

**Data table for Figure 1. Percentage of adults who lived in families experiencing food insecurity in the past 30 days, by sex and age: United States, 2021**

Characteristic	Percent	Standard error (95% confidence interval)
Total . . . . .	5.9	0.2 (5.5–6.3)
Sex		
Men . . . . .	5.2	0.3 (4.7–5.8)
Women . . . . .	6.5	0.3 (6.0–7.1)
Age		
18–34. . . . .	6.7	0.4 (5.9–7.5)
35–44. . . . .	6.1	0.4 (5.3–7.0)
45–54. . . . .	6.9	0.5 (6.0–8.0)
55–64. . . . .	6.4	0.5 (5.5–7.4)
65 and over . . . . .	3.5	0.3 (3.0–4.1)

NOTES: Family food insecurity was determined based on a composite recode of responses to 10 questions developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to measure if adults had problems with eating patterns or access, quality, variety, and quantity of food in the past 30 days. In the National Health Interview Survey, food insecurity was calculated at the family level, and families that reported six or more problems were considered food insecure. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2021.



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**Data table for Figure 2. Percentage of adults who lived in families experiencing food insecurity in the past 30 days, by race and Hispanic origin and disability status: United States, 2021**

Characteristic	Percent	Standard error (95% confidence interval)
Race and Hispanic origin <sup>1</sup>		
Asian <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	3.7	0.6 (2.6–5.1)
Black <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	12.2	0.8 (10.8–13.8)
Hispanic <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	8.0	0.5 (7.0–9.1)
White <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	4.1	0.2 (3.7–4.5)
Other and multiple races <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	12.7	3.3 (6.9–20.7)
Disability status		
With disabilities . . . . .	15.0	0.8 (13.3–16.7)
Without disabilities . . . . .	5.0	0.2 (4.6–5.4)

<sup>1</sup>Race groups are non-Hispanic.

<sup>2</sup>People of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

<sup>3</sup>Non-Hispanic adults of races other than White, Black, or Asian, and those of multiple races.

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**Data table for Figure 3. Percentage of adults who lived in families experiencing food insecurity in the past 30 days, by urbanization level: United States, 2021**

Urbanization level	Percent	Standard error (95% confidence interval)
Large central metropolitan . . . . .	6.4	0.3 (5.8–7.1)
Large fringe metropolitan . . . . .	4.2	0.3 (3.6–4.8)
Medium and small metropolitan . . . . .	5.8	0.4 (5.1–6.6)
Nonmetropolitan area . . . . .	7.7	0.9 (6.1–9.7)

NOTES: Family food insecurity was determined based on a composite recode of responses to 10 questions developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to measure if adults had problems with eating patterns or access, quality, variety, and quantity of food in the past 30 days. In the National Health Interview Survey, food insecurity was calculated at the family level, and families that reported six or more problems were considered food insecure. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2021.

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**Data table for Figure 4. Percentage of adults who lived in families experiencing food insecurity in the past 30 days, by family living arrangements: United States, 2021**

Characteristic	Percent	Standard error (95% confidence interval)
Married . . . . .	3.9	0.2 (3.5–4.4)
Without children under age 18 . . . . .	3.4	0.3 (2.9–3.9)
With children under age 18 . . . . .	4.8	0.4 (4.1–5.6)
Not married . . . . .	8.0	0.3 (7.4–8.6)
Without children under age 18 . . . . .	7.3	0.3 (6.7–8.0)
With children under age 18 . . . . .	9.8	0.7 (8.5–11.3)

NOTES: Family food insecurity was determined based on a composite recode of responses to 10 questions developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to measure if adults had problems with eating patterns or access, quality, variety, and quantity of food in the past 30 days. In the National Health Interview Survey, food insecurity was calculated at the family level, and families that reported six or more problems were considered food insecure. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, 2021.