About the WAFOOD Surveys

The Washington State (WA) Food Security Surveys (WAFOOD) first launched as an effort to track impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health, economic well-being, and food needs of Washingtonians. To date, four survey waves have been conducted:

- Wave 1: June - July 2020
- Wave 2: Dec 2020 - Jan 2021
- Wave 3: July - Aug 2021
- Wave 4: Dec 2022 - Jan 2023

The WAFOOD surveys intentionally oversample households with lower incomes and those using food assistance, to provide deeper insights on food insecurity throughout the state. This research brief presents longitudinal findings from WAFOOD Waves 1-4, focusing on a subset of 223 respondents who participated in all four waves (see Table 1 for respondent characteristics). For more information on how to interpret these findings, see page 4 of this brief.

Among Respondents Who Provided Longitudinal Data in WAFOOD Waves 1-4, Food Insecurity Remained High During the COVID-19 Pandemic

- Of the 223 respondents who participated in WAFOOD Waves 1-4, nearly half (44%) experienced food insecurity during at least one survey wave.¹,²
- In this longitudinal cohort, the percentage of households experiencing food insecurity during any given survey wave remained relatively steady, ranging from 27% (Wave 3) to 34% (Wave 4) (Figure 1).

Key Findings

1. In a longitudinal cohort of 223 respondents who participated in WAFOOD Waves 1, 2, 3, and 4, nearly half of the respondents’ households experienced food insecurity during at least one survey wave.

2. In all survey waves, reported use of food assistance was much higher among food insecure households than among food secure households.

3. From Wave 1 to Wave 4, whereas expenditures on food away from home dipped and then rebounded to pre-pandemic levels, average grocery spending rose by 49% for food secure households and 71% for food insecure households in the span of 2.5 years.

4. In all WAFOOD survey waves, those experiencing food insecurity were much more likely to report feeling depressed, anxious, or stressed.

Figure 1. Percentage of households classified as food insecure each survey wave among a group of 223 respondents who participated in WAFOOD Waves 1-4.¹
Food Assistance Use Was Three Times Higher for Food Insecure Versus Food Secure Households

- In this cohort, reports of using at least one food assistance program remained relatively steady across survey waves, ranging from 36-42% overall (Figure 2).
- Food assistance use varied by food security status, with 59-70% of food insecure households and 17-23% of food secure households reporting use of at least one food assistance program during any given survey wave.

SNAP and Food Banks Remained the Most Commonly Reported Food Assistance Programs Used Across Survey Waves 1-4

- SNAP was the most commonly used food assistance program during most survey waves. Reported use of food banks exceeded use of SNAP only in Wave 2 (winter 2020-2021) (Figure 3).
- Between WAFOOD Waves 2 through 4, reported use of SNAP, mobile food boxes, and grocery vouchers generally increased, while reported use of food banks decreased slightly (20% to 17%).
- Reported use of the WIC program remained steady at 4% of the cohort across all survey waves.
- Comparing the two survey waves conducted during the school year (Waves 2 and 4), reported use of school meal programs decreased slightly (13% to 9% from Wave 2 to Wave 4). Comparing the two survey waves conducted during the summer (Waves 1 and 3), reported use of school meals programs remained steady.

Grocery Spending Rose Substantially for All Households, With Notable Increases in Winter 2022-2023

- Among all respondents, average grocery expenditures increased over time, from $179 per person per month in Wave 1 to $281 in Wave 4, an increase of 57% in 2.5 years (Figure 4).
- In the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic, respondents in food secure households increased their average grocery spending from $198 (pre-pandemic) to $205 (Wave 1) per person per month, while respondents in households experiencing food insecurity decreased their average grocery spending from $164 to $147.
- Compared to Wave 1 (summer 2020), by Wave 4 (winter 2022-2023) average monthly per-person grocery expenditures had risen 49% for food secure households (from $205 to $305) and 71% for food insecure households (from $147 to $251).
Spending on Eating Out Dropped in 2020, but Gradually Returned to Pre-Pandemic Levels as of Winter 2022-2023

- In the overall cohort, expenditures on “food away from home” (eating out) fell sharply in the early months of the pandemic to $28 per person per month, compared to respondents' pre-pandemic estimates of $78 (Figure 5).
- Expenditures on food away from home gradually increased between Waves 1 and 4, returning to pre-pandemic levels for both food secure and insecure households as of winter 2022-2023.

![Figure 5. Per-person monthly expenditures on eating out in the past month, among a group of 223 respondents who participated in WAFOOD Waves 1-4, overall and by food security status.](image)

Households Experiencing Food Insecurity More Commonly Reported Depression, Anxiety, and Stress

- Compared to respondents in food secure households, respondents in households experiencing food insecurity were typically 2-3 times more likely to report feeling depressed, anxious, or stressed in any given survey wave (Figures 6a-c).
- Reports of depression, anxiety, and stress were all lowest in Wave 3 (summer 2021), regardless of food security status.

