

National Survey of WIC Participants II

Volume 1: Participant Characteristics (Final Report)



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Food and
Nutrition
Service

April 2012

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Volume 1: Participant Characteristics (Final Report)

Authors:

Daniel M. Geller, Marcia Harrington,
Gary Huang, et al.

Submitted by:

ICF Macro
11785 Beltsville Drive, Suite 300
Calverton, Maryland 20705

Submitted to:

USDA, Food and Nutrition Service
3101 Park Center Drive
Alexandria, Virginia 22302

Project Director:

Daniel M. Geller

Project Officer:

Sheku Kamara.
Karen Castellanos-Brown

This study was conducted under contract number: AG-3198-D-07-0105 with the Food and Nutrition Service.

This report is available on the Food and Nutrition Service website: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora>.

Suggested citation:

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Research and Analysis, National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report, by Daniel M. Geller, Ph.D., et al. Project Officers: Sheku G. Kamara, Karen Castellanos-Brown, Alexandria, VA: 2012.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

ICF Macro would like to thank each of the State Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) agencies who provided sampling frame information and participant data from local entities that were selected during sampling. We also would like to thank local clinics/agencies who supported our field interviewers by acknowledging the importance of their work and helping them obtain updated contact information for participants, when possible. In addition, we want to thank State agencies in West Virginia and the District of Columbia, who supported pretesting activities. Directors and IT leads and others from several State agencies provided extra support along the way in various capacities: Cynthia Melde (Arizona), Ruth Caldwell (California), Richard Bates (Colorado), Debbie Eibeck (Florida), Tim Mooney and Holly Esford (New York), and many others, too numerous to name. Finally, we would like to thank all of those at Food and Nutrition Service who helped us accomplish so many things necessary to the completion of the National Survey of WIC Participants II.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

For 35 years the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) has provided benefits to low-income pregnant and postpartum women, and to infants and young children who are at nutritional risk. The WIC Program, the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) third largest food and nutrition assistance program, serves more than 9 million participants monthly and continues to grow. Half of the participants are comprised of children between ages 1 and 5 years; one-fourth consist of infants; and the remaining fourth consist of, in descending order, pregnant, nonbreastfeeding postpartum¹, and breastfeeding women.

This report, the first of three, addresses the first objective of the study, which is to explore the characteristics and experiences of WIC participants. The first National Survey of WIC Participants (NSWP-I) provided similar information in 2001. The National Surveys of WIC Participants augment the data collected in the biennial Participant and Program Characteristics reports, but the approaches and data sources differ. The National Surveys of WIC Participants are based on participant samples and include participants' use of and satisfaction with the WIC program and services; the value of the program; and an assessment of food security. In contrast, the biennial Participant and Program Characteristics reports are based on information gathered by States on all participants during certification (a near-census) and reported in the Minimum Data Set (MDS) and the Supplemental Data Set (SDS).

This National Survey of WIC Participants II (NSWP-II) is based on surveys conducted largely in the last quarter of 2009, 11 years after NSWP-I surveys were conducted in 1998.² This first report focuses on an assessment of the characteristics of participants who received WIC services, and their experiences with the WIC Program from their perspectives.

A second report will provide information on the policies, procedures, and operations at State and local WIC agencies. A third report on erroneous payments will verify the data reported during certification of eligibility. Specifically, household income, a major criterion for WIC eligibility (along with participant category, nutritional need, and residence) will be substantiated based on either direct proof of qualifying income or adjunctive eligibility—that is, participation in another benefit program such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) formerly known as Food Stamps.

Survey Methodology

The survey of WIC participants consisted of two interviews: one by telephone with the full sample of 2,538 WIC participants, and the second conducted in person with 1,210 of the respondents from the first group. The sample was selected using a multi-stage approach, with probability proportional to size (PPS). First, 40 sample clusters were selected from the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia based on the number of WIC participants with Probability Minimum

¹ Henceforth, the term postpartum will refer to postpartum women participants who did not breastfeed.

² The report for the 1998 fieldwork was published in 2001.

Replacement. The clusters were identified in 23 separate States, with 7 States selected multiple times. For efficiency in interviewing, States were divided into geographic clusters of local WIC agencies; the number of clusters from which participants in a State were interviewed corresponded to the number of sample clusters selected in that State. Within the sampled clusters, local agencies were sampled (two per cluster, except at one very large agency that was sampled three times), then clinics (two per local agency, with a few exceptions due to small clinic size), and finally participants in proportion to the numerical size of the participant category in the sampled clinic.

A field interviewer was assigned to each sample cluster to complete 60 telephone interviews and 30 in-person interviews. The purpose of the in-person interview was to review supporting documentation from the participant that would verify whether their eligibility was correctly determined. So that respondents would be able to gather supporting documentation and present it to the interviewer, the interviews were normally conducted in the participant's home. The interviews were conducted using computer-assisted personal interviewing between late September 2009 and January 2010 by 40 interviewers (25 of whom were bilingual English-Spanish).

A response rate of 51.3 percent was achieved, which translated to a cooperation rate of 78.0 percent among potential respondents that were actually reached. Non-response analysis revealed no selection bias.

Data for the sample selection were obtained from the 23 sampled States.³ Detailed participant-level data were requested for all participants in the sampled WIC clinics who received food issuances for use during the target month of May 2009. The data included WIC participant category, participant identification numbers and contact information, food issuances, dates of certification, types of eligibility proofs provided at certification, and size of the family economic unit.

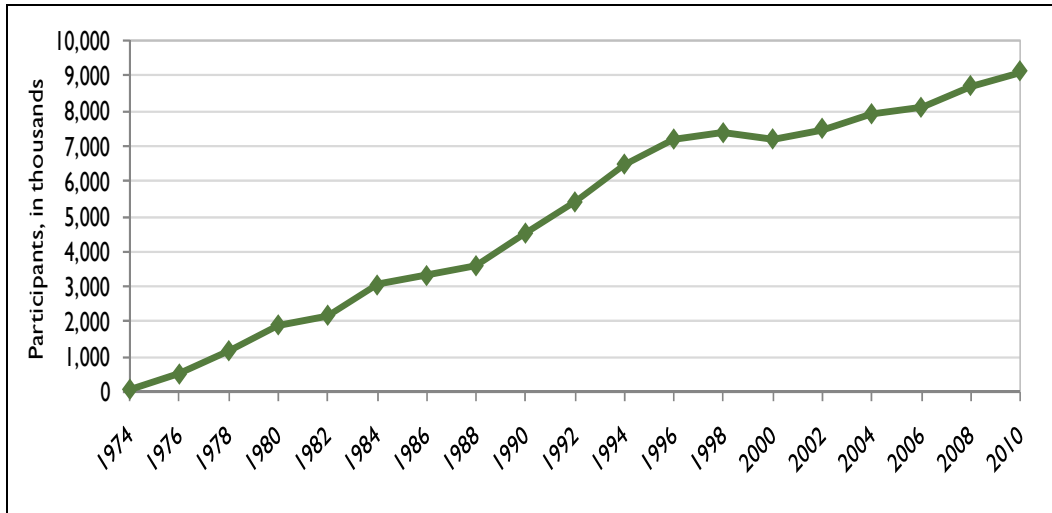
Findings

Caseload Composition and Growth

Monthly participation in WIC has grown tremendously since the program's inception in the mid-1970's, making it USDA's third-largest nutrition assistance program after SNAP and the National School Lunch program (NSLP). The trend continues to show a steady upward growth (Exhibit ES-1).

³ Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.

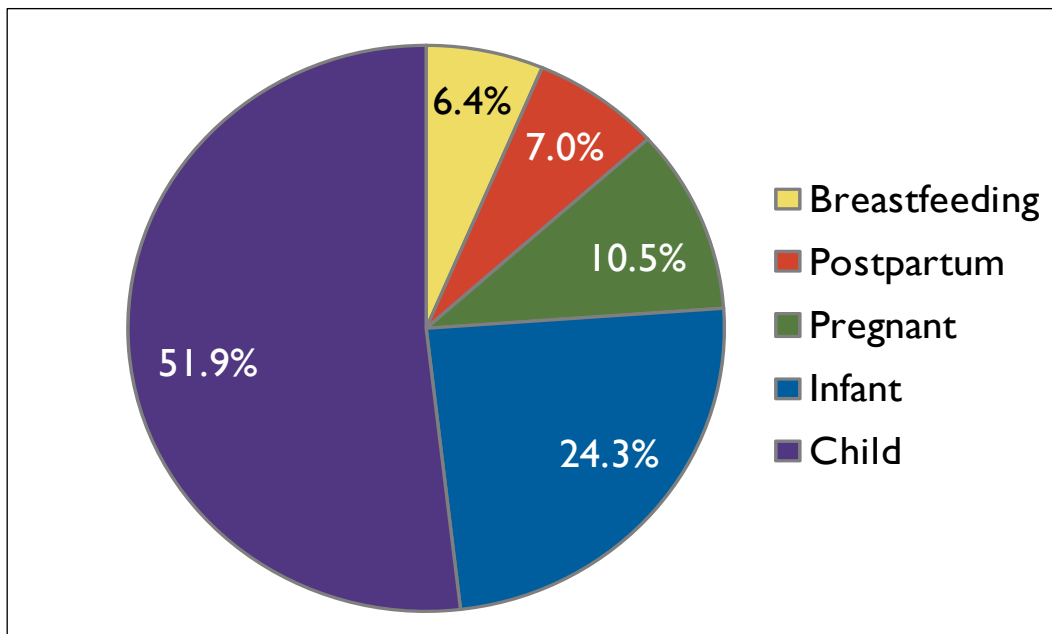
Exhibit ES-1: Growth in Monthly WIC Participation over Time



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

The WIC population largely consists of children (52%) and infants (24%), who together make up slightly more than three-fourths of the participants (Exhibit ES-2). Pregnant (11%), breastfeeding (6%), and nonbreastfeeding postpartum (7%) women make up the approximate final fourth. Notably, the percentage of breastfeeding women increased from 4.8 percent in 1998 to 6.4 percent in 2009. The proportions of infants and pregnant women dropped slightly.

Exhibit ES-2: Composition of WIC Population, May 2009 (n=2,538)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Characteristics of WIC Participants

The current WIC population (May 2009) is young, ethnically and racially diverse, and has less formal education than the U.S. population average for this age group. The average age of WIC women participants is 25.5 years. Just under half (45%) of all WIC participants are Hispanic/Latino, with significantly greater numbers of Hispanic/Latino participants among breastfeeding women and children. In terms of race, over two-fifths (42%) self-identify as White, while one-third (33%) identify as multiracial or “other.” (The latter occurs because many Hispanic/Latino participants consider their ethnicity as their race as well). One-fifth of WIC participants are African American, and two-thirds (67%) have a high school education or less.

In comparison to NSWP-I (1998), the biggest demographic change is in ethnic composition. In 1998, Hispanic/Latino participants comprised 32 percent compared with 45 percent in 2009 (NSWP-II). This ethnic shift is reflected in the high proportion (31%) of current WIC households speaking Spanish as the primary language. English is the primary language of 64 percent of households, with all other languages making up the remaining 5 percent. Primary language spoken was not assessed in the 1998 study.

Factors Affecting Enrollment and Continued Participation

In a continuing effort to make sure that WIC is reaching its target populations and meeting their needs, current WIC participants were asked different questions about enrollment and participation, covering the following areas:

- Participant history with the WIC Program and reasons for not seeking benefits sooner;
- Perceived barriers to enrolling in the WIC Program, as assessed from the views of the friends of WIC respondents;
- Food benefits, points of purchase, and the degree to which both of these fulfill participant needs; and
- Overall satisfaction with WIC benefits, the clinic location and facility, and various aspects related to service delivery, such as customer friendliness, quality of service, and safety and convenience of clinic’s location.

Participants’ History with the WIC Program

Half of the participants were first-time users of the WIC Program. The remainder had previously participated in the program once (22%), twice (17%), or more times (12%).

Of those who could have participated before, the biggest reason for not participating earlier was lack of awareness of the WIC Program (61%), as shown in Exhibit ES-3. The next most prevalent reasons are that they did not believe they qualified for benefits because of categorical (37%) or income (27%) reasons, and nearly one-third did not reside in the United States previously.

**Exhibit ES-3: Reasons Why First-Time WIC Participants (with Other Children)
Did Not Participate Previously**

Reasons	(n=122) %
Didn't know about WIC	61
Didn't think qualified for WIC (for category reason)	37
Didn't live in the USA	31
Didn't think qualified for WIC (for income reason)	27
Didn't need food benefit	21
Didn't qualify for WIC	10
Don't know	11
Other	13

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Pregnant and postpartum WIC participants were asked whether they received WIC benefits while pregnant, and a large majority (83%) reported doing so. Of those who did not, the most cited reasons were being unaware of WIC (23%), not needing the food benefit (15%), and believing they did not qualify (11%).

Perceived Barriers to WIC Participation

In 2007, the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) reported that only 59 percent of those eligible for WIC participated in the program.⁴ To explore the contributing factors behind a low participation rate, the NSWP-II study asked participants three questions about what they believed *other* people perceived as barriers to participation. Presumably such questions would also serve as an outlet for expressing personal concerns that might have influenced their use of the WIC Program in the past. The three questions dealt with potential eligibility of friends, program attrition, and reasons for not participating.

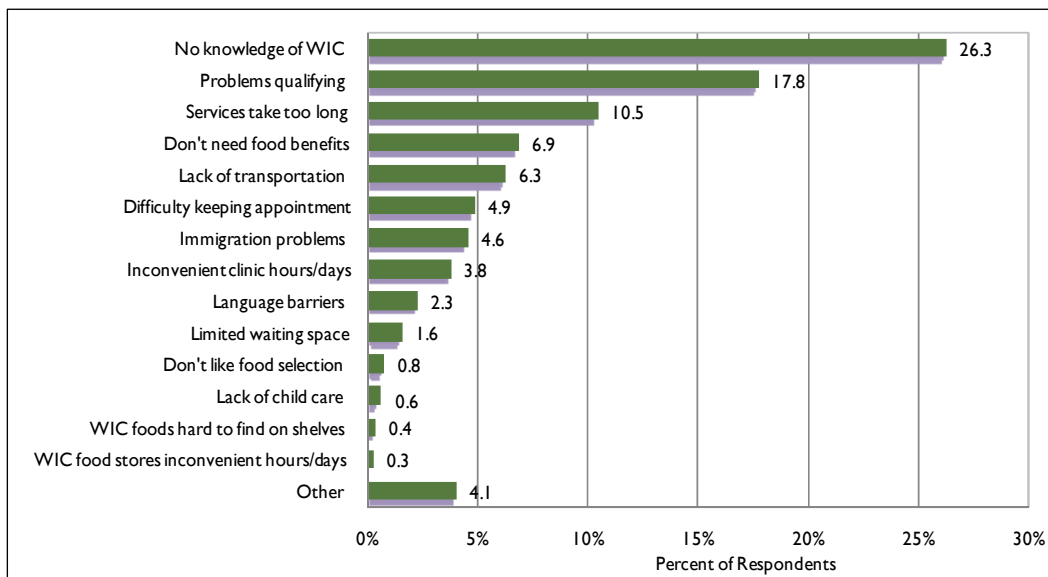
Overall, few participants (14%) have friends they believe are eligible for WIC benefits but have not applied. African American participants are significantly more likely to have friends whom they think are eligible yet have not applied (21%) than other races (14% of Asian/Other Pacific Islander and 12% of White participants). Similarly, only a small number of WIC participants (11%) know anyone who was in WIC, but dropped out voluntarily. Significantly more Hispanic (14%) than non-Hispanic respondents (8%) know individuals who have dropped out of the WIC Program.

When prompted about reasons why others might not enroll in WIC, participants most frequently mentioned lack of knowledge about WIC or its services (26%), perceived problems qualifying for

⁴ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services, Office of Research and Analysis. (2009, March). *WIC eligibles and coverage—1994 to 2007: Estimates of the population of women, infants, and children eligible for WIC benefits*. Retrieved from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/published/wic/FILES/WICEligibles1994-2007.pdf>

benefits (18%) and services “taking too long” (11%). Other reasons such as lack of transportation and inconvenient clinic hours were each mentioned by fewer than 7 percent of the respondents (Exhibit ES-4).

Exhibit ES-4: Reasons Why Others Might Not Participate in WIC (n=2,532)



* Multiple responses permitted.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Satisfaction with and Purchase of Prescribed Foods

Along with nutrition counseling and referrals to other health and social services, WIC food benefits play an important role in the overall WIC mission. The WIC food packages provide supplemental foods designed to meet the special nutritional needs of WIC’s target population. WIC participants were asked questions about satisfaction with food benefits, redemption of selected food items, the types of stores where they generally buy WIC foods, satisfaction with the store, and reasons for selecting it.

The questionnaires for this study had been developed and field data collection was already in progress when the new WIC food packages, which introduced a major overhaul of food items offered, were implemented. Due to the timing, the questions addressed in this study regarding specific foods offered referred to foods in the old WIC food packages. More general questions of satisfaction with the foods did not specifically indicate old or new food packages.

Food Items Offered: Participants were asked how they would rate the WIC benefits they receive in terms of offering foods that they like to eat, using a scale of excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. As shown in Exhibit ES-5, 90 percent rated the benefits as excellent, very good or good.

Exhibit ES-5: Participant Ratings of WIC Foods* (n=2,538)



* Participants rated WIC on offering foods that participant liked to eat. Note: No distinction was made as to whether ratings applied to new or old WIC food packages.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

This level of satisfaction was consistent across WIC participant categories. Among different language speakers, primary Spanish speakers were significantly more satisfied with food offerings (97%) than primary English speakers (87%). Similarly, Hispanic/Latino participants were also significantly more satisfied with the foods available, with 95 percent rating them as good or better, versus 86 percent for non-Hispanic/Latino participants. In terms of race, other or mixed races (93%) and White participants (91%) were significantly more satisfied with the food offerings than Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (82%) or African American participants (83%).

Twenty-one percent of all participants reported not having purchased certain WIC foods regularly, including a handful who had not purchased two or more items. Dry beans/peas were most likely not to have been purchased (9%) followed by cereal and milk (each 5%). The most common reason for not redeeming food vouchers was a dislike of the particular food item. Other reasons included not being accustomed to a food or not needing the item.

Food Quantities Offered: There was generally high satisfaction among participants with the quantities of food offered by WIC. As shown in Exhibit ES-6, nearly half of participants (47%) rated the quantities offered as excellent, and just over one-fifth rated them as very good (22%) or good (21%).

Exhibit ES-6: Participant Ratings of Quantities of Food Offered (n=2,537)*



* Note: No distinction was made as to whether ratings applied to new or old WIC food packages.
Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Quantity of Food Items Offered by WIC: With regard to the quantity of items offered by WIC, 16 percent of respondents reported that there was too much and 60 percent responded there was too little. The responses for individual food items varied greatly. Among those who think that there was too little of a specific food item, the most frequently mentioned item was milk (27%). On the other hand, among those who think the quantities were too much, the most frequently mentioned item was cereal (26%), followed by milk (22%).

WIC Shopping Environment: Most WIC participants were satisfied with the store where they shop for WIC foods (Exhibit ES-7). Overall, 93 percent assigned their store a good or higher rating.

Exhibit ES-7: Rating of Store Where Participants Do Most WIC Shopping (n=2,538)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

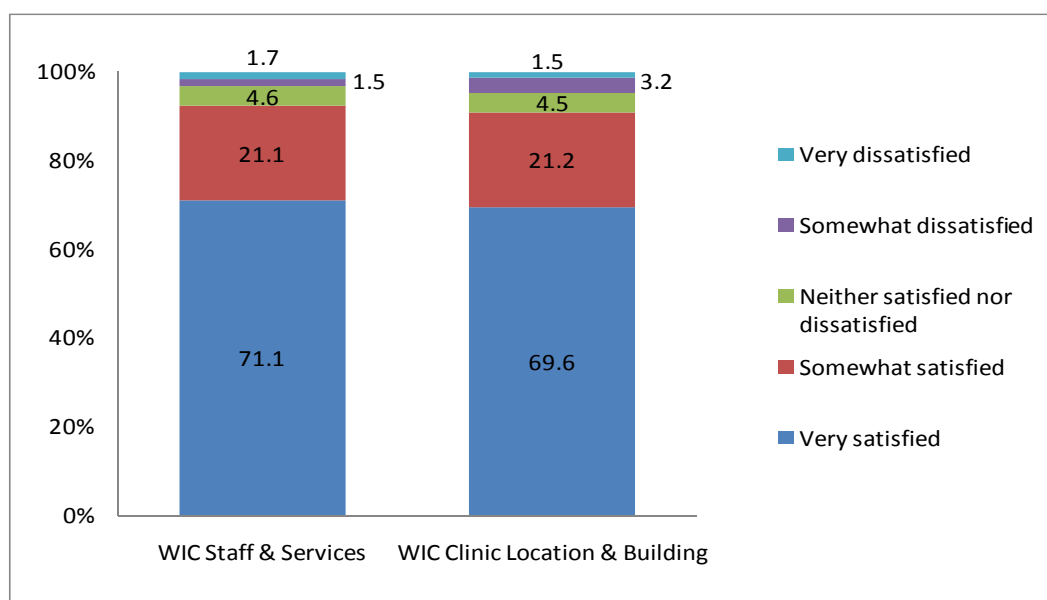
A large majority of WIC participants (85%) redeem their vouchers primarily at large stores—either large grocery stores/supermarkets (63%), or combination food store/retail outlets (22%) such as Walmart or Target. Only 7 percent redeem vouchers primarily at small grocery stores.

Similarly, a large majority (84%) of participants buy WIC items at the same store where they do most of their other food shopping. For those who do not shop at their usual store (16%), the main reasons cited are the location and convenience of the store (44%) and the prices/cost (32%). Most WIC participants consider multiple attributes important in their selection of the store where they make most of their WIC purchases. The two most important factors are safe location and having the right sizes and brands of WIC foods (84% and 81%, respectively).

WIC Participant Satisfaction

When asked generally about their satisfaction in two broad areas—WIC staff and services and the WIC clinic location and facility—participants exhibited high levels of overall satisfaction as seen in Exhibit ES-8. Over 90 percent of respondents said they were very or somewhat satisfied and less than 5 percent said they were very or somewhat dissatisfied.

Exhibit ES-8: Participant Satisfaction Ratings of WIC (n=2,538)

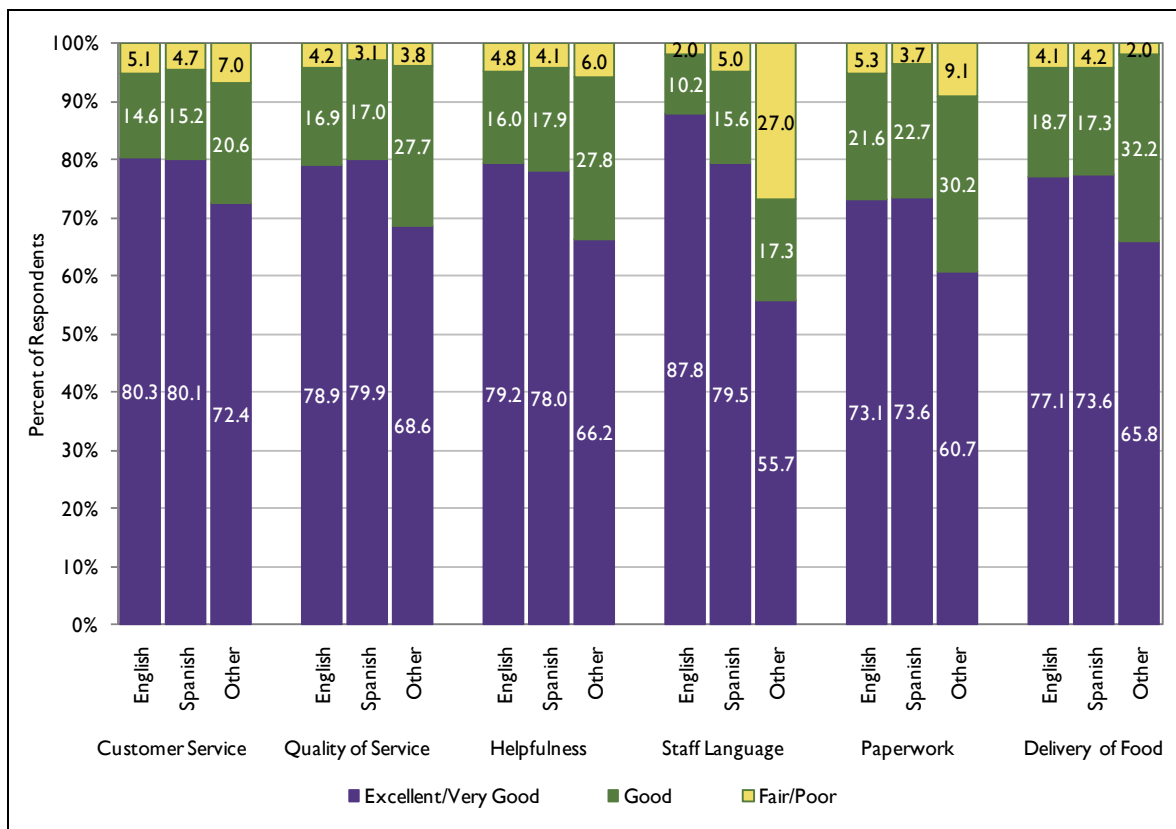


Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Six components were examined within each of the two board areas. For WIC staff and services, participants were asked to rate their satisfaction in customer service, quality of service, helpfulness, language ability of staff, paperwork, and delivery of food.

Participants' ratings of the six staff and services components were particularly strong, with 60 to 80 percent rating them as very good to excellent. Language barriers—in terms of the staff's ability to speak the participant's language—were an important consideration in participant satisfaction (Exhibit ES-9). English and Spanish speakers had higher satisfaction ratings than speakers of other languages.

Exhibit ES-9: Participant Ratings for WIC Staff and Services, by Primary Language of Household (n=2,530–2,538)

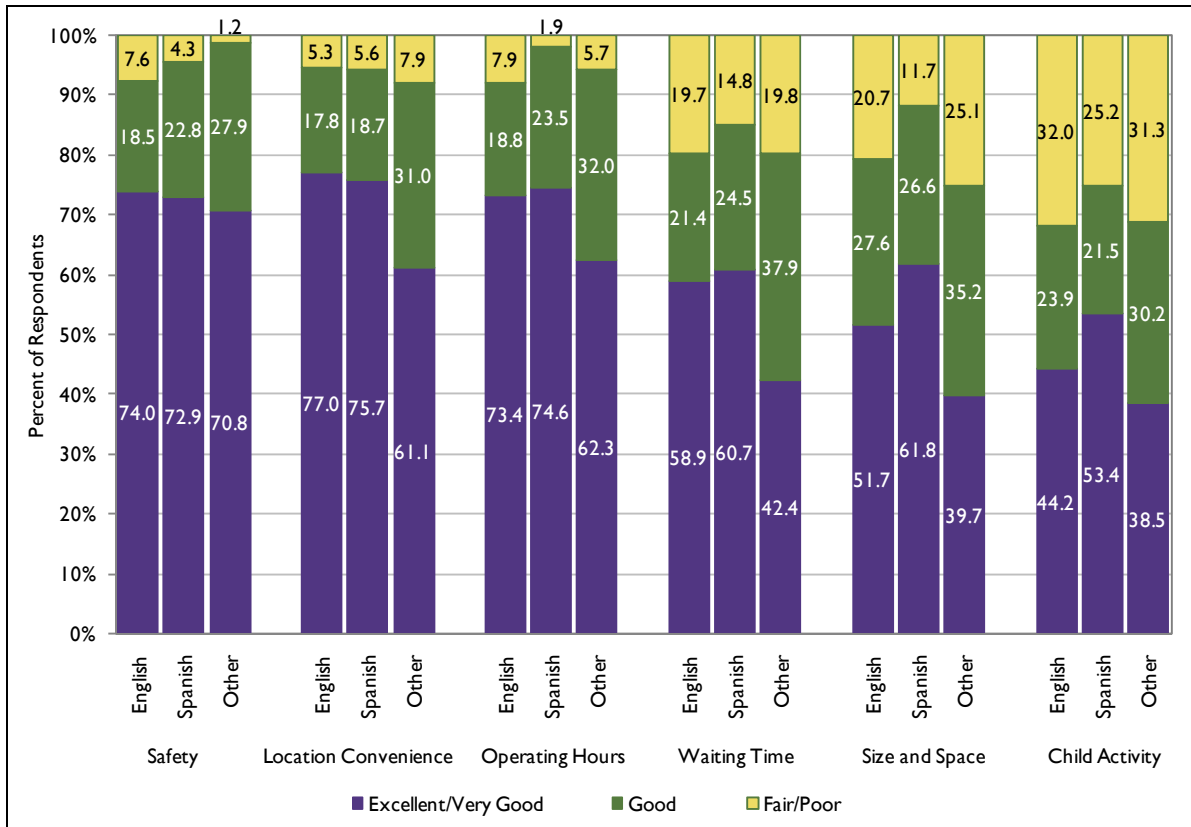


Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to 100.0 percent exactly.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

With regards to clinic location and facilities, participants were asked to rate their satisfaction with safety, location convenience, operating hours, waiting time, size/space, and child activities. These ratings were somewhat less favorable than for staff and services. Far fewer participants rated any component of clinic facilities and operations as excellent/very good (40% to 75%) than they did of staff and services (60% to 80%) (Exhibit ES-10). However, for both categories, there were considerable differences by primary language with speakers of other languages assigning lower satisfaction ratings than speakers of English and Spanish.

**Exhibit ES-10: Participant Ratings of Clinic Operations,
by Primary Language of Household (n=2,520–2,538)**



Note: Due to rounding, columns may not add to 100.0 percent exactly.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

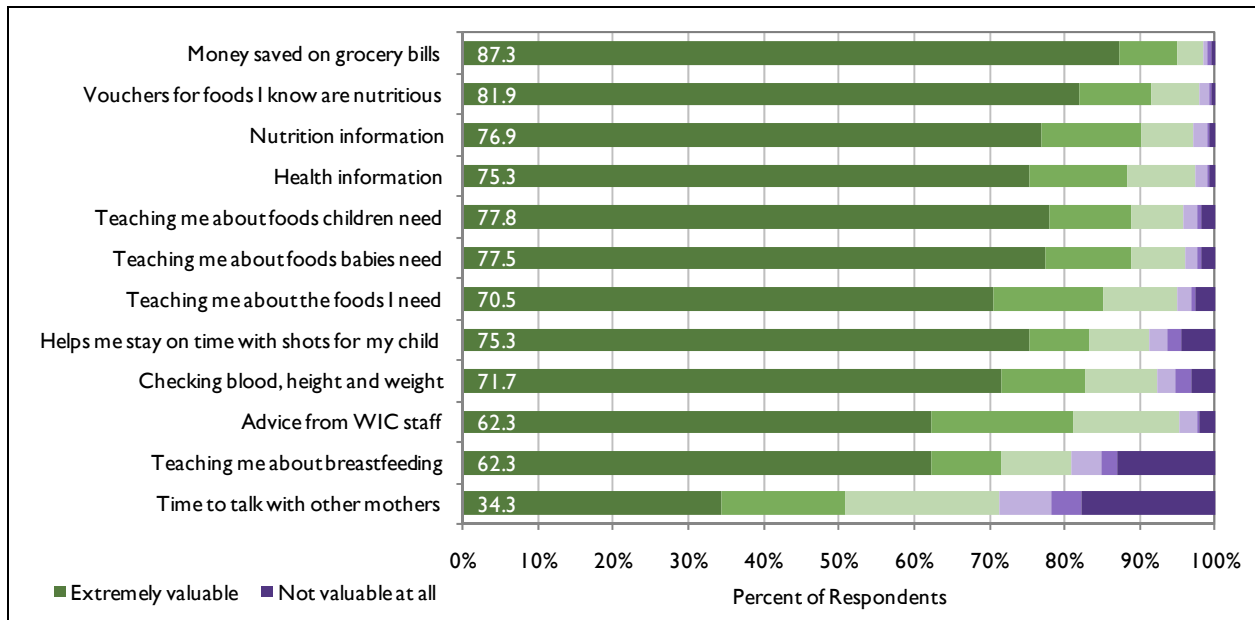
Value of WIC Benefits

Participants were presented with a list of 12 distinct formal and informal benefits of the WIC Program and asked to rate their value.⁵ The formal benefits included on this list were food vouchers, nutrition information, health information, courses (i.e. teaching of information), and anthropometric checks. The informal benefits arose from the provision of WIC services and included money saved on grocery bills, staying current on children’s vaccines, getting advice, and or having time to talk with other mothers. The most highly valued benefits were those directly related to food purchase: The money saved on grocery bills and the vouchers for nutritious foods, which were rated extremely important by 87 percent and 82 percent of participants respectively (Exhibit ES-11).

