



# Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Program

## Final Report: Fiscal 2003 Activities

Mission: Research for a Healthy, Well-Nourished America



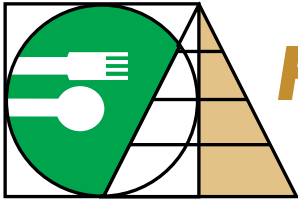
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# Food Assistance & Nutrition Research Program

## Chapter 1. The Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Program

Since 1998, Congress has provided funds to USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS) to conduct studies and evaluations of the Nation's domestic food and nutrition assistance programs, including the Food Stamp Program, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Woman, Infants, and Children (WIC), and the Child Nutrition Programs. ERS established the Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Program (FANRP) to carry out this activity. This report provides a summary of FANRP: Chapter 1 provides a general overview of the program, including its goals and principles; chapter 2 focuses on fiscal 2003 FANRP activities, including the objectives of individual research projects; and chapter 3 presents information on FANRP activities in previous years.

### Program at a Glance

FANRP's research on the food and nutrition assistance programs is designed to meet the critical needs of USDA, Congress, program managers, program participants, the research community, and the public at large. In developing research priorities, FANRP works closely with USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), the agency responsible for administering the Department's food assistance and nutrition programs. FANRP also seeks input from a broad constituency of policy officials, researchers, practitioners, advocates, industry groups, and service providers. In conjunction with these activities, FANRP sponsors an annual roundtable discussion, open to the public, to identify crucial research and information needs that would support food assistance and nutrition programs and to ensure the policy and program relevance of the annual research agenda.<sup>1</sup> Perennial program themes are diet and nutritional outcomes, food program targeting and delivery, and program dynamics and administration.

<sup>1</sup>The 2003 roundtable discussion "Food Assistance Research Conference: Recent Research and Emerging Issues," was held February 2003 at ERS in Washington DC. The conference agenda can be found at [www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/foodnutritionassistance/conferencematerials/conference2003.htm](http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/foodnutritionassistance/conferencematerials/conference2003.htm).

FANRP integrates intramural research conducted by ERS staff with an extramural program of research. FANRP funds a portfolio of extramural projects through competitive contracts and through a tightly run peer review process for awarding competitive grants and cooperative agreements. Peer reviewers include experts from academia, government, and the private sector. FANRP projects benefit from the involvement of ERS researchers and ERS's long and distinguished history of conducting rigorous, objective, and policy-relevant research. FANRP also sponsors a Small Grants Program to stimulate new research and to broaden the participation of social and nutrition science scholars in food assistance and nutrition policy issues.<sup>2</sup> Research results are widely disseminated in accordance with FANRP principles.

### Research Mission and Goal

Food assistance and nutrition programs receive substantial Federal funding and affect the daily lives of millions of Americans. In fiscal 2002, monthly participation in the Food Stamp Program averaged 19.1 million Americans, at an annual cost of approximately \$20.7 billion. On average, WIC served 7.5 million women, infants, and children each month, at an annual cost of \$4.3 billion. On a typical school day, some 8.1 million children participated in the School Breakfast Program and 28.0 million children participated in the National School Lunch Program, which altogether cost \$8.4 billion. Expenditures for all of USDA's food and nutrition assistance programs totaled \$38 billion in fiscal 2002. Given the importance of the food and nutrition assistance programs, FANRP research must be of the highest integrity. Accordingly, one of FANRP's founding principles is to provide scientifically rigorous studies and evaluations with verifiable and unbiased results.

<sup>2</sup>FANRP sponsors an annual "Food and Nutrition Research Small Grants Program Conference," in which grant recipients present the results of their work on food assistance programs, food security, and nutrition. A copy of the agenda for the 2003 conference, held on November 20-21, 2003, at ERS in Washington, DC, can be found at [www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/foodnutritionassistance/conferencematerials/smallgrants2003.htm](http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/foodnutritionassistance/conferencematerials/smallgrants2003.htm).

FANRP builds on ERS's strong foundation of solid, objective, and timely research. ERS has a long, rich history of analyzing food assistance and nutrition programs and the economics of food choice, nutrition intake, and diet quality.<sup>3</sup> FANRP research benefits from that tradition, and from the expertise and contributions of ERS staff to current FANRP projects.

“A Healthy, Well-Nourished America” is our research mission. Our goal is a high-quality, multidisciplinary program that focuses on today's problems while addressing tomorrow's issues.

### Program Principles

The program principles behind FANRP ensure the reliability and usefulness of the research.

- Research that meets the needs of all stakeholders—program participants, USDA, Congress, and the public.
- Integrated, comprehensive program that conducts research in the broader context of the current and future economic and social environments.
- Broad array of public and private entities directly involved in the research, evaluation, and review efforts.
- Integration of ERS staff expertise in the development, implementation, and accomplishment of research projects.
- Scientifically rigorous studies and evaluations with verifiable and unbiased results.
- Rigorous internal and external review of research results.
- Public availability of data.
- Wide distribution of research findings.
- Development and maintenance of continuous data sets.

<sup>3</sup>An annotated bibliography, *Two Decades of Excellence*, compiles 20 years of ERS research accomplishments in the areas of food assistance, poverty and well-being, food choices, and nutrition.

### FANRP Key Accomplishments

Since its beginning in 1998, FANRP has conducted a wide range of research activities related to food and nutrition assistance. This section describes some of FANRP's key accomplishments, in the areas of food and nutrition assistance research, data development, enhancing the research base, and research dissemination.

#### Food Assistance and Nutrition Research

FANRP has developed a multifaceted research plan to address the needs of diverse groups of stakeholders, which has resulted in an extensive portfolio of research projects.

A number of FANRP projects have examined issues related to diet and nutritional outcomes. Some of the topics FANRP projects have studied include factors affecting the nutrient intake of the elderly (Weimer, October 1998); the effect that participation in food assistance programs have on nutrient intake and diet quality (Rose et al., March 1998; Oliveira and Gundersen, March 2000; Wilde et al., September 2000); and the economic benefits of breastfeeding (Weimer, March 2001).<sup>4</sup> FANRP provided funding for a study conducted by the Institute of Medicine that resulted in several reports that provide guidance on the interpretation and uses of Dietary Reference Intakes (DRIs)—nutrient-based reference values that replace the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDAs) (Institute of Medicine, 2000; Institute of Medicine, 2003). FANRP has also played a major role in Federal research on food security and hunger in U.S. households, which has facilitated informed public debate regarding food security, its impact on the well-being of children, adults, families, and communities, and its relationship to public policies, public assistance programs, and the economy. Each year, FANRP monitors the prevalence of food insecurity at the national and State levels (Nord, et al., October 2002) and other FANRP projects have examined the extent to which food insecurity and hunger in households are frequent, recurring, or occasional (Nord et al., August 2002), and hunger's impact on children's physical and mental health (Weinreb et al., October 2002).

FANRP projects have also looked at issues related to food program targeting and delivery. For example, the 2002 Farm Act provided \$6 million to the Fruit and

<sup>4</sup>Citations in parentheses refer to publication listings for either fiscal 2003 (October 2002-September 2003), starting on p. 12, or fiscal years 1998-2002 (October 1997-September 2002), starting on p. 51.

Vegetable Pilot Program for the 2002-03 school year, the intent of which was to determine the feasibility of such a program to improve fruit and vegetable consumption among the Nation's schoolchildren. A congressionally mandated FANRP project provided an early review of the pilot (Buzby et al., April 2003). Seeking to focus benefits from the Child and Adult Care Food Program more narrowly on low-income children, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act established a two-tier structure of meal reimbursement rates for family child care homes. A Report to Congress assessed the impact that the new tiered-meal reimbursements have had on sponsoring organizations, participating and dropout homes, and children cared for by participating homes (Hamilton et al., March 2002a). FANRP also funded a study conducted by the National Academy of Sciences that reviewed the methods USDA uses for estimating the number of people eligible for WIC and likely to participate (National Research Council, 2003). These estimates are used to help inform budgetary decisions for the WIC program. FANRP also sponsored the first comprehensive government study of the Emergency Food Assistance System (EFAS). This study provided detailed information about the system's operations, the five major types of organizations involved in EFAS (emergency kitchens, food pantries, food banks, food rescue organizations, and emergency food organizations), and how EFAS fits within the context of USDA's food and nutrition assistance programs (Ohls et al., October 2002).

FANRP projects also have examined program dynamics and administration issues. In an effort to ensure the best use of available funds and to provide benefits to all eligible individuals, WIC State agencies often implement one or more cost-containment practices. A congressionally mandated study assessed the impact of WIC cost-containment practices used by States to reduce food costs (Kirlin et al., May 2003). FANRP also recently sponsored the first comprehensive study of the Summer Food Service Program in more than a decade. The resulting report provided information on the operation and administration of the program and factors affecting participation, the nutrient quality of meals, and the extent of plate waste (Gordon et al., March 2003). Because the health of the general economy affects the use of USDA's food and nutrition assistance programs, especially the Food Stamp Program, FANRP has examined the role of the macroeconomy and welfare reform on food stamp caseloads (Wilde et al., June 2000; Kornfeld, March 2002). Conversely, the food assistance programs affect industry and the general economy since demand for farm and processed food products increases when food

and nutrition assistance program spending increases, and the rise in food stamp program participation during economic downturns can have a stabilizing effect on the economy. A recent FANRP project looked at how changes in food assistance policy can impact economic activity and household income across the economy (Hanson et al., May 2002). A series of FANRP projects conducted in four States examined the well-being of households and individuals that leave the Food Stamp Program, including one of the food stamp target groups most adversely affected by welfare reform—able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs) (see Dagata, September 2002, for a summary of the four studies).

### **Data Development**

Data development is a high priority in FANRP because data sustain the program's research on food assistance programs and the environment in which they operate. FANRP funding has enhanced food assistance data collection in a number of nationwide surveys. In 1998, FANRP assumed sponsorship of the annual Food Security Module in the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey, which provides the data used to develop national statistics on food insecurity and hunger.

FANRP also provides funding for the U.S. Department of Education's Early Childhood Longitudinal Studies (ECLS), comprised of two cohorts, that provide national data on children's status at birth and at various points thereafter, through the fifth grade. Data from the ECLS will be used to test hypotheses about the effects of food assistance programs on a range of issues including children's development, school performance, and obesity. FANRP also supports the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), which is conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services, and collects information about the health and diet of people in the United States.

FANRP has also developed several electronic data products for public use. The Food Stamp Program Map Machine is an interactive web-based mapping utility that illustrates program participation and benefit levels down to the county level ([www.ers.usda.gov/data/foodstamps/](http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/foodstamps/)). The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) Map Machine is an Internet-based mapping utility that profiles SFSP sites by detailing characteristics of both the Census tract in which they exist and neighboring schools ([www.ers.usda.gov/Data/SFSP/](http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/SFSP/)). This interactive mapping utility integrates three different types of



information—Census data, program administrative data, and data on public elementary and secondary schools—and provides visual displays of SFSP sponsors and sites in geographic relation to concentrated areas of child poverty.

### Expanding the Research Base

FANRP uses two mechanisms to promote research from a broad arena—the Competitive Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program and the Small Grants Program. The Competitive Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program awards grants and cooperative agreements up to \$400,000. The program is publicly announced and competitively awarded based upon peer review, research priorities, and the availability of funding.

The Small Grants Program seeks to stimulate new and innovative research on food assistance and nutrition issues and broaden the participation of social science scholars in these issues. Small grants last for 1 year; most are in the range of \$20,000 to \$40,000. Although funded by ERS, the Small Grants Program is administered through selected universities and their associated research institutes located at five sites. Each of the five institutions has taken a different aspect of food assistance, nutrition, or subgroup of recipients as its primary focus. The five institutions and their areas of focus are:

*The Joint Center for Poverty Research, University of Chicago and Northwestern University*—Interactions between food assistance and other welfare programs, and linkages between the macroeconomy and food assistance.

*Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin*—Effects of food assistance on well-being and food security.

*The American Indian Studies Program, University of Arizona*—The relationship between family poverty and food assistance programs among Native Americans.

*The Southern Rural Development Center, Mississippi State University*—The relationship between food assistance and rural people, families, and communities in the South.

*The Department of Nutrition, University of California, Davis*—The impact of food assistance programs on nutritional risk indicators (clinical, anthropometric, biochemical, and dietary), food purchasing practices, and food insecurity.

### Research Dissemination

FANRP uses a variety of vehicles to disseminate research findings to diverse audiences. The two primary series used to showcase FANRP research are the Food and Nutrition Research Report (FANRR) series and the Electronic Publication from the Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Program (E-FAN) series. FANRR publications are a Departmental series available in both paper copy and electronic forms. Within the FANRR series are a set of Food Assistance Research Briefs intended for a broader audience, that provide concise and timely insights from recent ERS research of Federal food assistance. FANRRs also include a set of Issues in Food Assistance reports that frame a policy-relevant issue, provide background information, and synthesize current research findings in an accessible, condensed format. E-FAN publications are available strictly in electronic form and are a component of the ERS effort to serve the public with e-government technologies and the ERS website. Another FANRP publication, *The Food Assistance Landscape*, is published biannually. It provides a brief nontechnical overview of USDA's domestic food assistance programs, including recent program statistics, information on related economic and social indicators, and highlights of recent FANRP research (Oliveira, September 2003). Articles on topics related to food assistance and nutrition are also often featured in *Amber Waves*, a new ERS periodical. All ERS publications are available at the ERS website.

FANRP research targeted to narrower, more technical audiences can be found in a wide range of non-ERS professional journals. In addition, each year, ERS staff present findings from FANRP research at numerous professional meetings across the country sponsored by groups such as the American Association of Food Stamp Directors, the National WIC Association, the American Public Human Services Association, the National Association for Welfare Research and Statistics, the Society for Nutrition Education, the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management, and the American Agricultural Economics Association.

To encourage interaction among researchers and policymakers, FANRP also organizes and sponsors conferences and workshops. Two are held annually—the Food and Nutrition Research Small Grants Program Conference and the Food Assistance Research Conference: Recent Research and Emerging Issues. Other conferences, often co-sponsored with other institutions, are hosted to address timely and policy-relevant topics. For example, recent FANRP conferences were

held on Income Volatility and Implications for Food Assistance Programs, Food Security Measurement and Research, Rural Dimensions of Welfare Reform, and the Economics of Obesity.

### **Fiscal 2003 Priority Research Areas and New Projects**

FANRP responds to immediate and long-term research needs through its annual identification of priority research areas. The following is a list of projects funded under FANRP in fiscal 2003 (see table 1 for more detailed information about FANRP's fiscal 2003 activities):

**Program Design and Operations**—Projects in this research area examine operational procedures, administrative costs, and participation.

- WIC and the Economics of Infant Formula Contracts, Rebates, and Wholesale Prices
- Food Stamp Use by Legal Immigrants Before and After the 2003 Restorations
- Simulating Program Costs and Participation Under the Farm Bill and Alternative Food Assistance Policies

**Food Assistance as a Safety Net**—Projects in this area examine conditions and policies that affect client access to and participation in food assistance programs.

- Food Stamps, Food Insecurity, and Expenditures: A Simultaneous Equation System
- Employment, Home Meal Production, Food Spending, and Food Security in Food Stamp Households
- Sources of Variation in State Food Stamp Participation Rates
- A Study of Locality, Agency, and Individual Characteristics Affecting Food Stamp Program Participation in Virginia

**Obesity, Diet Quality, and Health Outcomes**—Projects in this area examine the causes and consequences of overweight, obesity, and the eating patterns and diet quality of young adults.

