56.2%	100.0%
Agency volunteers	51.4%	48.6%	100.0%
Local nutritionists or other health professionals in partnership with the agency	43.2%	56.8%	100.0%
Food bank Staff	21.1%	78.9%	100.0%
Extension Staff	35.7%	64.3%	100.0%
Staff from local colleges/universities	15.1%	84.9%	100.0%
Farm Bureau	1.1%	98.9%	100.0%
Some other person/agency	6.5%	93.5%	100.0%

How important is it that your agency gives out/serves "healthier" foods like fruits, vegetables, milk, whole grains, lean meats, etc.? N=335	
	%
Very Important	78.5%
Somewhat Important	20.3%
Not Important	1.2%
Total	100.0%

Which statement would you say best describes your agency's beliefs about getting food products and giving them to clients? N=329	
	%
The most important thing is giving the maximum amount of food we can get to clients, even if some of it is not as nutritious as we might like.	69.0%
The most important thing is giving healthier foods to clients, even if this means having fewer items than we might like or having to limit donations or purchases of some types of foods.	31.0%
Total	100.0%

The following list includes things that may prevent you from giving out or serving "healthier" foods (like fruits, vegetables, low-fat milk, whole grains, lean proteins, etc.). For each, please indicate if it prevents you from giving out or serving healthier foods. N=326			
	Yes	No	Total
It costs too much money to purchase	59.2%	40.8%	100.0%
We can't get healthier foods through the food bank	37.4%	62.6%	100.0%
Hours of operation limit ability to serve produce and other healthier food items	27.0%	73.0%	100.0%
Lack the coolers/freezers required to store healthier foods	46.3%	53.7%	100.0%
Electrical system won't support coolers/freezers needed to store healthier foods	13.8%	86.2%	100.0%
Lack storage space	43.6%	56.4%	100.0%
Clients don't want to eat/choose healthier foods	32.2%	67.8%	100.0%
Clients don't know how to handle/prepare healthier foods	35.0%	65.0%	100.0%
Clients aren't able to store perishable foods	24.8%	75.2%	100.0%
We are not sure what foods are considered healthier	3.1%	96.9%	100.0%
Giving out and serving "healthier" foods is not a goal of our agency	9.8%	90.2%	100.0%
We can't get healthier foods from other donors/food sources (e.g., food drives, retailers)	34.0%	66.0%	100.0%

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Outreach

Does this agency provide or refer any of the following services related to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly Food Stamps)? N=325				
	Provide	Refer	Neither	Total
Education to let clients know about SNAP	41.5%	23.1%	35.4%	100.0%
Refer to the food bank for SNAP Application Assistance	28.9%	26.2%	44.9%	100.0%
Screening to help clients figure out if they are eligible for SNAP	23.1%	38.2%	38.8%	100.0%
Assistance filling out applications for SNAP	20.3%	38.8%	40.9%	100.0%
Help re-certifying for SNAP benefits	14.5%	39.4%	46.2%	100.0%

Who gets these Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) related services? N=232	
	%
All clients in conjunction with the intake process	30.6%
Only clients who wish to receive these additional services	69.4%
Total	100.0%

Who provides Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) related services at the pantry? N=160			
	Yes	No	Total
Agency staff	48.1%	51.9%	100.0%
Agency volunteers	35.6%	64.4%	100.0%
Food bank Staff	30.6%	69.4%	100.0%
Another organization or agency that comes to your location	37.5%	62.5%	100.0%

Agencies may not provide or refer Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) related services for a variety of reasons. Please indicate any particular reasons why your agency doesn't provide SNAP related services. N=81			
Reason	Yes	No	Total
Don't have enough volunteers/staff	63.0%	37.0%	100.0%
Don't have enough time	61.7%	38.3%	100.0%
Staff are not aware of this program	25.9%	74.1%	100.0%
Volunteers/staff needing more training on SNAP rules and processes	53.1%	46.9%	100.0%
Don't have enough physical space to allow for private counseling about SNAP	64.2%	35.8%	100.0%
Don't have the right electronic equipment (e.g., computer, fax machine, scanner, etc.)	49.4%	50.6%	100.0%
SNAP services are not part of what the agency does	81.5%	18.5%	100.0%
Some other reason	13.6%	86.4%	100.0%

Involvement with Other Federal Assistance Programs

Does your agency provide education, referrals, or help filling out applications for any of the following programs?					
	Direct Assistance	Referral	Neither	N	Total
Utility Assistance	27.7%	35.2%	37.1%	321	100.0%
Medicaid or other health care programs	9.3%	35.1%	55.6%	322	100.0%
The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program	7.2%	36.4%	56.4%	321	100.0%
Housing assistance like Section 8	6.9%	36.4%	56.7%	321	100.0%
Tax preparation or earned income tax credit (EITC) assistance	5.0%	31.2%	63.9%	321	100.0%
Supplemental Security Income	4.0%	32.4%	63.6%	321	100.0%
WIC, the federally funded health and nutrition program for women, infants, and children	3.7%	42.7%	53.6%	321	100.0%

Are the following USDA commodities given out by your agency?					
	Yes	No	Don't know	N	Total
Commodities Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)	37.0%	54.0%	9.0%	322	100.0%
The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP/EFAP)	48.9%	43.6%	7.5%	321	100.0%
Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservation (FDPIR)	0.9%	93.8%	5.3%	321	100.0%

There are some federal child nutrition programs your agency might take part in, either because your agency runs a site of its own or sponsors other sites. Does your agency take part in...?				
	Yes	No	N	Total
Child Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)	3.1%	96.9%	320	100.0%
Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)	7.2%	92.8%	321	100.0%

Does your agency take part in the Child Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) because your agency runs a site of it own, sponsors other sites, or does your agency do both? N=10	
	%
Run CACFP site	20.0%
Sponsor other CACFP sites	40.0%
Both run and sponsor CACFP sites	40.0%
Total	100.0%