In terms of race and ethnicity, those who identify themselves as other or mixed races and Hispanic/Latino participants tend to value the benefits of the WIC Program higher than others.

⁵ Throughout this report, the term “benefit” will be used in this paper to apply to both formal and informal benefits.

Exhibit ES-11: Value of WIC Benefits to Participants (n=2,538)



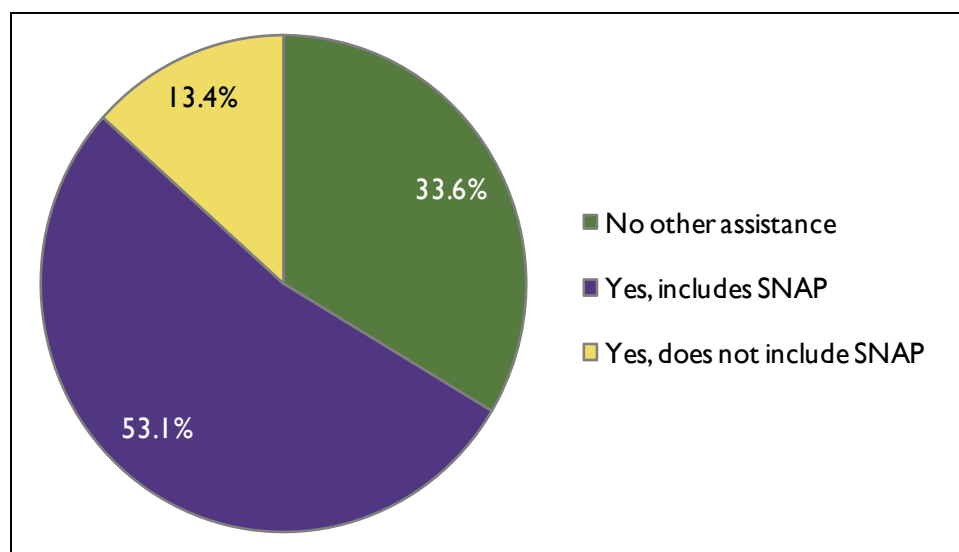
^ Average score using 6-point scale where 5=Extremely valuable and 0=Not valuable at all

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Participation in Other Food Assistance Programs

WIC participants were asked if they received food assistance from any of several other food programs. Overall, two-thirds (67%) of the participants reported receiving some other food assistance, with over half including SNAP assistance (Exhibit ES-12). While 13 percent received other assistance not including SNAP, one-third received no other food assistance.

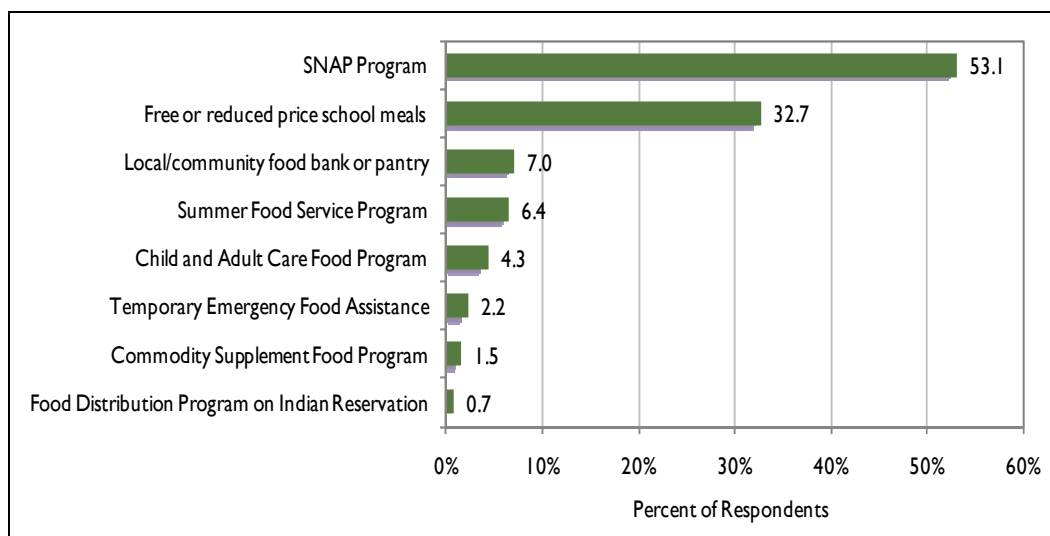
Exhibit ES-12: Participation in Other Food Programs (n=2,538)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Asked about food benefits from other programs for themselves or someone in their household, more than half of the participants mentioned SNAP; one-third said free or reduced-price school meals; and a small percentage (1% to 7%) cited various other sources of assistance, most notable of which were the local food bank, the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP), and the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) (Exhibit ES-13).

Exhibit ES-13: Participation in Specific Food Assistance Programs (n=2,538)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

There are significant differences in receipt of other food assistance benefits by time of participation in WIC. Those who were new to WIC were more than twice as likely to receive no other assistance (46%) than those who previously participated in WIC (21%). Those who previously participated in WIC were also more likely to receive other food assistance that includes SNAP (61% versus 45%), and other benefits excluding SNAP (18% versus 9%). There were significant differences by ethnicity and race. Hispanic/Latino participants were less likely to receive other food assistance that includes SNAP than non-Hispanic/Latino participants (46% versus 59%), while White participants were less likely to receive other food assistance that includes SNAP than African American participants (52% versus 67%).

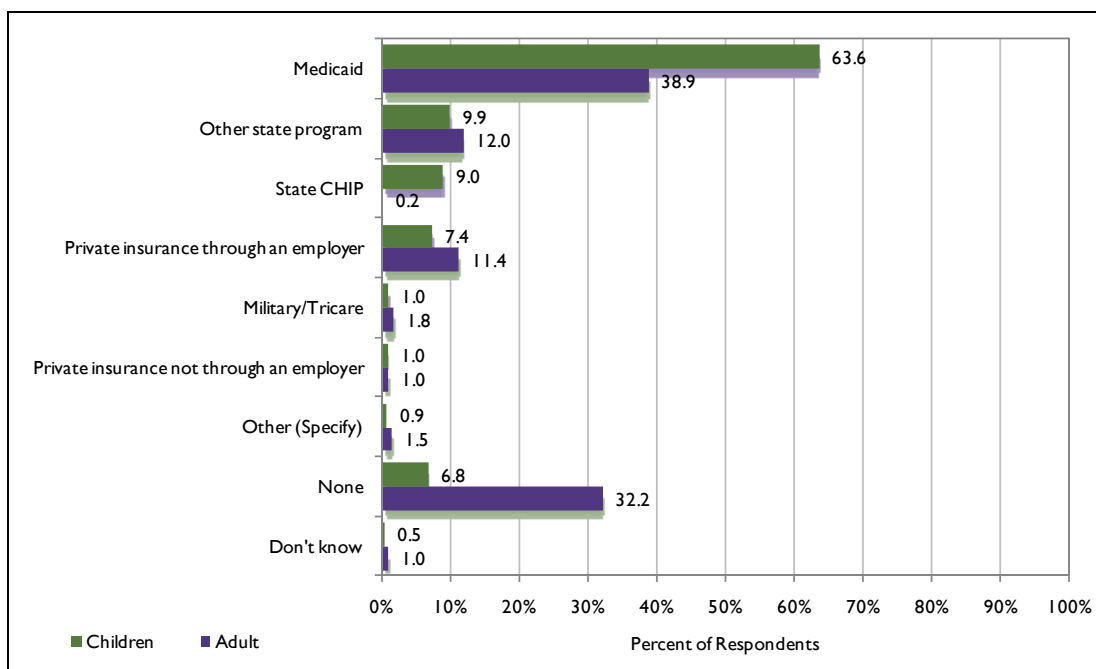
Health Insurance Coverage

While new health insurance legislation seeks to address gaps in coverage when fully implemented, access to health care insurance continues to remain of immediate relevance to WIC’s goal to safeguard the health of women and children. Women participating in the WIC Program were asked about the specific type of health insurance they have for themselves. Parents/guardians also responded for their infant or child (referred to in this report as “children in WIC families”), without differentiating the sampled child from other non-sampled children in the household.

Almost all children in WIC families (93%) are covered by health insurance, while far fewer adults (68%) reported having health insurance coverage themselves—a difference that is statistically significant. Almost two-thirds (64%) of children in WIC families are covered by Medicaid. State Children’s Health Insurance Programs (SCHIP) and other State programs insure another

19 percent. Among adults, 39 percent are insured by Medicaid, followed by other State programs (12%) and private insurance through an employer (11%) (Exhibit ES-14).

Exhibit ES-14: Participants' Health Insurance Coverage (n=2,538)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

A significantly higher percentage of continuing WIC participants have health insurance coverage, compared with participants who were new to the WIC Program. Similarly, enrollment of children in State children health insurance programs increases significantly with WIC Program involvement from 15 percent of children who are new to WIC to 23 percent of continuing WIC children. Adult WIC participants have also significantly benefited from WIC services and referrals. Over one-third (35%) of adult participants new to WIC report no health insurance coverage, while fewer (28%) continuing adult WIC participants report having no health insurance.

Food Security

Included in the telephone survey were the standard set of questions to measure food insecurity, the extent to which households are uncertain about having, or unable to acquire, enough food for all their members because they had insufficient money or other resources. It is important to emphasize that while food insecurity is a household condition, the survey only focused on individual WIC participants. The Food Security Supplement of the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS) as described in FNS' *Guide to Measuring Household Food Security—2000*,⁶ was used. This Supplement uses 18 core items for assessing food security of households with children, and 10 core items for households without children, each over the last 12 months. In decreasing order of food security, the definitions of the four levels of categorical food security are:

⁶ Bickel, G., Nord, M., Price, C., Hamilton, W., & Cook, J. (2000, March). *Guide to Measuring Household Food Security, Revised 2000*. Alexandria, VA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

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

More than four-fifths (81.9%) of WIC participants report high food security, and very few (1.1%) report marginal food security, leaving 17 percent or one out of six WIC participants with low or very low food security: 9 percent low and 8 percent very low (Exhibit ES-15). There are no significant differences by participant category (i.e., among the distinct groups of pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, infants, and children). The range of disparity in food security among the WIC population is further supported by other research on food security by income levels. Nord et al. (2009) reported that in 2007 households with incomes below the poverty level had 15 percent very low food security, while those with incomes from the poverty level to 185 percent of the poverty level reported 9 percent very low food security—comparable to the 8 percent found for the WIC population in this study.⁷

Exhibit ES-15: Food Security, by Participant Category

Food Security	Pregnant (n=251) %	Breastfeeding (n=258) %	Postpartum (n=224) %	Infant (n=221) %	Children (n=256) %	Total (n=1,210) %
High Food Security	79.6	78.4	79.7	81.1	83.5	81.9
Marginal Food Security	2.5	2.6	0.8	2.5	0.0	1.1
Low Food Security	8.0	9.0	11.2	11.0	8.6	9.3
Very Low Food Security	9.9	10.0	8.4	5.4	8.0	7.7

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Changes in the scoring methods made it difficult to compare the findings of NSWP-II with those of NSWP-I, but when NSWP-II data were scored using the previous approach, the two results are quite comparable.

Breastfeeding

Questions were asked to provide national, generalizable information about breastfeeding patterns and perceptions. As a whole, two-thirds of the postpartum WIC women (67%) reported that they

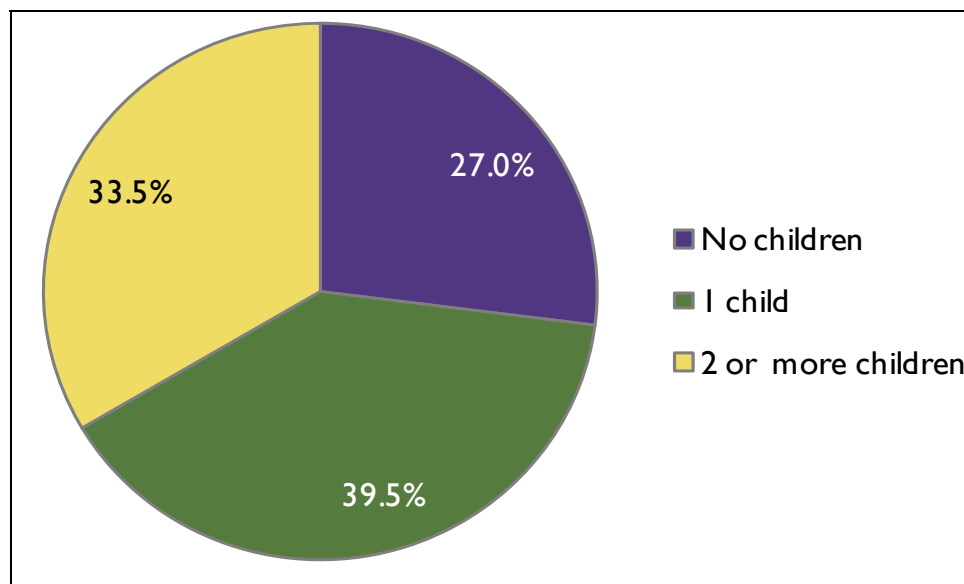
⁷ Nord, M. (2009, October). *Food spending declined and food insecurity increased for middle-income and low-income households from 2000 to 2007, EIB-61*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

had breastfed or were breastfeeding their most recent baby or child. For pregnant women who had not yet delivered, 70 percent had plans to breastfeed.

Having breastfed a child in the past contributed greatly to the likelihood of breastfeeding the current child. Indeed, 73 percent of WIC women with other children said they breastfed one or more of the other children (Exhibit ES-16).

- Eighty-nine percent of this group who had already delivered their child responded that they breastfed their baby.
- And among those still pregnant, 85 percent said they planned to breastfeed their upcoming baby; this was comparable to just 26 percent of women who have never breastfed their other children.

**Exhibit ES-16: WIC Women’s Breastfeeding
of Other Children (n=2,538)**



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Of those who planned to breastfeed their upcoming baby, 25 percent planned to breastfeed for less than 3 months; 29 percent for 4 to 6 months; 4 percent for 7 to 9 months; 18 percent for 10 to 12 months; and 2 percent for over a year. Another 21 percent stated that they did not know. Hispanic respondents were significantly more likely than others to say they will breastfeed, although the anticipated duration was usually 6 months or less.

Women who initially, but no longer, breastfed their most recent baby estimated that breastfeeding lasted on average approximately 6 months (171 days), and that for more than half that time (95 days) the infant was exclusively breastfed (i.e., without formula or other food). Women who chose not to breastfeed their baby listed the reasons shown on Exhibit ES-17. Dislike for breastfeeding was the number one reason. When asked if there was anything that might have helped them to breastfeed, almost two thirds (65%) of non-breastfeeding women reported that “nothing” would have helped them.

Exhibit ES-17: Reasons for Not Undertaking Breastfeeding with Most Recent Baby

Reason	(n=720) %
Did not like Breastfeeding	33
Baby had difficulty breastfeeding	20
Not producing enough milk	16
Mother or baby became sick	14
Went back to work or school	8

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

With respect to the perceived advantages and disadvantages of breastfeeding, a very high proportion of participants (84%) identified having a better or healthier baby, and approximately one-fourth (23%) reported mother-baby bonding as advantages. Sixteen percent of the participants mentioned that it was cheaper and 15 percent reported that it was more convenient to breastfeed. In terms of disadvantages, no specific negative view was most prevalent. The top disadvantages of breastfeeding were all mentioned by less than one-fifth of the respondents, but include pain or discomfort, the amount of time required, and the dependence on the mother for feeding. Forty percent of participants did not cite any disadvantage of breastfeeding.

Nutrition Education

Nutrition education, which is provided through group education sessions and one-on-one counseling, is pivotal to the WIC Program. Since nutrition education in group education sessions and one-on-one counseling services offer unique approaches, they were assessed independently of one another.

Group Education Sessions: Thirty-eight percent of respondents indicated that they had attended at least one group seminar. Hispanic and Asian/Pacific Islander or multiracial participants were significantly more likely than other ethnic or racial groups to have attended a group session.

Nutrition and/or nutritious meal preparation was the most common subject, attended by 84 percent of seminar participants. This was followed by educational sessions on breastfeeding one’s baby (71%) and living a healthy lifestyle (45%). Other subjects were attended by less than one-fifth of the people who had attended any session.

For all subjects except smoking cessation, at least 70 percent of participants reported making positive changes to their lifestyles as a result. For smoking cessation, the proportion was 45 percent. It appears that certain sessions had a disproportionately greater impact on some subgroups of WIC participants, depending on the subject matter. The ways that sessions impacted positive changes are shown on Exhibit ES-18. The most commonly mentioned reasons for not finding value in the group sessions were that the participant “already knew it” or found it “boring.”

Exhibit ES-18: Participants Saying Group Session Changed Their Behavior

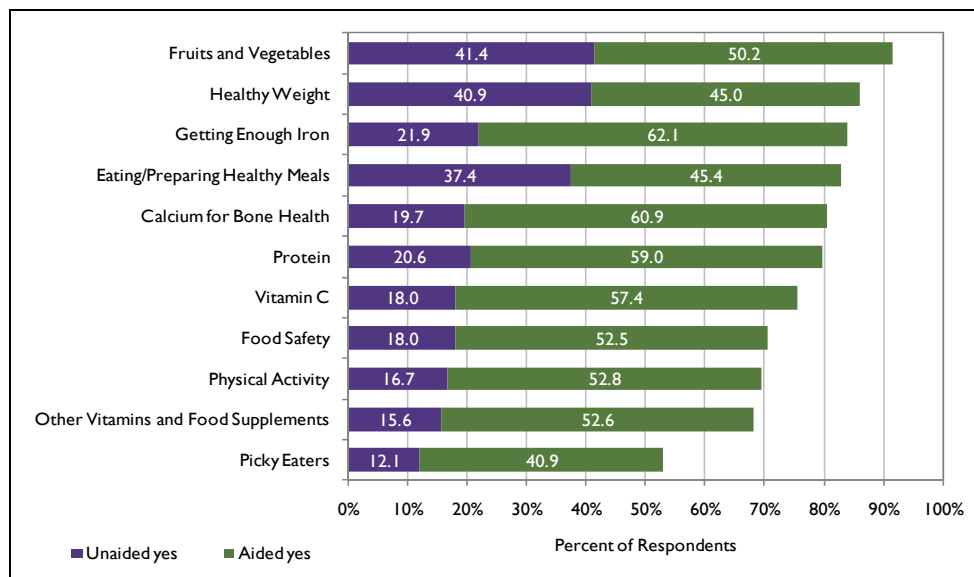
Session Topic	%	The Main Change(s) Cited
Educating one’s child (n=164)	87.1	Better parenting, new techniques
Nutrition (n=825)	84.0	Eating more healthy
Living a healthy lifestyle (n=447)	82.8	Eating more healthy
Accessing other social services (n=155)	81.6	Learning what they are, getting services
Disciplining one’s child (n=126)	79.8	Better parenting, learning what works, being more patient
Breastfeeding (n=692)	70.3	How to do it, dealing with problems
Smoking cessation (n=115)	44.5	Stopped/cut back smoking, reduced second hand smoke

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

One-on-One Nutrition Counseling: A larger number of WIC participants have obtained nutrition education through one-on-one counseling than group training (64% versus 38%) for the current period, and most of these participants (48%) attended two or more sessions. The average duration of one-on-one WIC nutrition counseling sessions was 23 minutes.

First on an unaided basis⁸, then on an aided basis⁹, participants were asked to recall the topics for which they had received individual counseling. The percentages for each topic recalled are shown in Exhibit ES-19. Over 80 percent of participants remember counseling in areas of fruits and vegetables, healthy weight, iron, eating/preparing healthy meals, and calcium.

Exhibit ES-19: Topics Participants Remember Discussing in One-on-One Counseling (n=1,598–1,607)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

⁸ Unaided questions are open-ended and ask respondents to recall topics without any prompting.

⁹ Aided questions are close-ended and ask respondents about their recollection of a specific list of topics.

As with the group sessions, attendees of these individual counseling sessions overwhelmingly reported that the sessions were useful (94%); that they learned new things; and that the sessions helped them eat or become healthier.

CHAPTER 1.

OVERVIEW OF THE WIC PROGRAM AND PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) third largest food and nutrition assistance program. In existence for over 35 years, the WIC Program provides benefits to low-income, pregnant, and new mothers and their young children (up to age 5) who are at nutritional risk. The benefits consist primarily of nutritious supplemental foods, nutrition education, and referrals to health care and social services. The WIC Program is funded by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, and is administered by it in partnership with state and local agencies. Although research on the effectiveness of the WIC Program has often been narrow in scope,¹⁰ and much of it dated, the Program is still widely credited for increasing access to prenatal care,¹¹ improving birth outcomes,^{12,13} reducing the incidence of anemia,¹⁴ and enhancing the nutritional quality of participants' diets.¹⁵

Expansion of the WIC Program has been dramatic, rising from 88,000 participants per month in 1974¹⁶ to over 9 million per month in 2010. Today almost half of all infants and one-fourth of children under 5 years old participate in the WIC Program. The WIC Program serves to safeguard the health of low-income women, infants, & children up to age 5 who are at nutritional risk by providing nutritious foods to supplement diets, information on healthy eating, and referrals to health care.¹⁷ Recently, the WIC Program rolled out new food packages, which were to be fully implemented in all states by October 2009. Reflecting the first significant revisions since 1980, the food packages are designed to promote greater health by offering fruits and vegetables as well as foods that have more fiber and less saturated fat and cholesterol. In addition, foods allocated to breastfeeding mothers and infants have been increased to more strongly promote breastfeeding as the healthiest nourishment for infants.

¹⁰ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. (2009). *The WIC Program: Background, trends, and economic issues*. Retrieved from <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err73/>

¹¹ Devaney, B., Bilheimer, L., et al. (1992). Medicaid costs and birth outcomes: The effects of prenatal WIC participation and the use of prenatal care. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 11(4) Autumn, 573–592.

¹² Moss, N., & Carver, K. (1998). The effect of WIC and Medicaid on infant mortality in the United States. *American Journal of Public Health*, 88, 1354–1361.

¹³ Buescher P., Larson L., et al. (1993). Prenatal WIC participation can reduce low birth weight and newborn medical costs: A cost benefits analysis of WIC participation in North Carolina. *J Am Diet Assoc.*, 93, 163–166.

¹⁴ Miller, V., Swaney, S. et al. (1985). Impact of the WIC Program on the iron status of infants. *Pediatrics*, 75(1), January, 100–105.

¹⁵ Siega-Riz, A., Kranz, S., et al. (2004). The effect of participation in the WIC Program on preschoolers' diets. *The Journal of Pediatrics*, 144(2) February, 229–234.

¹⁶ Oliveira, V., Racine, E., Olmsted, et al. *The WIC Program: Background, trends, and issues*, 11. Retrieved from <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/fanrr27/fanrr27c.pdf>

¹⁷ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food & Nutrition Service. (2009). *About WIC*. Retrieved from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/aboutwic/>

To qualify for WIC benefits, applicants must meet all of the following four requirements:

1. *Categorical Eligibility*—The applicant must be either a pregnant woman (or must have been recently pregnant and be within 6 weeks post-pregnancy), a breastfeeding woman with an infant no more than 12 months old, a postpartum woman (up to 6 months post-pregnancy), an infant under 12 months, or a child between 1 and 5 years old.
2. *Residential Requirement*—The applicant must live in the State where the application is made. Some States require that applicants apply to the WIC clinic that serves the local area where they live. Applicants living in areas where WIC is administered by an Indian Tribal Organization (ITO) must meet residency requirements set by the ITO.
3. *Income or Adjunctive Income*—The applicant must show proof of either household income at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines or adjunctive program eligibility. The latter is demonstrated if the family can show proof of participation in Medicaid, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). In some states, applicants may be considered automatically eligible through other State-administered programs that document income and have income eligibility guidelines at or below the WIC threshold. Examples of these include Children’s Medicaid, Supplemental Security Income, Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR).
4. *Nutritional Risk*—A WIC health professional, such as a physician, physician’s assistant, nurse, or dietitian, must determine at certification that the applicant is at nutritional risk based on a medical condition and/or diet. Medical conditions include anemia, obesity, underweight, a history of pregnancy or delivery complications, and child growth problems. Dietary risk usually stems from poor dietary patterns.

WIC participants are eligible to receive benefits for specified periods, after which they must be recertified in order to continue getting benefits. FNS regulations specify a certification period of “approximately 6 months” for postpartum women, infants, and children; however, pregnant women are certified for the duration of their pregnancy and up to 6 weeks postpartum, and most infants are certified up to their first birthday. Children are generally recertified every 6 months. WIC State agencies are given leeway to “establish shorter certification periods... (if they) issue guidance for use by local agencies in establishing the shorter periods.”¹⁸ Accordingly, a shorter certification period is sometimes applied to temporary low-income persons, such as strikers. States can also determine when the certification period begins¹⁹ and they can extend certification periods by 30 days, which many do under certain circumstances. The important point here is that within the regulations, FNS gives a fair amount of discretion to States to decide certification periods.

¹⁸ Federal Regulations 339 PART 246—Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (1-1-10 Edition), p. 367.

¹⁹ For example, when the applicant walks in the door versus when all proofs are submitted.

1.1 Objectives of the Study

This study, the Second National Survey of WIC Participants (NSWP-II), was started in the summer of 2007. The goals were to:

1. Explore the characteristics and experiences of WIC participants,
2. Provide information on the policies, procedures, operations, and staff at State and local WIC agencies,
3. Estimate the annual cost of erroneous payments in the program, and
4. Develop a model for updating estimates for the next 10 years.

The research is a follow up to the first National Survey of WIC Participants (NSWP-I), for which data were collected in 1998 and a report issued in 2001. In the NSWP-I Study, as with NSWP-II, FNS gathered demographic information about WIC participants and their households, and developed national estimates of the case error rate and dollar error within the WIC Program.

In the 10 years since publication of the NSWP-I report, FNS has conducted numerous other studies on WIC such as, but not limited to, studies related to program activities, participation patterns, WIC food cost containment practices, diets of participating children compared with other children, breastfeeding intervention, vendor characteristics and management practices, WIC improper payments estimation, and analysis of food packages.

One consistent source of information is the biennial data that FNS has collected from WIC State management information systems since 1992—the WIC Participant and Program Characteristics series. A virtual census of all WIC participants, the items reported in that study include participants' category, age, and race; basic anthropomorphic measures; participants' nutritional risks; income and migrant status; and participation in TANF, Medicaid, and/or SNAP. Starting in 1998, data for the WIC Participants study expanded to include breastfeeding status and food package prescriptions. Many State data systems have also been able to report health care, education, number of people in household on WIC, and birth weight.^{20,21,22}

NSWP-II aims to add to the current body of WIC knowledge by providing updated information on participants' satisfaction and use of WIC services, and collecting data not covered by the other studies—especially in the area of State and local WIC agency operations. Most importantly, it also fulfills the requirements of the 2002 Improper Payments Information Act (IPIA). This law and

²⁰ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation, Food and Nutrition Service. (2006, March). *WIC participant and program characteristics 2004: Summary*. Retrieved from <http://www.abtassociates.com/reports/ESwicpartpc2004.pdf>

²¹ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. (2010). *Guidance for states providing participant data study of WIC participant and program characteristics 2010: PC2010*. Retrieved from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/PC2010Guidance.pdf>

²² U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. (2010, May). *WIC Participant and Program Characteristics 2002: Summary and Highlights*. Retrieved from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/Published/WIC/FILES/PC2002.htm>

subsequent Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and executive directives²³ stipulate that agencies must review all programs and activities and identify significant erroneous payments, defined as annual payment errors exceeding both 2.5 percent of program payments and US \$10 million.

This volume addresses the first objective of the study—exploring the characteristics and experiences of WIC participants. The other objectives will be covered in three additional, separate reports.

1.2 Effect of the New Food Package on the NSWP-II Study

As noted earlier, WIC food packages underwent a major change in 2009. Based on the recommendations in the Institute of Medicine report, *WIC Food Packages: Time for a Change*, and aligning with the *2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans* and the guidelines of the American Academy of Pediatrics on infant feeding practices, the new food packages were implemented by all the States in October 2009. The food package revisions are substantial, changing the number of basic packages offered as well as quantity and types of food. Overall, the new packages aim to improve the health of participants by reducing the amount of saturated fat and cholesterol, and adding whole grains and fruits and vegetables, and increasing options to accommodate cultural preferences such as tortillas and soy-based beverages. The food packages for breastfeeding infant-mother pairs provide stronger incentives for continued breastfeeding, including providing less formula to partially breastfed infants and additional quantities and types of food for breastfeeding mothers.

In summer 2007, when this study was at the planning stages, it was anticipated that data collection from WIC participants would occur before implementing major changes to the WIC food packages. However data collection took place right at the time that States were required to have implemented the new packages. This affected the food benefits section in two direct ways: (1) it is hard to know if participants were rating new food packages, old packages or some combination thereof, and (2) since food questions were constructed before the new packages were designed, specific foods assessed do not include new items, most notably the cash-value vouchers for fruits and vegetables.