- Modifying Effects of Participation in Food Assistance Programs on the Obesity, Health, and Well-Being of Adults.

- Modifying Effects of Participation in Food Assistance Programs on the Weight Status, Health, Development, and Well-Being of Children
- Food Prices and Availability and Children's Health and Developmental Outcomes
- Methodology To Evaluate Effects of Team Nutrition Program in Schools
- Food Sufficiency, Food Stamp Program Participation, and the Health of the Elderly

**Research Outreach**—FANRP continued its support of the Small Grants program with the participation of five administering institutions, each of which specializes in different aspects of food assistance programs or population subgroups.

**Enhanced Food Assistance Research Data**—Projects in this area include support for the Early Childhood Longitudinal Studies, the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, and the Food Security Supplement of the Current Population Survey.

### **FANRP Today and Tomorrow**

FANRP addresses the research needs of the Nation's food assistance and nutrition programs. Its research analyzes the benefits of improved diets and food choices, the factors that influence diet and nutrition, and the outcomes of policies and programs aimed at improving the nutrition, well-being, and food security of Americans. These programs include the Food Stamp Program, WIC, and Child Nutrition Programs.

FANRP continues to conduct and disseminate policy-relevant and programmatic research that informs decisionmakers and the public. FANRP will continue to integrate intramural research with its extramural program, enhancing its capacity to address policy and research needs of USDA's food assistance and nutrition programs in a timely, objective, and cost-effective manner. To identify and prioritize research needs and policy issues, FANRP will continue to seek input from key constituencies, such as policy officials, program and research leaders, and the Food and Nutrition Service.

## Chapter 2. Fiscal 2003 FANRP Activities

This chapter describes FANRP activities in fiscal 2003, first providing an overview of the extramural program, then describing the specific FANRP projects funded, and last presenting a list of reports and journal articles based on FANRP projects that were published during the year.

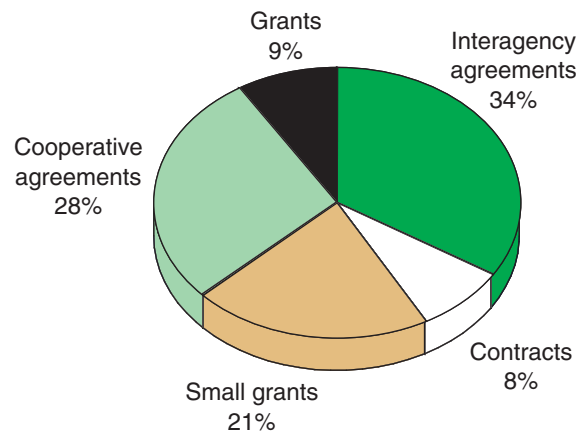
### Extramural Research Program, Fiscal 2003

To meet the programmatic needs of the Department and to promote research from a broad arena, FANRP uses a variety of funding mechanisms in its extramural programs. Contracts are used when a very specific product is required, such as compliance with a congressional mandate. When the intent is to stimulate new and innovative research or to undertake projects conducted jointly with ERS researchers, cooperative agreements and grants are used. The competitive portion of the extramural research program is announced publicly and awarded through the use of peer review panels consisting of experts from academia, government, and the private sector (see appendix A for a list of the fiscal 2003 peer reviewers).

Two contracts were awarded in fiscal 2003. The largest contract, for \$199,545, was awarded as part of the congressionally mandated Fruit and Vegetable Pilot Program Evaluation. The other contract, for \$152,100, funded the purchase of household-based scanner data for retail food purchases that will be used to examine food costs, food retailing, and consumers' food-purchasing behavior.

The Competitive Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program is announced broadly, with program announcements mailed out to universities, nonprofit and for-profit organizations, and State and local governments. The announcement was posted on the Internet through the ERS website. Funding for 10 cooperative agreements totaled \$937,497 in fiscal 2003. In addition, a total of \$374,897 funded two grants. The acceptance rate for proposals of cooperative agreements and grants was roughly 1 in 5, or in dollar terms roughly \$1 in \$13. Cooperative agreements and grants were awarded to conduct research on such topics as the impact of the 2002 Farm Act's restoration of food stamp benefits to noncitizens; factors that lead to variation in State Food Stamp Program participation rates; the causal relationships among food insecurity,

### Share of Extramural Awards by Type, Fiscal 2003



overweight, and other measures of child development and well-being; and the relationship among Food Stamp Program participation, food sufficiency, and the health of the elderly.

In addition, four cooperative agreements (totaling \$277,514) and one grant (\$25,000) were awarded to fill special research needs of the ongoing internal research program. The largest award, in the amount of \$230,000, was awarded to the Committee on National Statistics to provide support for a National Academy of Science panel to review the conceptualization and methods for measuring food security for monitoring, evaluation, and related research purposes.

The Small Grants Program funds grant competitions at five diverse institutions. Each institution focuses on a particular facet of food assistance, such as diet and health outcomes, relationships to poverty and well-being, rural issues, and special at-risk population groups. Funding for small grants totaled \$898,228 in fiscal 2003.

Interagency agreements are used to enhance food assistance data development through cost-sharing partnerships and to fund cooperative interagency research on program interactions and policy issues. These interagency projects include funding for additional data collection in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, Early Childhood Longitudinal Studies, as well as the food security module of the Current Population Survey. Funding for interagency agreements totaled \$1,424,540 in fiscal 2003.



**Table 1—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2003**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Program Design and Operations</b>		
<b>WIC and the Economics of Infant Formula Contracts, Rebates, and Wholesale Prices</b> <i>University of Notre Dame</i>	To examine why some States achieve greater cost savings from the WIC infant formula rebate program than others and to determine whether the rebates affect the wholesale price of infant formula.	<b>\$70,000</b>
<b>Food Stamp Use by Legal Immigrants Before and After the 2003 Restorations</b> <i>The Urban Institute</i>	To examine the impact of the 2002 Farm Act's restoration of food stamp benefits to noncitizens. The study will use data modified by Urban Institute's Transfer Income Model (TRIM), which corrects for underreporting and misreporting of food stamp participation.	<b>\$200,000</b>
<b>Simulating Program Costs and Participation Under the Farm Act and Alternative Food Assistance Policies</b> <i>The SPHERE Institute</i>	To examine key Food Stamp Program provisions from the 2002 Farm Act using a Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)-based microsimulation model and to improve the model's usefulness for examining other policy options. The Food Stamp Program provisions of primary interest include simplified reporting, transitional benefits to families leaving cash welfare, and partial restoration of benefits to legal immigrants.	<b>\$140,000</b>
<b>Fruit and Vegetable Pilot Program Evaluation (non-Zuni schools)</b> <i>ORC/Macro International</i>	To provide an interim evaluation of the Fruit and Vegetable Pilot Program as set forth by Congress in the Nutrition Title of the 2002 Farm Act. The evaluation assesses the feasibility of carrying out such a program and students' interest in participating in the program. This project involved site visits to 12 non-Zuni schools participating in the pilot program and the analysis of administrative records for all 107 pilot schools.	<b>\$199,545</b>
<b>Fruit and Vegetable Pilot Program Evaluation (Zuni schools)</b> <i>University of New Mexico</i>	To provide an interim evaluation of the Fruit and Vegetable Pilot Program as set forth by Congress in the Nutrition Title of the 2002 Farm Act. The evaluation assesses the feasibility of carrying out such a program and students' interest in participating in the program. This project involved site visits to seven schools in the Zuni Indian Tribal Organization participating in the pilot program.	<b>\$17,514</b>
<b>Food Assistance as a Safety Net</b>		
<b>Food Stamps, Food Insecurity, and Expenditures: A Simultaneous-Equation System</b> <i>University of Tennessee</i>	To examine the relationships among Food Stamp Program participation, food insecurity, and food expenditures using an econometric model developed to address sample selection bias and interrelated decisionmaking.	<b>\$70,000</b>
<b>Employment, Home Meal Production, Food Spending, and Food Security in Food Stamp Households</b> <i>Tulane University</i>	To examine the time inputs required for home meal production and the tradeoffs between time and food costs in order to better understand the at-home meal production process in low-income households. This study will also examine the relationships among labor force participation of the household meal preparer, food spending, and household food security.	<b>\$136,000</b>

Continued—

**Table 1—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2003—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Sources of Variation in State Food Stamp Participation Rates</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i>	To identify the factors that lead to variation in State Food Stamp Program participation rates, which are defined as the percentage of eligible people who actually participate in the program. Multivariate techniques will be used to estimate the extent to which State differences in program policies, economic conditions, and characteristics of eligible households affect participation rates.	<b>\$202,000</b>
<b>A Study of Locality, Agency, and Individual Characteristics Affecting Food Stamp Program Participation in Virginia</b> <i>Virginia Department of Social Services</i>	To determine the locality, agency, and individual level facilitators and barriers to Food Stamp Program participation in Virginia localities.	<b>\$80,000</b>
<b>Food Security Measurement Expert Review Panel Study</b> <i>Committee on National Statistics</i>	To provide support for a National Academy of Science panel to review the conceptualization and methods for measuring food security for monitoring, evaluation, and related research purposes.	<b>\$230,000</b>
<b>Obesity, Diet Quality, and Health Outcomes</b>		
<b>Modifying Effects of Participation in Food Assistance Programs on the Obesity, Health, and Well-Being of Adults</b> <i>University of Tennessee</i>	To examine, in a sample of adult men and women, the causal relationships among food insecurity, obesity, and other measures of health status and well-being, and to test for the modifying effect of household participation in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, the Food Stamp Program, and WIC.	<b>\$67,431</b>
<b>Modifying Effects of Participation in Food Assistance Programs on the Weight Status, Health, Development, and Well-Being of Children</b> <i>Cornell University</i>	To examine, in a sample of elementary-aged children, the causal relationships among food insecurity, overweight, and other measures of child development and well-being, and to test for the modifying effect of participation in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, the Food Stamp Program, the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs, and past participation in WIC and Head Start.	<b>\$67,066</b>
<b>Food Prices and Availability and Children's Health and Developmental Outcomes</b> <i>RAND</i>	To examine the association between obesity and children's academic and developmental outcomes in elementary school, to examine the association between neighborhood characteristics, and to simulate the impact of changes in neighborhood food price and availability on children's outcomes.	<b>\$174,897</b>
<b>Methodology To Evaluate Effects of Team Nutrition Program in Schools</b> <i>Louisiana Tech University</i>	To develop a methodology to assess level of implementation of USDA's Team Nutrition Program, and examine the feasibility of a web-based survey as a data collection mechanism.	<b>\$25,000</b>

Continued—

**Table 1—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2003—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Food Sufficiency, Food Stamp Program Participation, and the Health of the Elderly</b> <i>Cornell University</i>	To examine the relationships among participation in the Food Stamp Program, food sufficiency, and health of the elderly in the United States. Econometric techniques will be used to develop a better understanding of the simultaneous effects of these factors. Findings could prove useful for planning policy interventions to improve the well-being of this vulnerable age group as they become a larger share of the population.	<b>\$80,000</b>
<b>Assessing the Feasibility of International Anthropometric References for School-Aged Preadolescents</b> <i>United Nations University Centre</i>	To provide support for assessing the desirability and feasibility of developing international anthropometric references for school-aged preadolescents that would prescribe optimal growth in children rather than describe how they actually grow under current conditions. Additional funding was provided to support a series of international meetings to discuss issues.	<b>\$25,000</b>
<b>Workforce Attachment, Income Volatility, and Administrative Data</b>		
<b>Food Stamp Program Entry and Exit: Economic and Policy Influences on Participation Decisions</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i>	To examine how changes in economic conditions and welfare policies affect entry into and exit from the Food Stamp Program for the aggregate caseload and various subgroups. Additional funding was provided to perform key data editing functions related to the 1996 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) and to document the Food Stamp Program-related problems in the panel.	<b>\$10,000</b>
<b>Conference on Income Volatility and Implications for Food Assistance</b> <i>The University of Wisconsin Press</i>	To sponsor a conference on issues related to income volatility in determining movement in and out of food assistance program compliance, eligibility criteria over time, and various costs associated with eligibility criteria. Additional funding was provided to support the dissemination of FANRP intramural and extramural research on income volatility presented at the conference in a special issue of the <i>Journal of Human Resources</i> .	<b>\$20,000</b>

Continued—

Table 1—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2003—Continued

Research Projects/Awards	Objective	Estimated Cost
<b>Research Outreach</b>		
<b>Small Grants Program</b>	<p>To stimulate new and innovative research on food assistance programs and to broaden the participation of social science scholars in food assistance research. Five academic institutions and affiliated research institutes partnered with ERS in 1998 to administer the Small Grants Program. Each institution focuses on a particular facet of food assistance, such as diet and health outcomes, relationships to poverty and well-being, rural issues, and special at-risk population groups. The five institutions and areas of focus are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Joint Center for Poverty Research, University of Chicago and Northwestern University</i> funded proposals on interactions between food assistance and other welfare programs and linkages between the macroeconomy and food assistance. <b>(\$179,999)</b></li> <li>• <i>The Southern Rural Development Center, Mississippi State University</i> supports food assistance research on rural people, families, and communities in the South. The Center also initiated a dialogue among scholars by establishing a Rural South Food Assistance Research Task Force to further articulate research priorities on food-assistance-related issues. <b>(\$180,000)</b></li> <li>• <i>The American Indian Studies Program, University of Arizona</i> is working with scholars at tribal colleges and elsewhere to support research that addresses the unique issues and problems of Native Americans with respect to food assistance. <b>(\$178,915)</b></li> <li>• <i>The Department of Nutrition, University of California, Davis</i> has awarded small grants for research on the impact of food assistance programs on nutritional risk indicators (anthropometric, biochemical, clinical, and dietary), food purchasing practices, and food insecurity. This program seeks to encourage the study of multiple indicators of nutrition impact and interdisciplinary approaches to integrate epidemiology, economics, or anthropology with nutrition. <b>(\$179,314)</b></li> <li>• <i>The Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin</i> awarded research grants that address the effects of food assistance on individual and family well-being and food security. <b>(\$180,000)</b></li> </ul>	<b>\$898,228</b>

Continued—

**Table 1—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2003—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Enhanced Food Assistance Research Data</b>		
<b>Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Birth Cohort (ECLS-B)</b> <i>National Center for Educational Statistics,  Department of Education</i>	To include the following in the ECLS-B: items on participation of children and their families in Federal food assistance programs and other public assistance programs, items on infant and child feeding practices, USDA's food security questionnaire module, and measures of children's length/height and weight.	<b>\$80,200</b>
<b>Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Kindergarten Cohort (ECLS-K)</b> <i>National Center for Educational Statistics,  Department of Education</i>	To include USDA's food security module and other items in the ECLS-K. The project will provide descriptive data on children's status at entry into school, transition into school, participation in the School Breakfast and National School Lunch Programs, and progress through fifth grade—including data that allow the examination of the relationship between food security/hunger, cognitive development, and school performance.	<b>\$605,818</b>
<b>Current Population Survey (CPS) Food Security Supplement</b> <i>U.S. Census Bureau</i>	To develop annual estimates of the prevalence of food security in the United States and to provide data for analyzing the determinants of and changes in the level of food security.	<b>\$450,000</b>
<b>National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 1999-2004, Food Security Questions</b> <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i>	To support inclusion of a battery of food security questions in individual interviews of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.	<b>\$132,522</b>
<b>Pre-test for ERS Module for the American Time Use Survey (ATUS)</b> <i>U.S. Census Bureau</i>	To pretest a module of questions on food assistance, eating, and obesity risk to the American Time Use Survey. This information, along with height and weight, will allow for research on time use patterns as they relate to obesity risk.	<b>\$80,000</b>
<b>Household-Based Food Purchase Data</b> <i>ACNielsen</i>	To fund the purchase of household-based scanner data for retail food purchases to conduct research on the economics of interactions between consumers' purchasing behavior and food retailing.	<b>\$152,100</b>
<b>Committee on National Statistics</b> <i>Funded through the National Science Foundation</i>	To provide core funding for the Committee on National Statistics for such activities as a review of the 2000 Census, poverty estimates for small areas, measuring the effects of social welfare reform, cost-of-living indexes, performance measures for public health programs, the use of statistical formulas in legislation for fund allocation, confidentiality and data access, and other issues.	<b>\$26,200</b>



## FANRP Publications, Fiscal 2003

The following is a list of publications completed by the Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Program during fiscal 2003. Two categories of publications are listed—(1) Monographs and Journal Articles and (2) Working/Discussion Papers. Most of the monographs are in ERS's FANRR or E-FAN series. Both series showcase the outcomes of FANRP research, whether the findings are obtained by ERS staff, by non-ERS authors under a FANRP contract or grant, or by non-ERS authors working jointly with ERS authors. Electronic copies of reports in the FANRR and E-FAN series are available at [www.ers.usda.gov/publications](http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications).