Does your agency take part in the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) because your agency runs a site of its own, sponsors other sites, or does your agency do both? N=22	
	%
Run SFSP site	50.0%
Sponsor other SFSP sites	27.3%
Both run and sponsor SFSP sites	22.7%
Total	100.0%

Operations

Does your program operate multiple sites for picking up food or groceries (including mobile programs)? N=318	
	%
Yes	18.2%
No	81.8%
Total	100.0%

How many distribution sites (including mobile sites) does this program have? N=317	
	%
1	82.0%
2	9.5%
3	4.4%
4	0.3%
5+	3.8%
Total	100.0%

How many years has your agency provided food? N=289	
	Years
Mean	20.7
	%
1-5 years	14.9%
6-10 years	13.1%
11-15 years	14.2%
16-20 years	12.5%
21-25 years	9.0%
26+ years	36.3%
Total	100.0%

What types of grocery programs does your agency operate? N=314	
	%
Backpack Program	12.1%
Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)	32.8%
Community Garden	9.9%
Food Pantry	90.1%
Home Delivered Grocery Program	12.7%
Mobile Pantries / Mobile Markets (including ABC Mobile, Veterans Mobile, Senior Mobile, etc.)	22.0%
Other Pantry Program	11.1%
School Pantry Program	3.2%
Senior Grocery, Brown Bag, or Food Box Distribution	13.4%

How often does your agency offer groceries to clients? N=317	
	%
One day a week	17.7%
Certain days each week	36.9%
Seven days per week	2.5%
Once a month	23.7%
Certain days each month	14.5%
Certain months of the year	0.0%
Once a year	0.0%
Irregular or as needed schedule	4.7%
Total	100.0%

How many months of the year does your agency offer groceries? N=294	
	%
12 months	95.9%
8-11 months	2.4%
4-7 months	0.3%
1-3 months	1.4%
Total	100.0%

Average number of days and hours agencies are open each month				
	Mean	Min	Max	N
Average open days each month	8	1	24	306
Average open hours each month.	32	1	187	304

Does your agency offer groceries during evening hours (after 5:00 p.m.) at some point during the typical month? N=317	
	%
Yes	30.3%
No	69.7%
Total	100.0%

Agencies may not offer groceries during evening hours for a variety of reasons. What are the reasons your program doesn't offer groceries during evening hours? N=217			
	Yes	No	Total
My budget doesn't allow for evening hours	22.6%	77.4%	100.0%
My agency does not have enough staff / volunteers for evening hours	68.2%	31.8%	100.0%
I can't use the building during evening hours	15.2%	84.8%	100.0%
Staff and volunteers wouldn't be safe working in the evenings	25.8%	74.2%	100.0%
Other organizations offer groceries to clients in the evening	17.5%	82.5%	100.0%
My agency does not offer groceries during evening hours for some other reason	33.6%	66.4%	100.0%

Does your agency offer groceries during weekend hours at some point during the typical month? N=311	
	%
Yes	28.9%
No	71.1%
Total	100.0%

Agencies may not offer groceries on the weekend for a variety of reasons. What are the reasons your program doesn't offer groceries on the weekend? N=205			
	Yes	No	Total
My budget doesn't allow for weekend hours	23.9%	76.1%	100.0%
My agency does not have enough staff / volunteers for weekend hours	68.3%	31.7%	100.0%
I can't use the building during weekend hours	16.1%	83.9%	100.0%
Staff and volunteers wouldn't be safe working on the weekend	8.3%	91.7%	100.0%
Other organizations offer groceries to clients on the weekend	18.0%	82.0%	100.0%
My agency does not offer groceries during the weekend for some other reason	37.1%	62.9%	100.0%

How many days would you expect the groceries that you distribute during a typical distribution to last a household? N=309	
	Days
Mean	9

Please identify any additional food programs that your agency operates. (Select all that apply) N=316	
	%
Community Kitchen	3.5%
Food bank-Operated Meal Program	2.5%
Soup Kitchen	4.1%
After-school Snack	4.1%
Child Congregate Feeding Program	1.6%
Kids Café	0.3%
Senior Congregate Meal Program	5.4%
Other (e.g. emergency relief supports)	22.5%

Please identify any non-food programs your agency operates. (Select all that apply) N=316	
	%
Clothing/Furniture Assistance	43.4%
Dental Clinics	2.2%
Financial Assistance	25.6%
General Education Development (GED) Programs	2.2%
General Information and Referrals	46.2%
Health Clinics	7.0%
Housing Assistance	16.1%
Job Training	6.6%
Legal Assistance	3.5%
Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	0.6%
Shelter/Transitional Housing	9.5%
Transportation Assistance	13.0%
Utility/Heat Assistance	30.1%

Recent Operational Changes

During the past 12 months, has your agency had to do any of the following? N=321			
	Yes	No	Total
Cut hours of operation	26.2%	73.8%	100.0%
Temporarily close	31.2%	68.8%	100.0%
Lay off staff	4.0%	96.0%	100.0%
Limit the area of your service	24.3%	75.7%	100.0%
Increase hours of operation	19.3%	80.7%	100.0%
Limit the number of volunteers who can work at one time	48.3%	51.7%	100.0%
Change the way food is provided to clients	83.2%	16.8%	100.0%

Did you do this because of the following changes? (Identify all that apply) N=296			
	Yes	No	Total
Less money or food available (e.g., monetary donations, donated food, federal commodities, etc.)	8.8%	91.2%	100.0%
Need to serve more clients or give out more food (e.g., more clients)	36.5%	63.5%	100.0%
Change in what the agency does	19.9%	80.1%	100.0%
COVID-19 Health Department orders	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%
Quarantine or COVID-19 Positive case at pantry	19.3%	80.7%	100.0%
Lack of staff/volunteers	32.1%	67.9%	100.0%
Risk of COVID-19 exposure for volunteers	80.4%	19.6%	100.0%