²³ Federal Register, Executive Order 13520 of November 20, 2009. (2009). Retrieved from http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/assets/financial_improper/11202009_improper_payments.pdf

CHAPTER 2.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

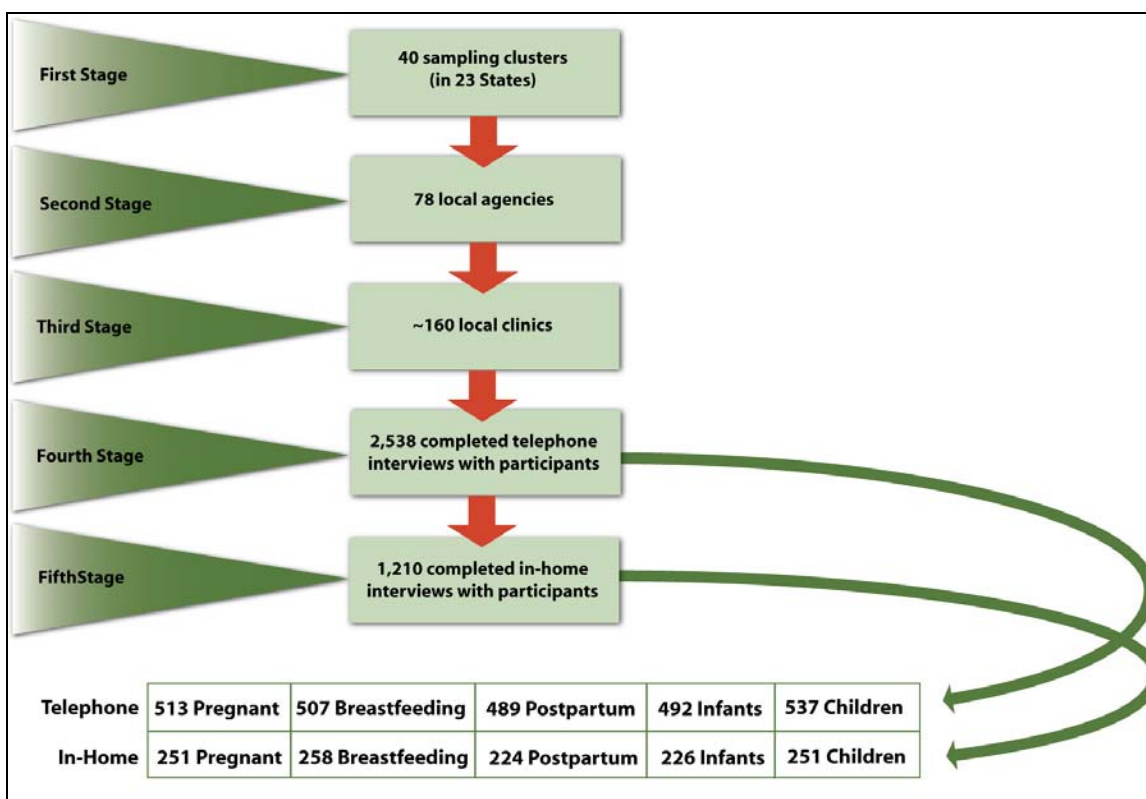
This first report of the NSWP-II provides information on the characteristics and experiences of WIC applicants and participants. It augments the biennial WIC Participant and Program Characteristics report (most recently completed for 2008) but its approach and source of data are quite different. The NSWP-II report is based on a survey of a sample of participants; in contrast, the report of the biennial study on Participant Characteristics is based on the information gathered by States on all participants during certification and reported in the Minimum Data Set (MDS) and the Supplemental Data Set (SDS).

While there is some overlap in the content of the two reports, the NSWP-II report includes data on some additional characteristics: previous use of WIC; experiences with and use of benefits offered by WIC; food assistance, food satisfaction, and food security; satisfaction with WIC (including facility, location, and clinic staff); use and helpfulness of nutrition education; breastfeeding experiences; WIC shopping patterns/benefit redemption; and health insurance coverage.

In addition to this report, two subsequent reports of the NSWP-II Study will cover the policies, procedures, operations, and staff at WIC agencies—both local agencies and State agencies—and estimates of the rate and amount of erroneous payments as required by the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002. The latter verifies data reported during certification of eligibility. Household income, a major criterion for eligibility for WIC (along with category, nutritional need, and residence), may be substantiated based on either adjunctive eligibility—participation in another benefit program (such as TANF, Medicaid, or SNAP) that has similar income requirements—or direct proof of qualifying income.

The NSWP-II survey consisted of interviews with 2,538 WIC participants selected in a multi-stage sample, with probability proportional to size. First, a sample of 40 sample clusters—located in 23 separate States as some States were selected multiple times—was selected from the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) based on the number of WIC participants, with Probability Minimum Replacement. For efficiency in interviewing, States were divided into clusters of local WIC agencies. Within clusters local agencies were selected (two per cluster, with the exception of one very large agency that was sampled three times); then clinics (two per local agency, with some exceptions described below); and finally participants in proportion to the number of participants within each category (i.e., pregnant, breastfeeding, postpartum, infants, and children) in the sampled clinic. The overall sample size and the stages of the multi-stage sampling procedure are discussed under the Sample Design section and depicted in Exhibit 2.1.

Exhibit 2.1: Summary of the Final Sample Design for NSWP-II



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

A field interviewer was assigned to each sampling cluster to complete 60 telephone interviews of the sample participants. Next, field interviewers conducted in-person interviews with approximately half of the respondents randomly selected from those completing telephone interviews. The purpose of the in-person interviews was to review program eligibility information and supporting documentation that would serve to verify whether eligibility was correctly determined. To ensure that respondents had all their supporting documentation to show to the interviewer, the in-person interviews were conducted in the participant’s home, unless the participant preferred another neutral, public location. In the end, the interviewers completed telephone interviews of 2,538 WIC participants, a bit more than the 2,400 planned in order to assure that there would be sufficient numbers of respondents by category and local agency for the both the telephone interview and the in-home interview (since the latter group was sampled from the telephone respondents). To encourage participation in the in-home interview, participants received \$20 cash for the time spent on assembling the required documents for the in-person interview. Copies of the telephone survey instruments are in Appendix A, and questions from the in-person instrument that are relevant to this report are in Appendix B.

The interviews were conducted using computer-assisted personal interviewing between late September 2009 and January 2010 by 40 interviewers, 25 (62.5%) of whom are bilingual (English-Spanish). Field interviewers participated in a 4-day training immediately prior to the start of interviewing. The training covered topics including the WIC Program and the population served; WIC eligibility requirements; use of laptop computers and interview software; respondent

cooperation; professional conduct; protection of confidential information and secure data transfer; and record-keeping. Demand for other languages for interviewing was limited and scattered; telephone interpreting was offered for Chinese (both Mandarin and Cantonese) and Vietnamese for approximately five interviews. Telephone interpreting was also made available in Spanish for non-bilingual interviewers.

Based on the completion status of the interviews, respondents to the telephone interview were classified into four groups: complete, partially complete, refused, or unreachable. Due to problems associated with incomplete or out-of-date addresses and telephone numbers provided by the States (not entirely surprising for a mobile population), a 51.3 percent response rate was achieved, resulting in 2,538 completed and usable telephone interviews. Excluding those persons who were unreachable from the denominator²⁴ the results yielded a cooperation rate of 78.0 percent. (A more detailed explanation of telephone response rates is included in Appendix C.)

2.1 Source of Data

The source of data for the sample was participants' WIC records from the 23 sampled States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. In July 2009, States were asked to submit detailed participant-level data for all participants in sampled WIC clinics who received food issuances for use during April or May 2009. The sample was selected from participants who received food issuances or vouchers that were valid for redemption at any time during May 2009. Subsequently, in December 2009, data were also requested from the States for the same participants on redemption of the food vouchers issued—specifically the dollar value redeemed and the maximum dollar value of the voucher issued.²⁵ Terminated participants were identified by comparing April data with May data. The following data were requested and received:

- WIC category (pregnant, breastfeeding, postpartum, infant, child);
- Type of food package issued and valid dates of use;
- Participant ID, name, contact information, date of birth, gender, race/ethnicity;
- Family Economic Unit/Household ID number (if available);
- Parent/guardian of WIC participant (if infant or child);
- Proof of identification/residency/adjunctive eligibility/income provided;

²⁴ Eight telephone attempts were completed before replacing a sampled participant. Whenever possible, interviewers tried to locate participants with non-working or missing telephone numbers in person, at the provided address. Many persons were not at the address provided or were difficult to locate in large multi-unit apartment buildings when no apartment number was provided. Through the investigative efforts of the interviewers, many of these persons were located successfully and interviewed. Those who completed the telephone portion of the interview in person received a \$10 gift card to their choice of Walmart or Target by mail. In addition, gift cards were provided to those who expressed concern about cell phone charges before scheduling or at a time during the telephone interview screening.

²⁵ One State, North Carolina, was unable to provide redemption data due to ongoing system and database problems. This had no impact on the participant characteristics in this report, but it did for improper payments. We discuss the solution in that volume of the final report.

- Dates of original and most recent certification;
- Language spoken by WIC participant (if known); and
- Number of persons in family economic unit.

Key data were also obtained on denied applicants if available from State databases (as was potentially the case in six States: Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, New York, and Virginia). Subsequently, in December 2009, data were also requested from the States for the same participants on redemption of the food vouchers issued—specifically the dollar value redeemed and the maximum dollar value of the voucher issued.²⁶

During the data collection period, a problem was encountered which was not anticipated: the contact information of participants (addresses and telephone numbers) was frequently out of date. While policies on what is required differ among the States, participants do not always provide telephone and address changes to local WIC offices, although all States do require some proof of residence during the original certification. Since vouchers are picked up in person, changes in telephone numbers and addresses would not necessarily get recorded until the next certification. As a result, locating sampled participants to schedule an interview was often a challenge. If data collectors could not reach a person by phone, they would make an in-person call at the address, and if they did not have an apartment number or if the person had moved, they inquired of neighbors. Data collectors were instructed to attempt calls at different times of the day (within an 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. window) and at different times of the week. They were also told not to leave more than two voicemail messages within a 4 day period to avoid appearance of harassment. If the data collector could not locate a participant by these means, they were instructed to see if more current information could be obtained from the local WIC clinic. This latter step was taken by about a half dozen of the data collectors, but ultimately did not yield much improved information.

As might be expected, it was much more difficult finding participants in large urban areas than in suburban areas, smaller towns, or rural areas. As data collection proceeded, data collectors were reassigned to put some of our most accomplished staff in areas where participants were most difficult to reach.

2.2 Sample Design

The sample design process started first with sample allocations, and then the selection of the sample of States; creation and selection of clusters; selections of agencies, clinics, and participants; and weighting.

Sample Allocations

The sampling design and sample sizes required for this study were driven by the required estimates of case error and improper payments. Exhibit 2.2 presents the assumed estimates of error rate and other estimates used to calculate the sample size.

Exhibit 2.2: Estimates of Error

Parameter	Population	Assumed Estimate	Probability	Confidence Interval
Estimates	Combined Categories	50%	95%	4.0%
Estimates	Separate Categories	50%	95%	7.5%

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

To calculate the required sample size, n , for the assumed estimates presented above the desired sample size was first calculated for a simple random sample of WIC participants across the nation (specifically for the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia). For the estimate of erroneous payments, the size of the simple random sample (SRS) with a 95 percent confidence interval of ± 4 percent would be calculated as follows:

$$d \leq z \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

where d is the confidence interval, $\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$ is the standard error, and z is the z value corresponding to the 95 percent.

Dividing both sides of the equation by $z = 1.96$ and substituting in $d = 4$, we find that the standard error for the estimate must be no greater than 2.04 percentage points for us to say with 95 percent confidence that the estimate is within 4 percent of the true value. The standard deviation (σ) of a single dichotomous event reaches its maximum when the probability of the occurrence of the event is 0.5. We express this as follows:

$$\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} = 2.04 \text{ percentage points} = 0.0204$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{p(1-p)}}{\sqrt{n}} = 0.0204$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{.5(1-.5)}}{\sqrt{n}} = 0.0204$$

$$n = (.50)2 / (.0204)2 = 601$$

Thus, a sample size of 601 WIC participants is needed at the 95 percent confidence level with a precision of ± 4 percentage points. Once we obtained the sample size from an SRS, we multiply by the design effect to get the needed sample size given the design.

For all estimates obtained in the telephone survey, we assumed a design effect of 2.99 for the combined WIC categories and 2.39 for separated WIC categories. Exhibit 2.3 shows the sample size requirements. The assumed design effects are based on the average design effects for several key estimates in the original NSWP-I survey.

Exhibit 2.3: Sample Requirements

Parameter	Population	Random Sample	With Design Effect Per Cell	Total Needed
Estimates	Combined WIC Categories	601	1,797	1,797
Estimates	Separate WIC Categories	171	409	2,045

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

The number in the third column is the calculation of the number of cases needed (for the combined WIC categories and each of the separate categories) if a random sample was to be selected. The fourth column shows the number that would be needed (again for the whole sample or for each category) given the assumed design effects. Finally, the fifth column multiplies the number needed for each category by the number of categories (five). These numbers represent the number of participants in each category.

We increased the overall sample from just over 2,000 WIC participants to 2,400 participants in order to meet sampling requirements for the erroneous payment estimates, which are discussed in the Erroneous Payments report.

Selection of States

The primary sampling units (PSUs) were States, selected with Probabilities Proportional to Size (PPS) using randomized systematic sampling with Probability Minimum Replacement (PMR).²⁷ The use of PMR meant that multiple selections of the larger States were likely. This was done so that the probability of selection of any participants in a given category would be approximately equal. States selected multiple times had more local agencies selected (two agencies, each time). PPS sampling uses a measure of size (MOS) so that the probability of selecting a State is proportional to the measure of size. The size measure for the States was the average of the proportion of participants in each of the five categories found in the State. Note that the samples are States, not State agencies, which means that participants from ITOs are counted in the context of the States in which they belong.

The previous study selected 40 states, allowing states to be selected multiple times. This fits well with the desired sample size of 2,400 telephone surveys. The number of states selections was determined by working backwards. The 2,400 interviews corresponded to 480 in each of the five participant categories. This could mean 3 in each of 160 clinics, with 2 clinics per local agency and 2 local agencies per State for each time the State was selected ($40 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 = 2,400$); this would preserve the number of State hits as the previous study preserved some continuity that allowed comparisons between the studies.

A sample of 40 States, not necessarily different, was selected from the 48 contiguous United States and the District of Columbia. Exhibit 2.4 presents the sampled States, the region, and clusters sampled given the size of the State. The number of times a State was sampled determined the

²⁷ Randomized systematic sampling is the method proposed by Goodman and Kish in 1950, but with the added feature that multiple selections may occur for large States; i.e., a feature Chromy called Probability Minimum Replacement (1979).

number of clusters sampled within that State. Whereas many States were sampled once, 7 States were sampled multiple times for a total of 23 separate sample States.

Exhibit 2.4: Count of Sampled Sampling Clusters in the Sampled States

Sampled State	Region	Clusters
Massachusetts	1	1
New York	1	3
Maryland	2	1
New Jersey	2	1
Pennsylvania	2	1
Virginia	2	1
Alabama	3	1
Florida	3	3
Georgia	3	2
North Carolina	3	1
Tennessee	3	1
Illinois	4	2
Indiana	4	1
Michigan	4	1
Ohio	4	2
Louisiana	5	1
Texas	5	5
Colorado	6	1
Kansas	6	1
Missouri	6	1
Arizona	7	1
California	7	7
Washington	7	1

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

The approach is as follows:

Let T_i be the measure of size for State i . Let T be the sum of all the measures of size for the 49 States, including the District of Columbia. Now we define—

$$e_i = 40T_i / T$$

—to be the expectation of State i .

The expectation is the same as a probability if $e_i < 1$, and if it is greater than 1, the integer part of e represents the minimum number of times the State can be selected, and the fractional part represents the probability that it will be selected an additional time.

Now to order the 49 PSUs, grouping together the ones in the same WIC region, given that the States are in the desired order (the order guarantees proportional representation by the ordering variable), we select a random number r between 0 and 1.

If $\text{lim}(x)$ means the largest integer less than or equal to x , then we can define—

$$c_0 = r \text{ and}$$

$$c_i = e_1 + e_2 + \dots + e_i.$$

Finally, let $s_i = \text{lim}(c_i) - \text{lim}(c_{i-1})$ and s_i defines the number of times PSU i is selected.

Creation and Selection of Clusters

For efficiency in interviewing, the sampled States were divided into clusters. Clusters are combinations of local agencies within a sampled State. Clusters were created such that no single local agency constituted more than half of the total cluster size and, to the extent possible, they were geographically compact. Similar to the State measure of size, the cluster measure of size (MOS) was defined as the average of the proportions of each category of WIC participants within a cluster relative to the State total of each category.

The equation is the following:

$$\text{Cluster Size} = \frac{\frac{\sum P_{cluster}}{\sum P_{State}} + \frac{\sum B_{cluster}}{\sum B_{State}} + \frac{\sum N_{cluster}}{\sum N_{State}} + \frac{\sum I_{cluster}}{\sum I_{State}} + \frac{\sum C_{cluster}}{\sum C_{State}}}{5}$$

Where,
 P = Pregnant,
 B = Breastfeeding,
 N=Postpartum Non-breastfeeding,
 I = Infants, and
 C = Children

As previously stated, the number of times a State was sampled determined the number of clusters sampled in that State. Most of the 23 States sampled only had one cluster sampled with probability proportional to size based on the cluster size described earlier. In seven of the States, two or more clusters were sampled with PPS: California, Texas, Florida, New York, Georgia, Illinois, and Ohio. In preparation for sampling of clusters, States were generally divided into geographic clusters based on administrative regions (if applicable), and number of local agencies. The number of clusters per State ranged from 2 to 11, with most having four to seven clusters. Arizona was divided into only two clusters to ensure that no single local agency constituted more than half of the cluster size. New York was divided into 11 clusters, with four in New York City alone. Geographic clustering was not done in California and Texas due to the large number of clusters to be sampled in each (seven and five, respectively) and the magnitude of local agencies. These local agencies were sampled directly and arranged into groups to facilitate interview assignments. Clustering would have been difficult and would not have yielded any gains in efficiency.

Selection of Agencies

Two local agencies were sampled with PPS from each cluster. Calculations of the local agency MOS were similar to the State and cluster size calculations. Instead of applying the proportions of each category of WIC participants within a cluster relative to the State totals, the cluster totals were used in the calculations of proportions. The size measure was multiplied by two to ensure the sampling of two local agencies from each sampling cluster. For example, with three clusters in New York, six local agencies were selected.

As noted, agencies were sampled directly in California and Texas, with two agencies sampled for each time the State was sampled with probability proportional to size. Calculations for the local agency MOS were done based on State totals instead of cluster totals. Sampling of agencies in these States occurred with probability minimum replacement, so that sampling of very large local agencies could occur more than once. One very large California local agency was sampled three times. Thus, across all States and clusters, 78 separate local agencies were sampled.

Selection of Clinics

Prior to the selection of the clinics, a total of 2,400 WIC participants were allocated across all local agencies sampled, with each of the five categories of WIC participants receiving 480 participants. For all but the one local agency sampled multiple times, 30 participants were sampled across the five categories within each local agency. (The large California local agency received 90 WIC participants, or three times the normal allocation.) Allocation of the 30 participants per local agency occurred according to their distribution across categories of participants in the local agency relative to the distribution of participants among all sampled local agencies.

The initial allocation was defined as:

$$A_i = \frac{30 \left(\frac{N_i}{T_i} \right)}{\sum_{i=1}^5 \frac{N_i}{T_i}}$$

Where A_i = the allocation to category i , and i equals one of the five categories of WIC participants:

N_i = the number of participants in category i for the sampled local agency

T_i = the number of participants in category i across all sampled local agencies

An iterative rounding algorithm was used in order to obtain exactly 480 participants per category.

Thus, if, for example, a local agency had more participants in one category compared with the remaining four categories, or more in a category compared with the remaining sampled local agencies, a greater share of the 30 participants would be allocated to that category.

Once sampling of local agencies occurred, clinic-level data were obtained for each of the five categories of WIC participants. The clinic size is similar to the other size calculations above with a few major differences. Each clinic-level proportion was weighted by the local agency allocation within category. The adjusted proportions were then divided by 15—half the number of participants within each local agency.

Wherever possible, two clinics were sampled with PPS from each local agency. If a local agency had only one clinic, sampling of that clinic was automatic and the participant allocation at the local agency level remained as before. When local agencies had one extremely large clinic and several small clinics, they were collapsed at the local agency level. If a local agency had only two clinics and the clinics were both sufficiently large (greater than 60 total participants per clinic), the 30 participants were allocated 15 to each clinic. However, the partial allocations (i.e., the number of participants in each category) could vary from clinic to clinic, with a rounding algorithm used to decide the final allocations. In local agencies with multiple clinics, two clinics were sampled with PPS, and the same total number of participants was allocated to each. However, if one of the two sufficiently large clinics selected had 70 percent or more of the total participants in the local agency, researchers allocated the 30 participants proportionally among the two clinics. This occurred once.

Selection of Participants

After the selection of WIC clinics and several months before data collection, lists of participants enrolled during two consecutive months (April and May 2009) were obtained from all clinics sampled. The later month was to be the target month.

Participants were classified into the five categories. If a participant changed categories within the target month, the most recent category was used. Thus, if an infant became a child during the month, he was considered a child for sampling purposes.

Each participant in a clinic was assigned a random number. Sorted by that number, participants underwent a selection process by the first n from each category (where n is the allocation of participants at the clinic level described earlier). The remaining participants in a category remained in their order of selection and acted as replacements, so that if a participant (or the participant's parent/guardian) refused to respond or could not be located, the next one in line was selected.

Weighting

Each State was sampled with PPS, using a size measure that was the average of the proportion of participants in each of the five categories. This average was then multiplied by the number of States allocated to the sample (40) and its inverse was used as the PSU weight. Note that the result would be smaller than 1.00 if selection of the PSU occurred more than once. PSU weights that were lower than 1 were set to 1.

Similarly the clusters were also sampled with PPS, using a similar measure of size (MOS). The MOS was then multiplied by the number of sampled clusters. For California and Texas, where no clustering occurred, this weight was 1. Local agency probabilities of selection were two times the local agency MOS. In California and Texas the local agency probabilities of selection were twice the number of clusters selected (14 and 10, respectively) times the local agency MOS. When selection of clinics occurred, their probabilities of selection were two times the local agency MOS.

For the participants, calculations for the probability of selection were the number of participants sampled from the category divided by the total number of participants from the category receiving issuance each month. Calculations for intermediate probability of selection of the clinic also may have occurred.

Therefore, the initial weight for a participant was the inverse of their probability of selection. The probability of selecting a participant P_{ijkrt} , is the probability of selection of a participant in State i , cluster j , agency k , clinic r , and participant category t . This would be equal to $P_{ijkrt} = P_i P_j P_k P_r P_t$, where P_i is the probability of selecting the State, P_j the probability of selecting the cluster given the selection of the State, P_k the probability of selecting the agency given the selection of the cluster, P_r the probability of selecting the clinic (or 1 if clinics are not sampled) given the selection of the agency, and P_t is the probability of selecting the participant given the selection of the agency or clinic.

Trimming of weights is desirable here because extreme weights lead to large variances. For each category, weights will max at three times the median weight, and the reduction will spread out over the entire category.

Potential problems for the telephone survey by weight adjustments were addressed via post-stratification. The idea in post-stratification is to use relevant population parameters as the reference (specifically each variable's marginal totals known as control totals) to adjust the survey data weight and correct the cell frequency distributions of the key variables that are biased or

unreliable because of undercoverage and/or non-response (Battaglia, et al., 2005). With that adjustment, it was possible to generate estimates with less bias and greater precision. National totals of participants by WIC category were obtained and the final weights were adjusted to sum to the known totals.

2.3 Non-Response Bias Analysis

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requires non-response bias analysis whenever the survey response rate is less than 80 percent. The response rate for the telephone survey of participants in this study was 51.3 percent (Exhibit 2.3-1).²⁸ To a large extent, the response rate reflects the source of information for the sampling frame. States obtain contact information on applicants during initial application and/or at recertification. Participants, however, receive their vouchers, exchangeable for nutritious food, at WIC offices in person. Since vouchers are picked up at WIC offices, the need to maintain current contact information is minimized and contact information in State files may legitimately be 6 to 18 months out of date. In conducting the telephone survey among WIC participants, it was found that 4.4 percent of telephone numbers were no longer current, being either disconnected (temporarily or otherwise) or not in service at all. Another 14.0 percent of participants could not be reached by phone. Attempts made to locate sampled participants by other means, including visiting their reported residences, were sometimes successful. However, addresses also changed. In this case, a follow-up was done, as specified in the research design, asking whoever resided at that address or a neighbor to help locate the sampled participant. Sometimes, this was achieved with the help of an updated telephone number, but frequently the interview was conducted in person at the discovered address, or at yet another address where the sampled participants were located.

This process was quite effective as a whole, as suggested by the difference between the response rate and the ultimately achieved cooperation rate of 78.0 percent. The response rate was determined using AAPOR²⁹ calculation RR1, defined as the number of completed interviews divided by the sum of (1) completed interviews plus partial interviews, and (2) refusals and non-contacts. (Note that RR1 also includes cases of unknown eligibility in the denominator, but we had no such cases.) The cooperation rate, using AAPOR calculation COOP1, is the number of completed interviews divided by the sum of (1) completed and partial interviews, (2) refusals, and (3) others who could be identified and contacted (thus excluding those for whom current contact information was unavailable).

Despite the efforts to locate respondents for whom contact information was no longer current, both the response rate and the cooperation rate (excluding those who could not be located) remained below 80 percent. Thus, non-response bias analysis was conducted in order to examine both the amount of non-response and the extent to which respondents differed from non-respondents on key background variables.

²⁸ Non-response bias analysis for the in-person survey results is included in Report 3.

²⁹ American Association for Public Opinion Research. Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys, 2009 Revision. (2009). Retrieved from <http://www.aapor.org/Content/NavigationMenu/ResourcesforResearchers/StandardDefinitions/StandardDefinitions2009new.pdf>

The non-response bias analysis relied on participant category, which was part of the sampling frame, and on several characteristics available for both respondents and non-respondents³⁰ including: race/ethnicity, gender, family size, months since the recent certification, and whether the participant lived in a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or a non-MSA (Appendix D1). Two additional variables were examined (participants' category and region of the country), but the response rates for these were irrelevant. That is because the design included sequential replacements of non-respondents, meaning that each non-respondent was replaced by a participant from the same WIC Category and Local Agency (and thereby, region). As a result, the number in each WIC category (i.e., pregnant women, postpartum, breastfeeding, infant and child) and the number in each Local Agency were held constant by the replacement procedure. And, since every non-respondent was replaced by another participant from the same region, that would not have introduced any response-rate bias by region.

The response rates were compared for each of the categories in these variables, and the differences within categories were tested for significance (see Appendix D-1).

In addition, these items were used to ascertain whether those variables related to responding would affect estimates of at least some substantive variables. Had any variable been significantly related to responding, we would have investigated further. Race/ethnicity was the only variable related to both responding and to key outcome variables.

The key outcome variables were chosen to represent the most relevant outcomes that could have a potential relationship to the response rates. The following key outcome variables were chosen:

- **Item #7:** Satisfaction with WIC staff and services (Very Satisfied/Satisfied vs. Neither/Somewhat Dissatisfied/Very Dissatisfied)
- **Item #7A:** Satisfaction with location and building facility services (Very Satisfied/Satisfied vs. Neither/Somewhat Dissatisfied/Very Dissatisfied)
- **Item 8:** Ratings of the various aspects of WIC staff, services, and facilities (Excellent/Very Good/Good vs. Fair/Poor)
- **Item #9:** Satisfaction with various food benefits (Excellent/Very Good/Good vs. Fair/Poor)
- **Item #18:** Attendance at any group education session (Yes vs. No)
- **Item #24:** One-on-one nutrition counseling (Yes vs. No)
- **Item #32:** Various food programs received (Yes vs. No)
- **Item #33:** Food security screener status (Have enough to eat vs. Sometimes do not have enough to eat/Often do not have enough to eat)

³⁰ States were able to provide only limited demographic data on the sample frame, including both respondents and non-respondents. While we collected additional data on respondents, these were not available for non-respondents, and could not be used for the non-response bias analysis.

These items were chosen to represent a cross-section of all major topics covered in the telephone survey, excluding basic demographic questions. Additional items in the instrument were largely sub-categories or refinements of these items or were items that applied only to participants in some categories, such as breastfeeding women, pregnant women, or women who have children.

Cross-tabulations of race/ethnicity and these key outcome items revealed significant differences for some of the ratings of the various aspects of WIC staff, services, and facilities; a few questions on satisfaction with various food benefits; some food programs received; as well as the food security screener item (Appendix D4).

Non-response bias is most serious if a variable is significantly different for respondents and non-respondents, and, among respondents, is significantly associated with one or more key outcome variables. Only the race/ethnicity variable was found to meet these conditions. Exhibit 2.5-1 indicates the different response rates for the various racial/ethnic groups, based on the combined race/ethnicity coding approach used by California. In addition, a cross-tabulation of race/ethnicity and outcome items revealed significant differences by race/ethnicity for some of the outcomes.³¹

Later on, it will be seen that, in ruling out any bias associated with race/ethnicity, comparisons were made using every variable in the telephone survey.

Exhibit 2.5-1: Response Rates and Missing Data Rates by Combined Race/Ethnicity—All States Recoded to Match California[^]

	Race/Ethnicity					TOTAL %
	White %	Black or African American %	Asian American, American Indian* %	Other %	Hispanic %	
Unreachable	29.1%	35.9%	32.6%	40.3%	35.9%	34.2%
Refused	3.9%	3.6%	8.3%	4.5%	2.7%	3.6%
Partially Complete	12.4%	10.8%	13.6%	14.9%	9.0%	10.9%
RESPONSE RATE*	54.7%	49.7%	45.5%	40.3%	52.5%	51.3%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

[^]Response rate Chi-square = 29.59, p<.0001.

* Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

³¹ Satisfied with food benefits providing the right quantity of food, Chi-square = 24.81, p<.0001; Satisfied with food benefits offering foods that you like to eat, Chi-square = 71.64, p<.0001; Satisfied with food benefits offering food choices in sizes and brands, Chi-square = 39.88, p<.0001, Attended any group seminars, Chi-square = 116.28, p<.0001; and having enough to eat during last 12 months, Chi-square = 19.41, p<.01.

As seen in Exhibit 2.5-1, in order to include the entire sample, Hispanic origin and race were combined in this analysis. This is because California provided its data on race/ethnicity as a single variable in which Hispanic was treated as a race, rather than following the usual practice asking respondents if they are Hispanic after identifying their race in a separate question. The other states were therefore recoded to match the California race/ethnicity approach. At this point, it was also determined that the state-provided ethnicity and the self-reported ethnicity did not always match. The overall match rate was 68.7 percent, which means 31.3 percent of the state-provided ethnicity did not match the self-reported ethnicity. If California is removed, the match rate goes up to 80.5 percent.

Exhibit 2.5-2 provides non-response information using current practice for race/ethnicity (and thus, data) for all States except California. Since the results did not differ from those including California, our subsequent procedures and weighting included California.

**Exhibit 2.5-2: Response Rates and Missing Data Rates by Race/Ethnicity—
All States except California[^]**

	Race/Ethnicity										TOTAL %
	White		Black or African American		Asian American, American Indian*		Other		Hispanic		
	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %	
Unreachable	33.6	32.6	32.3	35.4	33.6	26.0	32.6	36.3	32.0	34.8	33.0
Refused	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.4	3.2	4.2	3.8	2.6	3.3
Partially Complete	12.7	10.5	11.4	11.4	11.4	12.0	10.8	16.5	12.5	9.5	11.4
RESPONSE RATE*	50.4	53.5	52.8	50.1	51.6	59.6	53.4	43.0	51.7	53.1	52.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[^]Note: Chi-Square=26.16, p<.0001

* Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

The sample of respondents was weighted using preliminary weights, and the estimates using self-reported race/ethnicity were closer (within 4 percentage points) to the percentages found in the FNS's WIC Participant and Program Characteristics report (2008) than those using the state-provided race/ethnicity. This discrepancy persisted, even when race/ethnicity from the initial sample (sampled respondents and non-respondents without including replacements) was used instead of the final sample (with respondents only, including replacements). In addition, to include data from California, the state-provided data did not permit separation of Hispanic participants by race. These factors made non-response adjustments less appealing than post-stratification or

raking.³² Since FNS reports presented race and ethnicity separately, raking was the more appropriate technique. Some respondents declined to answer the questions on race or Hispanic origin. Hotdeck imputation was performed for these cases so the raking could be done effectively. This procedure is commonly used, and can be found in the documentation of the State and Local Youth Risk Behavior Surveys Weighting Procedures,³³ or in the National Household Education Surveys.³⁴ The weights were raked on race and Hispanic status separately and all key outcome variable estimates were calculated using the two sets of weights: the original unadjusted weights and the raked weights.