### Monographs and Journal Articles

Allshouse, J. *Food Assistance Research Brief—Feeding Low-Income Children When School Is Out: The Summer Food Service Program*, FANRR-34-10, USDA, ERS, July 2003.

Bhargava, A., and J. Guthrie. "Unhealthy Eating Habits, Physical Exercise and Macronutrient Intakes Are Predictors of Anthropometric Indicators in the Women's Health Trial: Feasibility Study in Minority Populations," *British Journal of Nutrition*, Vol. 88, Issue 6, December 2002.

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Briefel, R., J. Jacobson, N. Clusen, T. Zavitsky, M. Satake, B. Dawson, and R. Cohen. *The Emergency Food Assistance System—Findings From the Client Survey: Final Report*, E-FAN-03-007, USDA, ERS, July 2003.

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Buzby, J., and J. Guthrie. *Food Assistance Research Brief—The USDA Fruit and Vegetable Pilot Program Evaluation*, FANRR-34-14, USDA, ERS, August 2003.

Buzby, J., J. Guthrie, and L. Kantor. *Evaluation of the USDA Fruit and Vegetable Pilot Program: Report to Congress*, E-FAN-03-006, USDA, ERS, April 2003.

Cole, N. *Feasibility and Accuracy of Record Linkage To Estimate Multiple Program Participation: Volume I, Record Linkage Issues and Results of the Survey of Food Assistance Information Systems*, E-FAN-03-008-1, USDA, ERS, June 2003.

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Dunifon, R., and L. Kowaleski Jones. "The Influences of Participation in the National School Lunch Program and Food Insecurity on Child Well-Being," *Social Service Review*, Vol. 77, No. 1, March 2003.

*Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Program, Competitive Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program: Description and Application Process, Fiscal 2003*, USDA, ERS, 2003.

*Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Program, Final Report: Fiscal 2002 Activities*, USDA, ERS, 2003.

Ghelfi, L. *Food Assistance Research Brief—Reimbursement Tiering Improves Targeting but Decreases Participation in the Child and Adult Care Food Program*, FANRR-34-9, USDA, ERS, July 2003.

Ghelfi, L. *Food Assistance Research Brief—Tiering Increases CACFP Sponsors' Administrative Tasks*, FANRR-34-8, USDA, ERS, July 2003.

Gordon, A., and R. Briefel. *Feeding Low-Income Children When School Is Out—The Summer Food Service Program: Executive Summary*, FANRR-30, USDA, ERS, April 2003.

Gordon, A., R. Briefel, N. Needels, N. Wemmerus, T. Zavitsky, R. Russo, T. Tasse, L. Kalb, A. Peterson, and D. Creel. *Feeding Low-Income Children When School Is Out—The Summer Food Service Program: Final Report*, E-FAN-03-001, USDA, ERS, March 2003.

- Gundersen, C., R. Morrison, and L. Ghelfi. *Food Assistance Research Brief—Certifying Eligibility in the National School Lunch Program*, FANRR-34-4, USDA, ERS, July 2003.
- Gundersen, C., L. Weinreb, C. Wehler, and D. Hosmer. “Homelessness and Food Insecurity,” *Journal of Housing Economics*, Vol. 12, Issue 3, September 2003.
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- Hanson, K. *Food Assistance Research Brief—Importance of Child Nutrition Programs to Agriculture*, FANRR-34-12, USDA, ERS, July 2003.
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## Working and Discussion Papers

Bhattacharya, J., T. DeLeire, S. Haider, and J. Currie. *Heat or Eat? Cold Weather Shocks and Nutrition in Poor American Families*, JCPR Working Paper 320, Joint Center for Poverty Research, January 2003.

Borjas, G. *Food Insecurity and Public Assistance*, NBER Working Paper 9236, National Bureau of Economic Research, October 2002.

Drignei, D., and S. Nusser. *Alternative Measures of Food Security Using a Reduced Question Set: Analysis of 1999 Food Security Supplement Data*, Technical Report, Department of Statistics, Iowa State University, March 2003.

Goetz, S., A. Rupasingha, and J. Zimmerman. *Food Stamp Program Participation Dynamics in US Counties and States*, JCPR Working Paper 321, Joint Center for Poverty Research, January 2003.

Huffman, S., and H. Jensen. *Do Food Assistance Programs Improve Household Food Security? Recent Evidence from the United States*, CARD Working Paper 03-WP 335, Center for Agricultural and Rural Development, Iowa State University, June 2003.

Nichols-Casebolt, A. *Making Ends Meet: An Examination of TANF and Former TANF Food Pantry Users in West Virginia*, JCPR Working Paper 314, Joint Center for Poverty Research, December 2002.

Rank, M., and T. Hirschl. *Estimating the Probabilities and Patterns of Food Stamp Use Across the Life Course*, JCPR Working Paper 327, Joint Center for Poverty Research, February 2003.

Zekeri, A. *Opinions of EBT Recipients and Food Retailers in the Rural South*, Food Assistance Policy Series, No. 6, Southern Rural Development Center, July 2003.

### **Chapter 3. Fiscal 1998-2002 FANRP Activities**

Chapter 3, which follows this page and is in table format, describes the specific FANRP projects funded each year from fiscal 1998 to fiscal 2002 and lists all the reports and journal articles published during this period.



**Table 2—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2002**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Program Design and Operations</b>		
<b>Trends in Food Stamp Program Certification Costs, 1989-2001</b> <i>Abt Associates</i>	To examine the trends and composition of Food Stamp Program administrative costs, focusing on certification costs, the largest component, and the relationship between the number of participants and administrative cost per participant.	<b>\$245,143</b>
<b>An Assessment of the Impact of Medicaid Managed Care on WIC Program Coordination With Primary Care Services</b> <i>Health Systems Research</i>	To identify and examine State-level efforts to support coordination between WIC programs and primary care services that are provided through Medicaid managed care models.	<b>\$291,052</b>
<b>WIC Innovative Practices Study</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i>	To examine and present detailed information on a range of innovations and promising programs in WIC practices.	<b>\$149,747</b>
<b>Implementation of Options and Waivers To Increase Access to the Food Stamp Program</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i>	To examine how new options and waivers designed to increase access to the Food Stamp Program are being implemented and to assess their effects on program operations, costs, and participation. The study will include indepth interviews in four case studies at local welfare offices.	<b>\$248,229</b>
<b>Promoting the Food Stamp Program and Work Through Coordinated Economic Relief Centers</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i>	To conduct a process evaluation of a comprehensive service integration approach for supporting displaced workers and other families seeking work. The study will evaluate pilot projects in Virginia known as Coordinated Economic Relief Centers (CERCs), with special emphasis on the provision of food assistance.	<b>\$149,992</b>
<b>Food Program Access and Caseload Dynamics</b>		
<b>Welfare Transitions and Food Sufficiency: Evidence From South Carolina</b> <i>The George Washington University</i>	To examine food adequacy and other basic measures of well-being among current and former welfare recipients in South Carolina's Family Independence (FI) program. The study will also examine patterns of Food Stamp Program use and other types of in-kind assistance for these groups and the role that noncash assistance plays in maintaining families' well-being as they transition off of welfare.	<b>\$149,994</b>
<b>Evaluation of Three Models Designed To Increase Participation of Eligible Elderly in the Food Stamp Program</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i>	To test which of three models in six demonstration sites can increase participation of the eligible elderly in the Food Stamp Program (FSP) in the most cost-effective way. The three models involve simplification of the FSP application, assistance in completion of the FSP application, or the option of receiving FSP benefits in the form of a package of commodities.	<b>\$1,050,000</b>

Continued—

**Table 2—FANRP Extramural Research Studies: Fiscal 2002—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Devolution and Urban Change</b> <i>Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation</i>	To provide support for continued incorporation of a Food Stamp Program component in a major analysis by Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation of the effects of welfare reform on the economic and social well-being of low-income families in four urban areas.	<b>\$495,092</b>
<b>A Study of the U.S. Emergency Food Assistance System: Provider and Recipient Characteristics</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i>	To identify the characteristics, operating structure, and service areas of food banks, food pantries, and emergency kitchens and to provide national estimates of the total number of recipients served and the total quantity and type of food by source. Additional funding was provided to support the sample administration for the study's client survey.	<b>\$60,345</b>
<b>Food Stamp Program Elderly Demonstration</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i>	To develop an evaluation plan for a set of Food Stamp Program demonstrations that are aimed at increasing participation among the eligible elderly. Additional funding was provided to support the organizational meeting with State sites.	<b>\$3,785</b>
<b>Program Access and Declining Food Stamp Participation</b> <i>Abt Associates</i>	To examine Food Stamp Program access and participation issues. Additional funding was provided to add a publicly available interim report.	<b>\$60,000</b>
<b>Forces Impacting Social and Economic Well-Being in the Rural South</b> <i>Southern Rural Development Center, Mississippi State University</i>	To provide additional support of analysis conducted in tandem with the project, "Program Access and Declining Food Stamp Participation." This work focuses on the rural South, examining how households in the region decide to participate in the Food Stamp Program.	<b>\$40,000</b>
<b>Food Security</b>		
<b>Food Security, Behavior Problems, and Health Among Kindergarten and First-Grade Children</b> <i>Boston Medical Center</i>	To examine the relationships among food security, childhood behavior problems, health, and educational achievement using data from kindergarten and first grade children in the Early Childhood Longitudinal Survey-Kindergarten Cohort (ECLS-K). The ECLS-K is a unique source of data of a nationally representative sample of approximately 21,000 young children, with survey participation by their families, teachers, and schools.	<b>\$214,768</b>
<b>State Predictors of Household Food Security</b> <i>University of Wisconsin</i>	To investigate the relationship between household and community food security by analyzing interstate variations in USDA measures of food insecurity. The analysis will use data from the 1998-2000 Current Population Survey Food Security Supplements, together with State employment, food assistance, and food cost data.	<b>\$100,000</b>
<b>Explaining High Levels of Food Insecurity and Hunger in the Pacific Northwest</b> <i>Oregon State University</i>	To examine the effects of unemployment, seasonality of employment, housing costs, and migration patterns on food insecurity and hunger in Oregon and Washington, where levels of food insecurity and hunger exceed the national average.	<b>\$29,975</b>

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**Table 2—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2002—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Developing a Food Security Survey Module for Use With Children and Youths</b> <i>The University of Southern Mississippi</i>	To develop a child/youth version of USDA's food security survey module that is appropriate for use in either interviewer-administered or self-administered surveys of children between 10 and 16 years of age.	<b>\$24,500</b>
<b>Program Integrity and Effectiveness</b>		
<b>Integrated Study of School Meal Costs and Outcomes: A Design, Cost, and Feasibility Plan</b> <i>Abt Associates</i>	To design a study of USDA school meal programs that jointly examines meal costs and nutrition. The design study will develop, test, and cost out study procedures and analyze designs.	<b>\$560,592</b>
<b>Modeling WIC Eligibility and Participation of Infants and Children</b> <i>University of Wisconsin—Madison</i>	To revise methods of using survey data to estimate WIC eligibility and participation patterns, focusing on such patterns for infants less than 1 year of age, and to examine outcomes for WIC infants and children.	<b>\$27,273</b>
<b>Summer Food Service Program Study</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i>	To conduct the first nationally representative study in 15 years of the Summer Food Service Program. Additional funding was provided to integrate site and sponsor data with an electronic database and geographic information system (GIS) coding.	<b>\$126,279</b>
<b>WIC Cost-Containment Practices and Their Impacts</b> <i>Abt Associates</i>	Report to Congress on the effects of State cost-containment practices, such as limiting brand-named products in the WIC food package. Additional funding was provided to produce a stand-alone Executive Summary.	<b>\$12,179</b>
<b>Research Design Considerations for Integrating Cost Data with Customer Information in an Evaluation of School Meal Performance</b> <i>Abt Associates</i>	To examine the study design considerations in evaluating the performance of the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs. Additional funding was provided in support of the expert workshop.	<b>\$6,993</b>
<b>Obesity</b>		
<b>U.S. Trends in Eating Patterns Associated With Body Mass Index Throughout the Lifecycle</b> <i>Tufts University</i>	To examine trends in associations between eating patterns and obesity and the relative strength of the associations for different age groups. The study will provide insight into lifecycle changes in eating patterns, changes in the relationships between eating patterns and Body Mass Index measures across age groups, and the changes' potential contribution to the U.S. obesity epidemic.	<b>\$228,250</b>
<b>Development of Eating Patterns and Obesity in Black Girls</b> <i>University of California—Berkeley</i>	To develop obesity prevention strategies targeting adolescent Black girls. The study will evaluate the role of dietary patterns as a mediator of the relationship between socioenvironmental factors and obesity using the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's Growth and Health Study (NGHS), the largest longitudinal study of Black adolescent females.	<b>\$399,943</b>

Continued—

**Table 2—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2002—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Growth of Obesity and Health Economic Research</b> <i>University of Chicago</i>	To organize a workshop involving leading health economists on the economics of obesity.	<b>\$15,000</b>
<b>Longitudinal Modeling of the Effects of Dietary Intakes on Body Composition and Risk Factors for Coronary Disease in the Women's Health Trial: Feasibility Study in Minority Populations</b> <i>University of Houston</i>	To develop dynamic models to explain selected nutrition-related risk factors for chronic disease among participants in a 12-month randomized trial of a low-fat diet. Additional funding was provided to extend the analysis to a second data set composed of Food Stamp Program participants.	<b>\$34,400</b>
<b>Behavioral Nutrition</b>		
<b>Understanding the Errors in Children's Dietary Recalls</b> <i>Medical College of Georgia Research Institute</i>	To examine two issues that pertain to a child's self-reported dietary intake. The study will examine the extent to which children confuse items consumed on different days and the similarity between accuracy at the nutrient level and the food item level.	<b>\$180,000</b>
<b>Demand Projections Segmented by Income for the Highly Competitive Nonalcoholic Beverage Complex</b> <i>The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas A&amp;M University</i>	To obtain better insight into the link between soft drink consumption, obesity, and calcium deficiency. The study will examine consumer demand for nonalcoholic beverages in lower and higher income households.	<b>\$25,000</b>
<b>Analyzing the Welfare and Nutritional Effects of Food Taxes Intended To Promote Healthful Eating Habits</b> <i>University of California—Berkeley</i>	To estimate the effects of proposed health-promoting food taxes and subsidies. The study will estimate the relationships between purchases of beverages and dairy products and the prices households pay to purchase them.	<b>\$25,000</b>
<b>Household Demand for Fruits and Vegetables: An Analysis of Homescan Data</b> <i>University of Tennessee</i>	To evaluate the effectiveness of promoting the consumption of fruits and vegetables through price subsidies or other economic incentives. The study will estimate household demands for fruits and vegetables.	<b>\$25,000</b>
<b>Impacts of Shifts in Food Demand on the Farm Sector</b> <i>North Carolina Agricultural Research Service, North Carolina State University</i>	To estimate the impacts on retail and farm prices of changes in income and other factors affecting consumer demand in a framework that accounts for the diversity of products as well as the diversity of household budgets.	<b>\$25,000</b>