How worried are you about your agency's ability to continue to provide services? N=320	
	%
Very Worried	0.6%
Somewhat Worried	17.2%
Not Worried	82.2%
Total	100.0%

The list below includes problems that might threaten an agency's ability to keep running. For each one, please rate how much it threatens your agency's ability to keep running. N=57					
	Major threat	Somewhat of a threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	Total
Not enough money	12.3%	38.6%	29.8%	19.3%	100.0%
Not enough food supplies	10.5%	36.8%	38.6%	14.0%	100.0%
Not enough paid staff or personnel	10.5%	10.5%	17.5%	61.4%	100.0%
Not enough volunteers	28.1%	26.3%	14.0%	31.6%	100.0%
Not enough money for transportation or unreliable transportation to pick up products at the food bank	12.3%	19.3%	24.6%	43.9%	100.0%
Building or location problems (too small, lease expense, electrical problems, etc.)	12.3%	26.3%	26.3%	35.1%	100.0%
Equipment problems or needs (coolers, freezers, etc.)	14.0%	31.6%	19.3%	35.1%	100.0%
Not enough leadership/board support	0.0%	14.0%	24.6%	61.4%	100.0%
Not enough support from community	1.8%	15.8%	28.1%	54.4%	100.0%
Community doesn't need this program	1.8%	1.8%	5.3%	91.2%	100.0%
Safety concerns related to COVID-19	7.0%	42.1%	36.8%	14.0%	100.0%

Which of these problems pose the greatest threat to your agency's ability to keep running? N=56	
	%
Not enough money	23.2%
Not enough food supplies	12.5%
Not enough paid staff or personnel	5.4%
Not enough volunteers	25.0%
Not enough money for transportation or unreliable transportation to pick up products at the food bank	5.4%
Building or location problems (too small, lease expense, electrical problems, etc.)	12.5%
Equipment problems or needs (coolers, freezers, etc.)	3.6%
Not enough leadership/board support	0.0%
Not enough support from community	1.8%
Community doesn't need this program	1.8%
Safety concerns related to COVID-19	8.9%
Total	100.0%

Use of Communications & Technology

How does your agency let the community know about its services? N=319			
	Yes	No	Total
Word of mouth	99.1%	0.9%	100.0%
Official emails, phone calls, office visits, or other communication with other social service groups in the community	66.8%	33.2%	100.0%
Flyers, brochures, or other printed handouts	62.1%	37.9%	100.0%
Newspapers, radio, TV	37.0%	63.0%	100.0%
Referrals from other organizations	82.1%	17.9%	100.0%
Referrals from government agencies (city, county, or state)	52.0%	48.0%	100.0%
Website	62.1%	37.9%	100.0%
Posting signs about the agency outside the building	74.3%	25.7%	100.0%
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)	74.9%	25.1%	100.0%

Does your agency provide information about your services in more than one language? N=320	
	%
Yes	21.9%
No	78.1%
Total	100.0%

Does your agency take part in any of the following activities that bring attention to the problem of hunger? N=317			
	Yes	No	Total
Helping food banks by connecting them with clients who are willing to tell their stories to the press/media	24.6%	75.4%	100.0%
Actively taking part in local hunger networks (i.e., Local food policy coalitions, United Way, Human Services Coalitions, etc.)	28.7%	71.3%	100.0%
Calling and/or writing letters to politicians (local, state, & federal)	25.9%	74.1%	100.0%
Inviting politicians and other interested people (i.e., chamber members, farm bureau representatives, etc.) to visit your agency	32.2%	67.8%	100.0%
Visiting your politicians to educate them on the problem of hunger (local, state, & federal)	11.4%	88.6%	100.0%
Writing letters to the editor and opinion columns for your local newspapers	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%
Educating your community or congregation on the problem of hunger	68.1%	31.9%	100.0%

What companies provide cell phone service in your local area? (Select all that apply) N=344	
	%
AT&T	57.6%
Sprint/T-Mobile	40.1%
Verizon	49.4%
Other	28.5%
Don't Know	14.2%

How does your agency use technology? Does your agency...? N=319			
	Yes	No	Total
Have reliable internet access	88.4%	11.6%	100.0%
Use a computer to order online from the food bank	86.2%	13.8%	100.0%
Use a computerized spreadsheet or database to track and store client information	68.3%	31.7%	100.0%
Subscribe to an online software service to track and store client information	37.6%	62.4%	100.0%
Use a computer to report usage information to the food bank	91.2%	8.8%	100.0%
Have a website	59.2%	40.8%	100.0%
Use social media like Facebook and/or Twitter	75.2%	24.8%	100.0%
Operate in a building where you get cell phone service	92.8%	7.2%	100.0%
Use a computer to send and receive email	95.6%	4.4%	100.0%
Operate out of a location that has Wi-Fi access	82.1%	17.9%	100.0%

Client Intake

Client intake procedures				
	Yes	No	N	Total
Does this program require clients to register or go through an intake process before they can get services?	80.8%	19.2%	312	100.0%
Does this program require clients to show identification before they can get services?	56.1%	43.9%	310	100.0%
Does this program have specific eligibility conditions in order for clients to receive services?	72.4%	27.6%	312	100.0%
Does this program keep track of client visits?	92.9%	7.1%	312	100.0%

What type of identification does this program require clients to use? Are clients required to use...? N=310			
	Yes	No	Total
Driver's license	49.4%	50.6%	100.0%
Other State ID	37.7%	62.3%	100.0%
Social Security number	20.3%	79.7%	100.0%
Voter's registration	5.8%	94.2%	100.0%
Utility bill, telephone bill, or other proof of residency	41.9%	58.1%	100.0%
Passport	9.7%	90.3%	100.0%
Some other form of identification	20.3%	79.7%	100.0%

What happens if a client does not have the right type of identification? Do you...? N=174			
	Yes	No	Total
Allow one-time service to the client	94.8%	5.2%	100.0%
Refer the client to another program in the community for similar services	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
Not provide any services at all to the client	1.7%	98.3%	100.0%