![Figure 6a. Percentage of respondents experiencing depression all or most of the time in the past month, among a group of 223 respondents who participated in WAFOOD Waves 1-4, overall and by food security status.](image)

![Figure 6b. Percentage of respondents experiencing anxiety all or most of the time in the past month, among a group of 223 respondents who participated in WAFOOD Waves 1-4, overall and by food security status.](image)

![Figure 6c. Percentage of respondents experiencing stress all or most of the time in the past month, among a group of 223 respondents who participated in WAFOOD Waves 1-4, overall and by food security status.](image)
Table 1: Characteristics of longitudinal cohort compared to overall demographics of Washington State†

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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age (years)</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 34</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>31%</td>
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<td>35 to 54</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>33%</td>
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<td>36%</td>
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<td>50%</td>
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<td>67%</td>
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<tr>
<td>No children</td>
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<td>70%</td>
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</table>

†US Census Bureau 2019 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.
‡AI/AN=American Indian or Alaskan Native, NH/OPI=Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

How to Interpret These Findings

The WAFOOD surveys intentionally oversampled households with lower incomes and those using food assistance, in order to provide deeper insights on food insecurity throughout the state. All survey waves used a mix of convenience and recontact sampling. For the convenience sample, the research team, together with a diverse network of partner organizations across WA, recruited new respondents via social media, email, and text. For the recontact sample, the research team asked individuals who completed prior surveys and agreed to be recontacted to participate in newer waves directly via email. All four WAFOOD surveys were conducted online.

The limitations of convenience sampling and an online format mean that some groups of Washingtonians could have been overrepresented, underrepresented, or in some cases—such as those without access to computers, tablets, smart phones, or the internet—missed entirely. In interpreting these findings, it is important to remember that WAFOOD data reflect those who responded to the surveys, but do not necessarily represent WA’s population as a whole; Table 1 shows how respondent demographics compared to the state overall. Nevertheless, WAFOOD data enable an important examination of economic and food needs among WA residents.

This research brief presents longitudinal data from the cohort of 223 respondents who participated in WAFOOD Waves 1, 2, 3, and 4. Table 1 shows the characteristics of these 223 respondents alongside the demographic characteristics of WA overall. In figures where data are disaggregated by food security status, the groupings of food secure and food insecure respondents are consistent across survey waves: respondents classified as “food secure” were in households that experienced food security in all four survey waves, and respondents classified as “food insecure” were in households that experienced food insecurity during one or more survey waves.
Recommendations for Future Research

The four waves of the Washington State Food Security Survey (WAFOOD) conducted between June 2020 and January 2023 have been instrumental in identifying trends in the health, economic well-being, and food needs of Washington households during the COVID-19 pandemic. Though the federal public health emergency declaration ended in May 2023, COVID-19 continues to have global impacts, and the financial repercussions of the pandemic are unlikely to be short-lived.

Existing national food security monitoring does not provide the resolution or breadth of data needed to identify trends, disparities, and actionable strategies for state and local stakeholders, particularly as pandemic funding related to food security ends. To support the needs of Washington households we recommend continued and expanded WAFOOD efforts to advance the following goals:

1. By continuing to monitor food security, economic needs, and well-being among Washingtonians, we can track evolving food and assistance needs, especially following the end of federal pandemic boosts to food assistance in March 2023.

2. By collecting additional WAFOOD data that oversample lower-income households, we can pick up on important trends among households that are disproportionately vulnerable to continued economic impacts and identify strategies for assistance and support.

3. By gathering additional WAFOOD data from a demographically representative sample, we can provide estimates of the prevalence of food insecurity that better reflect the state’s whole population. The addition of alternative survey formats (such as telephone) would help reach more of the state’s population.

4. By obtaining additional qualitative data, we can contextualize survey data with people’s stories and experiences. What critical information is easily missed by survey questions but essential to our understanding of how to better support Washington families?

5. By conducting deeper analyses of existing WAFOOD data—for example, to assess geographic trends or factors linked with transitioning out of food insecurity—we can better understand the nuances of food insecurity within Washington.

6. By implementing analyses that link WAFOOD data to external data sources, such as food bank inventory of food assistance enrollment, we can better understand how food insecurity is linked to other indicators.
Technical Notes

a. In this brief, food security is always presented in aggregate and refers to high food security and marginal food security. Food insecurity, where presented in aggregate, is the sum of low food security and very low food security. The USDA food security scale categories, based on the USDA 18-item food security scale, are:

- High food security: no reported indications of food-access problems or limitations.
- Marginal food security: one or two reported indications—typically of anxiety over food sufficiency or shortage of food in the house. Little or no indication of changes in diets or food intake.
- Low food security: reports of reduced quality, variety, or desirability of diet. Little or no indication of reduced food intake.
- Very low food security: reports of multiple indications of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake.

b. In figures that disaggregate data by food security status, the 44% of respondents who experienced food insecurity during one or more survey waves (n=98) were classified as food insecure.

c. In Wave 1, participants were asked to report both their current and their pre-pandemic experiences (“Before COVID-19”), where pre-pandemic was defined as any time before March 15, 2020.

d. Depression and anxiety were measured using the Patient Health Questionnaire-4 (PHQ-4) subscales.

Acknowledgements

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Abbreviations

SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
USDA = United States Department of Agriculture
WA = Washington State
WAFOOD = Washington State Food Security Survey
WIC = Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children

Further Information

For more information and prior WAFOOD briefs:
- The WAFOOD project page https://nutr.uw.edu/cphn/wafood/

About the WAFOOD Team

The WAFOOD survey is a joint effort between the University of Washington (UW) and Washington State University (WSU). The WAFOOD4 team comprises Jennifer J. Otten, Associate Professor, Nutritional Sciences Program (NSP) and DEOHS at the UW School of Public Health (SPH); Marie L. Spiker, Assistant Professor, NSP, Epidemiology, and DEOHS at UWSPH; Jane Dai, PhD Student, Health Systems and Population Health at UWSPH; Ashley S. Tseng, PhD Candidate, Epidemiology at UWSPH; James H. Buszkiewicz, Research Investigator, Epidemiology at University of Michigan SPH; Shawna Beese, Assistant Professor of Rural Health Promotion at WSU Health Sciences; Sarah M. Collier, Assistant Professor, NSP and DEOHS at UWSPH; and Alan Ismach, Research Coordinator, DEOHS at UWSPH.

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