The largest difference between the results of the two different weighting procedures was 1.5 percent, and the bulk of the differences were under 1 percent (Appendix D3). None of the differences were such that they would have led to substantively incorrect conclusions. Given that there is no guarantee that the self-reported survey of race and Hispanic status would match the administrative data, that we have two sources for race and ethnicity that do not fully agree, and that raked weights and unadjusted weights provided very similar results, we recommend using the original unadjusted weights—and, as stated, including a comparison of Responses and Non-response Rates by Relevant Characteristics (Appendix D1) and Difference Between Original Weights and Raked Weights on Relevant Measures (Appendix D3).

Finally, we examined item non-response for every item to fulfill Guideline 3.2.10 of the *Office of Management and Budget's Standards and Guidelines for Statistical Surveys*³⁵ that requires item non-response analysis if the item response rate is less than 70 percent. We recoded data so that a missing value indicated item non-response rather than being due to a skip pattern. We did not find any item that had a response rate lower than 70 percent. In fact, none of the items had a missing value more than 2.5 percent (Appendix D2). As the rate of item non-response was not found to be lower than 70 percent for any individual item, item non-response bias analysis was not conducted.

³² Raking is a form of iterative post-stratification, frequently used when totals come from different tables. In this case different tables presented race and Hispanic status.

³³ Retrieved from <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/hs/yrbs/2007%20YRBS%20Weighting%20Procedures.pdf>

³⁴ NCES. (1997). *An overview of the National Household Education Surveys: 1991, 1993, 1995 and 1996*.

³⁵ Retrieved from http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/inforeg/statpolicy/standards_stat_surveys.pdf

CHAPTER 3.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WIC PARTICIPANTS AND HOUSEHOLDS

The telephone survey was administered from September 2009 to January 2010. In all, 2,538 interviews were conducted with the sampled WIC participants (or, in the case of infants and children, with their parents or guardian). Since only participants who had been issued a WIC food voucher were sampled, WIC applicants who were eligible but never participated in the program were excluded from the sample.

On average, the telephone survey took approximately 25 minutes to complete. Participants received no compensation.³⁶ Confidentiality was ensured for all participants, and respondents were asked for their help in improving the WIC Program with the feedback derived from this survey. Major subjects addressed by the telephone survey were as follows:

- **WIC Program Participation.** Whether sampled participants used the WIC Program before and if not, why not.
- **Barriers to Participation in WIC.** What participants think keeps their family or friends from participating in the Program.
- **Rating of WIC Food Benefits.** Rating of food benefits, food items not redeemed, appropriateness of quantities, places where WIC items were purchased.
- **Rating of WIC Services.** Overall satisfaction as well as satisfaction with location, staff, operating hours, waiting times, etc.
- **Food Security.** Level of food security, including participation in other food programs.
- **Health Insurance Coverage.** Whether or not adults and children in the household are covered by health insurance.
- **Breastfeeding.** Number of children breastfed, duration of breastfeeding, current practices, and factors behind breastfeeding decisions.
- **Nutrition Education.** Group sessions and individual counseling received, and perceived usefulness.

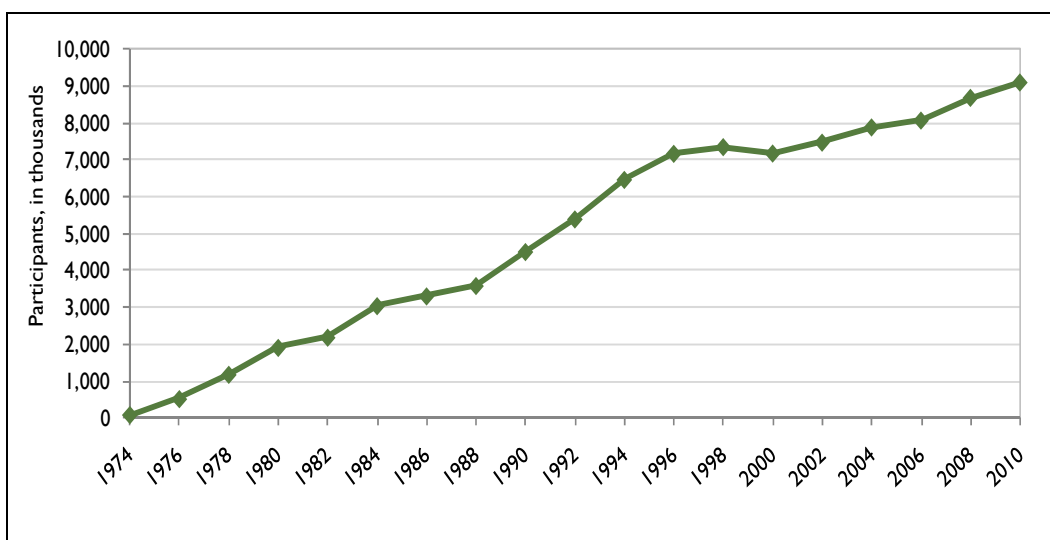
The organization of this report has been configured to conform to the NSWP-I report as much as possible, to facilitate comparisons where necessary. It is noted, however, that the surveys are different in many respects and not all items addressed in NSWP-I were included. Conversely, a number of new items were added, especially in the areas of nutrition education, food security, and factors contributing to breastfeeding decisions. Although most questions were asked of all respondents, the base size of valid responses varies. This is due to some respondents' refusal to answer certain questions. Appendix E contains additional tables, including the p values.

³⁶ Exceptions: A \$10 gift card was offered on occasions when respondents were concerned about limited cell phone minutes or when the telephone interview was conducted in person.

3.1 Caseload Composition and Growth

Participation in WIC has grown tremendously since the program’s inception, contributing to WIC’s status as USDA’s third-largest food and nutrition assistance program after SNAP and NSLP. The rate of increase, as seen in Exhibit 3.1, has been remarkably steady over time and does not appear to have reached a plateau yet.³⁷

Exhibit 3.1: Growth in Monthly WIC Participation Over Time



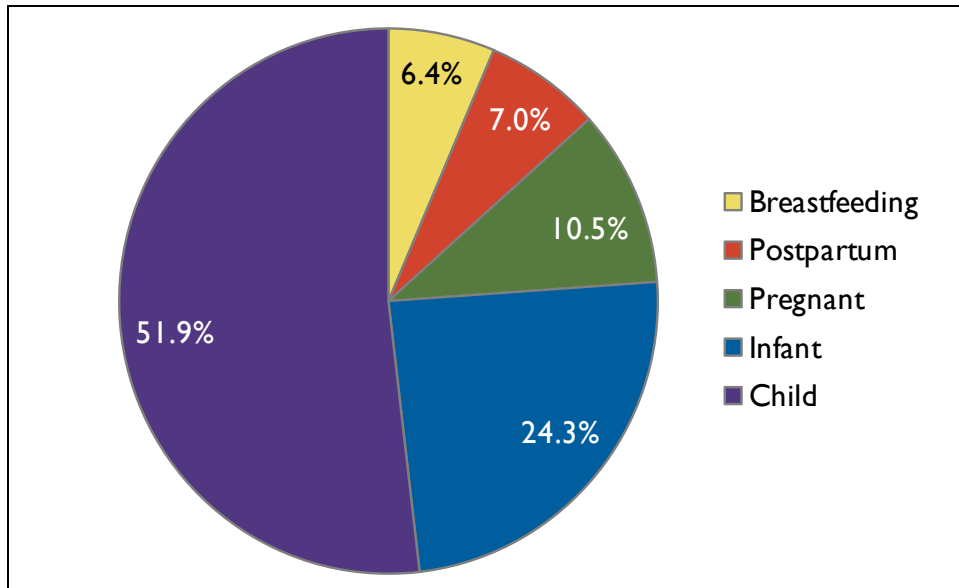
Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

WIC provides benefits to five categories of participants: pregnant women, breastfeeding women, postpartum women, infants, and children. Pregnant women qualify during pregnancy and for up to 6 weeks following the pregnancy. Breastfeeding women qualify for up to 1 year after the baby’s birth. Postpartum women (who do not breastfeed) qualify for up to 6 months after the baby’s birth. Infants qualify up until their first birthday, and children qualify up to age 5 years old. As evidenced, participant groups are not independent of each other over time, as individuals can pass seamlessly from one category to another, and multiple members of a family may participate.

As explained in the Survey Methodology Section, all five categories were sampled in roughly equal numbers to assure a good representation for analytic purposes. The totals were then weighted back to the WIC population of May 2009. The profile produced is shown in Exhibit 3.2.

³⁷ FNS, WIC Program Participation and Costs. Retrieved from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/wisummary.htm>

**Exhibit 3.2: Composition of WIC Population,
by Category, May 2009 (n=2,538)**

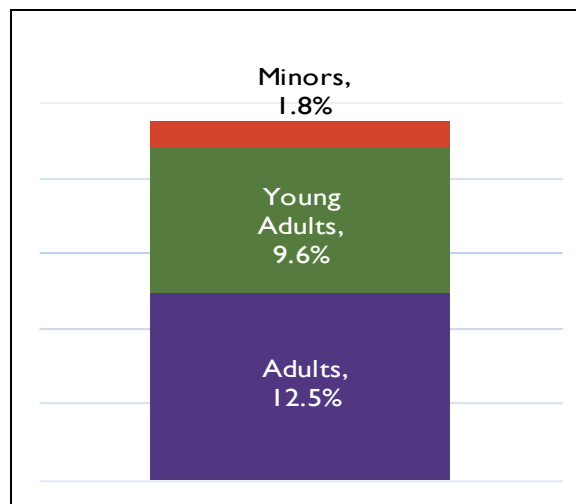


Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

The WIC population largely consists of children and infants, who together make up more than three-fourths of the participants. Pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women make up the approximate final fourth, with pregnant women being most numerous.

Total women—pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women combined—make up 23.9 percent of the WIC population. This group is composed of mostly adult women—age 25+ (12.5%), young adult women—age 18–24 (9.6%), and a small number of minors—under 18 years old (1.8%), as shown in Exhibit 3.3.

Exhibit 3.3: WIC Women by Age (n=1,509)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

While the program has grown considerably in the last 10 years, the relative proportions of participant categories have stayed fairly stable since the last NSWP conducted in 1998 (Exhibit 3.4). The notable exception is the percentage of breastfeeding women, which has markedly increased from 4.8 percent to 6.4 percent. Infants and pregnant women are down slightly, in keeping with a slow but long-term trend in their numbers dating back to 1992, when their participation peaked at 30.1 percent and 13.6 percent, respectively.³⁸

Exhibit 3.4: Percentage of Participation by Category, 1998 and Present

Category	1998 (n=3,114) %	2009 (n=2,538) %
Pregnant	11.1	10.5
Breastfeeding	4.8	6.4
Postpartum	7.3	7.0
Total women	23.3	23.9
Infants	25.5	24.3
Children	51.2	51.9
Total infants/children	76.7	76.2

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Since 1988, the number of WIC participants has increased from approximately 3.6 million to more than 9 million in 2009. Still, as shown on Exhibit 3.5, the distribution of participants by age and category over time shows interesting trends:

- The percentage of mothers who are minors (under 18 years) has fallen across all three categories of women.
- Breastfeeding seems to be taking hold. While breastfeeding women comprised 12.7 percent of WIC women in 1988³⁹ and 20.8 percent in 1998,⁴⁰ their proportion increased to 26.8 percent by 2009. Their population increased from 93,142 in 1988 to 582,986 in 2009—an increase of 526 percent compared with 196 percent for all WIC women. Some highlights about breastfeeding, not shown but that can be derived from these data, are as follows:
 - Women 35 years and older are most likely to breastfeed (35.7%), followed by women 18–34 years (27.2%), and women who are <18 years (13.5%).
- Infant participation increased by 11.7 percent between 1998 and 2009, with the highest increase among infants 9-11 months, followed by those 4-5 months. Of the total infant participants in 2009, 3.2 percent were found to be 12 months or older, implying possible categorical errors due to the participants being overage; that is, they were incorrectly issued infant benefits instead of child benefits (see Volume 3, Improper Payment for an exploratory analysis of this type of error).

³⁸ For exact figures, refer to the first *National Survey of WIC Participants and their Local Agencies* (NSWP-I) report, available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/oane/MENU/Published/WIC/FILES/WICSurvey.pdf>.

³⁹ From table below: 93,142 (Breastfeeding women) / 733,912 (Total women) = 12.7 percent.

⁴⁰ From table below: 376,463 (Breastfeeding women) / 1,809,743 (Total women) = 20.8 percent.

- The 1998-2009 increase of children participating in the WIC Program was 19.6 percent. The increase was greater for younger children, ranging from 0.4 percent for the 4-year group to 30.7 percent for 1 year olds.

Exhibit 3.5: Trends in WIC Population across Time, by Category

Age	1988 (n=~7,000)	1988 %	1998 (n=3,114)	1998 %	2009 (n=2,538)	2009 %	Increase 1998-2009	Increase 1998-2009 %
Pregnant								
<18	51,919	11.5	93,610	10.9	94,534	9.9	924	1.0
18-34	381,076	84.6	714,773	83.3	812,837	84.8	98,064	13.7
35 and older	17,605	3.9	49,387	5.8	50,721	5.3	1,334	2.7
Total	450,600	100.0	859,381	100.0	958,092	100.0	98,711	11.5
Breastfeeding								
<18	2,798	3.0	15,687	4.2	21,615	3.7	5,928	37.8
18-34	79,423	85.3	318,508	85.1	504,290	86.5	185,782	58.3
35 and older	10,921	11.7	40,307	10.8	57,081	9.8	16,774	41.6
Total	93,142	100.0	376,463	100.0	582,986	100.0	206,523	54.9
Postpartum								
<18	20,803	10.9	53,929	9.5	43,415	6.8	-10,514	-19.5
18-34	60,469	84.4	481,779	84.5	538,576	84.9	56,797	11.8
35 and older	8,898	4.7	34,486	6.1	52,023	8.2	17,537	50.9
Total	190,170	100.0	573,899	100.0	634,014	100.0	60,115	10.5
Infant								
0-3 months	629,696	59.8	1,744,930	88.8	1,826,312	82.6	81,382	4.7
4-5 months	83,226	7.9	53,241	2.7	88,355	4.0	35,114	66.0
6-8 months	221,170	21.0	126,803	6.5	131,502	5.9	4,699	3.7
9-11 months	118,791	11.3	46,629	2.4	92,659	4.2	46,030	98.7
12 and older [^]					71,424	3.2	71,424	
Total	1,075,010	100.0	1,978,410	100.4	2,210,251	100.0	231,841	11.7
Child								
1 year	654,781	40.3	1,347,308	34.7	1,761,143	37.2	413,835	30.7
2 years	423,419	26.0	995,146	25.7	1,234,048	26.1	238,902	24.0
3 years	323,973	19.9	885,201	22.8	1,083,287	22.9	198,086	22.4
4 years	224,480	13.8	647,344	16.7	649,796	13.7	2,452	0.4
Total	1,631,115	100.0	3,952,924	100.0	4,728,274	100.0	775,350	19.6

[^] Many states allow 30 days of leeway in the recertification process. Infants above 12 months could fall into this category; or they are possibly receiving the wrong benefits package. Benefits of children above 5 years are either about to expire or they are receiving benefits erroneously.

Note: Percentages for women were based on the total base, whereas the prior NSWP report based each total on the category base. Also, total percentages for infants and children used the appropriate base and have not changed.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

3.2 Characteristics of WIC Participants

The demography of WIC participants is changing, influenced largely by factors such as the overall state of the economy, immigration levels, changing social norms, WIC Program information dissemination, and media reports about the WIC Program. As shown in Exhibit 3.6, the WIC population is young, ethnically and racially diverse, and with less formal education than the U.S. population average for a comparable age group. The average age of WIC women⁴¹ participants is 25.5 years. In terms of ethnicity, just under half (45.1%) are Hispanic/Latino.

Exhibit 3.6: WIC Participants, by Age, Gender, Education, Ethnicity, and Race

	Pregnant (n=509- 513)	Breast- feeding (n=505- 507)	Post- partum (n=488- 489)	Infant (n=492)	Child (n=537)	Total (n=2,524 -2,538)
Age						
Average age (years)	24.7**	26.8**	25.5	0.2	2.5	25.5
Gender						
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	46.4	49.7	60.9
Education of WIC woman participant or WIC guardian						
	%	%	%	%	%	%^
Less than high school	28.9	28.8	22.9	N/A	N/A	27.1
High School/GED	40.6	33.7	43.7	N/A	N/A	39.7
More than high school	30.5	37.4	33.4	N/A	N/A	33.2
Ethnicity*						
	%	%	%	%	%	%^
Hispanic/Latino	39.3	54.6	30.8	38.5	50.0	45.1
Race*						
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Am. Indian/Alaska Native	0.1	0.6	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.8
Asian American/Pacific Islander	3.4	3.7	3.7	2.7	3.0	3.1
African American	16.5	14.7	23.9	20.9	19.5	19.5
White	47.2	42.9	46.7	42.5	40.5	42.3
Other/Multiracial	32.7	38.1	23.4	31.3	35.3	33.4
Primary Language of HH*						
	%	%	%	%	%	%
English	70.2	52.4	74.8	72.9	58.4	63.9
Spanish	25.2	41.1	20.5	20.7	37.1	30.9
Other	4.6	6.5	4.6	6.5	4.5	5.1
Average number of siblings in household (not counting current infant or child)*						
	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.8	1.5

**The difference in means of the two categories is statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level.

* The association of the two cross-tabulated variables is statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level.

^ Excludes infants and children from the base.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Additional details on participant population trends are presented in Appendix E, Tables 49 to 51.

⁴¹ WIC women are defined as Pregnant, Breastfeeding, and Postpartum WIC participants.

In terms of race, 42.3% self-identify as White, and one-third (33.4%) identify themselves as multiracial or “Other” race. The number of participants who designated themselves as the “Other” category is higher than reported in the previous 1998 study, apparently due to the fact that a large number of Hispanic/Latino participants consider their ethnicity to be their race as well. Approximately one-fifth (19.5%) are African American. Two-thirds (66.8%) have a high school education or less, and only one-third (33.2%) have more than a high school diploma. In contrast, among the 18–29 age group of the general population, 59.3 percent have received more than a high school education.⁴²

The biggest demographic change from NSWP-I was in the ethnic composition of WIC participants. In 1998, Hispanic/Latino participants comprised 32 percent, compared with 45.1 percent found in this study (2009). A comparison by race was not possible since Hispanic participants were included as a separate group in the NSWP-I racial profile.

In 2009, the primary language of nearly two-thirds (63.9%) of WIC households is English. Less than a third (30.9%) speak Spanish and 5.1 percent (or 1 in 20 WIC households) speak yet another language, the most prevalent of which are Vietnamese (0.6%), Arabic (0.6%), and Cantonese/Mandarin (0.4%). Breastfeeding mothers and their children are significantly more likely to be Spanish-speaking than other participants.

When asked about the number of “other children” in addition to the current WIC infant/child, WIC women and mothers of WIC infant/child participants sampled reported an average of 1.5 siblings in the household, which was a bit higher than that reported in NSWP-I (1998). However, NSWP-I only asked about siblings for infant- and child-sampled respondents. In 1998 (NSWP-I), infants had an average of 0.54 siblings and children 0.55 siblings, compared with the 1.6 and 1.8, respectively, in 2009. The difference may be due in part to the fact that this study asked about other children in the household, whereas NSWP-I asked specifically about biological children of the mother.

3.3 Factors Affecting Enrollment and Continued Participation

In a continuing effort to make sure that WIC is reaching its target population and meeting its needs, current WIC participants were asked different questions on enrollment and participation in order to probe reasons why people choose not to participate; obtain participant ratings of food benefits; and assess satisfaction with the WIC clinic, staff, and other services provided. The questions covered the following areas:

- Participant’s history with the WIC Program and reasons for not seeking benefits sooner;
- Perceived barriers to registering for the WIC Program, as assessed by asking about friends of WIC respondents;
- Food benefits and points of purchase, and the degree to which these fulfill participant needs; and

⁴² U.S. Census Bureau. *2008 Current Population Survey*. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/education/cps2008.html>

- Overall satisfaction with WIC benefits as well as with the clinic location and facility, and various aspects related to service delivery.

Participants' History with the WIC Program

Half of the participants (49.8%) were first-time users of the WIC Program. The other half had previously participated in the program once (22.0%), twice (16.6%), or more (11.5%).

As a means of examining potential barriers to participation, first-time participants were asked on an unaided basis why they had not previously participated. Over three-fourths (78.4%) reported that this was their first child/pregnancy. Since this effectively makes participation at an earlier time impossible, this group was excluded from further probing on barriers. Reasons given by the remaining 21.6 percent were analyzed for possible barriers to participation. The most common reason cited by this group was lack of awareness of the WIC Program (60.7%). As shown in Exhibit 3.7, a sizable number of respondents said they did not participate in WIC previously because they did not believe they qualified for benefits for categorical (37.3%) or income (27.4%) reasons. Just under one-third listed not residing in the United States at the time as the reason, while one-fifth cited not needing the food benefit at the time (Appendix E, Tables 1 to 3).

Participation barriers under the “Other” category included the following:

- Lack of transportation,
- Schedule difficulties, and
- Problems qualifying for benefits.

Exhibit 3.7: Reasons Why First-Time WIC Participants* (with Other Children) Did Not Participate Previously

Reasons Given	(n=221) %
Didn't know about WIC	60.7
Didn't think qualified for WIC (for category reason)	37.3
Didn't live in the USA	30.9
Didn't think qualified for WIC (for income reason)	27.4
Didn't need food benefit	21.0
Didn't qualify for WIC	9.7
Don't know	11.0
Other	13.1

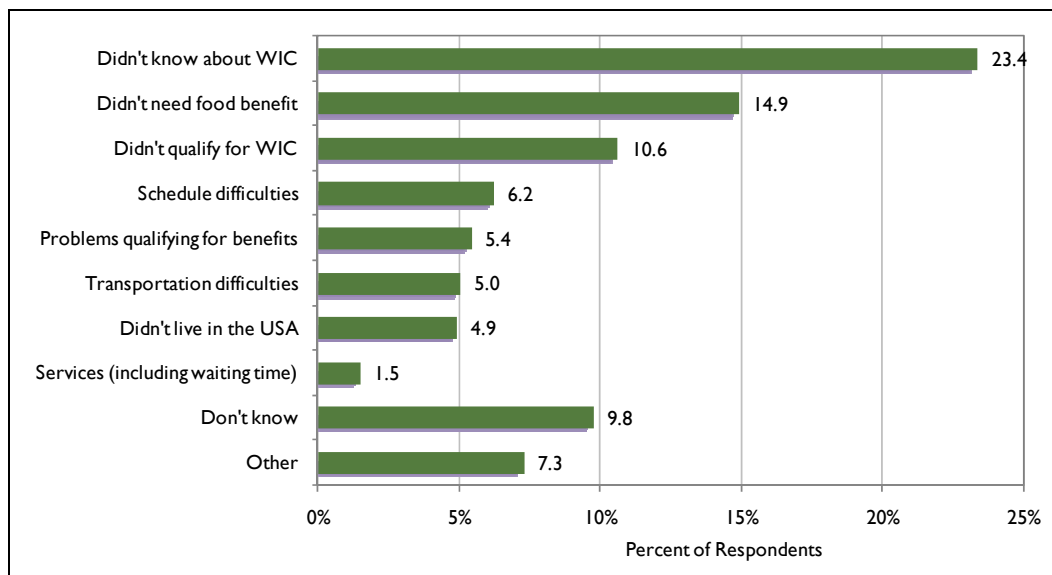
*People who did not participate in WIC previously and are not pregnant with their first child (n=122).

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

WIC breastfeeding and postpartum participants were asked whether they received WIC benefits while pregnant and a majority (83.1%) reported doing so. Those who reported not receiving benefits were asked for reasons why they did not participate while pregnant. As illustrated in Exhibit 3.8, the most cited reason was being unaware of WIC (23.4%), followed by not needing the food benefit. Other inhibiting factors were the perceived difficulties and inconvenience of applying for WIC benefits while pregnant, such as scheduling and transportation difficulties.

In some cases the child was an adopted or foster child, making the question of WIC participation during pregnancy moot (Appendix E, Tables 5 and 6).

Exhibit 3.8: Barriers to Participating during Pregnancy among Women Who Did Not Participate while Pregnant (n=246)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Participation barriers under the “Other” category included the following:

- Immigration concerns,
- Language barriers,
- Difficulties keeping appointment times,
- Did not trust WIC, and
- WIC food selection not desirable.

Perceived Barriers to WIC Participation

USDA has long been concerned with the gap between the number of actual WIC participants and the number of participants potentially eligible. In 2007, FNS reported that only 59 percent of those eligible for WIC participated in the program.⁴³ In addition to asking respondents about reasons for not participating earlier, respondents were asked three questions about what they believe other people perceive as barriers to participation. Presumably, by asking participants questions about friends or others would allow them to express concerns that might have influenced their own use of the WIC Program in the past. The three questions were as follows:

⁴³ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services, Office of Research and Analysis. (2009, March). *WIC eligibles and coverage—1994 to 2007: Estimates of the population of women, infants, and Children eligible for WIC benefits*. Retrieved from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/published/wic/FILES/WICeligibles1994-2007.pdf>

1. Do you have friends whom you think are eligible for WIC but who haven't applied for WIC benefits?
2. Do you know anyone who was in WIC but dropped out before their certification period was over?
3. What do you think are the main reasons that people don't participate in WIC?

Overall, few participants (13.9%) have friends whom they believe are eligible for WIC benefits, but who have not applied. The one significant difference between subgroups is the race of the respondent. African American participants are significantly more likely to have friends they think are eligible, yet have not applied (Exhibit 3.9).

Exhibit 3.9: Respondents with Friends Who May Be Eligible for WIC but Do Not Participate

Race of Respondent*	(n=2,535) %
Am. Indian/Alaska Native	10.4 [^]
Asian Pacific Islander	14.2
African American	21.0
White	12.1
Other/Multiracial	12.1
Total	13.9

* Pearson Chi-square test shows the association of the two variables is statistically significant at $p < .05$ level.

[^] Estimate may not be reliable due to small subsample size.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Similarly, only a small number of WIC participants (10.9%) know anyone who was in WIC, but dropped out. Here, race of participants was not a significant factor; however, a number of other differences were found. Of the WIC categories, pregnant women reported the lowest rate (5.9%), whereas parent/guardians of WIC children had the highest (12.9%). Significantly more Hispanic (14.3%) than non-Hispanic respondents (8.1%) knew individuals who were in the WIC Program, but dropped out. Consistent with this, the rate of Spanish speakers who knew friends who dropped out of WIC was almost double that of those whose native language was English (Exhibit 3.10).

Exhibit 3.10: Percent Respondents with Friends Who Dropped Out of WIC

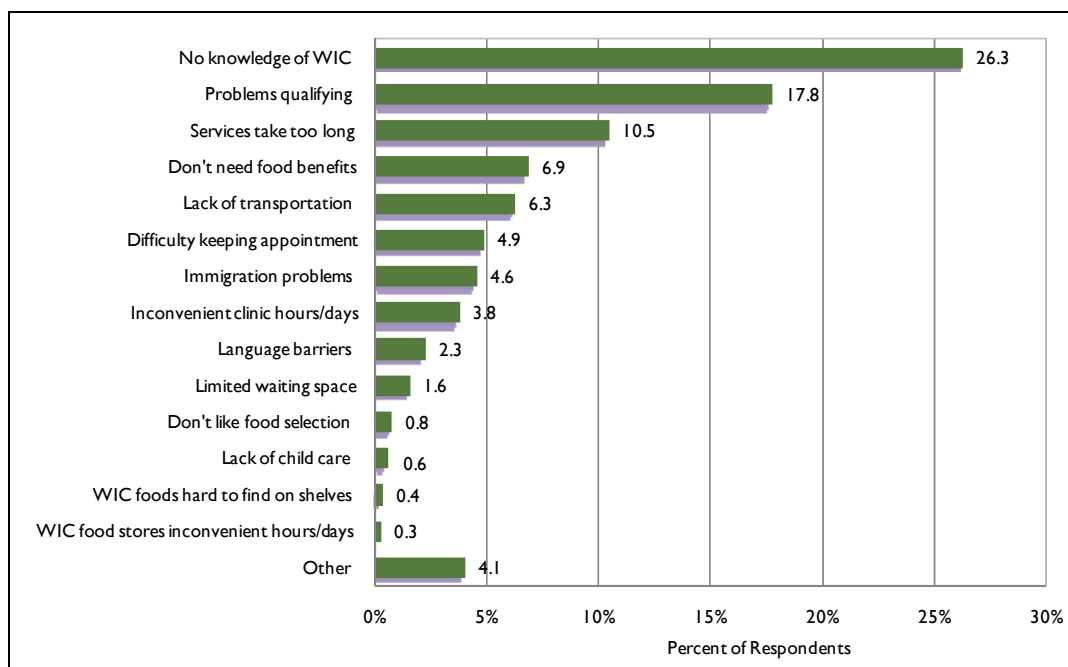
Category* (n=2,524)	%
Pregnant	5.9
Breastfeeding	11.0
Postpartum	6.8
Infant	10.4
Child	12.9
Hispanic* (n=2,524)	%
Hispanic/Latino	14.3
Not Hispanic/Latino	8.1
Primary Language of Household* (n=2,535)	%
English	8.5
Spanish	16.8
Others	6.1
Total n=2,535	11.0

* Pearson Chi-square test shows the association of the two variables is statistically significant at $p < .05$ level.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Among the reasons why others might not enroll in WIC, participants most frequently mentioned the following: lack of knowledge about WIC or its services (26.3%), perceived problems qualifying for benefits (17.8%), and perceived long waiting times for services (10.5%) (Exhibit 3.11, and Appendix E, Tables 46 to 48).

Exhibit 3.11: Reasons Why Others Might Not Participate in WIC (n=2,532)



*Multiple responses permitted.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Participants' beliefs about why others might not enroll in WIC are fairly uniform across different demographic groups with three exceptions. Compared with non-Hispanic and non-Latino participants, Hispanic/Latino participants are—

- More likely to mention immigration concerns (9.9% versus 0.5%);
- More likely to cite language barriers as an issue (4.2% versus 0.5%); and
- Less likely to identify WIC services as taking too long (8.5% versus 12.0%).

Satisfaction with and Purchase of Prescribed Foods

Along with nutrition counseling and referrals to other health and social services, WIC food benefits play an important role in the overall WIC mission. Not only do they serve to attract targeted populations but they also supply healthy foods—rich in protein, iron, calcium, fiber, and vitamins among other things—to participants, all of whom are deemed to be at nutritional risk.

WIC participants were asked a series of questions about satisfaction with food benefits, redemption of selected food items, the types of stores where they buy WIC foods, and reasons for selecting the store. The results are discussed in the following three component areas:

- Food items offered,
- Quantities of food, and
- Shopping experience where WIC items are purchased.