What are the eligibility conditions for this program? Are the eligibility conditions based on...? N=312			
	Yes	No	Total
Income	41.0%	59.0%	100.0%
Age	10.3%	89.7%	100.0%
Where the client lives	58.0%	42.0%	100.0%
Citizenship or being in the country legally	4.5%	95.5%	100.0%
Some other condition	10.6%	89.4%	100.0%

How does your agency track client use of this agency? Do you...? N=312			
	Yes	No	Total
Track the number of unique (unduplicated) households this program serves at any time in a year, month, or week	67.6%	32.4%	100.0%
Track the total number of times clients visit this program at any time in a year, month, or week	81.4%	18.6%	100.0%
Check to see if a client has already been served during registration/intake (i.e., Charity Tracker, Mac Link, etc.)	40.4%	59.6%	100.0%

Please choose the option below that best describes how you track client visits for this program. N=284	
	%
We use a standard computer program (e.g., Microsoft Office) to keep track of client visits	9.2%
We use a custom designed computer program to keep track of client visits	19.7%
We keep manual records (e.g., paper/pencil, notebook, index cards) of client visits	26.1%
We use a combination of manual records and computer programs to keep track of client visits	45.1%
Total	100.0%

Client Characteristics

Households served each month				
	Mean	Min	Max	N
How many unique (unduplicated) households did programs serve each month	229	0	4342	169
How many total (duplicated) households did programs serve each month	316	0	3467	194

Please describe the type of clients you served during the past 12 months. Did you serve...? N=306			
	Yes	No	Total
Families with children under the age of 18	95.1%	4.9%	100.0%
Non-elderly adults without children	94.4%	5.6%	100.0%
Seniors (adults aged 60 and older)	97.1%	2.9%	100.0%
Only children under the age of 18	17.3%	82.7%	100.0%

Did you serve specific groups of people during the past 12 months? Did you serve...? N=305			
	Yes	No	Total
Non-English-speaking clients	60.3%	39.7%	100.0%
College students	59.0%	41.0%	100.0%
Veterans or their families	85.9%	14.1%	100.0%
Active military or their families	44.3%	55.7%	100.0%
Individuals affected by a natural disaster (e.g., fire, flood, tornado, etc.)	54.8%	45.2%	100.0%
Individuals affected by COVID-19 (e.g., business closures, layoffs, etc.)	87.2%	12.8%	100.0%

What is your best estimate for the percentage of the people you serve that fall into each of the following groups? N=299						
	0%	1-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%	Total
Families with children under the age of 18	3.3%	26.1%	43.1%	19.4%	8.0%	100.0%
Non-elderly adults without children	6.0%	54.2%	26.8%	9.7%	3.3%	100.0%
Seniors (adults aged 60 and older)	2.0%	35.8%	33.1%	23.1%	6.0%	100.0%
Non-English-speaking clients	41.1%	53.2%	3.0%	1.7%	1.0%	100.0%
College students	40.1%	58.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	100.0%
Veterans or their families	15.1%	73.9%	7.7%	1.7%	1.7%	100.0%
Active military or their families	56.5%	42.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	100.0%
Individuals affected by a natural disaster (e.g., fire, flood, tornado)	44.5%	51.2%	3.0%	0.7%	0.7%	100.0%
Individuals affected by COVID-19 (e.g., business closures, layoffs, etc.)	11.0%	50.8%	19.7%	11.7%	6.7%	100.0%

Which of the following are the languages primarily spoken at home by the clients you serve? (Select all that apply) N=305	
	%
English	99.7%
Spanish	52.8%
Chinese - (Mandarin, Cantonese, Other)	5.9%
French	3.0%
Tagalog	1.0%
Vietnamese	4.3%
Korean	1.0%
Russian	3.0%
German	0.3%
Polish	0.7%
Japanese	0.3%
Persian	0.3%
Serbo-Croatian	1.6%
Armenian	0.3%
Somali	3.6%
Haitian Creole	1.6%
Arabic	6.9%
Some other language	6.6%

Percent of households served whose primary language spoken at home is...? N=305	
	Mean
English	94.0%
Spanish	4.8%
Chinese - (Mandarin, Cantonese, Other)	0.3%
French	0.1%
Tagalog	0.02%
Vietnamese	0.1%
Korean	0.03%
Russian	0.1%
German	0.003%
Polish	0.01%
Japanese	0.01%
Persian	0.01%
Serbo-Croatian	0.05%
Armenian	0.01%
Somali	0.2%
Haitian Creole	0.03%
Arabic	0.4%
Some other language	0.3%

Compared to last year, have you seen changes in the number of clients this program provides food to? N=303	
	%
This program provides food to a lot more clients compared to last year	22.8%
This program provides food to somewhat more clients compared to last year	30.4%
This program provides food to about the same number of clients compared to last year	22.1%
This program provides food to somewhat fewer clients compared to last year	16.5%
This program provides food to a lot fewer clients compared to last year	8.3%
Total	100.0%

During the last 12 months, did this program experience any seasonal changes in demand? Specifically, has there been a change in the number of...? N=217				
	We see more	About the same	We see fewer	Total
Children seeking food assistance during school breaks, like during summer and long holidays, or due to COVID-19 closures	41.9%	53.0%	5.1%	100.0%
Seasonal workers, like farm laborers or tourism workers, seeking food assistance	14.3%	82.5%	3.2%	100.0%

During the last 12 months, did this program experience any other changes in the types of clients it serves? Specifically, has there been a change in the number of...? N=275				
	We see more	About the same	We see fewer	Total
Non-English speaking clients seeking food assistance	16.0%	80.7%	3.3%	100.0%
College or community college students seeking food assistance	9.8%	83.6%	6.5%	100.0%
Veterans or their families seeking food assistance	10.9%	86.2%	2.9%	100.0%
Active Military or their families seeking food assistance	2.5%	94.5%	2.9%	100.0%
Individuals affected by a natural disaster (e.g., fire, food tornado)	6.9%	89.5%	3.6%	100.0%
Individuals affected by COVID-19 (e.g., business closures, layoffs, etc.)	66.2%	29.5%	4.4%	100.0%

