



This document provides a snapshot of food insecurity in Nevada using the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS).

Executive Summary: BRFSS

Food insecurity as measured by, "SNAP eligible" for individuals making less than 130 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) in addition to household size. Individuals who made 130 percent or more of the FPL in addition to house size were categorized as "SNAP ineligible."¹

Demographics

- An estimated 27% of Nevada adults are considered SNAP-eligible (27.9% reside in Clark County; 25.1% reside in Washoe County).¹
- Among 18-24 year olds, almost one-half (46.6%) were SNAP eligible, significantly higher than all other age groups.¹
- More than one-half of Hispanics were SNAP eligible (53.9%), significantly more than other racial/ethnic groups.¹
- Significantly fewer veterans (7.9%) were SNAP eligible compared to non-veterans (29.8%).¹

Food Insecurity

- Among SNAP eligible adults 27% reported going hungry at least once in the past 30 days because there was not enough food in their home.¹
- Among SNAP eligible adults 32.7% reported being worried or stressed at least once in the past 12 months that they would not have enough money for nutritious meals compared to those who reported this was not a concern.¹

Senior BRFSS (adults 60+): Demographics

- An estimated 17% of Nevada seniors are considered SNAP-eligible (18.5% reside in Clark County; 12.3% reside in Washoe County).²
- More than one-half of Hispanic seniors were SNAP eligible (58.7%), significantly more than other racial/ethnic groups.²

Senior BRFSS: Food Insecurity

- Among SNAP eligible seniors 28.6% reported going hungry at least once in the past 30 days because there was not enough food in their home.²
- Among SNAP eligible seniors 47.1% reported being worried or stressed at least once in the past 12 months that they would not have enough money for nutritious meals compared to those who reported this was not a concern.²

Executive Summary: YRBS

Food insecurity as measured by, "During the past 30 days, how often did you go hungry because there was not enough food in your home?" Food secure= Students who responded "Never" or "Rarely". Food insecure= Students who responded "Sometimes", "Most of the time", or "Always".¹

Middle School: Food insecurity

- There was a significant overall difference between students who were food insecure (16.6%) compared to food secure (83.4%).¹
- Food insecure and food secure students significantly differ by race. The highest percent of food insecure students were Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander (26.9%), followed by Asian (25.9%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (22.2%), black (20.2%), Hispanic/Latinos

¹ Office of Public Health Informatics and Epidemiology. Division of Public and Behavioral Health. Food Insecurity in Nevada 2013-2015: A Review of Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBS) and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS). Carson City, Nevada. August 2016. e 1.0.

² Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBS) and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS). Carson City, Nevada. August 2016. e 1.0.

(18.3%), Other/Multiple (14.3%), and White (11.6%).¹

Middle School: Food Insecurity Continued

- The highest percent of food insecure students were 11 years and younger (20.2%) followed by 14 years and older (18.0%).¹
- Food insecure and food secure individuals significantly differ by free/reduced lunch.¹
 - 19% of individuals qualifying/receiving reduced lunch were food insecure.¹
 - 14.5% of those not qualifying/receiving reduced lunch were food insecure.¹
- Food insecure and food secure individuals significantly differ by parents or adults in family serving on active duty.¹
 - 20.1% of students with parents or other adults in family serving on active duty were food insecure.¹
 - 15.9% of students who do not have parents or other adults in family serving on active duty were food insecure.¹

High School Students: Food Insecurity

- There was a significant overall difference between students who were food insecure (15.3%) compared to food secure (84.7%).¹
- Food insecure and food secure students significantly differ by race. The highest percent of food insecure students were Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander (25.3%), followed by American Indian/Alaskan Native (23.2%), Hispanic/Latinos (18.0%), Other/Multiple (17.7%), Asian (16.0%), black (13.8%), and White (11.5%).¹
- The highest percent of food insecure students were 18 years old (16.5%). Though this is not significantly higher than other age groups.¹
- Food insecure and food secure individuals significantly differ by free/reduced lunch.¹
 - 19% of individuals qualifying/receiving reduced lunch were food insecure.¹
 - 12.6% of those not qualifying/receiving reduced lunch were food insecure.¹

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