Subsequent to the design and final approval of the NSWP-II study instruments, there was a major overhaul of WIC food packages, the implementation of which occurred in the midst of field data collection. As such, the questions in the survey instruments for this study centered on the specific foods offered in the old food packages. Also, regarding foods offered under both old and new packages but whose quantities changed (e.g., juice), it may not always be clear which package the participant was evaluating, although researchers believe participants were largely rating quantities in the old packages because the new packages had been so recently implemented. In any case, these limitations must be considered when reviewing the data presented in this section. (The complete data related to the food packages are in Appendix E, Tables 9 and 13).

Food Items Offered

Participants were asked to rate the food vouchers (benefits) they receive on a scale of “excellent,” “very good,” “good,” “fair,” or “poor” in terms of offering foods that they like to eat. Nearly 90 percent (89.6%) responded that the food benefits were excellent, very good, or good (Exhibit 3.12). Of those, half (44.9%) rated them excellent, while roughly similar percentages rated them very good or fair (24.0% and 20.7%, respectively).

Exhibit 3.12: Participant Ratings of WIC Foods* (n=2,538)



*Participants rated WIC on offering foods that participant liked to eat.

*Note: No distinction was made as to whether ratings applied to new or old WIC food packages.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

In the previous study, NSWP-I, the satisfaction with foods was asked somewhat differently, with participants asked about their satisfaction with the availability of brands of WIC foods using the scale of “very satisfied”, “fairly satisfied”, or “not satisfied” with respect to seven individual food items. For the individual food items, the proportions of participants rating them as “very satisfied” were: breakfast cereals (62.3%), juices (81.4%), baby formula (85.7%), milk (89.1%), cheese (87.5%), eggs (90.0%), and beans/peanut butter (86.6%).

The high level of satisfaction with WIC foods found in the NSWP-II study was consistent across WIC participant categories. Among different language speakers, participants whose primary language was Spanish were significantly more satisfied (96.5%) than those speaking English (86.7%) or other languages (85.1%). Hispanic/Latino participants were also significantly more satisfied with available WIC foods, with 94.5 percent responding favorably, versus 86.0 percent for non-Hispanic or Latino participants. In terms of race, those who identified themselves as other or of mixed race (92.7%) and White participants (90.7%) were significantly more satisfied with the food offerings than Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander participants (81.7%) or African American participants (82.5%) (Exhibit 3.13).

Exhibit 3.13: Participants Responding That Foods Available from WIC Are Excellent, Very Good, or Good*

Primary Language of Household (n=2,537)	%
English	86.7
Spanish	96.5
Others	85.1
Ethnicity (n=2,523)	%
Hispanic/Latino	94.5
Non-Hispanic/Latino	86.0
Race (n=2,538)	%
Am. Indian/Alaska Native	97.5
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	81.7
African American	82.5
White	90.7
Other/Mixed Race	92.7
Total	89.6

* Note: No distinction was made as to whether ratings applied to new or old WIC food packages.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Only 21.2 percent of all participants reported that they had not purchased certain WIC foods regularly, including a handful who had not purchased two or more items. The specific foods that participants chose not to purchase are listed in Exhibit 3.14. As shown, almost 1 in 10 participants (9.0%) does not regularly use their voucher for dry beans or peas. All other items are regularly purchased by 95 percent or more of participants.

Exhibit 3.14: Items Not Purchased Regularly by Participants*

Food Items (n=2,538)	%
Dry beans, peas	9.0
Cereal	4.7
Peanut butter	4.6
Milk	2.4
Juice	2.3
Carrots	1.7
Cheese	1.6
Tuna	1.6
Infant formula	1.2
Eggs	1.0

* Note: Multiple responses allowed. No distinction was made as to whether ratings applied to new or old WIC food packages.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

The reasons for not purchasing food varied according to the food type (Exhibit 3.15).⁴⁴ The most common reason for not redeeming food vouchers on occasion is a dislike for the particular food item. This is particularly true for cereal (64.5%), juice (64.3%), dried beans/peas (60.3%), and carrots (58.9%), but also true to some extent for many of the other food categories. Not needing an item was the next most common reason for not purchasing foods, with formula (54.4%), eggs (30.4%), and milk (22.2%) vouchers being the least redeemed.

Exhibit 3.15: Reasons for Not Redeeming Food Vouchers on Occasion, by Food Type *

Reasons why food check not used	Carrots (n=42)	Cereal (n=114)	Cheese (n=46)	Dry Beans, Peas (n=211)	Eggs (n=26)	Formula (n=30)	Juice (n=63)	Milk (n=70)	Peanut Butter (n=120)	Tuna (n=48)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Dislike, don't like	58.9	64.5	43.5	60.3	27.4	9.2	64.3	17.0	39.6	35.7
Did not need at the time	5.2	7.6	4.4	2.9	30.4	54.4	5.1	22.2	15.3	14.6
Not accustomed to eating it (including cultural differences)	0.0	5.3	9.6	11.4	7.4	4.2	0.5	23.8	16.6	1.7
Couldn't find/Lost food vouchers	11.6	3.1	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	13.2	2.7	0.0	11.5
Food allergies	1.0	0.3	11.9	1.5	18.3	0.0	2.2	6.9	9.3	0.0
Food unacceptable ⁴⁵	7.9	0.9	8.4	0.9	3.5	10.1	1.1	2.2	1.9	1.3
Too much trouble to prepare	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Store did not have item in stock	1.1	9.1	9.8	2.2	0.4	3.3	8.0	0.0	0.5	0.9
Quantity issues—too much, sizes too big, wrong size	2.3	5.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.1	9.0	0.0
Problems getting food home	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6
Don't know how to prepare	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
Other	12.1	3.5	3.6	3.4	11.5	6.1	3.5	18.0	6.2	32.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Note: No distinction was made as to whether ratings applied to new or old WIC food packages.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report.

Other reasons for not redeeming vouchers were very specific to food items. For instance, not being accustomed to milk (23.8%) and peanut butter (16.6%); allergic reaction to eggs (18.3%) and cheese (11.9%); and too much trouble to prepare a food (dried beans/peas—12.2%). The one important issue that did not seem to be a problem across all categories was food preparation. Other reasons such as forgetting to purchase an item, finding preparation too difficult, and desiring a higher-quality brand than that offered by WIC were of minor concern.

⁴⁴ As noted earlier, the list did not include items from new food packages rolled out around October 1, 2009.

⁴⁵ “Food unacceptable” is a category created by researchers to group the verbatim answers of participants who said they did not redeem a voucher because the food was “too fattening,” of “poor quality,” did not offer enough variety, was “not organic,” or was “unhealthy.”

Food Quantities Offered

There was generally high satisfaction among participants with the quantities of food offered by WIC. Nearly half of participants (47.2%) rated the quantities offered as excellent, and almost as many (43.3%) said “very good” or “good” (Exhibit 3.16).

Exhibit 3.16: Participant Ratings of Quantities of Food Offered (n=2,537)*



* Note: No distinction was made as to whether ratings applied to new or old WIC food packages.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

It is difficult to determine if satisfaction with quantities has increased over NSWP-I levels since the question was framed differently then. NSWP-I asked whether participants were “very satisfied,” “fairly satisfied”, or “not satisfied” with the quantities of seven individual food items: breakfast cereals, juices, baby formula, milk, cheese, eggs, and beans/peanut butter. The proportion that was very satisfied ranged from 79.0 percent (for breakfast cereals) to 83.9 percent (for beans/peanut butter).

The high satisfaction rate with the quantities of food found in NSWP-II was consistent across most of the groups of participants, including participant categories and race groups (Appendix E, Tables 9 to 12). There were some differences across language groups as shown in Exhibit 3.17, with participants in primarily Spanish-speaking households reporting more satisfaction than other language groups. The least satisfied were households where neither English nor Spanish was the primary language.

Exhibit 3.17: Participants Responding that the Quantities of Food Offered Were Excellent, Very Good, or Good*

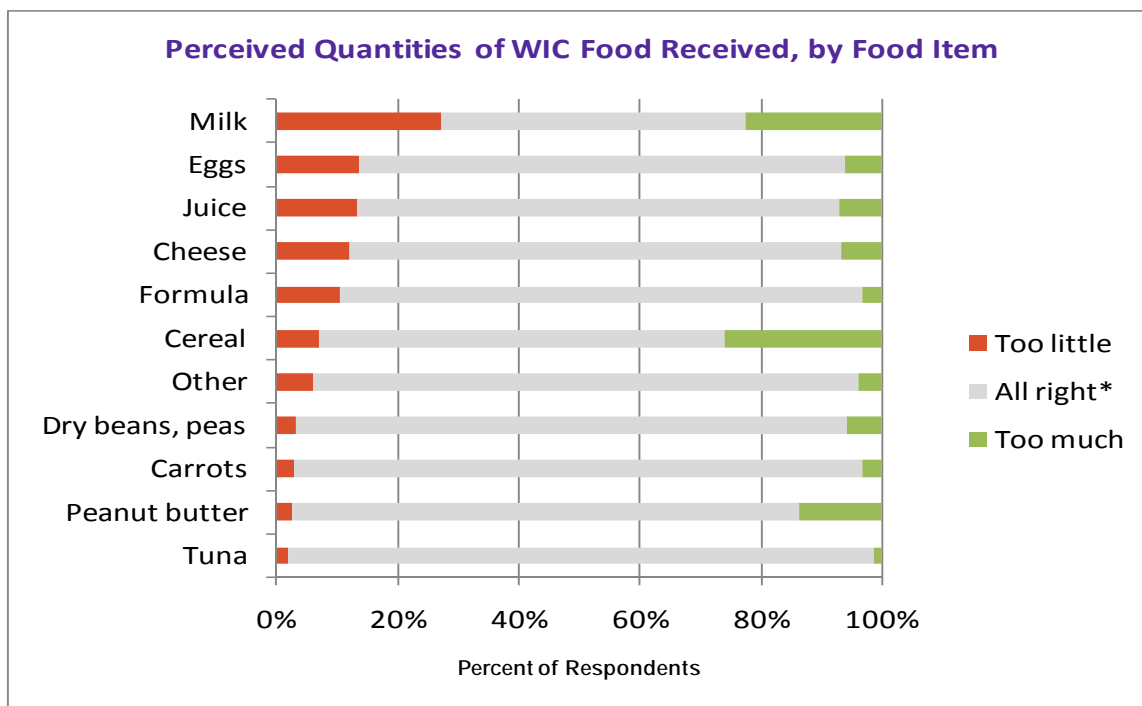
Primary Language of Household	(n=2,537) %
English	89.2
Spanish	94.0
Others	84.1
Hispanic/Latino	(n=2,523) %
Hispanic/Latino	93.6
Not Hispanic/Latino	88.0
Total	90.5

Note: The association between the two variables is statistically significant using Chi-square test at the $p < .05$ level.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Regarding the question whether there was too much or too little of items offered by WIC, 15.9 percent of respondents reported that there was too much and 60.4 percent responded that there was too little (Exhibit 3.18). Those reporting too little of a specific food item most frequently mentioned milk (27.1%), eggs (13.7%), juice (13.4), cheese (11.9%), and formula (10.3%). Among specific items where quantities were excessive, the most frequently mentioned items were cereal (26.1%), milk (22.5%), and peanut butter (13.8%).

Exhibit 3.18: Perceptions about the Quantities of Redeemed Foods (n=2,538)*



* "All right" is presumed if respondent did not say there was too much or too little of a food item

**Note: No distinction was made as to whether ratings applied to new or old WIC food packages.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

WIC Shopping Environment

Most WIC participants were satisfied with the store where they shop for WIC foods (Exhibit 3.19). Overall, 93 percent of participants viewed the store where they shopped as “excellent” (49.4%), “very good” (22.9%), or “good” (20.8).

Exhibit 3.19: Rating of Store Where Participants Do Most WIC Shopping (n=2,538)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

A large majority of WIC participants (84.4%) redeemed their vouchers primarily at large stores—that is, either large supermarkets (62.5%) or combination food store/retail outlets such as Walmart or Target (21.9%) (Exhibit 3.20). The remaining 15.6 percent shopped at small groceries, stores that specialize in WIC-approved items (including centers that distribute WIC foods directly), or at other stores. Other stores included commissaries and multiple store shopping facilities.

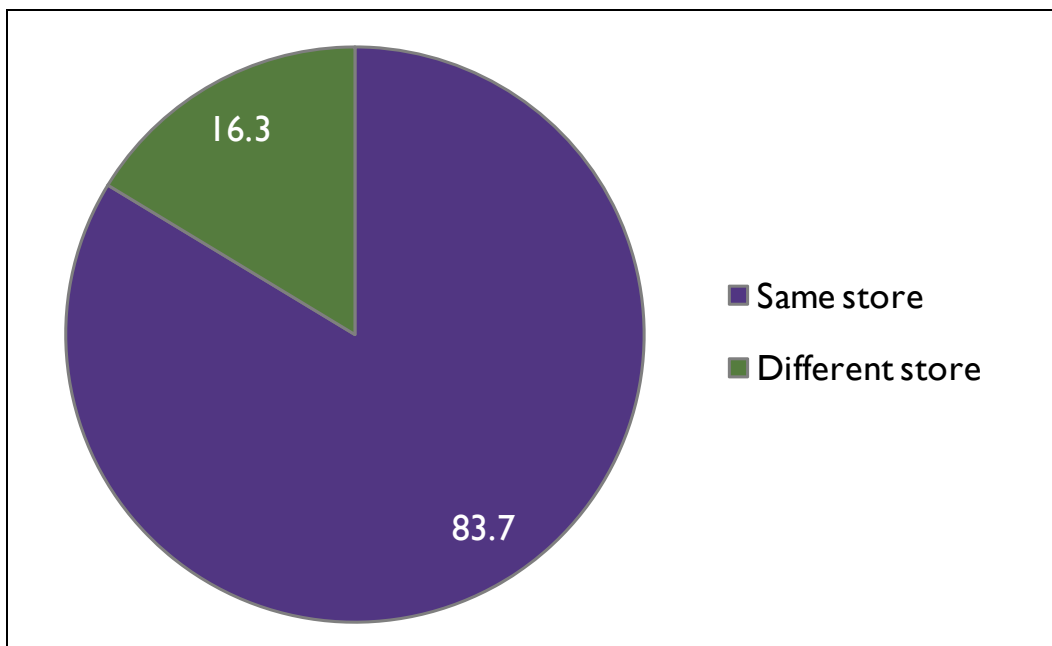
Exhibit 3.20: Type of Store Where WIC Vouchers Are Redeemed as Reported by Participants (n=2,538)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

A separate question asked if participants bought WIC items at the same store as most of their other food shopping. A large majority (83.7%) did so (Exhibit 3.21).

Exhibit 3.21: Where Participants Purchase WIC Foods (n=2,520) Percentage of Respondents

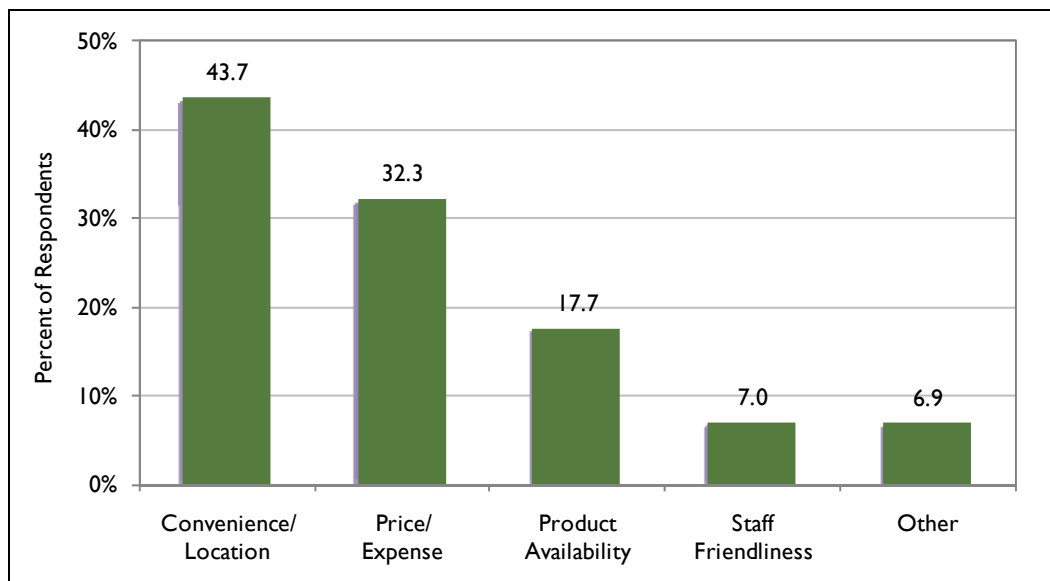


Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

A substantial proportion (43.7%) of those who typically shop at a different store mentioned the location and/or convenience of their regular store (compared with the WIC store) as the reasons for

using different places (Exhibit 3.22). Another 32.3 percent cited the better prices or lower expenses at their regular store. Other reasons included the availability of products (17.7%) and staff friendliness (7.0%).

Exhibit 3.22: Reasons WIC Items Are Not Purchased at Usual Store (n=407)

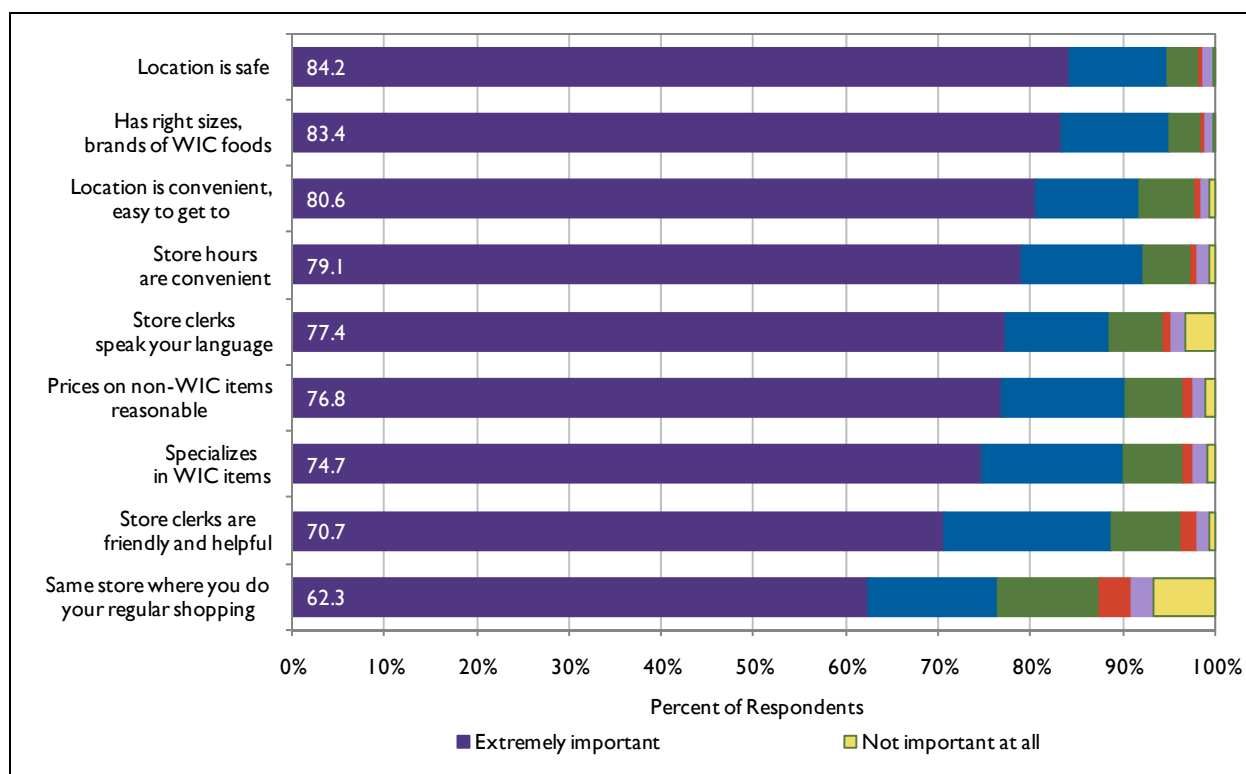


* Sum of percentages is greater than 100 because of multiple responses.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Participants were asked how important various attributes were in their selection of the store where they make most of their WIC purchases using a scale of 0 (not important at all) to 5 (extremely important). Most WIC participants considered all of the attributes important, but the two factors most often rated extremely important were safe location (84.2%) and having the right sizes and brands of WIC foods (83.4%) (Exhibit 3.23).

Exhibit 3.23: Importance of Reasons for Selecting WIC Store* (n=2,520)



* Rating on a 6-point scale where 0=not at all important and 5=extremely important.

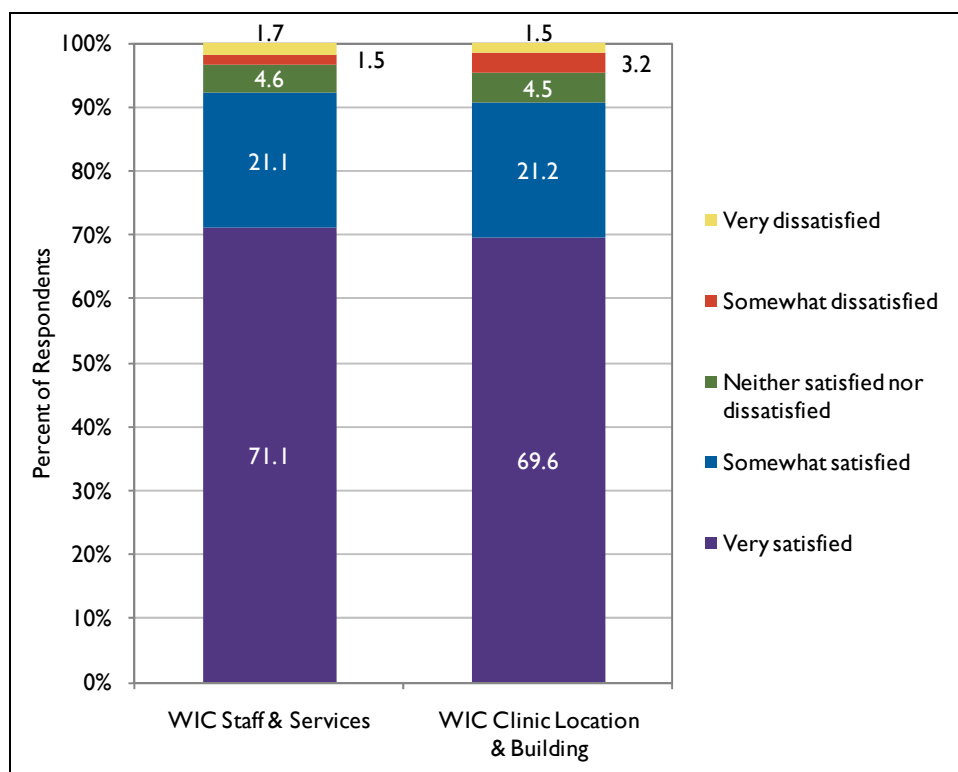
Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

The proportion of participants reporting that it was extremely important to shop for WIC foods at their regular shopping store was relatively the smallest (62.3%) compared with others who had other considerations for choosing their WIC store.

WIC Participant Satisfaction

As part of continuing efforts to improve WIC services and program implementation, WIC participants were asked to report their overall satisfaction in two broad areas: WIC clinic staff and services; and the clinic’s location and building facility. They then rated specific components within those areas. Interestingly, ratings for these two areas are very similar, with over 90 percent satisfaction and low neutral and negative ratings (Exhibit 3.24). There were no significant differences by category, race, or ethnicity (Appendix E, Tables 7 and 7A).

Exhibit 3.24: Participant Satisfaction Ratings with WIC (n=2,538)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

In order to examine responses in more detail, participants were asked to rate 6 specific components of **WIC staff and services** as well as of **clinic operations**. WIC staff and services was evaluated by looking at customer friendliness, quality of service, helpfulness of staff, ability of staff to speak participant’s language, handling of paperwork, and delivery of food. Clinic operations were addressed by questions about the safety, location, convenience of operating hours, waiting times, size and space, and provision of activities for children.

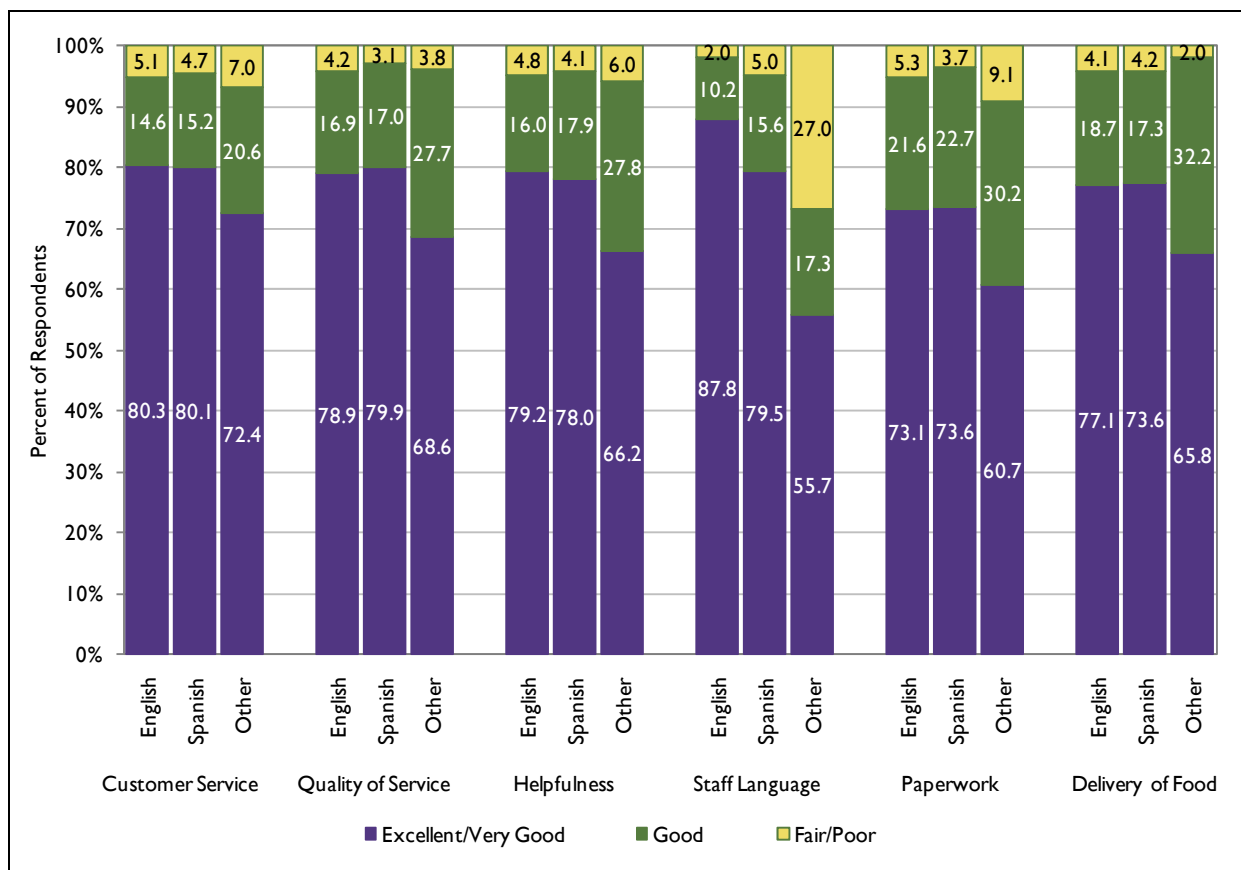
For specific items that constitute the important components of WIC services, participants were asked to rate the components on a five-point Likert scale of “excellent,” “very good,” “good,” “fair,” and “poor.” Responses were collapsed into three groups—“excellent/very good,” “good,” and “fair/poor”—in order to more clearly show the overall picture (The full breakdown is available in Appendix E, Tables 8.1 to 8.12.)

Participants’ assessments of the individual components of **staff and services** were particularly strong, with excellent/very good ratings generally ranging from 60 to 80 percent; good ratings registered another 10 to 30 percent on top of that (Exhibit 3.25). Intangibles pertaining to staff behavior—customer friendliness and service, quality of service received, and helpfulness of staff—were rated especially high. Tangibles—such as paperwork and delivery of food—were rated somewhat lower than the intangibles but were still highly evaluated.

For all **staff and services** components, but especially one—the ability to speak the language of the participant—language played a large role in participants’ evaluations of the WIC Program.

Specifically, English and Spanish speakers gave higher ratings in many areas than did speakers of other languages. Non-English/Spanish speakers reported a much higher degree of dissatisfaction than their English and Spanish speaking counterparts (27% versus 2% and 5%, respectively). The trend continues across other service factors as well. For example, nearly 80 percent of English- and Spanish-speaking WIC participants found WIC staff to be helpful compared with only 66.2 percent of other language speakers.

Exhibit 3.25: Participant Ratings for WIC Staff and Services, by Primary Language of Household*



* Statistically significant, using Pearson Chi-square test at $p < .05$ level. (n=1,629 English; n=768 Spanish; and n=141 Other)
Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

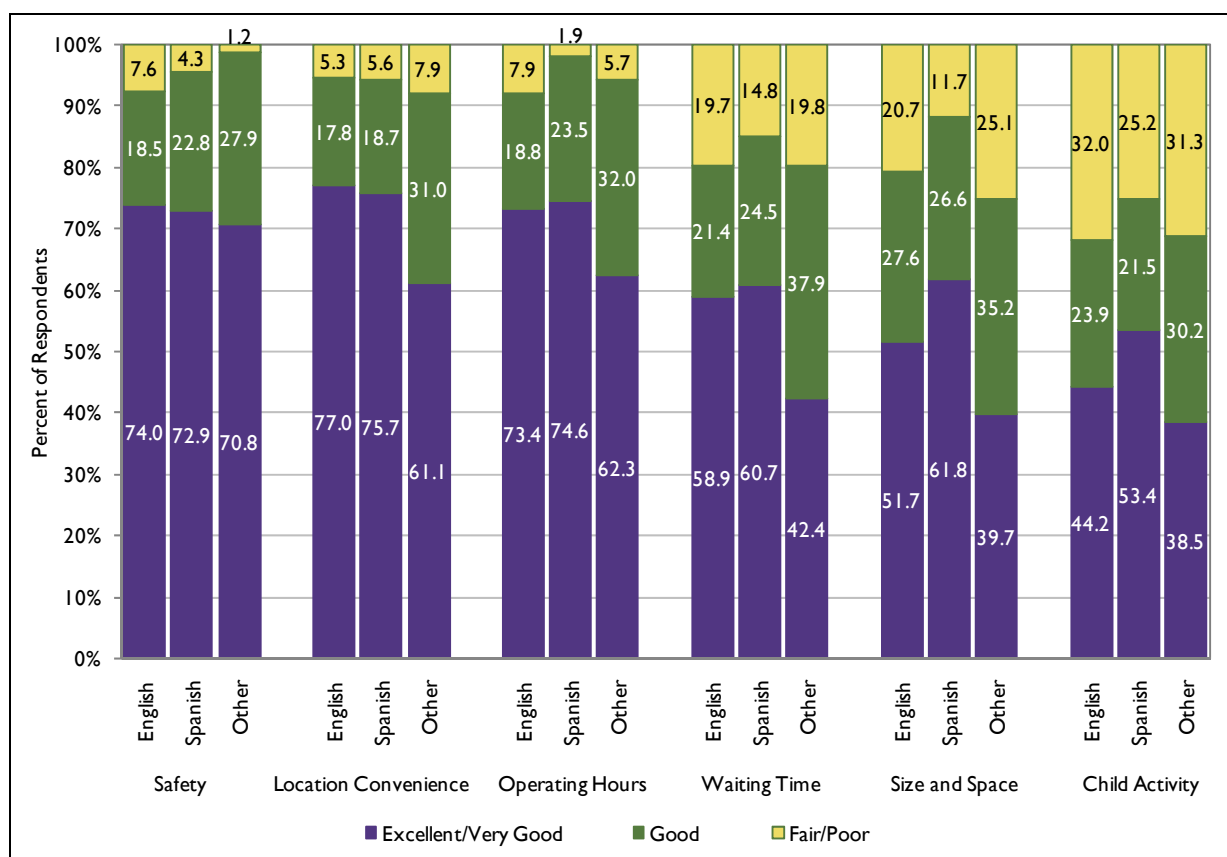
WIC **staff and service** attributes were not significantly different by race, ethnicity, or participant category. The one exception was for quality of service received, where significantly more respondents answering for WIC children rated it excellent/very good than other categories of participants (81.7% versus 76.1% for pregnant, 76.0% for breastfeeding, 77.7% for postpartum, and 74.4% for infant participants).