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**Table 2—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2002—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Supermarket Characteristics and Operating Costs in Low-Income Areas</b> <i>University of Minnesota</i>	To examine the characteristics and operating costs of supermarkets in low-income areas compared with those in higher income areas, including estimating the empirical relationship between store characteristics and operating costs.	<b>\$40,000</b>
<b>Nutrition, Health Outcomes, and Dietary Behavior</b>		
<b>Eating Patterns and Diet Quality in Young Adults</b> <i>Baylor University</i>	To identify eating pattern typologies that are associated with diet quality in young adults and link these typologies to socioeconomic, demographic, and lifestyle characteristics. The study will also examine the association among eating patterns, overall diet quality, and obesity.	<b>\$150,000</b>
<b>Evaluation of Policy Change on Middle School Student Lunch Consumption</b> <i>Baylor University</i>	To compare dietary patterns of middle school students before and after a new policy to enforce restrictions on competitive food sales in schools. The study will use point-of-sale data and self-reported lunch food records from middle schools in Pasadena, TX, to test whether daily purchases of fruits and vegetables increase, purchases of high-fat and high-sugar foods decrease, and student consumption of fat and total energy decrease after the policy change.	<b>\$179,396</b>
<b>Design Considerations for Developing Effective Wording and Format Options for a Children's Nutrition Behavior Questionnaire</b> <i>ORC/Macro International</i>	To improve understanding of the options for wording and modes of administration of future questions in the Early Childhood Longitudinal Survey-Kindergarten Cohort (ECLS-K) about children's food purchasing and consumption	<b>\$74,990</b>
<b>Post-Conference Workshop on Evaluation of Nutrition Education for Low-Income Families</b> <i>Society for Nutrition Education</i>	To sponsor a workshop to improve the evaluation of nutrition education programs that target low-income families and to encourage collaborative efforts between social science researchers and nutrition education directors.	<b>\$30,000</b>
<b>Assessing the Feasibility of International Anthropometric References for School-Aged Preadolescents</b> <i>United Nations University Centre</i>	To provide support for assessing the desirability and feasibility of developing international anthropometric references for school-aged preadolescents that would prescribe optimal growth in children rather than describe how they actually grow under current conditions.	<b>\$50,000</b>
<b>Nutrition and Health Outcomes of USDA Food and Nutrition Assistance Programs</b> <i>Abt Associates</i>	To improve and expand understanding of the effects of USDA's food and nutrition assistance programs on food consumption, nutrient availability and intakes, dietary quality, nutritional status, and health outcomes. Additional funding was provided to expand tabular analysis to include distributions of usual intake of nutrients.	<b>\$61,932</b>

Continued—



Table 2—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2002—Continued

Research Projects/Awards	Objective	Estimated Cost
<b>Research Outreach</b>		
<b>Small Grants Program</b>	<p>To stimulate new and innovative research on food assistance programs and to broaden the participation of social science scholars in food assistance research. Five academic institutions and affiliated research institutes partnered with ERS in 1998 to administer the Small Grants Program. Each institution focuses on a particular facet of food assistance, such as diet and health outcomes, relationships to poverty and well-being, rural issues, and special at-risk population groups. The five institutions and areas of focus are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Joint Center for Poverty Research, University of Chicago and Northwestern University</i> funded proposals on interactions between food assistance and other welfare programs and linkages between the macroeconomy and food assistance. <b>(\$179,999)</b></li> <li>• <i>The Southern Rural Development Center, Mississippi State University</i> supports food assistance research on rural people, families, and communities in the South. The Center also initiated a dialogue among scholars by establishing a Rural South Food Assistance Research Task Force to further articulate research priorities on food-assistance-related issues. <b>(\$180,000)</b></li> <li>• <i>The American Indian Studies Program, University of Arizona</i> is working with scholars at tribal colleges and elsewhere to support research that addresses the unique issues and problems of Native Americans with respect to food assistance. <b>(\$179,718)</b></li> <li>• <i>The Department of Nutrition, University of California, Davis</i> has awarded small grants for research on the impact of food assistance programs on nutritional risk indicators (anthropometric, biochemical, clinical, and dietary), food purchasing practices, and food insecurity. This program seeks to encourage the study of multiple indicators of nutrition impact and interdisciplinary approaches to integrate epidemiology, economics, or anthropology with nutrition. <b>(\$179,215)</b></li> <li>• <i>The Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin</i> awarded research grants that address the effects of food assistance on individual and family well-being and food security. <b>(\$180,000)</b></li> </ul>	<b>\$898,932</b>
<b>Food and Nutrition Information Center</b> <i>National Agricultural Library, USDA</i>	To provide support to the National Agricultural Library in systematically storing and disseminating information on USDA's food assistance programs, nutrition education, and related nutrition issues and hosting a website and list server.	<b>\$202,000</b>

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**Table 2—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2002—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Food and Nutrition Summer Institute</b> <i>Agricultural Research Service, USDA</i>	To help sponsor the Food and Nutrition Summer Institute, the objectives of which are to position the nutrition programs of historically Black colleges and universities to meet research and education challenges and to create a stronger voice and action for nutrition education, research, and policy within the African-American community.	<b>\$20,000</b>
<b>Enhanced Food Assistance Research Data</b>		
<b>Panel Study of Income Dynamics</b> <i>National Science Foundation</i>	To sustain and improve the collection of food assistance data in the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID). The PSID collects longitudinal data on family composition, income, use of public assistance, food security, and factors associated with family self-sufficiency.	<b>\$200,000</b>
<b>Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Birth Cohort (ECLS-B)</b> <i>National Center for Educational Statistics, Department of Education</i>	To include the following in the ECLS-B: items on participation of children and their families in Federal food assistance programs and other public assistance programs, items on infant and child feeding practices, USDA's food security questionnaire module, and measures of children's length/height and weight.	<b>\$552,000</b>
<b>Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Kindergarten Cohort (ECLS-K)</b> <i>National Center for Educational Statistics, Department of Education</i>	To include USDA's food security module and other items in the ECLS-K. The project will provide descriptive data on children's status at entry into school, transition into school, participation in the School Breakfast and National School Lunch Programs, and progress through fifth grade—including data that allow the examination of the relationship between food security/hunger, cognitive development, and school performance.	<b>\$448,000</b>
<b>Current Population Survey (CPS) Food Security Supplement</b> <i>U.S. Census Bureau</i>	To develop annual estimates of the prevalence of food security in the United States and to provide data for analyzing the determinants of and changes in the level of food security.	<b>\$450,000</b>
<b>National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 1999-2004, Food Security Questions</b> <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i>	To support inclusion of a battery of food security questions in individual interviews of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.	<b>\$129,416</b>
<b>Household Food Purchases Survey</b> <i>Information Resources, Inc.</i>	To fund the purchase of detailed information on weekly household food purchases over the course of an entire year based on a nationally representative sample of households.	<b>\$10,000</b>
<b>Committee on National Statistics</b> Funded through the National Science Foundation	To provide core funding for the Committee on National Statistics for such activities as a review of the 2000 Census, poverty estimates for small areas, measuring the effects of social welfare reform, cost-of-living indexes, performance measures for public health programs, the use of statistical formulas in legislation for fund allocation, confidentiality and data access, and other issues.	<b>\$26,200</b>

**Table 3—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2001**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Workforce Attachment, Income Volatility, and Administrative Costs</b>		
<b>Maternal Employment and Children's Nutrition Outcomes</b> <i>Abt Associates</i>	To explore the implications of mothers' employment status for children's nutrition outcomes—including participation in various food and nutrition assistance programs, food- and nutrient-based measures of dietary intake, food security, and obesity.	<b>\$206,904</b>
<b>Food Stamp Program Entry and Exit: Economic and Policy Influences on Participation Decisions</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i>	To examine how changes in economic conditions and welfare policies affect entry into and exit from the Food Stamp Program for the aggregate caseload and various subgroups.	<b>\$200,341</b>
<b>Understanding Program Participation Decisions of the Working Poor</b> <i>The University of Chicago</i>	To examine why some poor working families with children do not participate in the Food Stamp Program even when eligible to do so, exploring the use of linked administrative data for monitoring nonparticipation.	<b>\$98,452</b>
<b>Employment Factors Influencing Food Stamp Program Participation Among the Working Poor</b> <i>The Urban Institute</i>	To describe employment characteristics of working food stamp recipients and estimate the effects of these characteristics on the decision to participate in the Food Stamp Program in the pre- and post-welfare reform periods.	<b>\$149,995</b>
<b>Effect of the Earned Income Tax Credit on Food Stamp Program Participation Among the Working Poor</b> <i>The Urban Institute</i>	To examine trends and seasonality in the receipt of Earned Income Tax Credits (EITC) and food stamp benefits among the working poor and to determine whether some of the unexplained portion of receipt and seasonal variation in FSP participation across States is related to Federal and or State EITC receipt.	<b>\$139,849</b>
<b>Food Stamp Certification Periods and Payment Accuracy: State Experience During 1996-2000</b> <i>Abt Associates</i>	To determine the extent to which State-level payment error rates in the Food Stamp Program are due to inaccuracy of initial certifications as opposed to inaccurate payment levels for ongoing cases. The relationship between shortened certification periods, payment accuracy, FSP participation, and administrative costs will be examined through case studies in three States.	<b>\$159,463</b>
<b>Labor Market Participation and Government Assistance Program Participation</b> <i>The George Washington University</i>	To provide a comprehensive descriptive analysis of labor force participation of households with income under the food stamp threshold and of the jobs that food stamp recipients are likely to enter. The project will bring together data on the characteristics of low-skill workers and low-wage jobs. An amendment supports an expanded analysis of Current Population Survey data.	<b>\$5,000</b>
<b>Dynamics of Food Stamp Program Participation in Maryland</b> <i>Jacob France Institute, University of Baltimore</i>	To study program entry and exit dynamics across geographic locations within Maryland and across different types of program participants using longitudinal Food Stamp Program administrative data.	<b>\$12,000</b>

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**Table 3—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2001—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>An Analysis of Poverty Dynamics and Food Security</b> <i>The George Washington University</i>	To examine the dynamics of income and food security and to break down the sources of income dynamics into those associated with demographic, wage, and employment changes.	<b>\$30,000</b>
<b>Best Practices Roundtable on Addressing the Needs of Low-Income Working Families</b> <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i>	To support the first stage of an interagency effort for improving access to work support mechanisms, including food stamps, for low-income families. A series of roundtables will help identify State and local strategies for future demonstration and evaluation.	<b>\$25,000</b>
<b>Food Program Access, Caseload Decline, and Welfare Reform</b>		
<b>Complementary Roles of Public and Private Assistance</b> <i>University of Kansas Medical Center</i>	To examine the interactions of the receipts of private and public assistance by low-income families in the Kansas City metropolitan area using trends to compare the individual characteristics associated with different patterns of use.	<b>\$110,000</b>
<b>Program Access and Declining Food Stamp Program Participation</b> <i>Abt Associates</i>	To examine how households decide to participate in the Food Stamp Program. An amendment to an existing contract was made to support additional data collection efforts.	<b>\$311,214</b>
<b>A Study of the U.S. Emergency Food Assistance System: Provider and Recipient Characteristics</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i>	To identify the characteristics, operating structure, and service areas of food banks, food pantries, and emergency kitchens and to provide national estimates of the total number of recipients served and the total quantity and type of food by source. An amendment to an existing contract was made to support additional data collection.	<b>\$98,022</b>
<b>Food Stamp Program Elderly Demonstration</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i>	To develop a plan for evaluating a set of demonstrations, funded by the Food and Nutrition Service, that are aimed at increasing food stamp participation among the eligible elderly. The plan will address implementation issues and effects on participation, administrative costs, client and stakeholder satisfaction, and household food stamp benefit levels.	<b>\$198,816</b>
<b>Impacts of Welfare Reform and the Macroeconomy on Food Stamp Caseloads and Expenditures</b> <i>University of Oregon</i>	To examine the effects on food stamp caseloads and expenditures of local labor differences in State welfare policies. An amendment to this project examines consumption stabilization and smoothing associated with food stamp benefits.	<b>\$39,393</b>
<b>Effect of Provider Instability on Cross-Sectional Estimates of the Demand for Emergency Food</b> <i>University of Kansas Medical Center</i>	To describe longitudinal patterns of service delivery by emergency food providers in the Kansas City area and produce an estimate of the bias incurred when cross-sectional data are used to estimate trends in the demand for emergency food.	<b>\$17,966</b>

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**Table 3—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2001—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Panel Cointegration Estimation of Food Stamp Program Caseloads</b> <i>Nova Scotia Agricultural College</i>	To use advanced cointegration modeling techniques to assess the relationships among the macroeconomy and welfare reform on food stamp caseloads.	<b>\$25,000</b>
<b>Devolution and Urban Change</b> <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i>	To provide support for continued incorporation of a Food Stamp Program component in a major analysis by Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation of the effects of welfare reform on the economic and social well-being of low-income families in four urban areas.	<b>\$250,000</b>
<b>Program Integrity and Effectiveness</b>		
<b>Evaluating the Impact of School Breakfast and Lunch</b> <i>RAND</i>	To investigate effects of the School Breakfast and National School Lunch Programs on participants' food security and nutrition outcomes using both clinical and interview data.	<b>\$150,000</b>
<b>Effects of WIC and Food Stamp Program Participation on Child Outcomes</b> <i>The University of Chicago</i>	To examine the individual effects of WIC and Food Stamp Program participation as well as their combined multiple participation effects on a wide range of child health and well-being outcomes using a longitudinal database linking several administrative datasets in Illinois.	<b>\$134,949</b>
<b>Evaluating Changes in WIC Participant Food Purchasing as a Result of WIC Nutrition Education</b> <i>Health Systems Research</i>	To use point-of-purchase data from grocery stores in Washington State, together with WIC administrative records to examine changes in WIC participant shopping behavior (for WIC foods) after the implementation of local nutrition education interventions designed to change purchasing behaviors (for WIC foods).	<b>\$260,187</b>
<b>Summer Food Service Program Study</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i>	To conduct the first nationally representative study in 15 years of the Summer Food Service Program. The study will obtain detailed information at the State, sponsor, and site levels on program operations and administration and on meal characteristics.	<b>\$2,207,501</b>
<b>WIC Cost-Containment Practices and Their Impacts (Congressionally mandated)</b> <i>Abt Associates</i>	Report to Congress on the effects of State cost-containment practices, such as limiting brand-named products in the WIC food package. An option was exercised to conduct the analysis and develop a mandated Report to Congress.	<b>\$376,936</b>
<b>Measuring the Extent of Food Stamp Trafficking Using Electronic Benefit Transfer Data</b> <i>ORC/Macro International</i>	To gather information and solicit expert opinion regarding options that can be used by USDA to better monitor, investigate, measure, and annually report on the extent of food stamp trafficking using Electronic Benefit Transfer data.	<b>\$89,542</b>