Client Service Limits

Some programs limit the number of times a client or household can get food in a given time period. Do you put any limits on the number of times a client or household can get food from this program? N=305	
	%
Yes	62.6%
No	37.4%
Total	100.0%

What type of limits do you put on the number of times a client or household can get food from this program? Clients or families may get food no more than once a... N=190	
	%
Day	2.1%
Week	21.1%
Month	75.3%
Quarter or Season	1.1%
Year	0.5%
Total	100.0%

During the past 12 months, has this program...? N=266			
	Yes	No	Total
Changed the number of times a client can get food such that clients get food more frequently	33.5%	66.5%	100.0%
Changed the number of times a client can get food such that clients get food less frequently	2.6%	97.4%	100.0%

During the past 12 months, did this program turn away any clients for any reason? N=304	
	%
Yes	15.5%
No	84.5%
Total	100.0%

During the past 12 months, how often did this program turn away clients for any of the reasons listed below? N=47					
	Frequently	Occasionally	Rare	Never	Total
The program ran out of the food or other things the client(s) needed	2.1%	10.6%	19.1%	68.1%	100.0%
Clients came more often than program rules allow	4.3%	40.4%	23.4%	31.9%	100.0%
Clients behaved violently or in other ways that worried staff	0.0%	8.5%	34.0%	57.4%	100.0%
Clients lived outside the program's service area	6.4%	42.6%	25.5%	25.5%	100.0%
Clients did not have the right identification	0.0%	8.5%	31.9%	59.6%	100.0%
Clients' income was too high for program	0.0%	14.9%	25.5%	59.6%	100.0%
Clients were turned away for some other reason not listed	0.0%	8.5%	21.3%	70.2%	100.0%

Does this program only serve people from a particular area, like those who live inside city, town, or county limits? N=301	
	%
Yes	58.8%
No	41.2%
Total	100.0%

Please describe how these limits on your service area were decided. N=175	
	%
Based on streets or roads	3.4%
Based on ZIP Code	17.7%
Based on city or village limits	4.6%
Based on county limits	50.9%
Based on school system/district	13.7%
Based on some other physical area or limit	9.7%
Total	100.0%

Facilities

Does this program operate out of a location that the agency...? N=300	
	%
Owns with a mortgage	12.0%
Owns mortgage free	37.0%
Rents / Leases	15.0%
Is provided as a free space	36.0%
Total	100.0%

What best describes the building in which this program is located? N=302	
	%
Church, mosque, synagogue or other religious building	35.8%
Other building owned by church, mosque, synagogue, or other religious institution	16.9%
Retail, office or commercial building	28.8%
Apartment building or other building where people live	2.0%
School	2.0%
Truck, van, or car, like a food truck or mobile pantry	0.0%
Indian Reservation Tribal building	0.0%
Farm or farmer's market stand	0.0%
Other	14.6%
Total	100.0%

Does the current location meet this program's needs? N=303	
	%
Yes	79.9%
No	15.5%
Not Sure	4.6%
Total	100.0%

Does this program's location have...? N=302			
	Yes	No	Total
An area where you give out food or serve meals	80.5%	19.5%	100.0%
A storage area for large amounts of food that don't need refrigeration	87.7%	12.3%	100.0%
A freezer	91.7%	8.3%	100.0%
Adequate number of freezers	66.6%	33.4%	100.0%
A cooler or refrigerator	89.7%	10.3%	100.0%
Adequate number of coolers or refrigerators	58.3%	41.7%	100.0%
Office space to meet with clients (to complete intake / or provide referrals), like a reception area, cubical, or office	76.5%	23.5%	100.0%

Food Bank Assistance

What is the single most helpful good, service, benefit, or product that the food bank currently provides to your agency? N=279*	
	%
General Food Availability	24.0%
No/Low-Cost Food	21.1%
Food Delivery	19.4%
Food Item - Proteins	12.9%
Public Food Assistance Programs	9.7%
Food Item - Fresh Produce	8.6%
Variety of Food Available	7.5%
Food bank Support/Information	6.8%
Food Item - Non-perishable Foods	6.8%
Quantity of Food Available	4.3%
Food bank Staff	3.2%
Senior specific supplies/commodities	3.2%
Food Bank Trainings	2.9%
Food Item - Dairy Products	2.9%
Community Connections & Partnerships	2.2%
Food Item - Frozen Foods	1.8%
Mobile Food Pantry	1.8%
COVID Supports	1.4%
Food bank Ordering Platform	1.4%
Grant & Fundraising Opportunities/Support	1.1%
Personal Care Items	1.1%
Quality Products	1.1%
Food Item - Holiday Foods	0.7%
Frequent Food Pick-ups	0.7%

Infant Care items	0.7%
Non-food items	0.7%
Food Item - Sweet treats	0.4%
Inter-Pantry Connections	0.4%
Limited Client Qualifications	0.4%
Nutrition Supports	0.4%
Utility Assistance	0.4%
Volunteer Support & Coordination	0.4%

** Note: While agencies were asked to identify the single most important service, many mentioned multiple activities.*

What is the single most important good, service, benefit, or product that the Food Bank could provide to your agency that would allow you to better serve your clients? N=263*	
	%
Nothing	21.3%
More proteins	9.5%
More fresh produce	8.7%
More dairy products	8.0%
Improved or additional refrigeration/freezers	7.6%
More food generally	5.3%
More nutritious food	5.3%
Unsure	4.6%
More non-perishable foods	3.4%
More variety in food	3.0%
Prepared food boxes	2.3%
Food delivery	1.9%
More household items	1.9%
More variety in food (fresh produce)	1.9%
More variety in food (proteins)	1.9%
More personal care items	1.9%
Additional grant/financial opportunities	1.5%
Grant writing assistance	1.5%
Packing supplies	1.5%
Additional food delivery	1.1%
Client database system improvement	1.1%
Lower food pricing	1.1%
More frozen foods	1.1%
Programming assistance	1.1%
Volunteer support/coordination	1.1%