Components of **clinic operations** were rated somewhat lower than the **staff and service** attributes, with excellent/very good ratings generally ranging from 40 to approximately 75 percent (Exhibit 3.25 above). Ratings of good were usually another 15 to 30 percent above that. As such, the overall ratings were strong in most cases. Most participants (over 90%) considered the safety of clinics, the convenience of the clinic location, and hours of operation to be good to excellent.

Waiting times at the clinic, size and space of the clinic facility, and provision of activities to occupy children were scored somewhat lower—especially children’s activities—indicating areas that the WIC Program may want to target.

As with WIC staff and services, there were big differences by primary language. Spanish speakers were generally the most likely to rate clinic operations attributes as excellent/very good, with English and other language speakers at somewhat lower levels. As with **staff and services**, other language speakers were usually the least likely to assign high ratings (Exhibit 3.26, and Appendix E, Table 8).

Exhibit 3.26: Participant Ratings of Clinic Operations, by Primary Language of Household*



* Statistically significant, using Pearson Chi-square test at $p < .05$ level. (n=1,629 English; n=768 Spanish; and n=141 Other)

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Value of WIC Benefits to Participants

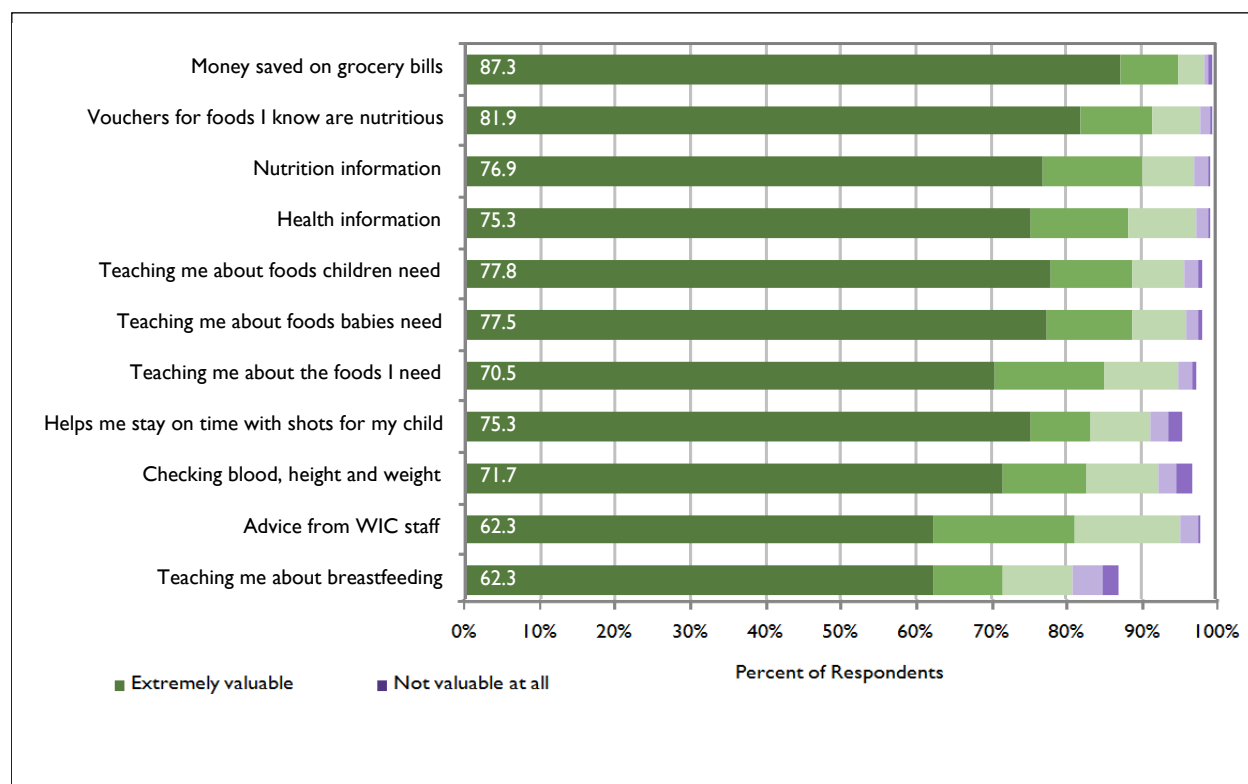
Respondents to the NSWP-II survey were asked how much they valued 11 distinct formal and informal benefits of the WIC Program. The formal benefits were food vouchers, nutrition information, health information, courses (i.e. teaching of information), and anthropometric checks. The informal benefits arose indirectly from the provision of WIC services and included money saved on grocery bills, staying current on children’s vaccines, getting advice, and or having time to talk with other mothers. They were asked to rate each benefit on a scale of 0 to 5, with 5 meaning

extremely valuable and 0 being not valuable at all. In order to simplify comparisons between the values of benefits, a mean or average score was computed for each benefit. This is a value between 0 and 5, corresponding to the scale used during the survey and is the weighted average for each item. Since this average score is closely correlated to the percentage of participants who find a benefit extremely valuable, these percentages are the ones used for comparing the value of benefits to participants. The total scores for the 11 benefits are summarized in Exhibit 3.27, with the demographic breakdowns shown for each in Exhibits 3.28 through 3.39.

As seen in Exhibit 3.27, the two most highly valued benefits were directly related to the purchase of food: the money saved on grocery bills (which 87.3% of participants regarded as extremely important, with an average score of 4.8) and vouchers for nutritious foods (which are extremely important to 81.9% of participants, average score 4.7).

One tangential feature of the WIC program is the opportunity to talk with other WIC parents. Although not an explicit benefit of the WIC program, participants were asked about the value of this. Over one-third of respondents (34.3%) said having the opportunity to talk with others was extremely valuable.

Exhibit 3.27: Value of WIC Formal and Informal Benefits to Participants^ (n=2,538)



^ Average score using 6-point scale where 5=Extremely valuable and 0=Not valuable at all

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

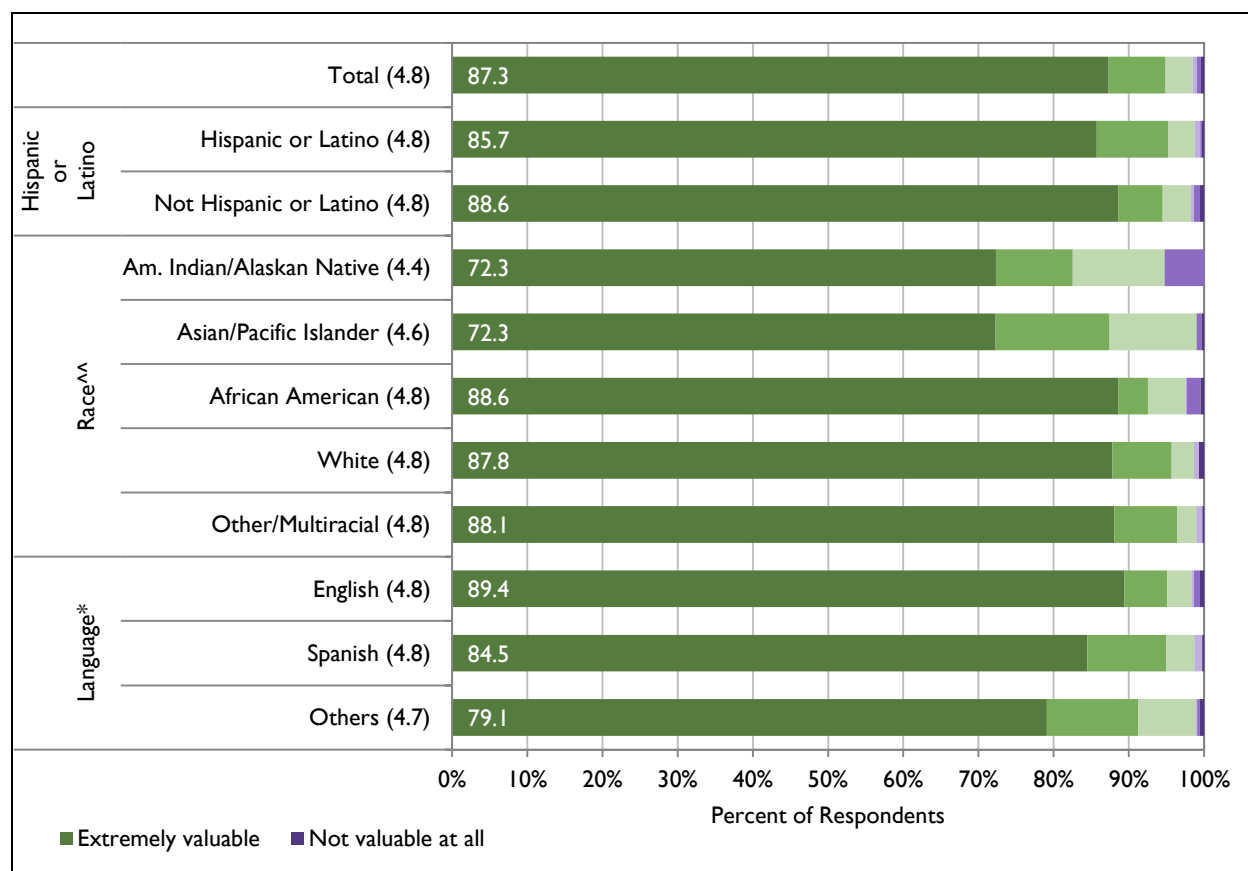
Several patterns emerge from further examination of the scores attributed to WIC benefits across groups of participants. Those who identified themselves as other or of mixed race, and Hispanic/Latino participants tended to value the benefits of the WIC Program higher than

other groups. Also, there was often an inverse relationship between the value attributed to many benefits and the level of a participant’s education; the higher a participant’s level of education, the lower the participant valued the benefit (Appendix E, Table 23 for more details).

Chi-square tests of cross-group differences rarely showed statistically significant results. Statistically significant differences in categories were found only for the benefits of learning about foods that babies need and learning about breastfeeding.

Money saved on grocery bills was the most highly valued of the WIC benefits. Almost 9 out of 10 participants (87.3%) find this extremely valuable, with an average score of 4.8 (as seen in Exhibit 3.27). Compared with their peers, smaller proportions of participants who spoke languages other than English or Spanish (79.1%), American Indians/Alaska Natives (72.3%), and Asian/Pacific Islander participants (72.3%), attributed high value to this benefit (Exhibit 3.28).

Exhibit 3.28: Value of Money Saved on Grocery Bills[^] (n=2,538)



[^] Average score using 6-point scale where 5=Extremely valuable and 0=Not valuable at all.

^{^^} Statistical significance cannot be computed because of empty cells.

* Association between the two variables is statistically significant using Chi-square test at p < .05 level.

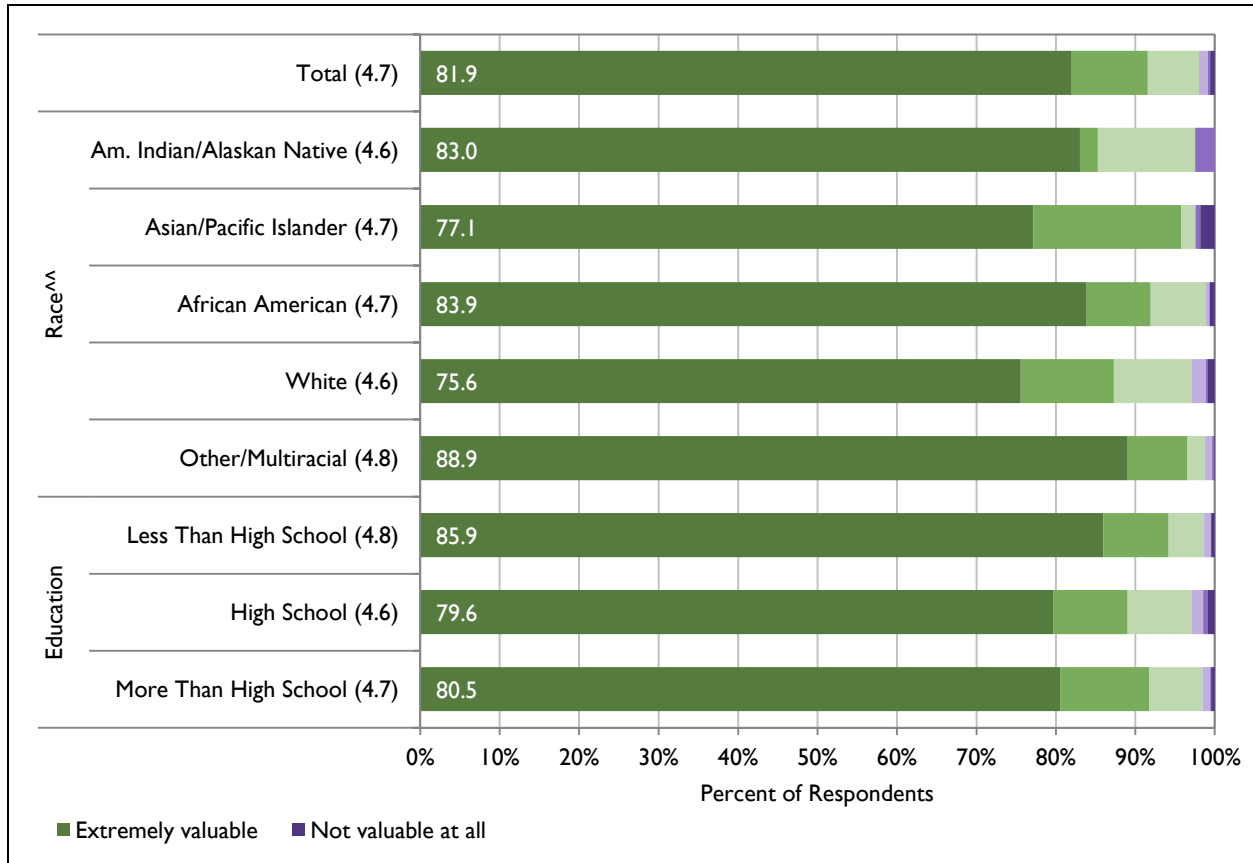
Sample sizes are shown in Appendix E, Table 23.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

The availability of vouchers for nutritious food items is the second most highly valued WIC benefit (rated most valuable by 81.9% of participants) (Exhibit 3.29). The group with the largest proportion of participants who rated this benefit as extremely valuable was comprised of

participants who identified themselves as other or mixed races (88.9% of participants). This is in contrast with White participants who had the smallest proportion attributing a high value to this benefit (75.6%). Participants with a less than high school education also found this benefit more valuable than others, with 85.9 percent finding it extremely valuable.

Exhibit 3.29: Value of Vouchers for Nutritious Foods[^] (n=2,538)



[^] Average score using 6-point scale where 5=Extremely valuable and 0=Not valuable at all.

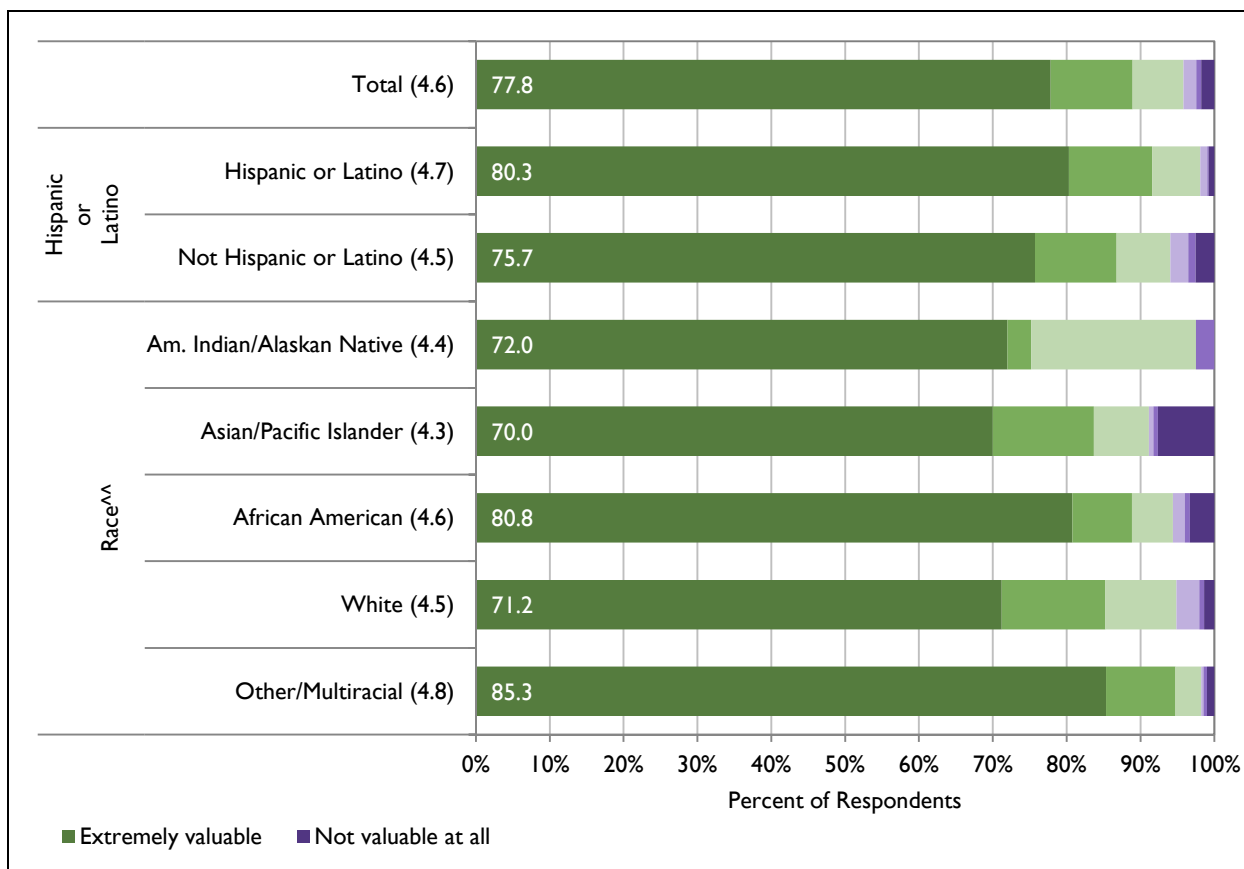
^{^^} Statistical significance cannot be computed because of empty cells.

Sample sizes are shown in Appendix E, Table 23.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Teaching about the foods children need was also a highly valued benefit of the WIC Program (77.8 % rated it extremely valuable) (Exhibit 3.30). In terms of race, participants who identified themselves as other or of mixed races (85.3%), and African American participants (80.8%) found this benefit most valuable. This benefit is the least valued by Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander participants (70.0%).

Exhibit 3.30: Value of Teaching about Foods Children Need^ (n=2,538)



^ Average score using 6-point scale where 5=Extremely valuable and 0=Not valuable at all.

^^Statistical significance cannot be computed because of empty cells.

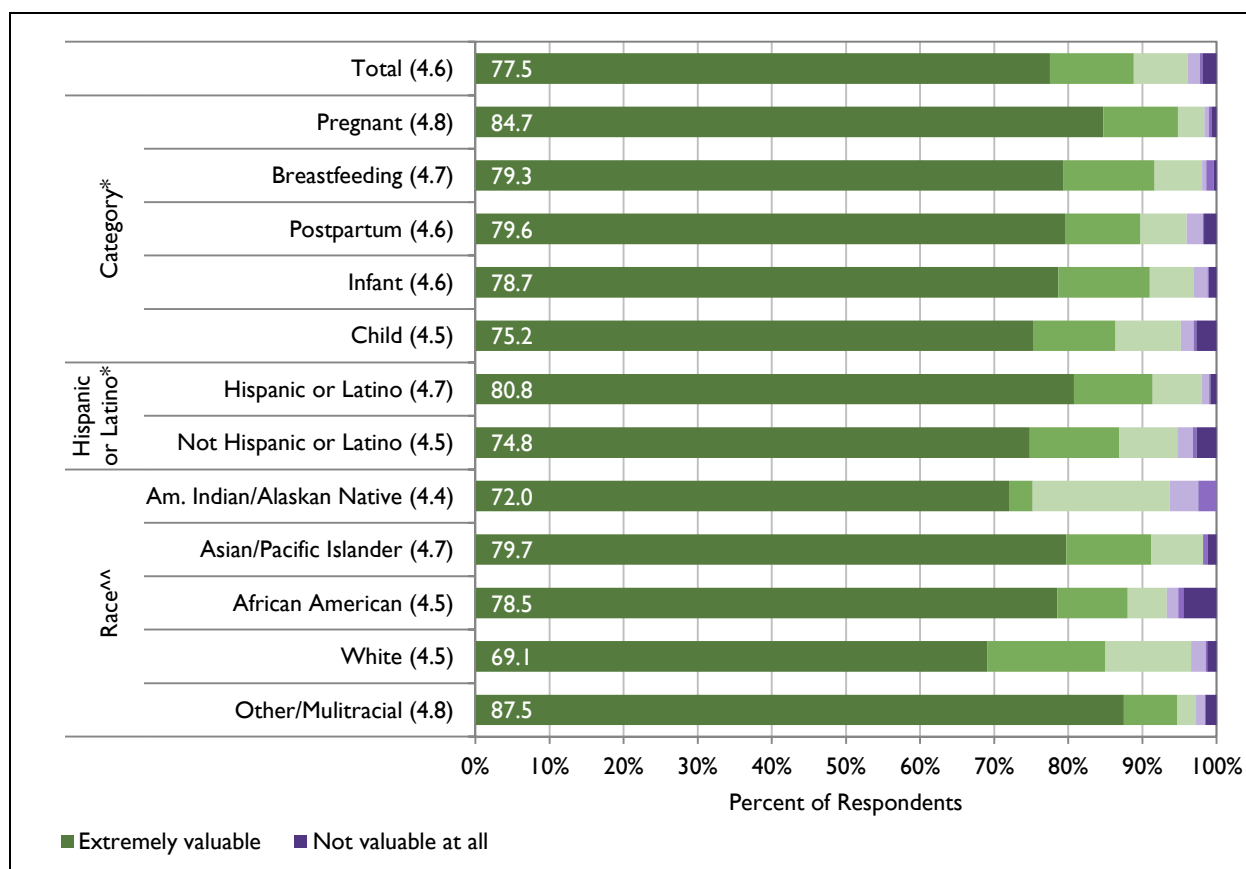
Sample sizes are shown in Appendix E, Table 23.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

More than three-fourths of participants (77.5%) found being taught about the foods babies need to be extremely valuable, with an average score of 4.6 (Exhibit 3.31). Participants of other or mixed races (87.5%) and Hispanic or Latino participants (80.8%) had the largest proportion rating this educational element as highly valuable.

Also, among those highly valuing this benefit were pregnant women (84.7% of participants) with an average score of 4.8. Respondents with child participants have the lowest value for this benefit with 75.2% rating it as extremely valuable and an average score of 4.5.

Exhibit 3.31: Value of Teaching about the Foods Babies Need[^] (n=2,538)



[^] Average score using 6-point scale where 5=Extremely valuable and 0=Not valuable at all.

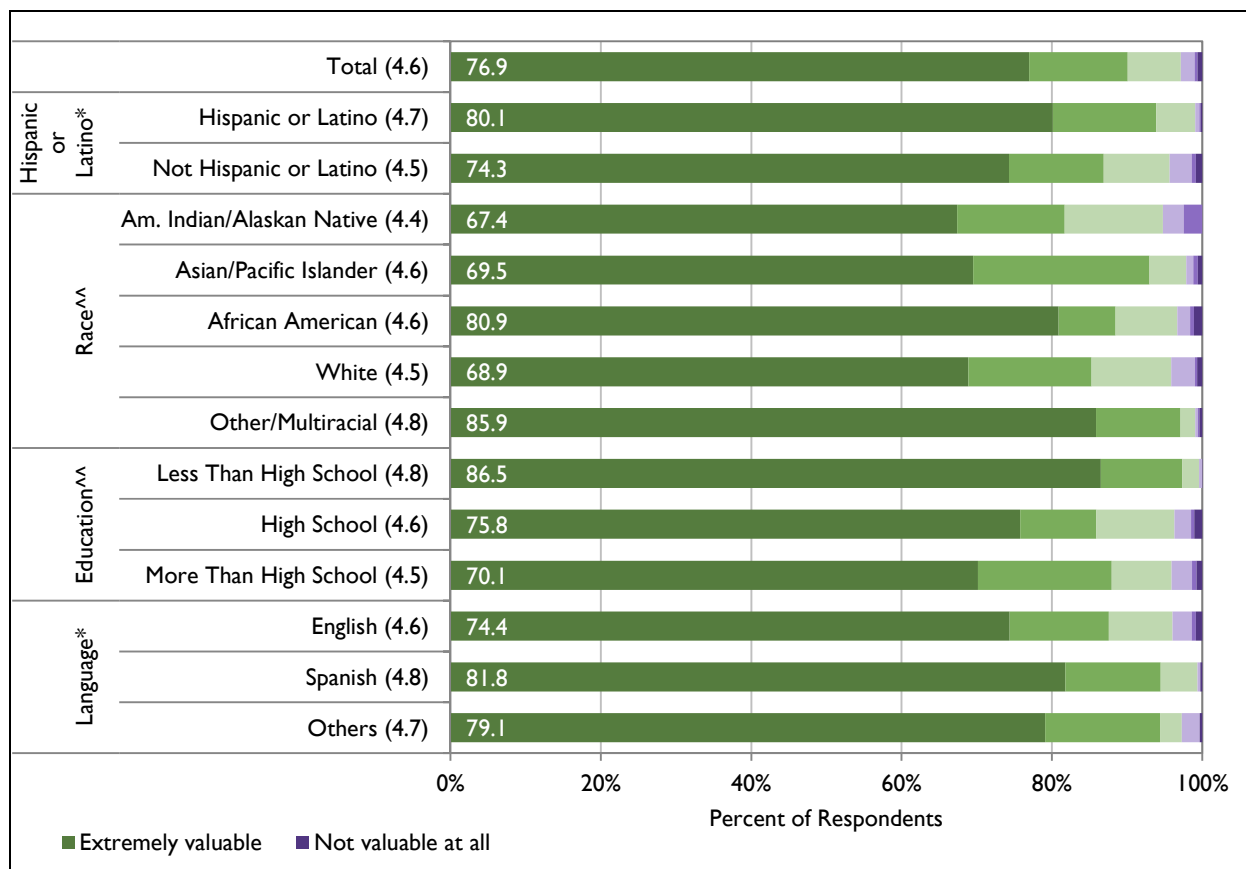
^{^^} Statistical significance cannot be computed because of empty cells.

* Association between the two variables is statistically significant using Chi-square test at p < .05 level. Sample sizes are shown in Appendix E, Table 23.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Obtaining information about nutrition is extremely valuable to more than three out of every four participants (76.9%, average score 4.6) (Exhibit 3.32.) Participants with less than a high school education (86.5%) and participants of other or mixed races (85.9%) had the largest proportions valuing this, compared with other groups. A statistically significant difference was found among language and ethnically Hispanic groups, with Hispanic or Latino participants (80.1%) and primarily Spanish speakers (81.8%) valuing nutrition information more highly than other groups.

Exhibit 3.32: Value of Nutrition Information^ (n=2,538)



^ Average score using 6-point scale where 5=Extremely valuable and 0=Not valuable at all.

^^Statistical significance cannot be computed because of empty cells.

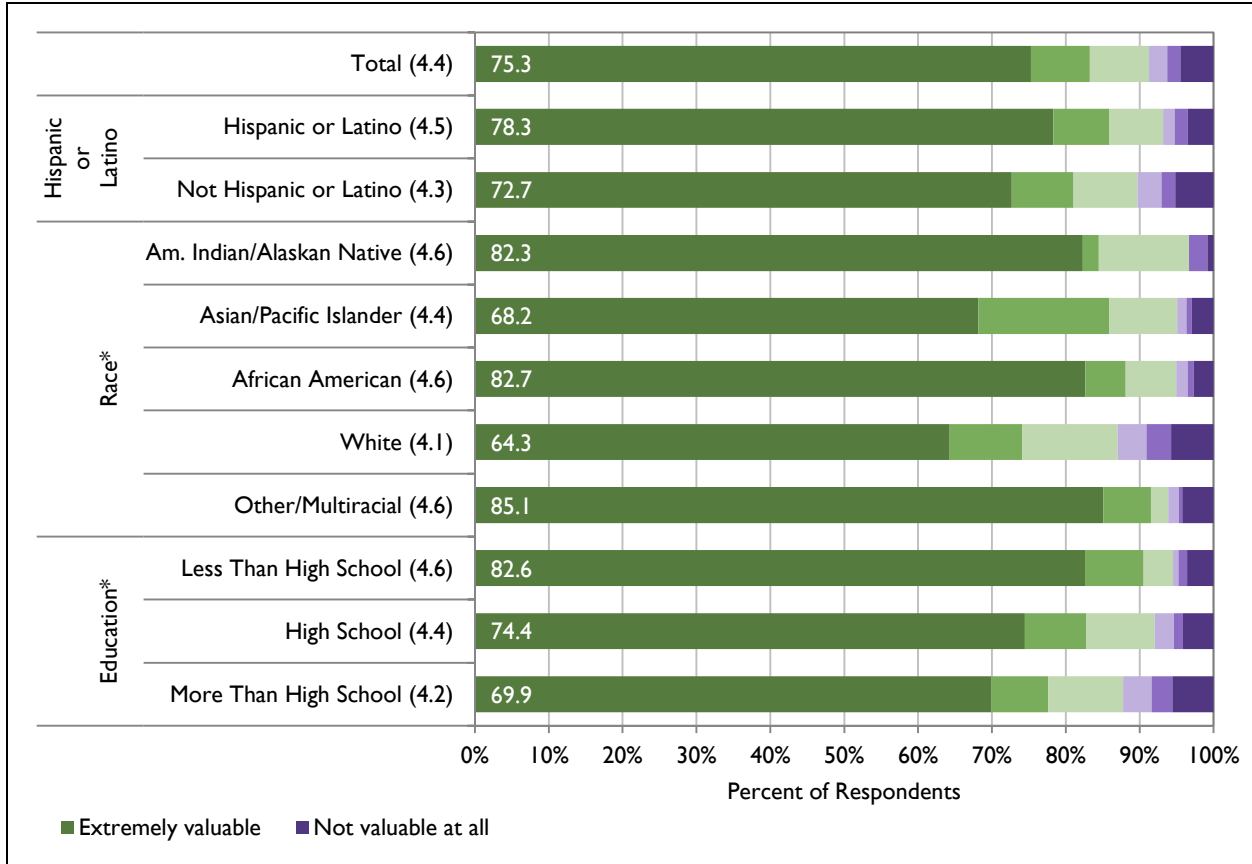
* Association between the two variables is statistically significant using Chi-square test at $p < .05$ level.