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**Table 3—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2001—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Research Design Considerations for Integrating Cost Data With Customer Information in an Evaluation of School Meal Performance</b> <i>Abt Associates</i>	To examine the study design considerations, with respect to complexity, feasibility, and cost, of integrating cost data with measures of customer behavior and satisfaction in an evaluation of the performance of the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs.	<b>\$55,496</b>
<b>Dietary Risk in the WIC Program: A Scientific Assessment</b> <i>National Academy of Sciences</i>	To review the scientific basis for methods currently employed in the dietary risk assessment of individuals for eligibility to participate in WIC. The study will also evaluate, to the extent possible, other methods proposed to assess inadequate diets, including food consumption behavior patterns that may be of use in predicting inadequate and inappropriate diets.	<b>\$240,840</b>
<b>Journal of Nutrition Education Special Issue for the Elderly</b> <i>Society for Nutrition Education</i>	To support dissemination of FANRP intramural and extramural research on the elderly, the factors that influence their diets, and the role that USDA food assistance and nutrition programs can play in maintaining or improving the nutrition and health status of the elderly.	<b>\$14,000</b>
<b>WIC Eligibility Expert Review Panel Study</b> <i>Food and Nutrition Service, USDA</i>	To provide support for a National Academy of Sciences committee to review methods and procedures for annually estimating the number of people eligible for WIC and to identify ways to improve WIC eligibility and participation estimates. Phase Two will assess procedural improvements for estimates of eligible infants and children, develop procedures for estimates of eligible women, and consider issues related to participation levels.	<b>\$350,000</b>
<b>Nutrition, Health Outcomes, and Dietary Behavior</b>		
<b>Associations Among Food Assistance Program Participation, Food Security, and Child and Maternal Health Disparities</b> <i>Boston Medical Center</i>	To examine children 3 years old and younger for associations among food assistance program participation, food security, and health outcomes using multistate, multiyear clinical pediatric data.	<b>\$108,981</b>
<b>Development of Eating Patterns and Dietary Behaviors That Predict Child Obesity</b> <i>The Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital</i>	To evaluate the extent to which specific factors, such as eating patterns and certain parent characteristic behaviors, are prospectively related to the incidence, remission, and/or persistence of child obesity.	<b>\$306,641</b>
<b>Assessing the Nutrient Intakes of High-Needs Subgroups Using the Dietary Reference Intakes</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i>	To use the Dietary Reference Intakes for a comprehensive assessment of the nutrient adequacy of the diets of high-needs subgroups: teenage females, elderly people, overweight and obese children and adults, individuals living in food-insecure households, low-income individuals, and individuals participating in food and nutrition assistance programs.	<b>\$247,976</b>

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**Table 3—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2001—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Ecological Predictors and Development Outcomes of Persistent Childhood Obesity</b> <i>University of Missouri</i>	To identify the school, family, parent, and child predictors of persistent childhood obesity and to assess the health, social, emotional, and academic outcomes of persistent childhood obesity.	<b>\$181,485</b>
<b>Lifestyle Mediators of Diet Quality</b> <i>University of North Carolina School of Public Health and School of Medicine</i>	To explain differences in diet quality and diet-related health outcomes by developing a set of consumer lifestyle patterns that reflect a combination of food consumption and other lifestyle behaviors, such as the use of dietary supplements, among adult Americans.	<b>\$199,994</b>
<b>Impact of Food Sufficiency on Food Choices of Low-Income Children</b> <i>University of Tennessee</i>	To examine the relationships of food sufficiency, diet quality, and food consumption patterns among children 2 to 8 years old in low-income households, using eating pattern typologies identified by cluster analysis, and to explore the impact of coping strategies on adequacy, diversity, and dietary patterns.	<b>\$48,581</b>
<b>Dietary Patterns and Nutritional Adequacy: Does Variety Matter?</b> <i>Cancer Research Center of Hawaii</i>	To determine if a measure of dietary variety increases the ability of currently used dietary quality indexes to predict nutrient adequacy and body mass index.	<b>\$200,000</b>
<b>Diet Quality and Its Relationship to Obesity in Rural Alabama African-American Children</b> <i>Auburn University</i>	To examine various aspects of diet quality, eating patterns, physical activity, and various other activities related to lifestyle in 9- to 11-year-olds in four rural counties in Alabama to identify diet and lifestyle characteristics that increase the risk of developing obesity.	<b>\$149,670</b>
<b>Research on Breastfed Infants' Growth</b> <i>World Health Organization</i>	To conduct research on optimal growth rates for breastfed infants. WIC program clinicians require appropriate infant growth charts to determine when, and if, breastfeeding should be supplemented with formula to support weight gain. Current infant growth charts are based predominately on formula-fed infants and, hence, may suggest faster weight gains than optimal, leading to unnecessary formula supplementation. With funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, an amendment to the grant supports the costs of hosting a meeting of the Steering Committee for the Multicentre Growth Reference Study.	<b>\$25,000</b>

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**Table 3—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2001—Continued**

Research Projects/Awards	Objective	Estimated Cost
<b>Research Outreach</b>		
<b>Small Grants Program</b>	<p>To stimulate new and innovative research on food assistance programs and to broaden the participation of social science scholars in food assistance research. Five academic institutions and affiliated research institutes partnered with ERS in 1998 to administer the Small Grants Program. Each institution focuses on a particular facet of food assistance, such as diet and health outcomes, relationships to poverty and well-being, rural issues, and special at-risk population groups. The five institutions and areas of focus are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Joint Center for Poverty Research, University of Chicago and Northwestern University</i> funded proposals on interactions between food assistance and other welfare programs and linkages between the macroeconomy and food assistance. <b>(\$160,000)</b></li> <li>• <i>The Southern Rural Development Center, Mississippi State University</i> supports food assistance research on rural people, families, and communities in the South. The Center also initiated a dialogue among scholars by establishing a Rural South Food Assistance Research Task Force to further articulate research priorities on food-assistance-related issues. <b>(\$160,000)</b></li> <li>• <i>The American Indian Studies Program, University of Arizona</i> is working with scholars at tribal colleges and elsewhere to support research that addresses the unique issues and problems of Native Americans with respect to food assistance. <b>(\$178,796)</b></li> <li>• <i>The Department of Nutrition, University of California, Davis</i> has awarded small grants for research on the impact of food assistance programs on nutritional risk indicators (anthropometric, biochemical, clinical, and dietary), food purchasing practices, and food insecurity. This program seeks to encourage the study of multiple indicators of nutrition impact and interdisciplinary approaches to integrate epidemiology, economics, or anthropology with nutrition. <b>(\$159,144)</b></li> <li>• <i>The Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin</i> awarded research grants that address the effects of food assistance on individual and family well-being and food security. <b>(\$160,000)</b></li> </ul>	<b>\$817,940</b>
<b>Food and Nutrition Information Center</b> <i>National Agricultural Library, USDA</i>	To provide support to the National Agricultural Library in systematically storing and disseminating information on USDA's food assistance programs, nutrition education, and related nutrition issues and hosting a website and list server.	<b>\$202,000</b>

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**Table 3—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2001—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Interpretation and Use of Dietary Reference Intakes</b> <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i>	To promote understanding of the proper methods for assessing health- and nutrition-related outcomes for food assistance programs. ERS will support National Academy of Sciences research on how the newly developed Dietary Reference Intakes (DRIs) should be incorporated into program design and evaluations. This phase of the project focuses on the appropriate uses of the DRIs for dietary planning for groups, households, individuals, and meals.	<b>\$261,008</b>
<b>Conference on Income Volatility and Implications for Food Assistance</b> <i>Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin-Madison</i>	To sponsor a conference on issues related to income volatility in determining movement in and out of food assistance program eligibility, compliance with eligibility criteria over time, and various costs associated with eligibility criteria.	<b>\$123,600</b>
<b>Food and Nutrition Summer Institute</b> <i>Agricultural Research Service, USDA</i>	To help sponsor the Food and Nutrition Summer Institute, the objectives of which are to position the nutrition programs of historically Black colleges and universities to meet research and education challenges and to create a stronger voice and action for nutrition education, research, and policy within the African-American community.	<b>\$20,000</b>
<b>Enhanced Food Assistance Research Data</b>		
<b>Panel Study of Income Dynamics</b> <i>National Science Foundation</i>	To sustain and improve the collection of food assistance data in the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID). The PSID collects longitudinal data on family composition, income, use of public assistance, food security, and factors associated with family self-sufficiency.	<b>\$200,000</b>
<b>Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Birth Cohort 2000 (ECLS-B)</b> <i>National Center for Educational Statistics, Department of Education</i>	To include USDA's food security module and other items in the ECLS-B. The survey was pre-tested to gather information on 9-month-old children, including data on infant height and weight, food security, infant feeding practices, and participation in food assistance programs.	<b>\$230,000</b>
<b>Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Kindergarten Cohort (ECLS-K)</b> <i>National Center for Educational Statistics, Department of Education</i>	To include USDA's food security module and other items in the ECLS-K. The project will provide descriptive data on children's status at entry into school, transition into school, participation in the School Breakfast and National School Lunch Programs, and progress through fifth grade—including data that allow the examination of the relationship between food security/hunger, cognitive development, and school performance.	<b>\$360,000</b>

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**Table 3—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2001—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Current Population Survey (CPS) Food Security Supplement, April 2001</b> <i>U.S. Census Bureau</i>	To develop annual estimates of the prevalence of food security in the United States and to provide data for analyzing the determinants of and changes in the level of food security.	<b>\$420,000</b>
<b>National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 1999-2004, Food Security Questions</b> <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i>	To support inclusion of a battery of food security questions in individual interviews of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.	<b>\$120,578</b>
<b>Household Food Purchases Survey</b> <i>Information Resources, Inc.</i>	To fund the purchase of detailed information on weekly household food purchases over the course of an entire year based on a nationally representative sample of households.	<b>\$72,700</b>
<b>Infant Formula Retail Prices Data</b> <i>Information Resources, Inc.</i>	To fund the purchase of data on infant formula prices and sales in supermarkets in 64 local market areas throughout the United States for use in a Report to Congress.	<b>\$12,156</b>
<b>Committee on National Statistics</b> <i>National Science Foundation</i>	To provide core funding for the Committee on National Statistics for such activities as a review of the 2000 Census, poverty estimates for small areas, measuring the effects of social welfare reform, cost-of-living indexes, performance measures for public health programs, the use of statistical formulas in legislation for fund allocation, confidentiality and data access, and other issues.	<b>\$26,200</b>



**Table 4—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2000**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Food Program Access and Client Well-Being</b>		
<b>Longitudinal Analysis of the Earnings and Food Stamp Participation of the Working Poor</b> <i>The Lewin Group</i>	To examine how the long-term earnings patterns of the working poor who are eligible for food stamps are related to their participation in the Food Stamp Program. The project will extensively analyze linked files from the 1992-96 Survey of Income and Program Participation and Social Security Administration earnings histories.	<b>\$169,489</b>
<b>Social Marketing Study To Increase Food Stamp Participation Among the Elderly</b> <i>Health Systems Research</i>	To use social marketing research methods for the development of a food stamp outreach program tailored to the elderly. After conducting 15 focus groups drawn from three ethnic groups, the project will construct an outreach marketing plan and a set of outreach materials.	<b>\$159,927</b>
<b>Food Insecurity in the Second Generation</b> <i>National Bureau of Economic Research</i>	To examine food insecurity in the immigrant population and the effects of socioeconomic characteristics, networks in ethnic enclaves, Food Stamp Program participation, and welfare reform on differences in food insecurity between immigrant and other households.	<b>\$150,000</b>
<b>Effects of Food Security on Pregnancy Outcomes</b> <i>Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill</i>	To add a food security research component to the large, ongoing Epidemiology of Exertion, Stress and Preterm Delivery Study (PIN-III). The project will examine the relationships between food insecurity and maternal nutritional indicators, poor birth outcomes, and social and environmental factors.	<b>\$250,000</b>
<b>Feasibility and Accuracy of Record Linkage To Estimate Multiple Program Participation</b> <i>Abt Associates</i>	To identify the feasibility of linking the administrative data files from food stamps, WIC, and child nutrition programs to facilitate analysis of multiple program participation and to improve program operations in such areas as one-stop shopping, adjunctive eligibility determination, program integrity, and administrative and client burden.	<b>\$354,927</b>
<b>Basic Needs, Tough Choices: Impact of Housing Costs on Food Consumption</b> <i>Johns Hopkins University</i>	To examine how housing affordability in local markets affects food expenditures and food security for low-income households. Food Stamp Program regulations adjust benefits for excess housing costs, but low-income households face tradeoffs between housing, which accounts for the largest share of their budgets, and food consumption.	<b>\$100,318</b>
<b>Factors Associated With Iron Status Among WIC Infants in Rural West Virginia</b> <i>University of West Virginia</i>	To collect primary data on WIC infants and toddlers, ages 6-24 months, in West Virginia counties that are known to have high rates of iron-deficiency anemia, to identify dietary factors that are associated with poor iron status, and to provide data that can be used to design and implement effective nutrition education and intervention programs.	<b>\$135,004</b>

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**Table 4—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2000—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>A Study of the U.S. Emergency Food Assistance System: Provider and Recipient Characteristics</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i>	To identify the characteristics, operating structure, and service areas of food banks, food pantries, and emergency kitchens and to provide national estimates of the total number of recipients served and the total quantity and type of food by source. The existing contract was modified to increase the coverage of the provider survey to include agencies that distribute The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) foods as a secondary function.	<b>\$99,208</b>
<b>A Study of the U.S. Emergency Food Assistance System: Provider and Recipient Characteristics</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i>	To identify the characteristics, operating structure, and service areas of food banks, food pantries, and emergency kitchens and to provide national estimates of the total number of recipients served and the total quantity and type of food by source. An option to the contract was exercised in which clients were surveyed on their characteristics, participation in other food assistance programs, and reasons for obtaining emergency food instead of or in addition to obtaining food through USDA programs.	<b>\$1,577,357</b>
<b>Community Food Security Assessment Tool Kit Field Test</b> <i>Agricultural Research Service, USDA</i>	To develop a set of standardized instruments for measuring and assessing community food security at the local level. This project provides support to ARS's Delta NIRI for a field test of a community food security assessment tool kit in Drew County, AR.	<b>\$35,000</b>
<b>Labor Market Participation and Government Assistance Program Participation</b> <i>The George Washington University</i>	To provide a comprehensive descriptive analysis on labor force participation of households with income under the food stamp threshold and on the jobs that food stamp recipients are likely to enter. The project will bring together data on the characteristics of low-skill workers and low-wage jobs.	<b>\$12,100</b>
<b>Food Stamp Program Caseload Decline</b>		
<b>Program Access and Declining Food Stamp Program Participation</b> <i>Abt Associates</i>	To examine how households decide to participate in the Food Stamp Program. An option to an existing contract was exercised to examine the relative influence of local office practices, stigma, and other factors on the decision of eligible households not to apply for or participate in the Food Stamp Program.	<b>\$623,794</b>
<b>Time Series Analysis of Food Stamp Program Caseloads</b> <i>Nova Scotia Agricultural College</i>	To evaluate the time series properties of Food Stamp Program caseloads from the late 1970s to 1999. This study focuses on testing for structural shifts over this time period by estimating a cointegrated longrun relationship and error correction specification within the framework of structural change.	<b>\$20,000</b>
<b>Impacts of Welfare Reform and the Macroeconomy on Food Stamp Caseloads and Expenditures</b> <i>University of Oregon</i>	To examine the effects on food stamp caseloads and expenditures of local labor market conditions and differences in State welfare policies. An amendment to this project examines the effects of macroeconomic conditions and welfare reform on State poverty rates and the links between food stamp caseloads and poverty rates.	<b>\$15,000</b>