Additional equipment	0.8%
Community engagement assistance	0.8%
Financial assistance/training	0.8%
Financial support for additional food purchases	0.8%
Food pick-up vehicle	0.8%
Home delivery assistance	0.8%
Infrastructure improvement (i.e., electrical systems, distribution shifts)	0.8%
More consistent selection	0.8%
More frozen proteins	0.8%
More user-friendly packaged sizes	0.8%
More variety in food (breads)	0.8%
No/lower cost foods	0.8%
On-site assistance	0.8%
Remove service and handling charges	0.8%
SNAP Assistance/Training	0.8%
Additional trainings	0.4%
Equipment for sorting bulk foods	0.4%
Food ordering platform improvement	0.4%
Food safety/handling certification	0.4%
Free delivery	0.4%
Improved client database training	0.4%
Improved delivery coordination	0.4%
Improved food quality	0.4%
Improved food packing for delivery	0.4%
Improved or additional technology	0.4%
Knowledge of available servicers	0.4%
Larger operation space	0.4%
Less dry beans and lentils	0.4%
Less spoiled foods	0.4%
Local grocery store connections	0.4%
Mobile food pantry	0.4%
More consistent food quality	0.4%
More consistent messaging/communication	0.4%
More whole grain options	0.4%
More quick meal options	0.4%
More variety in food (dry goods)	0.4%
Operation space	0.4%
Operational Planning	0.4%
Senior friendly foods	0.4%

Shelf-stable alternatives	0.4%
Shopping access at food bank	0.4%
Technology assistance	0.4%

** Note: While agencies were asked to identify the single most important service, many mentioned multiple activities.*

Client Survey

Region Breakdown

Responses by region N=3377		
	n	%
Ozarks Food Harvest	605	17.9%
Harvesters	474	14.0%
Second Harvest	398	11.8%
Food Bank for Central & Northeast Missouri	618	18.3%
St. Louis Area Foodbank	657	19.5%
Southeast Missouri Food Bank	625	18.5%
Total	3377	100%

Client Characteristics

Age of respondent N=3335	
	%
18-24	2.9%
25-34	10.2%
35-44	14.3%
45-54	19.1%
55-64	23.2%
65-74	22.4%
75+	7.8%
Total	100%

How would you describe your gender identity? N=3353	
	%
Woman	68.6%
Man	31.2%
Gender non-conforming / non-binary	0.1%
Another identity	0.1%
Total	100%

What is the highest level of education you have completed? N=3327	
	%
Less than a high school diploma	19.0%
High school diploma or equivalent (GED)	39.5%
Some college, no degree	23.1%
Associate/Technical Degree (AA, AS)	9.9%
Bachelor's degree (BA, BS)	6.2%
Master's degree or Graduate Certificate (MA, MS, MPH, MEd)	2.0%
Professional or Graduate Degree (MD, DDS, DVM, PhD, EdD)	0.2%
Total	100%

I identify as... (Race/Ethnicity) N=3308	
	%
African American/Black	19.3%
Asian American/Asian	0.5%
Caucasian/White	66.2%
Hispanic/Latino/Latina/Latinx	7.2%
Native American or Alaskan Native	1.3%
Pacific Islander	0.3%
Middle Eastern or North African	0.0%
Another Identify	0.9%
Multiple identities	4.4%
Total	100%

Which of the following best describes your current living situation? N=3329	
	%
Live in my own home (house, apartment, condo, trailer, etc.)	82.2%
Live in a household with other people (i.e., roommates)	8.6%
Live in a residential facility, nursing home, or supervised housing	2.1%
Temporarily staying with a relative or friend	4.1%
Temporarily staying in a motel or hotel	0.7%
Temporarily staying in a shelter or transitional living situation	0.3%
Live in car, van, or recreational vehicle/RV	0.6%
Living on the street, abandoned building, camping, or houseless	1.3%
Total	100%

What is the primary language spoken at home? N=3362	
	%
English	93.2%
Spanish	6.0%
German	0.0%
Russian	0.3%
Chinese	0.1%
Vietnamese	0.0%
Korean	0.0%
Bosnian	0.0%
Hmong	0.0%
Arabic	0.1%
Another language	0.4%
Total	100%

Are you currently...? N=3321	
	%
Married/ in a domestic partnership	31.7%
Not married but currently living with a partner	8.4%
Widowed	12.9%
Divorced	20.5%
Separated	5.3%
Single (never married)	21.2%
Total	100%

Have you, or anyone in your household, ever served in the US Armed Forces, Reserves, or National Guard? N=3288	
	%
Currently serving	0.7%
Served in the past, but not now	17.3%
Never served in the military	82.0%
Total	100%

Household Composition

How many adults, 18 and older, live in your household? N=3350	
	%
1	33.4%
2	40.0%
3	15.5%
4	7.0%
5+	4.1%
Total	100%

How many adults, over the age of 65, live in your household? N=3348	
	%
0	58.5%
1	29.4%
2	11.3%
3	0.7%
4	0.1%
5+	0.0%
Total	100%

How many children, 17 years of age or younger, live in your household? N=3346	
	%
0	58.7%
1	13.7%
2	13.0%
3	8.1%
4	3.8%
5+	2.7%
Total	100%

Single Adult Headed Household w/ Children 17 and Under		
	n	%
Yes	273	19.7%
<i>Single adult household percentage taken in proportion to households with children 17 years of age and under</i>		