Sample sizes are shown in Appendix E, Table 23.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Slightly less valued than nutrition information is the benefit of helping to maintain children’s vaccination schedules which was rated by 75.3 percent of participants and extremely valuable (average score 4.4) (Exhibit 3.33). Participants who found this the most valuable are people of other or mixed races (85.1%), African American participants (82.7%), American Indian/Alaska Native participants (82.3%), and those with less than high school education (82.6%). Groups who valued this benefit the least were White participants (64.3%), Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander participants (68.2%), and participants with more than a high school education (69.9%).

Exhibit 3.33: Value of Helping to Stay on Time with Shots for Children^ (n=2,538)



^ Average score using 6-point scale where 5=Extremely valuable and 0=Not valuable at all.

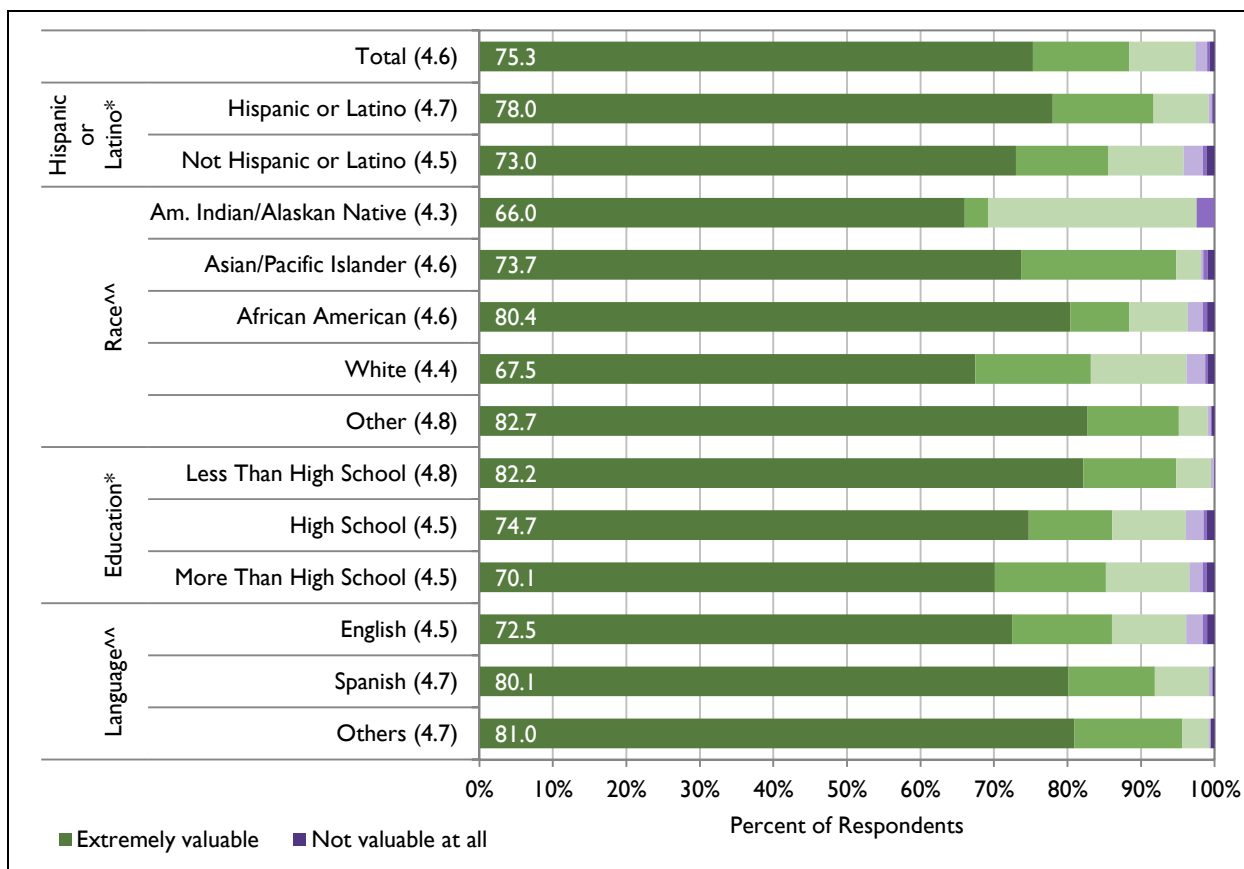
* Association between the two variables is statistically significant using Chi-square test at $p < .05$ level.

Sample sizes are shown in Appendix E, Table 23.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

The provision of health information is a highly valued benefit of the WIC Program, with 75.3 percent of participants finding it extremely valuable and an average score of 4.6 (Exhibit 3.34). It was most valued by people of other or mixed races (82.7%) and participants with less than a high school education (82.2%). It was least valuable to American Indians/Alaskan Natives (66.0%), White participants (67.5%), and participants with more than a high school education (70.1%).

Exhibit 3.34: Value of Health Information^ (n=2,538)



^ Average score using 6-point scale where 5=Extremely valuable and 0=Not valuable at all.

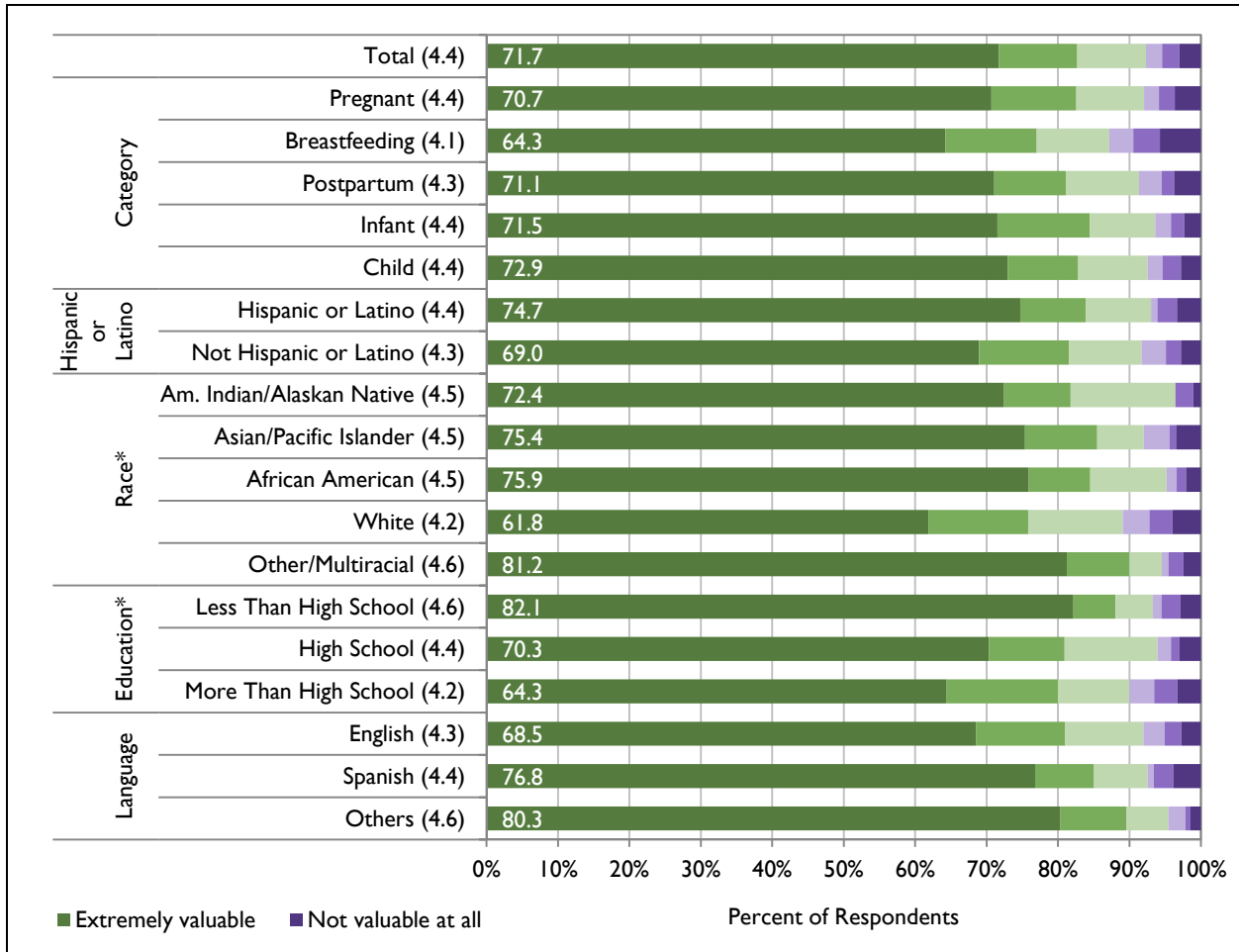
^^Statistical significance cannot be computed because of empty cells.

* Association between the two variables is statistically significant using Chi-square test at $p < .05$ level. Sample sizes are shown in Appendix E, Table 23.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

A total of 71.7% of participants found checking blood, height, and weight an extremely valuable WIC benefit, with an average score of 4.4 (Exhibit 3.35). White participants (61.8%), breastfeeding mothers and participants with more than high school education (64.3%) found this benefit the least valuable. Participants with less than a high school education (82.1%), people of other or mixed races (81.2%), and those who speak neither English nor Spanish as their primary language (80.3%) found this health check most valuable.

Exhibit 3.35: Value of Checking Blood, Height, and Weight^ (n=2,538)



^ Average score using 6-point scale where 5=Extremely valuable and 0=Not valuable at all.

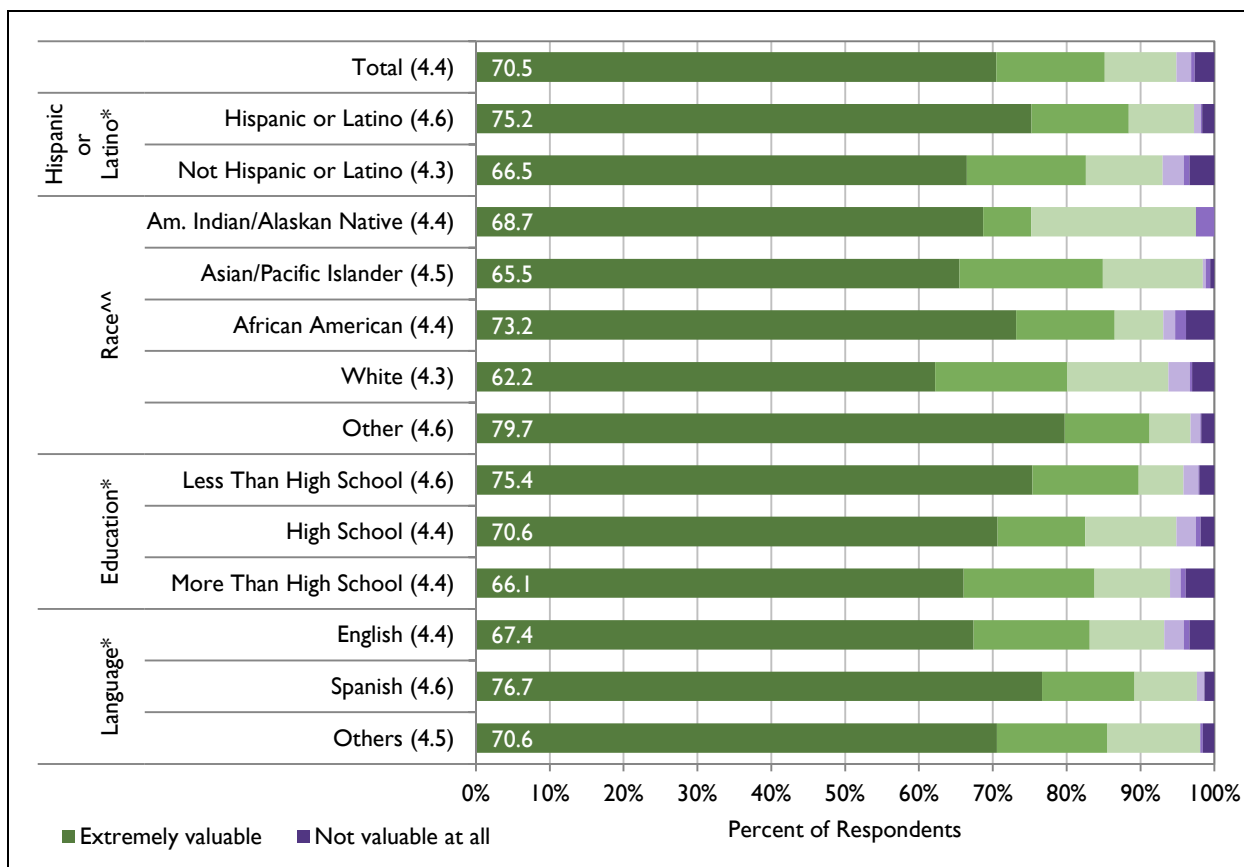
* Association between the two variables is statistically significant using Chi-square test at p < .05 level.

Sample sizes are shown in Appendix E, Table 23.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Teaching about the foods the participants need was rated extremely valuable by 70.5 percent of participants, with an average score of 4.4 (Exhibit 3-36). Participants of other or mixed races valued this highest (79.7%), followed by Spanish speakers (76.7%) and people with less than a high school education (75.4%). Hispanic or Latino participants (75.2%) also valued this benefit more than their non-Hispanic or Latino participants. White participants had the lowest proportion (62.2%) who reported this benefit as extremely valuable.

Exhibit 3.36: Value of Teaching about the Foods Participants' Need^ (n=2,538)



^ Average score using 6-point scale where 5=Extremely valuable and 0=Not valuable at all.

^^Statistical significance cannot be computed because of empty cells.

* Association between the two variables is statistically significant using Chi-square test at $p < .05$ level.

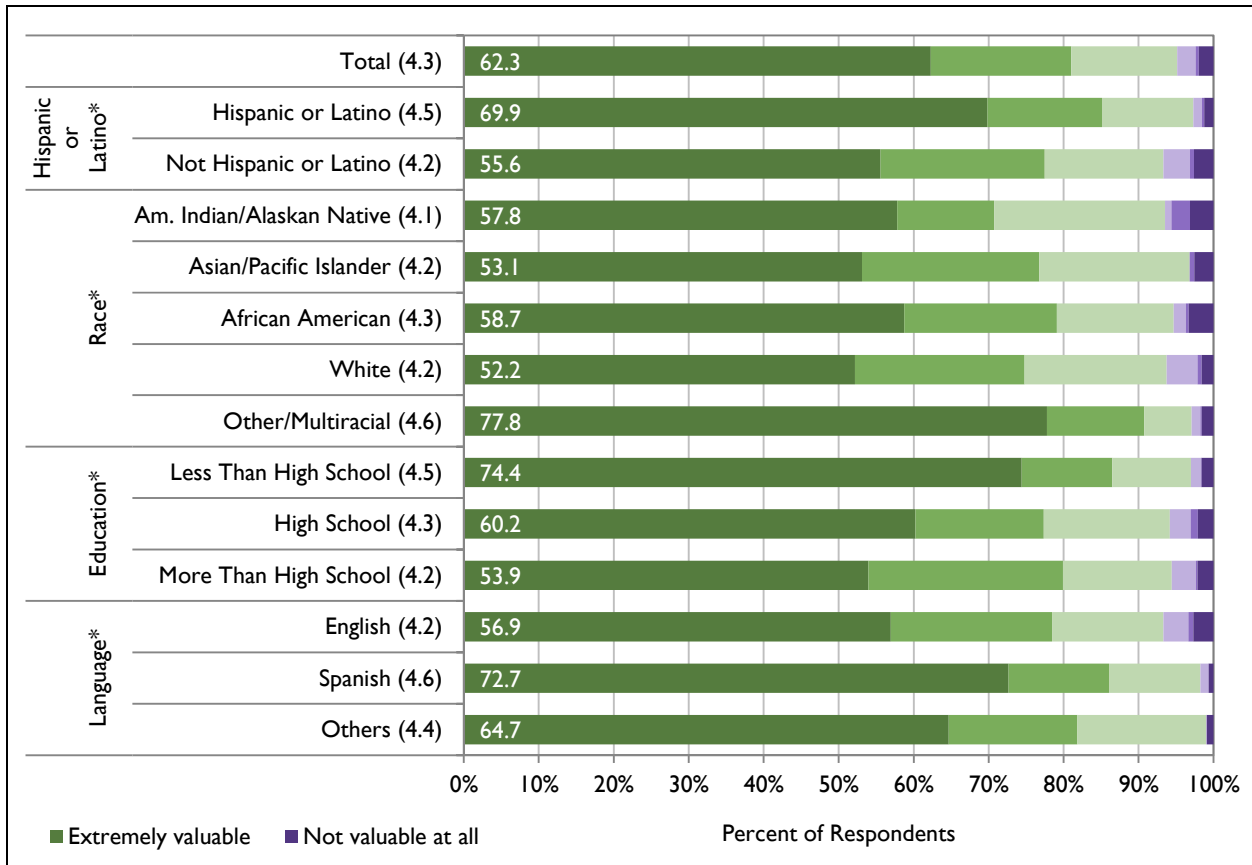
Sample sizes are shown in Appendix E, Table 23.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Receiving advice from WIC staff was not one of the more highly valued benefits of the WIC Program (rated by 62.3% of participants as extremely valuable, 4.3 average score). However, the differences within and between sub-groups were among the largest of any of the benefits measured (Exhibit 3.37). A total of 77.8 percent of people of other or mixed race found it extremely valuable. The relationship between race and the value attributed to this benefit is statistically significant at $p < .05$ level.

Participants more likely to find this benefit extremely valuable were those classified as Other/Multiracial (77.8%), those with less than a high school education (74.4%), Hispanic or Latino (69.9%) and Spanish speakers (72.7%). In contrast, White participants (52.2%) and Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander participants (53.1%) valued this benefit the least. Several of these differences were shown to be statistically significant using a Chi-square test at $p < .05$ level as shown in Exhibit 3.37. These include: Hispanics versus non-Hispanics; race; less than high school versus other education levels; and Spanish speaking versus other languages.

Exhibit 3.37: Value of Advice from WIC Staff^ (n=2,538)



^ Average score using 6-point scale where 5=Extremely valuable and 0=Not valuable at all.

* Association between the two variables is statistically significant using Chi-square test at p < .05 level.

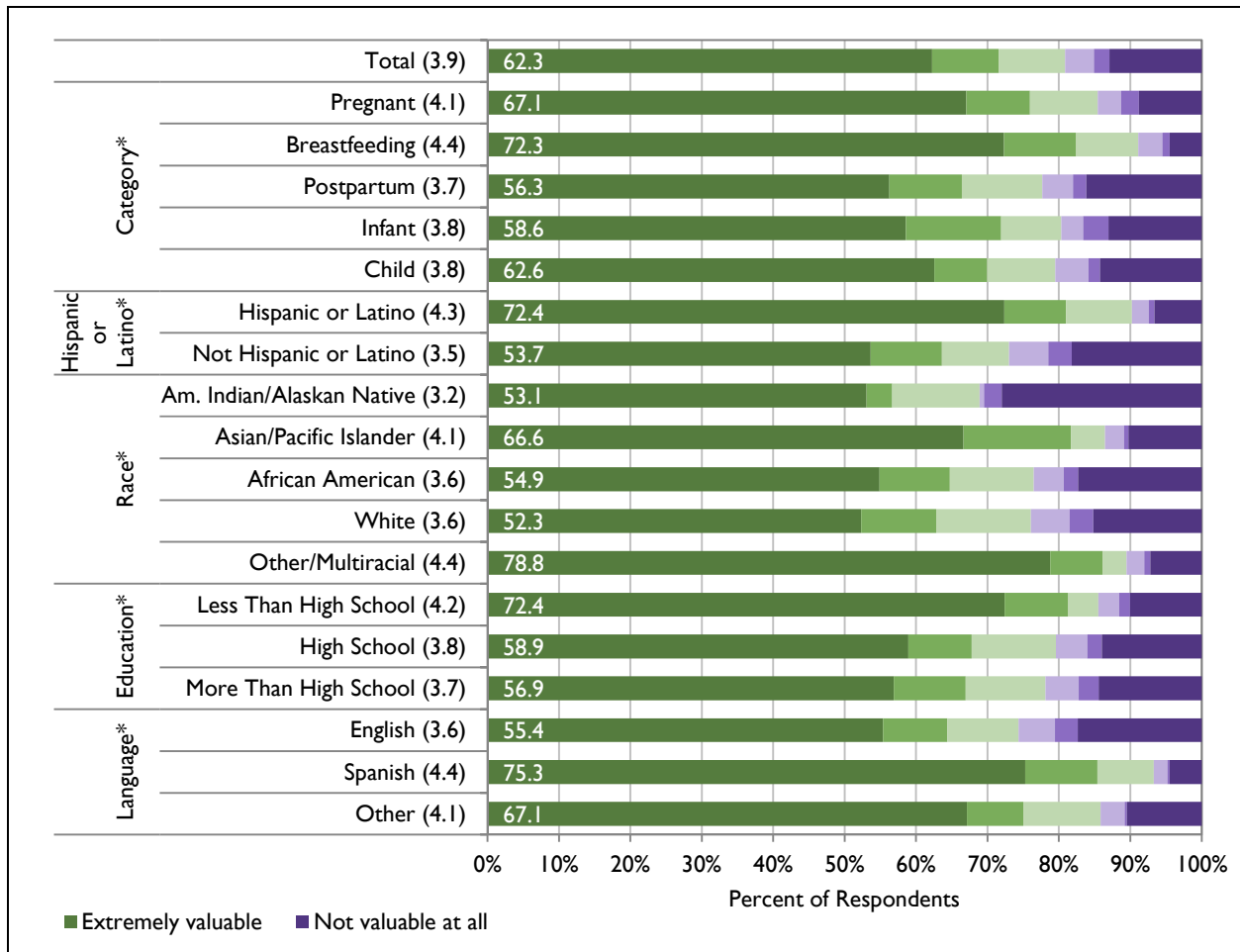
Sample sizes are shown in Appendix E, Table 23.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Learning about breastfeeding was among the lowest-valued benefits of the WIC Program, both in terms of the percent of participants who regard it as extremely valuable (62.3%) and the average score (3.9). There were, however, important differences between the groups of participants, and all of these differences were statistically significant at p < .05% (Exhibit 3.38).

Among participant categories, women who were currently breastfeeding valued this benefit the highest (72.3% rated it extremely valuable), followed by pregnant women (67.1%). Postpartum participants assigned the lowest value to this benefit (56.3%) of the categories.

Exhibit 3.38: Value of Learning about Breastfeeding^ (n=2,538)



^ Average score using 6-point scale where 5=Extremely valuable and 0=Not valuable at all.

* Association between the two variables is statistically significant using Chi-square test at $p < .05$ level.

Sample sizes are shown in Appendix E, Table 23.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Considering the ratings for breastfeeding education, relatively large proportions of Hispanic or Latino participants (72.4%) and participants who speak Spanish as a primary language (75.3%) valued learning about breastfeeding more than non-Hispanic or Latino and participants who speak other languages. Other sub-groups that valued the breastfeeding more were WIC participants:

- Considered other or multiracial (78.8% extremely valuable),
- With less than high school education (72.4%)
- Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander participants (66.6% extremely valuable).

3.4 Participation in Other Food Assistance Programs and Health Insurance Coverage

This section presents findings on participation in other food assistance programs alongside WIC and health insurance coverage. Although some WIC participants enroll in other food assistance programs or obtain health insurance before entering the WIC Program, the objective of obtaining information on participation in other food programs and health insurance is to find out the specific programs, the extent and duration of participation, and the types of participant groups mostly benefitting from them.

Participation in Other Food Assistance Programs

WIC participants were asked if they received food assistance from any of the following other food programs:

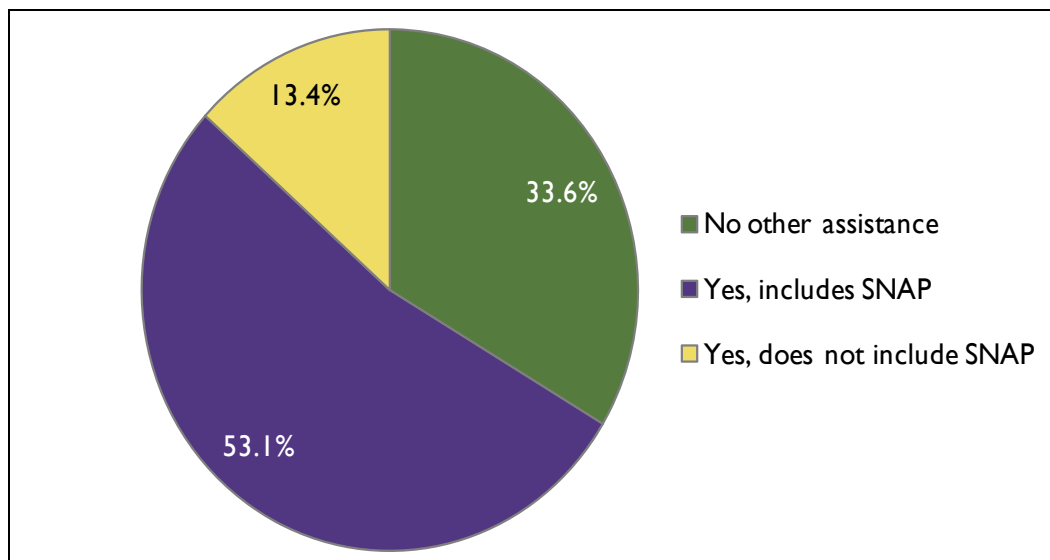
- The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, SNAP (formally the Food Stamp Program),
- Free or reduced-price school lunch or breakfast—the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and the National School Breakfast Program (NSBP),
- Summer Food Service Program (SFSP),
- Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR),
- Temporary Emergency Food Assistance (TEFAP),
- Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP),
- Local/community food bank or pantry, and/or
- Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP).

Overall, almost two-thirds of WIC participants (66.5%) receive some other food assistance (Exhibit 3.40). With respect to the specific food assistance programs, just over half of WIC participants (53.1%) receive other food assistance including SNAP. A relatively small percentage of participants (13.4%) receive other food assistance that does not include SNAP. One-third (33.6%) receive no other food assistance.

The lack of enrollment in other food assistance programs, particularly SNAP, is not likely caused by lack of eligibility. Indeed many of those not receiving benefits may be eligible, particularly for SNAP, as research suggests that approximately one-third of persons eligible for SNAP do not apply for the benefits (Cunnyngham & Castner, 2009). In recognition of this, the 2010 performance target for SNAP is that 68 percent of those eligible for benefits receive them.⁴⁶

⁴⁶ Cunnyngham, K., & Castner, L. (2009, November). *Reaching those in need: State Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program participation rates in 2007*. USDA. Available from: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/Published/snap/FILES/Participation/Reaching2007.pdf>.

Exhibit 3.40: Percentage of WIC Participants Receiving Assistance from Other Food Programs (n=2,538)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

There are differences in participants receiving other food assistance, by participant category (Exhibit 3.41). Rates of participation for food assistance that includes SNAP are fairly high among children (57.3%), infants (51.2%), and postpartum women (51.8%); they are moderate for pregnant (45.3%) and breastfeeding women (39.8%).

Exhibit 3.41: WIC Participants Receiving Assistance from Other Food Programs, by Program Category (n=2,538)

Receive Assistance from Other Food Programs*	Pregnant (n=513) %	Breastfeeding (n=507) %	Postpartum (n=489) %	Infant (n=492) %	Child (n=537) %
No assistance	44.9	48.6	37.5	39.1	26.3
Yes, not SNAP	9.7	11.6	10.7	9.8	16.3
Yes, includes SNAP	45.3	39.8	51.8	51.2	57.3

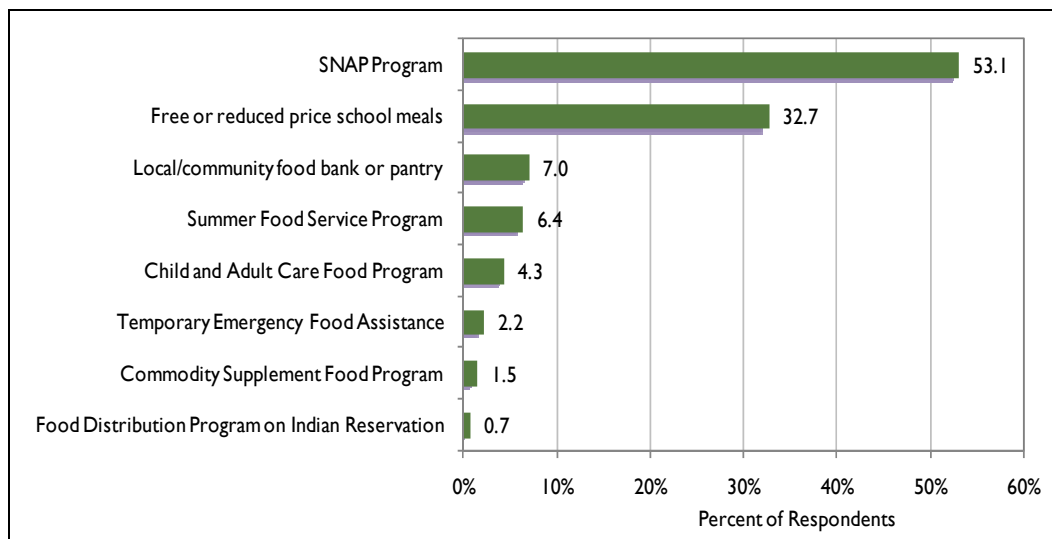
* Statistically significant, Pearson Chi-square test, $p < .05$.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

As noted, more than half of WIC participants receive SNAP in addition to WIC (Exhibit 3.42). In addition, in one-third (32.7%) of WIC participant households, a member also receives free or reduced-price school meals from the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and the School Breakfast Program (SBP); 7.0 percent receive food from a community food bank; 6.4 percent from the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP); 4.3 percent from the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP); and approximately 5 percent of participants receive food from Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Programs (TEFAP)—2.2%, the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)—1.5%, and the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR)—0.7%. Since it is illegal for an individual to participate in the WIC Program and CSFP at the same time, it is assumed that either (1) the CSFP recipient is part of the household but not the WIC recipient (e.g., a senior over 60 years or a child of 5 to less than 6 years in age); or (2) the

respondent mistakenly identified CSFP for something else. Among the 98.5 percent of WIC participants who do not currently receive CSFP assistance, only 0.8 percent had participated in it in the past.

Exhibit 3.42: Participation in Specific Food Assistance Programs (n=2,538)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

There are significant differences in receipt of benefits from other food assistance programs by time of participation in the WIC Program, as depicted in Exhibit 3.43. Those who are new to WIC—that is, in their first certification—are more than twice as likely to receive no other assistance (46.2%) as previous participants (21.0%). In contrast, previous participants are also more likely than new participants to receive SNAP assistance while receiving WIC (60.9% versus 45.1%), and are twice as likely to receive other benefits excluding SNAP (18.1% versus 8.6%).