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**Table 4—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2000—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Studies of Households Who Leave the Food Stamp Program: Iowa</b> <i>Iowa State University</i>	To determine the status of households and individuals who leave the Food Stamp Program, focusing on individuals' ability to obtain employment, the support provided by their earnings and other income sources, and support provided by public and/or private programs. An amendment was made to examine statistical design issues.	<b>\$100,000</b>
<b>Supporting Families After Welfare Reform: Access to Medicaid, the Food Stamp Program, and the State Children's Health Insurance Program</b> <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i>	To help States and large counties solve problems with eligibility processes that make it difficult for low-income families to access and retain program benefits. An interagency transfer was made to the Administration for Children and Families (HHS) to provide support for a Food Stamp Program component in a study that addresses Medicaid and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).	<b>\$203,591</b>
<b>Devolution and Urban Change</b> <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i>	To provide support for continued incorporation of a Food Stamp Program component in a major analysis by Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation of the effects of welfare reform on the economic and social well-being of low-income families in four urban areas.	<b>\$250,000</b>
<b>Child Nutrition</b>		
<b>Parental Time, Role Strains, Coping, and Children's Diet and Nutrition</b> <i>Texas A&amp;M University</i>	To study the effects of time use, time constraints, work demands, role strains, and coping mechanisms on children's diets and obesity risk. A survey of 300 households, with single parents oversampled, will provide detailed information for the analysis.	<b>\$251,707</b>
<b>Parenting Practices and Obesity in Low-Income African-American Preschoolers</b> <i>University of Chicago and Children's Hospital Medical Center (Cincinnati)</i>	To refine and administer the Preschooler Feeding Questionnaire (PFQ), which is designed to identify specific parenting practices associated with preschool children becoming overweight. The target population of the refined PFQ is low-income African-American mothers, whose 2- to 5-year-old children are at high risk for becoming overweight.	<b>\$260,000</b>
<b>Direct Certification and Its Impact on Errors in the National School Lunch Program</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i>	To assess the prevalence of direct certification in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and its effects on certification, participation, and verification error rates. A nationally representative sample of School Food Authorities will be surveyed to gather information from NSLP applications for free and reduced-price meals and from State and local welfare offices.	<b>\$779,364</b>
<b>Research on Breastfed Infants' Growth</b> <i>World Health Organization and University of California, Davis</i>	To conduct research on optimal growth rates for breastfed infants that will help to determine when, and if, breastfeeding should be supplemented with formula to support weight gain. The grant was amended to include a cross-sectional component to measure children ages 18-71 months for reliable estimates of growth through the end of the 5th year of life.	<b>\$124,997</b>

Continued—

**Table 4—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2000—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Implementation of the National School Lunch Program Application and Verifications Pilot Projects</b> <i>Food and Nutrition Service, USDA</i>	To provide support for the initial phase of setup and evaluation for the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) pilot demonstration sites for the Food and Nutrition Service's study of alternative NSLP application and verification procedures.	<b>\$35,000</b>
<b>CACFP Administrative Cost Reimbursement Study</b> <i>Resource Network International</i>	To examine USDA's reimbursement of administrative costs incurred by sponsors of family child care homes that participate in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). The project will examine the sponsors' budgets and reimbursements, investigate benchmarks for wages and other costs, and review alternative reimbursement systems.	<b>\$554,909</b>
<b>WIC Eligibility Expert Review Panel Study</b> <i>Food and Nutrition Service, USDA</i>	To provide support for a National Academy of Sciences committee to review methods and procedures for annually estimating the number of people eligible for WIC and to identify ways to improve WIC eligibility and participation estimates.	<b>\$250,000</b>
<b>Nutrition, Health Outcomes, and Dietary Behavior</b>		
<b>Longitudinal Modeling of the Effects of Dietary Intakes on Body Composition and Risk Factors for Coronary Disease in the Women's Health Trial: Feasibility Study in Minority Populations</b> <i>University of Houston</i>	To develop dynamic models to explain selected nutrition-related risk factors for chronic disease among participants in a 12-month randomized trial of a low-fat diet. Results will provide insights into factors influencing success in changing dietary behavior and the effects of dietary intakes on body composition and other physiological measures of nutritional status	<b>\$121,000</b>
<b>Diet Patterns, Nutrients, and Development of Adolescent Obesity</b> <i>Channing Laboratory, Brigham and Women's Hospital</i>	To analyze 1996-2000 data from a longitudinal survey containing annual assessments of diet, activity, weight control practices, and height and weight of adolescents. The project will describe dietary patterns, diet quality, and obesity development.	<b>\$150,000</b>
<b>Eating Patterns, Diet Quality, and Obesity</b> <i>Baylor College of Medicine</i>	To identify eating patterns associated with diet quality and obesity in children and young adults from a biracial population, using the Bogalusa Heart Study database. The project will also identify strategies for changing eating patterns and improving diet quality.	<b>\$220,000</b>
<b>Conference on Interventions To Prevent Low Birth Weights</b> <i>Agricultural Research Service, USDA</i>	To provide support for an international research conference on interventions to prevent low birth weights. Research on WIC has demonstrated its importance and cost-effectiveness in successfully reducing low birth weight outcomes.	<b>\$30,000</b>

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**Table 4—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2000—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Nutrition and Health Outcomes of USDA Food and Nutrition Assistance Programs</b> <i>Abt Associates</i>	To improve and expand understanding of the effects of USDA's food and nutrition assistance programs. An option was exercised to analyze NHANES III data to investigate a variety of nutrition- and health-related measures for several groups of people: Food Stamp Program participants and nonparticipants, WIC participants and nonparticipants, school-aged children, and elderly persons.	<b>\$209,090</b>
<b>Food Demands and Nutrient Availability of Low-Income Households</b> <i>University of Nevada, Reno</i>	To estimate the effect of Food Stamp Program benefits on households' food expenditures and nutrient availability using 1997-98 data from the National Food Stamp Program Survey. Studies that documented positive effects of food stamp benefits on food expenditures and nutrient availability have become dated.	<b>\$10,000</b>
<b>An Evaluation of USDA's Healthy Eating Index</b> <i>Syracuse University</i>	To examine whether the predictive performance of the Healthy Eating Index (HEI) could be improved by modifying its construction. Two recent studies have shown that the HEI does moderately well in predicting cardiovascular disease but not cancer or overall mortality.	<b>\$35,000</b>
<b>Demand System Analysis for Households Segmented by Family Structure and Income</b> <i>Texas A&amp;M University</i>	To estimate theoretically consistent price and income elasticities for food and nonfood commodities for households distinguished by income and family structure. The resulting elasticities will be incorporated into ERS's economywide modeling of welfare reform.	<b>\$20,000</b>
<b>Research Outreach</b>		
<b>Small Grants Program</b>	<p>To stimulate new and innovative research on food assistance programs and to broaden the participation of social science scholars in food assistance research. Five academic institutions and affiliated research institutes partnered with ERS in 1998 to administer the Small Grants Program. Each institution focuses on a particular facet of food assistance, such as diet and health outcomes, relationships to poverty and well-being, rural issues, and special at-risk population groups. The five institutions and areas of focus are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Joint Center for Poverty Research, University of Chicago and Northwestern University</i> funded proposals on interactions between food assistance and other welfare programs and linkages between the macroeconomy and food assistance. <b>(\$169,999)</b></li> <li>• <i>The Southern Rural Development Center, Mississippi State University</i> supports food assistance research on rural people, families, and communities in the South. The Center also initiated a dialogue among scholars by establishing a Rural South Food Assistance Research Task Force to further articulate research priorities on food-assistance-related issues. <b>(\$200,000)</b></li> </ul>	<b>\$819,999</b>

Continued—



**Table 4—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2000—Continued**

Research Projects/Awards	Objective	Estimated Cost
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The American Indian Studies Program, University of Arizona</i> is working with scholars at tribal colleges and elsewhere to support research that addresses the unique issues and problems of Native Americans with respect to food assistance. <b>(\$150,000)</b></li> <li>• <i>The Department of Nutrition, University of California, Davis</i> has awarded small grants for research on the impact of food assistance programs on nutritional risk indicators (anthropometric, biochemical, clinical, and dietary), food purchasing practices, and food insecurity. This program seeks to encourage the study of multiple indicators of nutrition impact and interdisciplinary approaches to integrate epidemiology, economics, or anthropology with nutrition. <b>(\$150,000)</b></li> <li>• <i>The Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin</i> awarded research grants that address the effects of food assistance on individual and family well-being and food security. <b>(\$150,000)</b></li> </ul>	
<b>Food and Nutrition Summer Institute</b> <i>Agricultural Research Service, USDA</i>	To help sponsor the Food and Nutrition Summer Institute, the objectives of which are to position the nutrition programs of historically Black colleges and universities to meet research and education challenges and to create a stronger voice and action for nutrition education, research, and policy within the African-American community.	<b>\$20,000</b>
<b>Food and Nutrition Information Center</b> <i>National Agricultural Library, USDA</i>	To provide support to the National Agricultural Library in systematically storing and disseminating information on USDA's food assistance programs, nutrition education, and related nutrition issues and hosting a website and list server.	<b>\$202,000</b>
<b>Enhanced Food Assistance Research Data</b>		
<b>Data Development Initiatives for Research on Food Assistance and Nutrition Programs</b> <i>Urban Institute, Health Systems Research, and Research Triangle Institute, Inc.</i>	To explore possibilities for investments in new and improved data resources for research on Federal food assistance and nutrition programs. The project will identify and evaluate 10 feasible initiatives for investments in data resources and then develop an implementation plan and cost estimates for three selected initiatives.	<b>\$305,933</b>
<b>Panel Study of Income Dynamics</b> <i>National Science Foundation</i>	To sustain and improve the collection of food assistance data in the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID). The PSID collects longitudinal data on family composition, income, use of public assistance, food security, and factors associated with family self-sufficiency.	<b>\$200,000</b>

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**Table 4—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 2000—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Birth Cohort 2000 (ECLS-B)</b> <i>National Center for Educational Statistics,  Department of Education</i>	To include USDA's food security module and other items in the ECLS-B. The survey was pre-tested to gather information on 9-month-old children, including data on infant height and weight, food security, infant feeding practices, and participation in food assistance programs.	<b>\$400,000</b>
<b>Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Kindergarten Cohort (ECLS-K)</b> <i>National Center for Educational Statistics,  Department of Education</i>	To include USDA's food security module and other items in the ECLS-K. The project will provide descriptive data on children's status at entry into school, transition into school, participation in the School Breakfast and National School Lunch Programs, and progress through fifth grade—including data that allow the examination of the relationship between food security/hunger, cognitive development, and school performance.	<b>\$250,000</b>
<b>Current Population Survey (CPS) Food Security Supplement, September 2000</b> <i>U.S. Census Bureau</i>	To develop annual estimates of the prevalence of food security in the United States and to provide data for analyzing the determinants of and changes in the level of food security.	<b>\$420,000</b>
<b>National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 1999-2004, Food Security Questions</b> <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i>	To support inclusion of a battery of food security questions in individual interviews of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.	<b>\$116,388</b>
<b>National Food Price Data System</b> <i>Food and Drug Administration</i>	To provide support for the most recent national data on food prices, quantities, comparable volumes, dollar sales, and promotion information at the product group, class, brand, and item levels and information on promotional treatments.	<b>\$82,000</b>
<b>Committee on National Statistics</b> <i>National Science Foundation</i>	To provide core funding for the Committee on National Statistics for such activities as a review of the 2000 Census, poverty estimates for small areas, measuring the effects of social welfare reform, cost-of-living indexes, performance measures for public health programs, the use of statistical formulas in legislation for fund allocation, confidentiality and data access, and other issues.	<b>\$26,200</b>

**Table 5—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 1999**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Food Stamp Program Caseload Decline</b>		
<b>Program Access and Declining Food Stamp Program Participation</b> <i>Abt Associates</i>	To examine how clients' decisions to participate in the Food Stamp Program have been affected by changes, such as customer service at local welfare offices and increases in stigma associated with welfare reform. Population groups of special interest include legal immigrants, able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs), child-only cases, and households exiting the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program.	<b>\$1,889,035</b>
<b>What Explains Changes in the Food Stamp Program Caseloads?</b> <i>Abt Associates</i>	To estimate the impacts on Food Stamp Program caseloads of economic trends, demographic changes, and welfare reform from the late 1970s to 1998. The study will use variation across time and States to disentangle the effects.	<b>\$96,807</b>
<b>Effects of Welfare Implementation on Food Stamp Caseloads</b> <i>Rockefeller Institute of Government</i>	To examine local-level institutional changes in program delivery that may have contributed to caseload decline for the Food Stamp Program. The study focuses on such changes as the growing institutional separation between food stamp and cash welfare administrative systems and the increasing complexity of the programs.	<b>\$200,079</b>
<b>Causes and Consequences of Food Insufficiency After Welfare Reform</b> <i>University of Michigan</i>	To examine the experiences of single mothers and their children in the era since welfare reform. The study focuses on such outcomes as food insufficiency and maternal and child health and relates them to maternal work histories and welfare and food stamp participation.	<b>\$200,354</b>
<b>Devolution and Urban Change</b> <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i>	To incorporate a Food Stamp Program (FSP) component into a major analysis by Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation of the effects of welfare reform on the economic and social well-being of low-income families in four urban areas. The study will examine issues such as local office implementation of national FSP policies, how recipients fare, whether local institutions are affected by changes in welfare policies, and how changes are evidenced by indicators of well-being.	<b>\$300,000</b>
<b>Better Serving the Working Poor</b>		
<b>Improving Access to Food Stamps for Low-Income Working Households</b> <i>Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation</i>	To examine food stamp use among low-income working households, a group for which the the number of eligible households substantially exceeds the number of participating households. Data will involve longitudinal information on food stamp benefits, food sufficiency, material hardship, and child well-being.	<b>\$178,433</b>
<b>Restructuring Food Stamps To Help Working Families</b> <i>Urban Institute</i>	Building on various analyses related to the New Federalism Project, this study will explore and propose options for restructuring the Food Stamp Program to supplement the incomes of working, low-income families.	<b>\$50,000</b>