How many children, 5 years of age or younger, live in your household? N=1255	
	%
0	56.5%
1	27.1%
2	11.7%
3	3.9%
4	0.4%
5+	0.4%
Total	100%

Total Household Size N=3333	
	%
1	25.2%
2	24.2%
3	16.3%
4	14.0%
5	9.0%
6	5.5%
7	3.0%
8	1.6%
9	0.9%
10+	0.3%
Total	100%

Average Household		
	Mean	N
Total person in household	3.0	3333
Adults in household	2.1	3350
Adults over 65 in household	0.6	3348
Children under 18 in household	0.9	3346
Children under 6 in household	0.7	1255

Employment & Income

How many adults in the household are currently employed? N=3339	
	%
0	51.8%
1	31.2%
2	13.5%
3	2.8%
4	0.5%
5+	0.2%
Total	100%

Are any adults in the household currently students? N=3337	
	%
Yes	10.5%
No	89.5%
Total	100%

What category best represents the employment status of the adults in your household during the past 12 months? (Select all that apply) N=1403	
	%
Self-Employed	15.0%
Working full-time for an employer (30 or more hours per week)	66.9%
Working part-time for an employer (up to 29 hours per week)	31.6%
Working multiple part-time positions for an employer	4.1%
Seasonal Work	5.3%

Please identify any additional sources of income that you, or anyone in your household, received during the last year? (Select all that apply) N=3300	
	%
TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families)	2.2%
SNAP, Food Stamps, EBT or Food Stamp cash out	37.4%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or disabled veterans' benefits	23.9%
Social Security, or any kind of private, government, or military pension	44.6%
Unemployment Insurance or Worker's Compensation	5.5%
None of these	24.4%

Which category best represents the combined monthly income of all members of your household who are 15 years of age or older during the last month? N=2965	
	%
\$0	9.4%
\$500 or less	7.8%
\$501-\$1000	25.2%
\$1001-\$2000	37.5%
\$2001-\$3000	13.6%
\$3001-\$4000	4.0%
More than \$4000	2.5%
Total	100%

Combined Monthly Household Income During the Last Month by Household Size												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total	SNAP Eligible HH
\$0	84	47	49	42	25	16	6	2	2	2	275	275
\$500 or less	47	43	47	35	22	16	4	5	4	2	225	225
\$501-\$1000	306	171	84	82	39	27	13	14	4	0	740	740
\$1001-\$2000	285	303	170	141	97	51	28	14	9	2	1100	815
\$2001-\$3000	30	98	97	59	44	42	20	6	3	2	401	176
\$3001-\$4000	11	27	15	20	20	14	10	0	2	0	119	26
More than \$4000	8	23	12	16	6	5	2	2	1	0	75	3
Total											2935	2260
												77.0%

Which category best represents the combined annual income for your household from all sources during the last year? N=2803	
	%
\$0	6.1%
\$5,000 or less	11.7%
\$5,001-\$10,000	13.8%
\$10,001-\$15,000	21.7%
\$15,001-\$20,000	14.0%
\$20,001-\$25,000	11.9%
\$25,001-\$30,000	7.0%
\$30,001-\$35,000	5.1%
\$35,001-\$50,000	6.4%
More than \$50,000	2.2%
Total	100%

Food Pantry Use & Preferences

In the last month, how many times did your household get food from any food pantry? N=3254	
Mean	2.0
	%
1	50.0%
2	23.6%
3	9.7%
4	10.7%
5+	6.1%
Total	100.0%

In how many of the past 12 months did your household get food from a food pantry? N=3307	
Mean	8.3
	%
1	6.4%
2	5.3%
3	5.7%
4	6.3%
5	4.1%
6	9.7%
7	2.7%
8	4.7%
9	3.7%
10	6.0%
11	1.8%
12	43.7%
Total	100.0%

How long have you or your household used a food pantry? N=3325	
	%
Less than 1 year	22.9%
1-2 years	27.0%
More than 2 years	50.1%
Total	100.0%

During an average month, how many weeks does the food from the food pantry last you or your household? N=3278	
	%
1 week or less	33.0%
2 weeks	37.9%
3 weeks	14.5%
4 weeks or more	14.6%
Total	100.0%

In a typical month, how much of the food consumed in your household do you get from food pantries? N=3240	
	%
At least half the food we consume	53.9%
Less than half, but more than a quarter	16.3%
Around a quarter	18.7%
Less than a quarter	6.8%
Only a tiny piece of what we consume	4.3%
Total	100.0%

Has there ever been a time that you needed assistance getting food but were not able to use the food pantry? N=3254	
	%
Yes	39.6%
No	60.4%
Total	100%

What prevented you from being able to access the food pantry? (Select all that apply) N=1187	
	%
Hours of operation	30.9%
Lack of transportation	57.2%
Already used the food pantry during a given period	22.8%
Didn't have necessary documents	8.9%
Embarrassed to use food pantry	4.7%
Wait time is too long at pantry	5.6%
Other	14.6%
Prefer not to answer	1.7%

At an ideal food pantry, what programs or services would be provided that you would find most useful? N=3372	
	%
Cooking or nutrition information	45.3%
Clothing assistance or Thrift Shop	51.9%
Food Delivery or Mobile Pantry Services	42.9%
Help with enrollment in assistance programs (SNAP, WIC, Medicaid, etc.)	33.0%
Utility assistance	54.2%
Housing or rent assistance	42.8%
Transportation assistance	29.8%
Job search and readiness training	22.5%
Educational programs or assistance (GED)	22.8%
Household items	58.5%
Infant care items (diapers, formula, baby food)	26.4%
Period products (pads, tampons, liners)	33.7%
Personal care items (shampoo, adult diapers, toothpaste)	61.8%
Up to date website or social media page	29.3%
Opportunity for client input in pantry operations	34.7%