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**Table 5—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 1999—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Program Integrity and Improved Service to the Working Poor Under Alternative Reporting Plans</b> <i>The SPHERE Institute</i>	To compare retrospective monthly earnings reporting with prospective quarterly reporting to determine which best serves the working poor, yields administrative cost-savings, and preserves program integrity.	<b>\$348,428</b>
<b>Nutrition, Health Outcomes, and Dietary Behavior</b>		
<b>Understanding Child Nutrition in the Year 2000: Dynamic Shifts and Their Determinants</b> <i>University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill</i>	To examine factors that affect the quality of children's diets, including snacking behaviors, away-from-home food intake behavior, the role of maternal labor force participation, and the influence of food and nutrition assistance programs.	<b>\$200,000</b>
<b>Obesity in Low-Income Mothers and Children</b> <i>Children's Hospital Medical Center (Cincinnati)</i>	Using links between WIC data and birth certificate data on approximately 35,000 mother-child pairs, the study will examine factors that may influence the probability that by age 4 a WIC child with an obese mother also will be obese.	<b>\$350,000</b>
<b>Factors Affecting Child Obesity Among Low-Income Households</b> <i>University of Georgia</i>	Using data from USDA's 1994-96 Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII) and a statistical technique to correct for selectivity bias, the study is designed to ascertain if children from low-income households that participated in food assistance programs are at a greater risk of becoming obese than are their counterparts.	<b>\$99,828</b>
<b>Determinants of Overweight and Obesity Among Low-Income Children</b> <i>Boston Medical Center, Boston University</i>	To examine the relationships between food insufficiency and obesity among low-income children. Using data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III), the study will examine the impact of household food insufficiency status and other factors on the likelihood of being overweight for children whose families receive WIC or food stamps compared with children in nonrecipient households.	<b>\$124,999</b>
<b>Economic Benefits of a Breastfeeding Promotion: Controlled Clinical Trial</b> <i>Albert Einstein College of Medicine</i>	To evaluate the benefits of a breastfeeding promotion intervention campaign among low-income women. A randomized controlled clinical trial will examine the effects on breastfeeding prevalence and duration, infant health, and infant medical costs of providing the mother with personalized breastfeeding counseling.	<b>\$399,700</b>
<b>Food Security and Health Outcomes in the California Health Interview Survey</b> <i>Los Angeles School of Public Health, University of California</i>	To adapt the USDA Food Security Core Module for use with different ethnic populations participating in the California Health Interview Survey. The survey investigates the relationship of household-level food insecurity and hunger to self-reported health status, health services use, dietary quality, and preventative health behaviors.	<b>\$100,000</b>
<b>Evaluating the Impact of School Breakfast on Learning: Design and Feasibility</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i>	To develop and evaluate alternative study designs that would permit future evaluation of the impact of school breakfast on learning and cognitive development. The research will identify the strengths and weaknesses of alternative designs and address such critical issues as controlling for confounding factors.	<b>\$289,311</b>

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**Table 5—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 1999—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Food Security</b>		
<b>Hunger: Its Risk and Impact in Poor Female-Headed Households With Children</b> <i>University of Massachusetts Medical School</i>	To identify factors that predispose poor households to, or protect them from, food insecurity and hunger. The study will examine the impact of food insecurity/hunger on a variety of measures, such as food insecurity, physical and emotional health of mother and children, and children's academic achievement.	<b>\$250,000</b>
<b>Analysis of Data From the 1998 and 1999 Food Security Supplements to the Current Population Survey Food Security Measurement Research</b> <i>IQ Solutions</i>	To analyze for the 1995-99 period the extent of food insecurity and hunger in the United States, using data collected in the Food Security Supplements to the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the Census Bureau.	<b>\$236,859</b>
<b>Community Food Security Assessment Conference</b> <i>USDA Graduate School</i>	To contribute to the Department's Community Food Security Initiative by supporting the development of a standardized community assessment toolkit and sponsoring a conference that gathered an interdisciplinary group of academics and community practitioners from across the country to help guide the development and implementation of the assessment toolkit.	<b>\$127,032</b>
<b>Community Food Security Assessment Tool Kit</b> <i>IQ Solutions</i>	To develop a set of standardized instruments for measuring and assessing community food security. The menu of instruments will be accompanied by implementation descriptions that will facilitate data collection and analysis at the local level.	<b>\$149,570</b>
<b>Program Integrity and Effectiveness</b>		
<b>WIC Cost-Containment Practices and Their Impacts (Congressionally mandated)</b> <i>Abt Associates</i>	Report to Congress on the effects of State cost-containment practices, such as limiting brand-named products in the WIC food package. The study will assess the effects of such practices on program participation, access to and availability of prescribed foods, voucher redemption rates, actual food selections by participants, participants on special diets or with specific food allergies, participant use of and satisfaction with prescribed foods, achievement of positive health outcomes, and program costs.	<b>\$1,099,293</b>
<b>WIC Program Integrity Research</b> <i>ATMS/Abt Associates</i>	To identify and evaluate the best tools for detecting fraud and abuse among WIC staff or participants. The study will review existing tools and data systems presently used by some States for detecting fraud and abuse among WIC vendors. The project was identified by the National Association of WIC Directors as a high research priority.	<b>\$225,550</b>

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**Table 5—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 1999—Continued**

Research Projects/Awards	Objective	Estimated Cost
<b>Summer Feeding Integrity Study: A Design, Cost, and Feasibility Plan</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i>	To obtain a design, cost, and evaluation study that considers options for improving estimates of sponsor, site, and participant characteristics in the Summer Food Service Program. The study will consider alternative sampling frames, questionnaire design, modes for collecting information, time frames for data collection, and implications for implementation costs.	<b>\$412,246</b>
<b>Research Outreach</b>		
<b>Small Grants Program</b>	<p>To stimulate new and innovative research on food assistance programs and to broaden the participation of social science scholars in food assistance research. Five academic institutions and affiliated research institutes partnered with ERS in 1998 to administer the Small Grants Program. Each institution focuses on a particular facet of food assistance, such as diet and health outcomes, relationships to poverty and well-being, rural issues, and special at-risk population groups. The five institutions and areas of focus are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Joint Center for Poverty Research, University of Chicago and Northwestern University</i> funded proposals on interactions between food assistance and other welfare programs and linkages between the macroeconomy and food assistance. <b>(\$150,000)</b></li> <li>• <i>The Southern Rural Development Center, Mississippi State University</i> supports food assistance research on rural people, families, and communities in the South. The Center also initiated a dialogue among scholars by establishing a Rural South Food Assistance Research Task Force to further articulate research priorities on food-assistance-related issues. <b>(\$150,000)</b></li> <li>• <i>The American Indian Studies Program, University of Arizona</i> is working with scholars at tribal colleges and elsewhere to support research that addresses the unique issues and problems of Native Americans with respect to food assistance. <b>(\$150,000)</b></li> <li>• <i>The Department of Nutrition, University of California, Davis</i> has awarded small grants for research on the impact of food assistance programs on nutritional risk indicators (anthropometric, biochemical, clinical, and dietary), food purchasing practices, and food insecurity. This program seeks to encourage the study of multiple indicators of nutrition impact and interdisciplinary approaches to integrate epidemiology, economics, or anthropology with nutrition. <b>(\$150,000)</b></li> </ul>	<b>\$750,000</b>

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**Table 5—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 1999—Continued**

Research Projects/Awards	Objective	Estimated Cost
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin</i> awarded research grants that address the effects of food assistance on individual and family well-being and food security. <b>(\$150,000)</b></li> </ul>	
<b>Food and Nutrition Information Center</b> <i>National Agricultural Library, USDA</i>	To provide support to the National Agricultural Library in systematically storing and disseminating information on USDA's food assistance programs, nutrition education, and related nutrition issues and hosting a website and list server.	<b>\$200,000</b>
<b>Interpretation and Use of Dietary Reference Intakes</b> <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i>	To promote understanding of the proper methods for assessing health- and nutrition-related outcomes for food assistance programs. ERS will support National Academy of Sciences research on how the newly developed Dietary Reference Intakes (DRIs) should be incorporated into program design and evaluations.	<b>\$100,000</b>
<b>Rural Dimensions of Welfare Reform Conference</b> <i>Joint Center for Poverty Research, University of Chicago and Northwestern University</i>	To assemble experts to present research papers on poverty, welfare, and food assistance that have a rural or rural/urban comparative dimension, reflecting the fact that most poor and welfare-recipient families live outside of central cities and that substantial minorities live outside of metropolitan areas altogether.	<b>\$100,000</b>
<b>Committee on National Statistics</b> <i>National Science Foundation</i>	To provide core funding for the Committee on National Statistics for such activities as a review of the 2000 Census, poverty estimates for small areas, measuring the effects of social welfare reform, cost-of-living indexes, performance measures for public health programs, the use of statistical formulas in legislation for fund allocation, confidentiality and data access, and other issues.	<b>\$26,200</b>
<b>Food and Nutrition Summer Institute</b> <i>Agricultural Research Service, USDA</i>	To help sponsor the Food and Nutrition Summer Institute, the objectives of which are to position the nutrition programs of historically Black colleges and universities to meet research and education challenges and to create a stronger voice and action for nutrition education, research, and policy within the African-American community.	<b>\$20,000</b>
<b>Enhanced Food Assistance Research Data</b>		
<b>National Food Price Data System Enhancement</b> <i>Food and Drug Administration</i>	To expand a national database of food prices, quantities, and comparable volumes and dollars sales at the product group, class, brand, and item levels to include information on which items received various types of local promotional treatments.	<b>\$6,000</b>
<b>Panel Study of Income Dynamics</b> <i>National Science Foundation</i>	To sustain and improve the collection of food assistance data in the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID). The PSID collects longitudinal data on family composition, income, use of public assistance, food security, and factors associated with family self-sufficiency.	<b>\$104,500</b>

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**Table 5—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 1999—Continued**

Research Projects/Awards	Objective	Estimated Cost
<b>Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Birth Cohort 2000 (ECLS-B)</b> <i>National Center for Educational Statistics,            Department of Education</i>	To include USDA's food security module and other items in the ECLS-B. The survey was pre-tested to gather information on 9-month-old children, including data on infant height and weight, food security, infant feeding practices, and participation in food assistance programs.	<b>\$150,000</b>
<b>Measuring Food Security: April 1999 Food Security Supplement to the Current Population Survey</b> <i>U.S. Bureau of the Census</i>	To sustain annual data collection on the prevalence of food security in the United States and to provide data for analyzing the determinants of and changes in the level of food security.	<b>\$440,000</b>
<b>National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey</b> <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i>	To improve the measurement of food security for individuals as part of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), which collects data on diet, food consumption, and health status.	<b>\$125,000</b>

**Table 6—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 1998**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Welfare Reform</b>		
<b>Family Child Care Homes Legislative Change Study (Congressionally mandated)</b> <i>Abt Associates</i>	Report to Congress on the effects of the new tiered meal reimbursements for family child care homes participating in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) on sponsoring organizations, participating and dropout homes, and children.	<b>\$1,959,007</b>
<b>Report to Congress on State Use of Funds To Increase Work Slots for Food Stamp Recipients (Congressionally mandated)</b> <i>Health Systems Research</i>	Report to Congress on the implications of the increased size of the Food Stamp Employment and Training (E&T) Program on participants, especially on unemployed able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs) and descriptions of how States use E&T funds and recent changes in participation.	<b>\$291,609</b>
<b>Report to Congress on Use of Food Stamps To Purchase Dietary Supplements (Congressionally mandated)</b> <i>Life Sciences Research Organization</i>	Report to Congress assessing the state of scientific knowledge regarding the potential value of vitamin and mineral supplements in filling nutrient gaps and the comparative impact of vitamin and mineral supplements, improved diets, and intake of fortified foods on health status and health care costs.	<b>\$120,250</b>
<b>Expanded Study of Welfare Reform on Immigrants</b> <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i>	Determine the economic, social, nutritional, and health effects of changes in food stamp eligibility and other aspects of welfare reform on immigrants, their households, and communities. Interviews of households that were in the Urban Institute's National Survey of American Families will provide longitudinal information and a check on retrospective information on food stamp receipt, food security, and their relationship to economic, social, nutritional, and health outcomes.	<b>\$300,000</b>
<b>Food Program Targeting and Delivery</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research, University of Michigan, Urban Institute</i>	To evaluate the success of USDA's food assistance programs at servicing needy, at-risk populations, including examination of food program gaps and overlays, characteristics of food assistance recipients after welfare reform, behavior of low-income households, and urban-rural delivery.	<b>\$677,000</b>
<b>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)—Leavers Use of Food Stamps</b> <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i>	Determine the status of TANF recipients after they leave the TANF caseload, of eligible families who are diverted before being enrolled in TANF, or of eligible families who fail to enroll in TANF. The analysis will include former recipients/eligibles participating in the Food Stamp Program and the role that food stamps play in their overall well-being, with particular focus on former recipients/eligibles that reside in nonmetropolitan areas. The analysis will address individuals' ability to obtain employment and the support provided by their earnings, public programs besides TANF and food stamps, and other programs.	<b>\$250,000</b>

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**Table 6—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 1998—Continued**

Research Projects/Awards	Objective	Estimated Cost
<p><b>Studies of Households That Leave the Food Stamp Program</b>  <i>Abt Associates, Mathematica Policy Research, Iowa State University, and South Carolina Social Services</i></p>	<p>Determine the status of households and individuals who leave the Food Stamp Program (FSP). Of particular interest are able-bodied adults between the ages of 18 and 50 without dependents (ABAWDs) because FSP changes were the most strict for this group. The analysis will focus on individuals' ability to obtain employment, the support provided by their earnings and other income sources, and support provided by public and/or private programs.</p>	<b>\$1,488,074</b>
<p><b>A Study of the U.S. Emergency Food Assistance System: Provider and Recipient Characteristics</b>  <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i></p>	<p>To develop an understanding, through a nationally representative sample, of the characteristics, operating structure, and service areas of food banks, food pantries, and emergency kitchens and to provide national estimates of the total number of recipients served and the total quantity and type of food by source. This study provides policymakers a better understanding of the resource base of food banks, food pantries, and emergency kitchens and the capacity of these providers to manage current and future changes in food demand and food resources.</p>	<b>\$1,493,061</b>
<p><b>Study of Re-engineering the Welfare System</b>  <i>Health Systems Research</i></p>	<p>To study the extent and nature of States' welfare administrative re-engineering efforts as they affect the Food Stamp Program administrative processes. These include changes associated with welfare reform that affect either the interaction between food stamp applicants and caseworkers or the efficiency or integrity of the program. The focus of the study will be on those parts of the States' administrative practices that are innovations to or departures from prior practices.</p>	<b>\$362,443</b>
<p><b>Research Linking Food Assistance Programs, Agriculture, Rural Areas, and the Economy</b>  <i>Iowa State University, University of Oregon, and Mathematica Policy Research</i></p>	<p>To examine the linkages between food assistance programs and the general economy. In particular, to examine the characteristics of the welfare assistance packages being developed at the State level and assess the impact they may have on Federal food assistance program participation rates and expenditures.</p>	<b>\$672,399</b>
<p><b>Simplified Food Stamp Program Technical Assistance</b>  <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i></p>	<p>To conduct microsimulations and related analyses of alternative State-level changes to program options in the Simplified Food Stamp Program. To evaluate the potential effects on program eligibility, participation, benefit levels, and costs.</p>	<b>\$88,389</b>
<b>Food Security</b>		
<p><b>Measuring Food Security: August 1998 Current Population Survey Supplement</b>  <i>U.S. Census Bureau</i></p>	<p>To develop annual estimates of the prevalence of food security in the United States and to provide data for analyzing the determinants of and changes in the level of food security</p>	<b>\$440,000</b>

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**Table 6—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 1998—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Kindergarten Cohort (ECLS-K)</b> <i>National Center for Educational Statistics,  Department of Education</i>	To include USDA's food security module and other items in the ECLS-K. The project will provide descriptive data on children's status at entry into school, transition into school, participation in the School Breakfast and National School Lunch Programs, and progress through fifth grade—including data that allow the examination of the relationship between food security/hunger, cognitive development, and school performance.	<b>\$500,000</b>
<b>Panel Study of Income Dynamics</b> <i>National Academy of Sciences</i>	To improve the collection of longitudinal data on family composition, income, use of public assistance, food security, and factors associated with family self-sufficiency on the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID). To develop and modify survey questions to improve estimates of food expenditures, participation in food assistance programs, expenditures on major consumer goods and services, nutritional behavior, and the calculation of food stamp eligibility.	<b>\$444,830</b>
<b>Research To Strengthen and Improve Measures of Food Security</b> <i>Iowa State University</i>	To improve the measurement of food security and hunger at the household level by (1) assessing changes in food security prevalence over time, (2) investigating alternative approaches for measuring food security items and classifying households into food security categories, and (3) developing and field-testing a set of questions for future modifications of the food security scale.	<b>\$200,000</b>
<b>Nutrition and Health</b>		
<b>Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Birth Cohort 2000 (ECLS-B)</b> <i>National Center for Educational Statistics,  Department of Education</i>	To include USDA's food security module and other items in the ECLS-B. The survey was pre-tested to gather information on 9-month-old children, including data on infant height and weight, food security, infant feeding practices, and participation in food assistance programs.	<b>\$200,000</b>
<b>Dietary and Nutrition Outcomes</b> <i>Harvard School of Public Health  and Research Triangle Institute</i>	To develop and evaluate dietary assessment tools for young children that can be used in WIC program centers, recognizing that adaptations may be needed for culturally diverse populations. The tools will serve several functions, including screening for dietary patterns that do not meet Federal dietary recommendations, facilitating the triage of patients for services, and serving as the basis for general nutrition education.	<b>\$989,149</b>
<b>Research To Assess Links Between Diet Quality and Health</b> <i>Harvard School of Public Health</i>	To analyze and improve our understanding of the relationship between diet quality and health status over time and to determine whether overall measures of diet quality, such as the USDA Healthy Eating Index (HEI), predict the occurrence of adverse health outcomes (such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, or death).	<b>\$100,000</b>

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**Table 6—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 1998—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Development and Evaluation of the Nutritional Anthropometric Assessment Software in WIC Clinics (Epi Info 2000/Nustat Module)</b> <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i>	To support further development, pilot testing, and evaluation of the nutritional anthropometric software, NUSTAT, for implementation in clinic operations of WIC. The software improvements will enhance the ability of WIC clinicians to properly assess height-for-age, weight-for-age, and weight-for-height for program participants relative to national population standards.	<b>\$76,393</b>
<b>Research on Breastfed Infants' Growth</b> <i>World Health Organization</i>	To conduct research on optimal growth rates for breastfed infants. WIC program clinicians require appropriate infant growth charts to determine when, and if, breast-feeding should be supplemented with formula to support weight gain. Current infant growth charts are based predominately on formula-fed infants and, hence, may suggest faster weight gains than optimal, leading to unnecessary formula supplementation.	<b>\$800,000</b>
<b>Program Integrity and Effectiveness</b>		
<b>Assessment of Computer Matching in the Food Stamp Program</b> <i>Mathematica Policy Research</i>	To examine how States are currently using or planning to use computer-matching strategies to reduce fraud and abuse in their food stamp and other assistance programs. By collecting and disseminating information on computer matching, this project will help States improve program integrity and support Food and Nutrition Service oversight to ensure that States manage the Food Stamp Program as efficiently as possible.	<b>\$342,269</b>
<b>Evaluation of Electronic Benefits Transfer Customer Service Waivers on Recipients</b> <i>Abt Associates</i>	To identify and estimate the occurrence of client service problems associated with customer service waivers in the electronic benefits transfer system (EBT) and assess clients' response.	<b>\$647,255</b>
<b>Nutrition and Health Outcomes of USDA Food and Nutrition Assistance Programs</b> <i>Abt Associates</i>	To improve and expand understanding of the effects of USDA's food and nutrition assistance programs on food consumption, nutrient availability and intakes, dietary quality, nutritional status, and health outcomes.	<b>\$526,358</b>
<b>WIC Supplemental Food Package Analysis</b> <i>Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, USDA</i>	To review and assess how well WIC food packages currently offered to pregnant and lactating women, infants, and children meet supplementation needs of the target populations.	<b>\$76,000</b>

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**Table 6—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 1998—Continued**

Research Projects/Awards	Objective	Estimated Cost
<b>Research Outreach</b>		
<b>Small Grants Program</b>	<p>To stimulate new and innovative research on food assistance programs and to broaden the participation of social science scholars in food assistance research. Five academic institutions and affiliated research institutes partnered with ERS in 1998 to administer the Small Grants Program. Each institution focuses on a particular facet of food assistance, such as diet and health outcomes, relationships to poverty and well-being, rural issues, and special at-risk population groups. The five institutions and areas of focus are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The Joint Center for Poverty Research, University of Chicago and Northwestern University</i> funded proposals on interactions between food assistance and other welfare programs and linkages between the macroeconomy and food assistance. <b>(\$262,740)</b></li> <li>• <i>The Southern Rural Development Center, Mississippi State University</i> supports food assistance research on rural people, families, and communities in the South. The Center also initiated a dialogue among scholars by establishing a Rural South Food Assistance Research Task Force to further articulate research priorities on food-assistance-related issues. <b>(\$222,000)</b></li> <li>• <i>The American Indian Studies Program, University of Arizona</i> is working with scholars at tribal colleges and elsewhere to support research that addresses the unique issues and problems of Native Americans with respect to food assistance. <b>(\$246,224)</b></li> <li>• <i>The Department of Nutrition, University of California, Davis</i> has awarded small grants for research on the impact of food assistance programs on nutritional risk indicators (anthropometric, biochemical, clinical, and dietary), food purchasing practices, and food insecurity. This program seeks to encourage the study of multiple indicators of nutrition impact and interdisciplinary approaches to integrate epidemiology, economics, or anthropology with nutrition. <b>(\$225,024)</b></li> <li>• <i>The Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin</i> awarded research grants that address the effects of food assistance on individual and family well-being and food security. <b>(\$234,834)</b></li> </ul>	<b>\$1,190,851</b>
<b>Food and Nutrition Information Center</b> <i>National Agricultural Library, USDA</i>	To provide support to the National Agricultural Library in systematically storing and disseminating information on USDA's food assistance programs, nutrition education, and related nutrition issues and hosting a website and list server.	<b>\$110,000</b>

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**Table 6—FANRP Extramural Research Studies, Fiscal 1998—Continued**

<b>Research Projects/Awards</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Estimated Cost</b>
<b>Second National Conference on Food Security Measurement and Research</b> <i>IQ Solutions</i>	To bring together experts on food security measurement—providing direction for future research needs and data collection, such as measurement of individual food security, and analyzing the refinement, validation, and use of the USDA/DHHS food security measurement scale.	<b>\$100,000</b>
<b>Policy Research</b>		
<b>WIC General Analysis Project (GAP)</b> <i>Food and Nutrition Service, USDA</i>	To conduct research and analysis of WIC to support program and policy decisions, including research on (1) estimates of WIC eligibility, (2) changes in WIC participant characteristics over time, and (3) nutrient, health risk, and demographic characteristics of WIC participants and eligible nonparticipants.	<b>\$560,000</b>
<b>Food Stamp Program Microsimulation and Related Analyses</b> <i>Food and Nutrition Service, USDA</i>	To provide the simulations and related technical expertise needed to estimate the impact of proposed changes to the Food Stamp Program. Other objectives include maintaining and improving microsimulation capabilities, preparing databases, and conducting supporting research.	<b>\$778,628</b>
<b>Child Nutrition Analytic Projects (CNAP)</b> <i>Food and Nutrition Service, USDA</i>	To conduct research and analysis of USDA's child nutrition programs to support program and policy decisions, including research on (1) food and nutrient intake of school-age children, and (2) the contribution of child nutrition programs to food and nutrient intake.	<b>\$460,000</b>
<b>Extent of Trafficking in the Food Stamp Program After Welfare Reform</b> <i>Macro International</i>	To update estimates of food stamp trafficking using current data and to provide longitudinal comparison of the prevalence of trafficking before and shortly after initial implementation of welfare reform.	<b>\$199,921</b>
<b>Enhanced Data Development</b>		
<b>Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals (CSFII)</b> <i>Agricultural Research Service, USDA</i>	To improve estimates of low-income household food consumption in the United States by increasing the sample size of low-income individuals in the CSFII and developing and modifying survey questions related to food assistance programs.	<b>\$1,250,000</b>
<b>National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES IV)</b> <i>Department of Health and Human Services</i>	To collect data on diet, food consumption, and health status as part of NHANES by developing and modifying survey questions to improve the measurement of the relationship between diet and health for low-income individuals.	<b>\$100,000</b>
<b>National Food Price and Sales Information System</b> <i>Food and Drug Administration</i>	To purchase the most recent national data on food prices, quantities, comparable volumes, dollar sales, and promotion information at the product group, class, brand, and item levels. The data system includes information on vitamin and mineral supplements.	<b>\$235,000</b>

## FANRP Publications, Fiscal 1998-2002

The following is a list of publications completed by the Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Program from fiscal 1998, its first year of mandated responsibility, through fiscal 2002. Publications are listed in one of two categories—(1) Monographs and Journal Articles and (2) Working/Discussion papers. Visit [www.ers.usda.gov](http://www.ers.usda.gov) to identify earlier ERS publications on the economics of food choices, nutrient intake, and diet quality.

### Monographs and Journal Articles

Aldrich, L. *Consumer Use of Information: Implications for Food Policy*, AHR-715, USDA, ERS, June 1999.

Andrews, M., L. Kantor, M. Lino, and D. Ripplinger. "Using USDA's Thrifty Food Plan to Assess Food Availability and Affordability," *FoodReview*, Vol. 24, Issue 2, USDA, ERS, May-August 2001.

Andrews, M., and M. Nord. *Food Security Is Improving in the United States*, AIB-765-7, USDA, ERS, April 2001.

Andrews, M., M. Nord, G. Bickel, and S. Carlson. *Household Food Security in the United States, 1999*, FANRR-8, USDA, ERS, Fall 2000.

Andrews, M., and M. Prell, eds. *Second Food Security Measurement and Research Conference, Volume 1: Proceedings*, FANRR-11-1, USDA, ERS, February 2001.

Andrews, M., and M. Prell, eds. *Second Food Security Measurement and Research Conference, Volume II: Papers*, FANRR-11-2, USDA, ERS, July 2001.

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Alaimo, K., C. Olson, and E. Frongillo, Jr. "Food Insufficiency and Children's Health Status in the United States: Findings from the NHANES III."

Andrews, M., and M. Prell. "Overview."

Derrickson, J., A. Fisher, and J. Anderson. "Lessons Learned From an Assessment of the Individual-Level Core Food Security Module."

Dwyer, J., J. Mayer, and J. Cook. "Nutrition and Health Perspectives on Establishing a Food Security Research Agenda: What Can We Learn From the Past to Establish a Framework For the Future?"

Gundersen, G., and J. Gruber. "The Dynamic Determinants of Food Insufficiency."

Nord, M., and G. Bickel. "Estimating the Prevalence of Children's Hunger From the Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement."

Ohls, J., A. Prakash, L. Radbill, and A. Schirm. "Methodological Findings and Early Conclusions Based on the 1995, 1996, and 1997 Food Security Data."

Tarasuk, V. "Dietary Factors Associated With Reported Food Insecurity."

Bell, L., S. Pachikara, S. Williams, and V. Gabor. *Re-Engineering the Welfare System—A Study of Administrative Changes to the Food Stamp Program: Final Report*, FANRR-17, USDA, ERS, June 2002.

Bernstein, L., and W. Hamilton. *Sponsoring Organizations in the CACFP—Administrative Effects of Reimbursement Tiering: A Report to Congress on the Family Child Care Homes Legislative Changes Study*, E-FAN-02-003, USDA, ERS, March 2002.

Bishow, J., J. Blaylock, and J. Variyam. "Matching Perception and Reality in Our Diets," *FoodReview*, Vol. 21, Issue 2, USDA, ERS, May-August 1998.

Blaylock, J., J. Variyam, and B. Lin. *Maternal Nutrition Knowledge and Children's Diet Quality and Nutrient Intakes*, FANRR-1, USDA, ERS, October 1999.

Blisard, N. "Advertising's Influence: The Case of Dairy Products," *FoodReview*, Vol. 21, Issue 2, USDA, ERS, May-August 1998.

Blisard, N., and J. Harris. *Measuring the Well-Being of the Poor: Demographics of Low-Income Households*, TB-1898, USDA, ERS, April 2002

Blisard, N., D. Smallwood, and S. Lutz. *Food Cost Indexes for Low-Income Households and the General Population*, TB-1872, USDA, ERS, February 1999.

Botsko, C., V. Gabor, S. Schreiber, and S. Pachikara. *State Use of Funds To Increase Work Slots for Food Stamp Recipients: Report to Congress*, FANRR-15, USDA, ERS, August 2001.

Botsko, C., V. Gabor, S. Schreiber, and S. Pachikara. *State Use of Funds To Increase Work Slots for Food Stamp Recipients: State Data Collection Instruments*, E-FAN-01-007, USDA, ERS, August 2001.

Breunig, R., I. Diasgupta, C. Gundersen, and P. Pattanaik. *Explaining the Food Stamp Cash-Out Puzzle*, FANRR-12, USDA, ERS, April 2001.

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Buzby, J., and J. Guthrie. *Plate Waste in School Nutrition Programs: Final Report to Congress*, E-FAN-02-009, USDA, ERS, March 2002.

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Cohen, B. *Community Food Security Assessment Toolkit*, E-FAN-02-013, USDA, ERS, July 2002.

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Cohen, B., J. Parry, and K. Yang. *Household Food Security in the United States, 1998 and 1999: Detailed Statistical Report*, E-FAN-02-011, USDA, ERS, June 2002.

Cook, P. "Rural Reliance on Transfers Income Remained Steady During the 1990's," *Rural America*, Vol. 16, Issue 4, USDA, ERS, Winter 2002.

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Bishow, J., J. Variyam, and J. Blaylock. "Who Knew? Perception and Reality of Cholesterol in Our Diets."

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Davis, C., and E. Saltos. "Dietary Recommendations and How They Have Changed Over Time."

Frazão, E. "High Costs of Poor Eating Patterns in the United States."

Gallo, A. "Food Advertising in the United States."

Guthrie, J., B. Derby, and A. Levy. "What People Know and Do Not Know About Nutrition."

Huang, K. "Role of National Income and Prices."

Kantor, L. "A Comparison of the U.S. Food Supply With the Food Guide Pyramid Recommendations."

Kennedy, E., J. Blaylock, and B. Kuhn. "On the Road to Better Nutrition."

Kennedy, E., S. Bowman, M. Lino, S. Gerrior, and P. Basiotis. "Diet Quality of Americans: Healthy Eating Index."

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## Appendix A: Peer Reviewers, Competitive Grant and Cooperative Research Programs, Fiscal 2003

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Bo Beaulieu	Southern Rural Development Center
Marianne Bitler	RAND
Susan Borra	International Food Information Council
Martin Brown	DHHS, National Cancer Institute
Sue Butkus	Washington State University Puyallup Research and Extension Center
Andrea Carlson	USDA, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion
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Sandra Clark	Center on Budget and Policy Priorities
Linda Cleveland	USDA, Agricultural Research Service
Scott Cody	Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.
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Carolyn Nobles  
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