What type of food products do you most want or need, but do not usually get from the food pantry? (Select up to THREE) N=2835	
	%
Fresh fruits and vegetables	56.6%
Prepared ready to eat foods (e.g., salads & sandwiches)	11.4%
Protein food items (meat/poultry/fish)	54.6%
Grains (bread, pasta, etc.)	12.3%
Dairy products (milk, cheese, yogurt)	38.7%
Savory snack foods (chips, cheese puffs, pretzels)	5.2%
Sweet snack foods (cakes, candy, pastries)	4.8%
Frozen meals	13.1%
Non-perishable packaged meal options (e.g., Beefaroni, Mac & Cheese, Hamburger Helper)	9.2%
Soups	6.3%
Sweetened beverages	4.0%
Baby food &/or formula	4.0%
Water	15.1%

Food Security Status

Food Insecurity Rates N=3056	
	%
Marginal Food Security	30.0%
Low Food Security	34.2%
Very-low Food Security	35.9%
Total	100.0%

How often were the following statements true for you or your household in the last 12 months?					
	Often true	Sometimes true	Never true	N	Total
"The food that I/we bought just didn't last, and I/we didn't have money to get more."	38.1%	39.7%	22.2%	3247	100%
"I/we couldn't afford to eat balanced meals."	31.9%	35.6%	32.5%	3249	100%

In the last 12 months, did you or anyone in your household ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food? N=3247	
	%
Yes	45.0%
No	55.0%
Total	100%

How often did this happen? N=1377	
	%
Almost every month	49.2%
Some months, but not every month	40.7%
In only 1 or 2 months	10.1%
Total	100%

In the last 12 months, did you or anyone in your household ever eat less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money for food? N=3229	
	%
Yes	43.7%
No	56.3%
Total	100%

In the last 12 months, were you or anyone in your household ever hungry but didn't eat because you couldn't afford enough food? N=3223	
	%
Yes	34.4%
No	65.6%
Total	100%

Trade-offs

In the past 12 months, have you or anyone in your household ever had to choose between paying for food and paying for...?				
	Yes	No	N	Total
Medicine/Medical Care	37.6%	62.4%	3196	100%
Utilities	46.2%	53.8%	3229	100%
Housing	34.2%	65.8%	3201	100%
Transportation	32.6%	67.4%	3172	100%
Education Expenses	6.6%	93.4%	3072	100%
Child Care*	15.2%	84.8%	1147	100%

*Rates based on households with children under 17

Additional Food Sources & Coping Strategies

Do any children in your household currently participate in any of the following? N=1203			
	Yes	No	Total
Free or reduced-price school breakfast &/or lunch program	57.3%	42.7%	100%
After school snack or meal program	15.7%	84.3%	100%
Summer food program for kids	17.3%	82.7%	100%
Backpack weekend food program	12.1%	87.9%	100%
School food pantry	9.3%	90.7%	100%
Children's mobile pantry	4.3%	95.7%	100%
None of these	36.1%	63.9%	100%

People may use different sources to get the food they need. In the past 12-months, which of these resources have you or anyone in the household used to get the food you need?				
	Yes	No	N	Total
SNAP/ Food Stamp program	40.6%	59.4%	3249	100%
WIC Program (Women, Infant, & Children)*	28.6%	71.4%	510	100%
Senior Box (provided through a food pantry)	17.6%	82.4%	3249	100%
Meals on Wheels	4.9%	95.1%	3249	100%
Senior meal program (Senior Center, Nutrition Center, etc.)	3.7%	96.3%	3249	100%
Mobile food pantry	14.5%	85.5%	3249	100%
None of these	37.6%	62.4%	3249	100%

*Based on households with children under the age of 5

What strategies have you, or anyone in your household, used to make your food budget go further over the past 12 months? N=3204			
	Yes	No	Total
Sold or pawned personal property	21.0%	79.0%	100%
Eaten food past expiration date	44.4%	55.6%	100%
Purchased food in dented or damaged packages	42.3%	57.7%	100%
Purchased the least expensive food, even if it wasn't the healthiest option	60.9%	39.1%	100%
Watered-down food or drinks	18.3%	81.7%	100%
Gone to more than one food pantry	39.4%	60.6%	100%
None of these	16.2%	83.8%	100%

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Use

During an average month, how many weeks do your SNAP benefits typically last you or your household? N=1335	
	%
1 week or less	10.8%
2 weeks	29.3%
3 weeks	31.7%
4 weeks or more	28.2%
Total	100%

You indicated that you don't use SNAP/Food Stamps. What is the main reason you don't use this program? N=1724	
	%
Haven't applied	51.4%
Applied, but didn't/no longer qualify	48.6%
Total	100%

What is the main reason for not applying for SNAP/Food Stamps? N=802	
	%
Didn't think I was eligible	44.9%
Never heard of the program	10.0%
Personal reasons	13.4%
Too hard to apply	11.2%
Another Reason	20.4%
Total	100%

What is the main reason for not qualifying for SNAP/Food Stamps? N=843	
	%
Application issues/ application too difficult	8.3%
Assets too high	5.7%
Income too high	56.6%
Exhausted qualification	3.0%
Not sure	11.7%
Another reason	14.7%
Total	100%

Health

Would you say that in general your health is...? N=3279	
	%
Excellent	6.0%
Very Good	12.5%
Good	36.0%
Fair	33.3%
Poor	12.1%
Total	100.0%

Presence of Health Condition/Circumstance in Households		
	%	N
Diabetes	40.7%	3244
High Blood Pressure or Hypertension	59.8%	3237
High Cholesterol	48.1%	3237
Uninsured	38.6%	3220

Presence of Health Condition/Circumstance in Adults*	
	%
Diabetes (among 6150 adults in client households)	23.0%
High Blood Pressure or Hypertension (among 6492 adults in client households)	36.9%
High Cholesterol (among 6499 adults in client households)	28.1%
Uninsured (among 9150 adults & children in client households)	23.3%
<i>*Rates of uninsured include adults and children in the household</i>	