Exhibit 3.43: Participation in Other Food Programs, by Participation Time in WIC

Receive Assistance from Other Food Programs*	Participation Time in WIC	
	New to WIC (n=1,398) %	Previously Participated (n=1,140) %
No other food programs	46.2	21.0
Yes, does not include SNAP	8.6	18.1
Yes, includes SNAP	45.1	60.9

* Statistically significant, using Pearson Chi-square test at p < .05 level.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

There is a significant difference in receipt of other food programs by participants of Hispanic ethnicity. As shown in Exhibit 3.44, Hispanic WIC participants are more likely not to participate in any other food program (38.2%) than are non-Hispanic participants (29.8%). The biggest difference in participation in other programs is in the receipt of SNAP benefits. Fewer than half of

Hispanic respondents (46.2%) receive other assistance that includes SNAP compared with 58.7 percent of non-Hispanic participants.

Exhibit 3.44: Participation in Other Food Programs, by Hispanic Status

Receive Assistance from Other Food Programs*	Hispanic Status	
	Hispanic (n=1,110) %	Non-Hispanic (n=1,414) %
No other food programs	38.2	29.8
Yes, does not include SNAP	15.6	11.5
Yes, includes SNAP	46.2	58.7

* Statistically significant, using Pearson Chi-square test at p < .05 level.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

There are also significant differences in participation in other food assistance programs by race (Exhibit 3.45). Nearly three-fourths of American Indians/Alaska Natives (72.7%), two-thirds of African American participants (66.5%), over half of White participants (52.1%), less than half of other/multiracial participants (46.7%), and 38.5 percent of Asians/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander participants receive other food assistance including SNAP.

Exhibit 3.45: Participation in Other Food Programs, by Race

Receive Assistance from Other Food Programs*	Race				
	White (n=1,074) %	African American (n=483) %	Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander (n=86) %	Am. Indian/ Alaska Native (n=35) %	Other/ Multiracial (n=860) %
No other food programs	35.9	21.8	43.8	24.4	37.0
Yes, does not include SNAP	12.0	11.7	17.7	2.8	16.3
Yes, includes SNAP	52.1	66.5	38.5	72.7	46.7

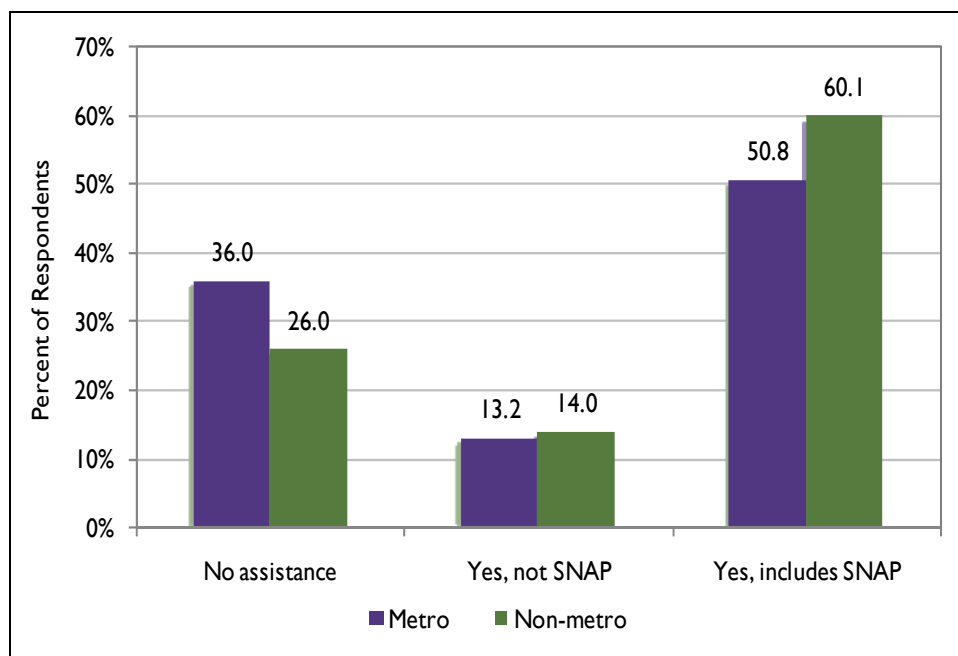
* Statistically significant, using Pearson Chi-square test at p < .05 level.

There are no differences in receipt of other assistance by education.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Participants in metropolitan areas are less likely to take advantage of other food assistance programs, including SNAP (50.8%), than are participants residing in non-metropolitan areas (60.1%). There is no significant difference between participants in the two areas in terms of their participation in other food assistance not including SNAP (Exhibit 3.46).

Exhibit 3.46: Participation in Other Food Programs, by Metropolitan Area* (n=1,970 metro, n=568 non-metro)



* Statistically significant, using Pearson Chi-square test at $p < .05$ level.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Health Insurance Coverage among WIC Families and Participants

Health insurance coverage for all individuals continues to be a critical issue, although the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act in 2010 (the Health Care Reform Bill), when fully implemented, may address many of the gaps in coverage. Since a major goal of the WIC Program is to safeguard the health of childbearing women and young children, health insurance is of immediate importance. In 2008, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported that 1 in 5 (19.7%) adults ages 18–64 years did not have health insurance, and that nearly 1 in 10 (8.9%) individuals under age 18 was without health insurance.⁴⁷

Women participants were asked about the specific type of health insurance they have for themselves, and parents/guardians responding for infants or children were asked about specific health insurance for all of their children (referred to in this report as children in WIC families), without differentiating the sampled child from other children in the household.⁴⁸

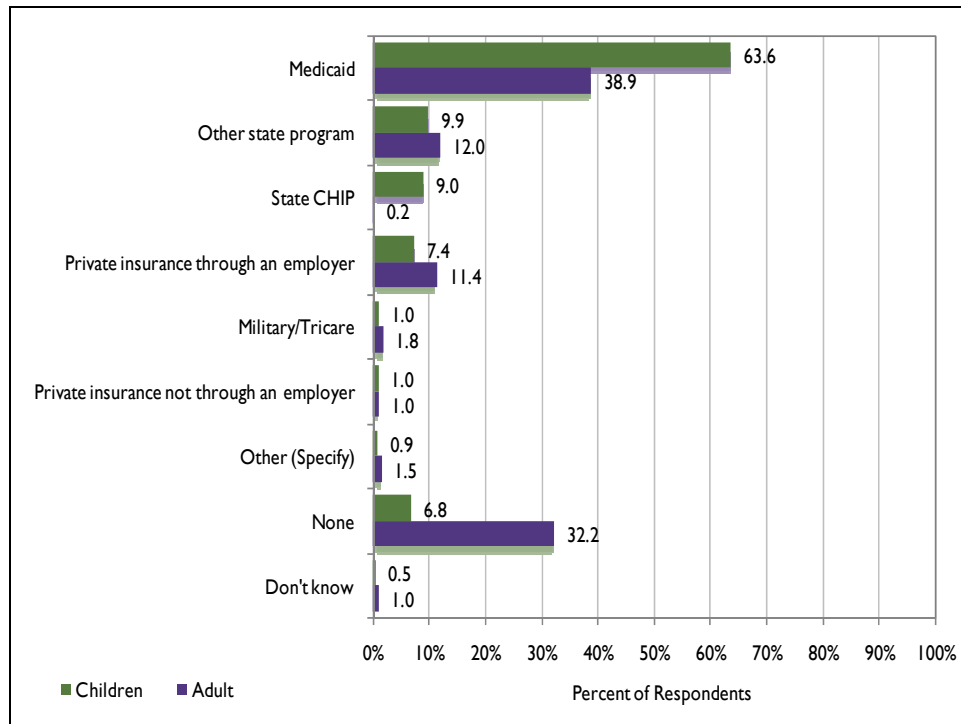
Most children in WIC families (94.0%) are covered by health insurance, while far fewer adults (67.8%) report having health insurance coverage themselves—a difference that was statistically significant. As shown in Exhibit 3.47, almost two-thirds (63.6%) of children in WIC families were covered by Medicaid. State CHIP and other insurance programs also insure almost 1 in 5 children (18.9%), while 7.4 percent receive coverage from private insurance through an employer.

⁴⁷ Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/earlyrelease/200906_01.pdf

⁴⁸ Since this portion of the survey did not address the concept of household, the question clearly referred to children in the immediate family unit, not those in the household.

Among adults nearly 2 in 5 (38.9%) are insured by Medicaid, followed by other State programs (12%), and private insurance through an employer (11.4%).

Exhibit 3.47: Participants' Health Insurance Coverage* (n=2,538)

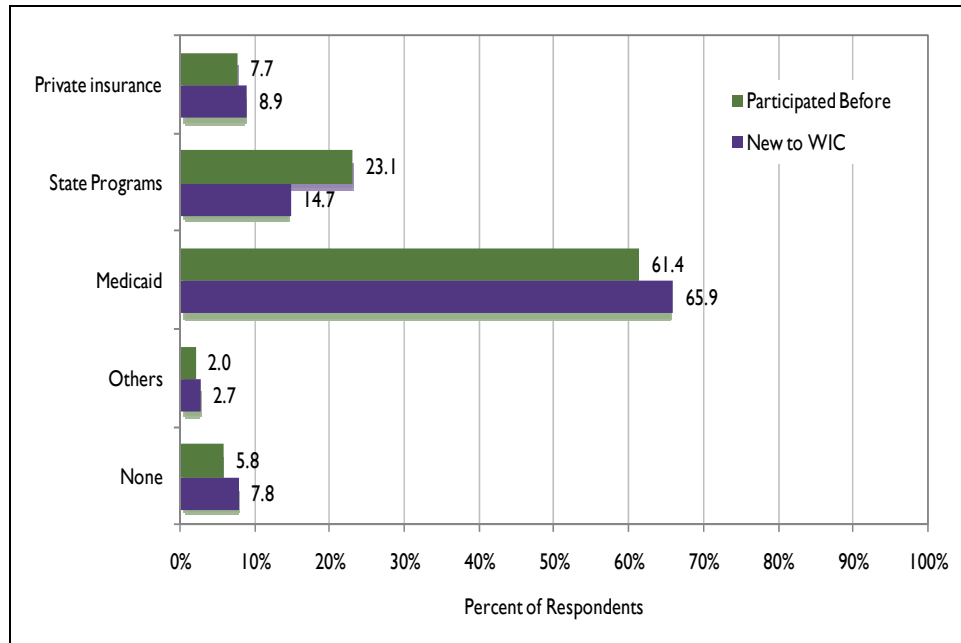


* Statistically significant, using Pearson Chi-square test at $p < .05$ level.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

In addition to providing nutritional assistance and education, the WIC Program provides assessment and health referral services for participants. One example of WIC's success in promoting health is the significantly higher percentage of continuing WIC participants who have health insurance coverage, compared with new participants in the program. While a number of children (7.8%) in families new to WIC are without health insurance, significantly fewer (5.8%) children in families not new to WIC had no health insurance (Exhibit 3.48). Enrollment of children in SCHIP increases significantly with involvement in the WIC Program. While 14.7 percent of children new to WIC are enrolled in SCHIP, almost one-fourth (23.1%) of continuing WIC children have State health insurance.

Exhibit 3.48: Children’s Health Insurance by Previous Participation in WIC*
(n=612 Participated before, n=893 New to WIC)

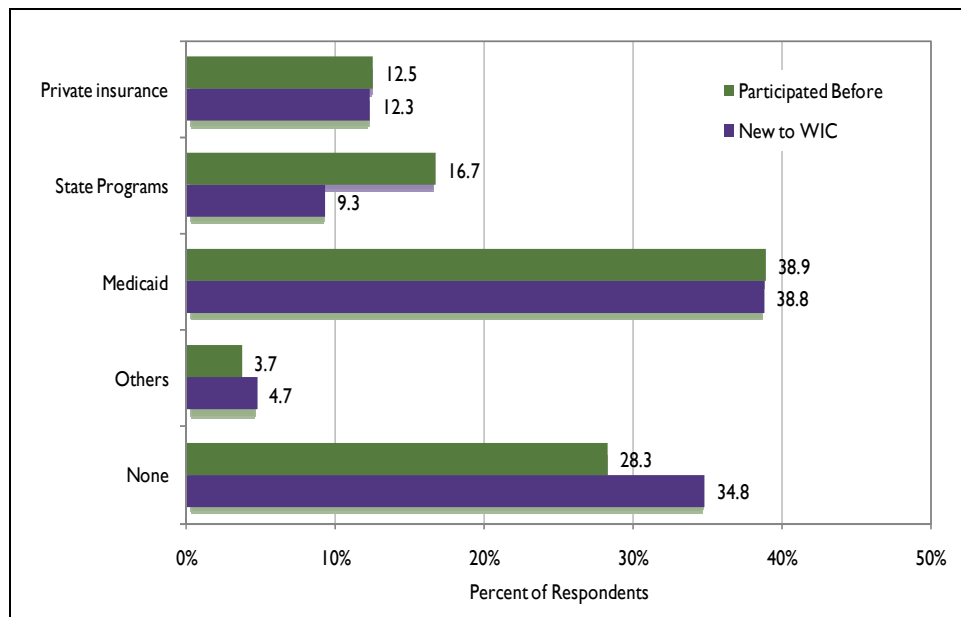


* Statistically significant, using Pearson Chi-square test at $p < .05$ level.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Adult WIC participants also significantly benefited from WIC services and referrals. As depicted in Exhibit 3.49, more than one-third (34.8%) of adult participants new to WIC and fewer continuing WIC participants (28.3%) report having no health insurance.

Exhibit 3.49: Adults’ Health Insurance by Previous Participation in WIC*
(n=612 Participated before, n=893 New to WIC)



* Statistically significant, using Pearson Chi-square test at $p < .05$ level.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Using the same data, a binary composite measure of insurance coverage (yes or no) was calculated for individual women receiving benefits (by category) or parents/guardians responding for all infants/children in their household.

The results (Exhibit 3.50) show insights into factors that may affect enrollment in health insurance, presumably including nutrition counseling and referrals. The data indicate a lower level of insurance coverage for women who are breastfeeding (58.3%) compared with those who are pregnant (71.2%) or postpartum (71.3%).

Exhibit 3.50: Participant Health Insurance, by Category (% of Respondents)

Health Insurance by Category*	Pregnant Women (n=513) %	Breastfeeding Women (n=506) %	Postpartum Women (n=487) %	Child or Infant ⁴⁹ (n=1,029) %	Total WIC (n=2,535) %
No	28.8	41.7	28.7	6.0	12.3
Yes	71.2	58.3	71.3	94.0	87.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Statistically significant using Pearson Chi-square test at p < .05 level.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Various demographic factors also correlate with enrollment in health insurance. The higher the level of education of an adult WIC participant or guardian, the more likely they are to be covered by health insurance (Exhibit 3.51).

Exhibit 3.51: Participant Health Insurance, by Education

Health Insurance by Education*	Less Than High School (n=695) %	High School (n=936) %	More Than High School (n=894) %	Total (n=2,525) %
No	15.7	12.0	9.7	12.2
Yes	84.3	88.1	90.3	87.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Statistically significant, using Pearson Chi-square test at p < .05 level.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

In addition, non-Hispanic WIC participants were more likely to be covered by health insurance (91.2%) than Hispanic participants (83.6%) (Exhibit 3.52).

⁴⁹ Since the question did not differentiate among children in the household by age, and there could be multiple children in the family, both sampled or unsampled, of various ages, no distinction was made between infants and children.

Exhibit 3.52: Participant Health Insurance, by Hispanic/Non-Hispanic Status

Health Insurance by Hispanic/Latino Origin*	Hispanic/Latino (n=1,110) %	Non-Hispanic (n=1,411) %	Total (n=2,521) %
No	16.4	8.8	12.3
Yes	83.6	91.2	87.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Statistically significant, using Pearson Chi-square test at $p < .05$ level.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

With regard to primary language of the household, English speaking participants were significantly more likely to have health insurance coverage (92.0%) than participants who primarily spoke Spanish (80.2%) or other languages (79.7%) (Exhibit 3.53).

Exhibit 3.53: Participant Health Insurance, by Language

Health Insurance by Primary Language *	English (n=1,628) %	Spanish (n=768) %	Others (n=139) %	Total (n=2,535) %
No	8.0	19.9	20.4	12.2
Yes	92.0	80.2	79.7	87.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Statistically significant, using Pearson Chi-square test at $p < .05$ level.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

The rate of insurance coverage is fairly high among WIC participants regardless of area of residence. However, significantly more participants in non-metropolitan areas (92.7%) have health insurance than those in metropolitan areas (86.1%) (Exhibit 3.54).

Exhibit 3.54: Participant Health Insurance, by Metropolitan Area

Health Insurance by Metro/Non-Metro Residence*	Metro (n=568) %	Non-Metro (n=1,967) %	Total (n=2,535) %
No	13.9	7.3	12.3
Yes	86.1	92.7	87.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Statistically significant, Chi-square = 19.02, $p < .05$.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Finally, findings on health insurance by race (Exhibit 3.55) show that the range of coverage is between 82.4 percent and 93.6 percent, with American Indians/Alaska Natives having the highest (93.6%) followed by African American participants (92.2%). Other or multiracial has the lowest at 82.4% percent. (Appendix E, Tables 30 and 31 for further details.)

Exhibit 3.55: Participant Health Insurance, by Race

Health Insurance by Race*	Am. Indian/ Alaska Native (n=35) %	Asian/ Pacific Islander (n=71) %	African American (n=482) %	White (n=1,074) %	Other/ Multiracial (n=860) %	Total WIC (n=2,522) %
No	6.4	13.6	7.8	10.3	17.6	12.3
Yes	93.6	86.4	92.2	89.7	82.4	87.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Statistically significant, using Pearson Chi-square test at $p < .05$ level.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

In summary, the rate of insurance coverage among WIC participants is fairly high on average at approximately 88 percent, leaving only 12 percent without insurance. Infant and child participants in WIC are much more likely to have health insurance coverage than WIC pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding woman (94.0% vs. 67.8%).

3.5 Food Security among WIC Participants

The telephone survey included the standard set of questions for measuring food insecurity, the extent to which households were uncertain of having, or unable to acquire, enough food for all household members due to insufficient money or other resources. It is important to emphasize that food insecurity is a household condition, similar to household income, while the other parts of the survey otherwise focused on individual WIC participants. Food insecurity measurements among WIC participants used the Food Security Supplement of the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS) as described in FNS' *Guide to Measuring Household Food Security—2000*.⁵⁰ This Supplement uses 18 core items for assessing food security of households with children and 10 core items for households without children. These questions may cover the past 12 months or other periods; for NSWP-II, this referred to the 12 months immediately preceding the month in which the respondent was interviewed. Most of these interviews occurred from October to December 2009. Food security assessments may occur as a continuous measure or in categorical form. The categorical form, used here, provides a good means for assessing the prevalence of food insecurity among WIC participants and subpopulations of WIC participants. In decreasing order, the four levels⁵¹ of categorical food security with their definitions are:

- *High food security*: No reported indications of food access problems or limitations.
- *Marginal food security*: One or two reported indications—typically of anxiety over food sufficiency or shortage of food in the house. Little or no indication of changes in diets or food intake.

⁵⁰ Bickel, G., Nord, M., Price, C., Hamilton, W., & Cook, J. (2000, March). *Guide to Measuring Household Food Security, Revised 2000*. Alexandria, VA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service.

⁵¹ See <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/FoodSecurity/labels.htm>. Before 2006, the four levels of food security were food secure, food insecure without hunger, food insecure with moderate hunger, and food insecure with severe hunger.

- *Low food security*: Reports of reduced quality, variety, or desirability of diet. Little or no indication of reduced food intake.
- *Very low food security*: Reports of multiple indications of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake.

In general terms, the first two categories indicate food security while the last two indicate food insecurity. The extent of food insecurity in the United States is well-publicized among policymakers and program administrators involved in nutrition assistance programs. In 2008, 14.6 percent of the U.S. population reported that they suffered from food insecurity at some time during the previous year (Nord et al. 2009). For approximately 5.7 percent of the population, the degree of food security was very low.

Among the most interesting research on food security is research focusing on the relationship between program participation in USDA food assistance programs and food insecurity. It seems puzzling that SNAP recipients, for example, are far more likely to be food insecure than similar non-participating eligible households. In 2008, 56.2 percent of households receiving SNAP benefits were food insecure compared with 30.5 percent of households who were eligible for, but were not receiving, SNAP benefits (Nord et al. 2009). This difference holds, even after controlling for other relevant factors (e.g., income and family structure). One explanation lies in self-selection among participants: households eligible for assistance who decide to participate in the program may be more in need of assistance than non-participants, and may thus remain food insecure after receiving benefits.⁵² Furthermore, those with lowest incomes, who are more likely to be food insecure, are more likely to receive food assistance benefits.

With WIC participants (many of whom also receive SNAP benefits and are likely to be in households with children), the relationship between program participation and food insecurity may be even more complex. Unlike SNAP, WIC is not a safety net against hunger, but an intervention for those with the greatest nutritional need.⁵³ While members of the family economic unit may remain on WIC, the benefits for individuals do end according to eligibility requirements.

Household food security measurements use the standard Food Security Module with 18 core items for households with children and 10 core items for households without children. We used the recommended new labels of food security status based on the specified scoring algorithm (for details on the instrument, administration, scoring/labeling, and analysis, see Appendix C).

An assessment of food security is a secondary rather than primary objective of NSWP-II. To minimize the burden on participants to the extent possible (since the telephone survey was already over 20 minutes in length), a modified version of the standard screener was included that allowed respondents to skip the food security module if they did not answer that they sometimes or always lacked enough to eat.⁵⁴ It seems that this may have resulted in a possible undercounting of

⁵² There is typically a slight decrease in food insecurity after receiving benefits, but it levels off and SNAP beneficiaries remain food insecure.

⁵³ Herman, D. R., Harrison, G. G., Afifi, A. A., & Jenks, E. (2004, Winter). The effect of the WIC Program on food security status of pregnant, first-time participants. *Family Economics and Nutrition Review*.

⁵⁴ In response to comments from reviewers of the draft instrument regarding its overall burden, we collapsed the standard first two items of the screener (“Have enough to eat and the kinds of food you wanted” and “Have enough

marginal food insecurity. However, the overall results were generally consistent with measures of food insecurity among SNAP participants.

A consideration for the measurement of food insecurity is the presence of children in the household, as the instrument made such provision with additional items. Precise determination of the household members (essential for a true measure of whether the household included anyone under age 18) was too complex to assess over the telephone, so that occurred during the in-person interview. Thus, the measurement of food security used in NSW-P-II was based on the subset of sampled participants who completed both the telephone and in-person interviews. Since the telephone survey occurred before the in-person survey, a proxy was used to determine whether the household included children; specifically, the full set of items—including those applying to households with children—was asked to all respondents except women pregnant with their first child. This proxy turned out to be completely effective.

Exhibit 3.56 shows that 81.9 percent of WIC participants reported high food security and 1.1 percent reported marginal food security at the time of the interview, leaving 17.0 percent with some food insecurity. Low food security (9.3%) was somewhat higher than very low food security (7.7%). This level of food insecurity in late 2009 is higher than the 14.7 percent nationwide rate for 2009,⁵⁵ which is not surprising considering the differences in the respective groups. The range of these food security reports among the WIC population is further supported by research on food security by income levels. Nord et al. (2009) reported that, in 2007 households with incomes below the poverty level, 14.9 percent, had very low food security, while those with incomes from the poverty level to 185 percent of the poverty level reported 8.5 percent very low food security. In comparison, the WIC population studied in NSW-P-I reported 7.9 percent very low food security, when the household national food insecurity level was 3.7 percent (Nord et al., 2009). While there is literature on the impact of SNAP on food security, we know of none on the impact of WIC on food security.

**Exhibit 3.56: Participants' Food Security at Time of Interview, Fall 2009
(Four Food Security Classifications), by Participant Category**

Food Security	Pregnant (n=251) %	Breastfeeding (n=258) %	Postpartum (n=224) %	Infant (n=221) %	Children (n=256) %	Total (n=1,210) %
High Food Security	79.6	78.4	79.7	81.1	83.5	81.9
Marginal Food Security	2.5	2.6	0.8	2.5	0.0	1.1
Low Food Security	8.0	9.0	11.2	11.0	8.6	9.3

to eat but not always the kinds of foods you wanted”) into a single option (“Have enough to eat”). The remaining two options (“Sometimes not have enough to eat” and “Often not have enough to eat” remained unchanged. These changes seem to have had the effect of minimizing the percentage of respondents with marginal food security (those who might have indicated that they “have enough to eat but not always the kinds of foods [you] wanted”) and considering them food secure by skipping them out of the complete Food Security Module.

⁵⁵ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. (2010). *Household food security in the United States, 2009*. Retrieved from <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Features/HouseholdFoodSecurity/>

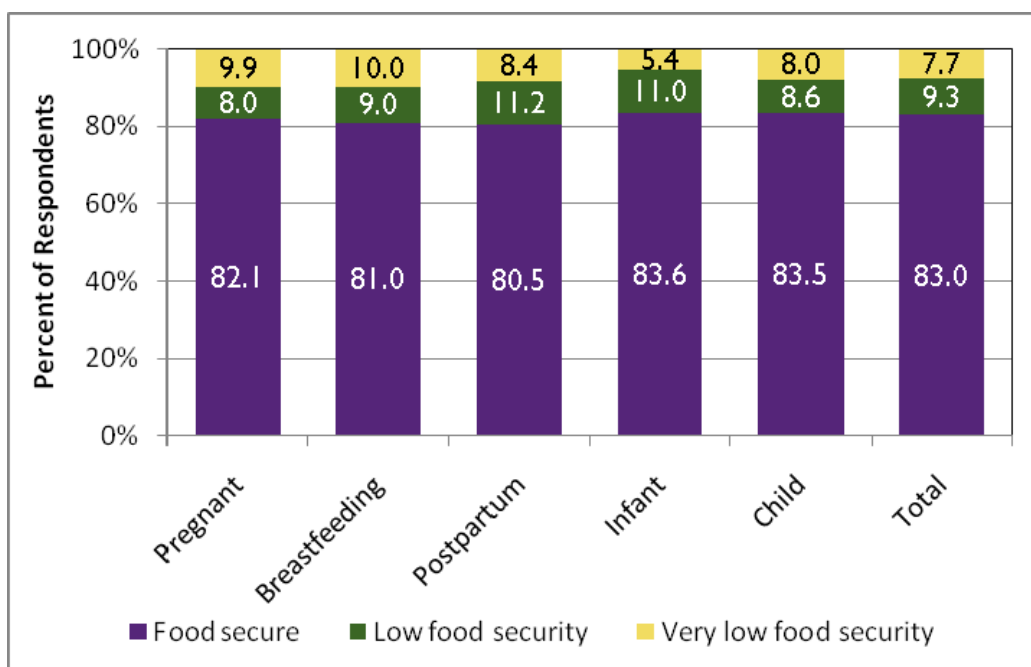
Food Security	Pregnant (n=251) %	Breastfeeding (n=258) %	Postpartum (n=224) %	Infant (n=221) %	Children (n=256) %	Total (n=1,210) %
Very Low Food Security	9.9	10.0	8.4	5.4	8.0	7.7

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

The data were further examined by combining marginal food security with high food security into the broader category of “food secure.” Food security using three food security classifications is shown in Exhibit 3.57. There are only minor, statistically insignificant, differences among the categories.

Combining very low and low food security, it can be seen that households in which the sampled participant was an infant or child reported slightly less food insecurity (16.4% and 16.6%, respectively) than those in which the participant was a pregnant (17.9%), breastfeeding (19.0%), or postpartum woman (19.6%).

**Exhibit 3.57: Participants’ Food Security at Time of Interview, Fall 2009
(Three Food Security Classifications), by Participant Category (n=1,210)**

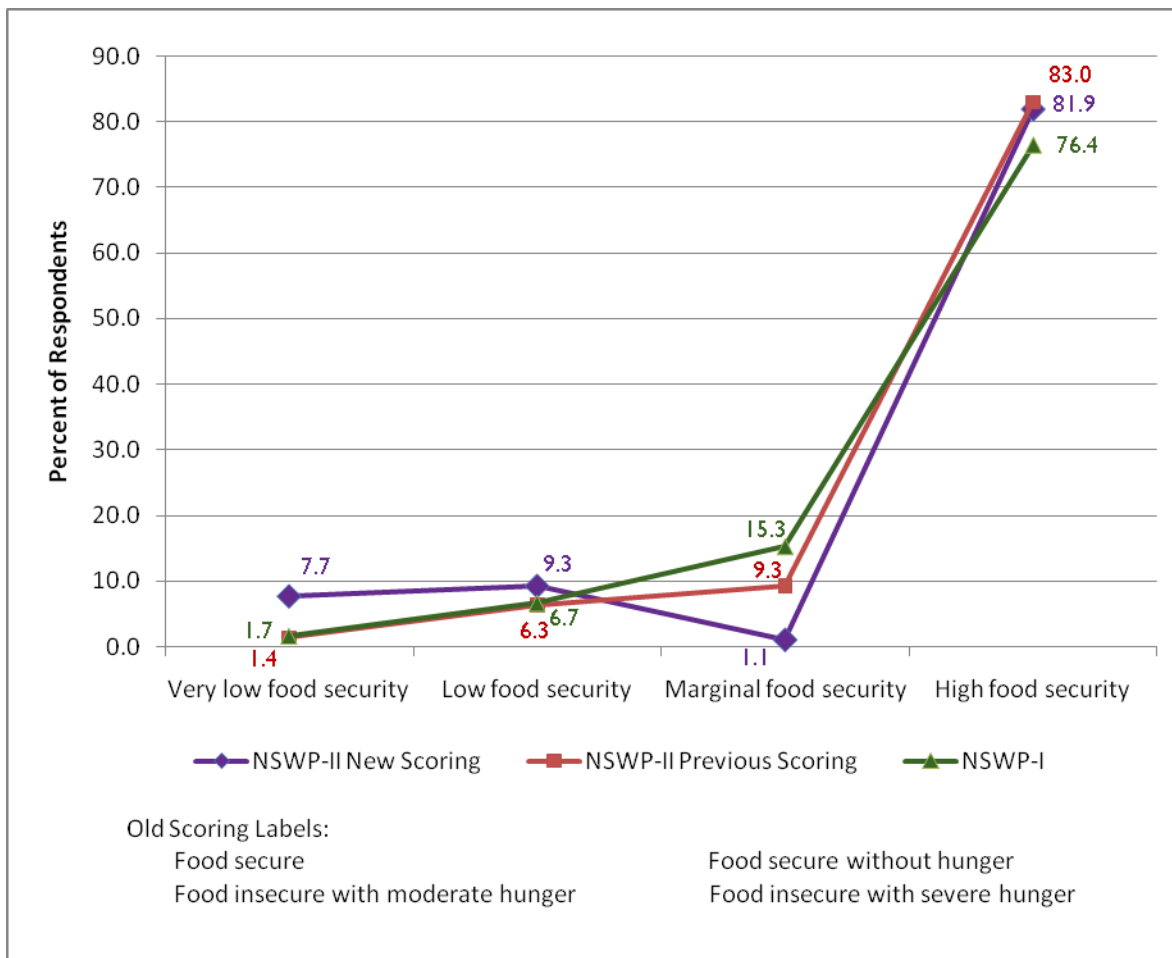


Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

A second comparison is the change in food security from NSWPI (fielded in 1998) and NSWPII (fielded in 2009), although changes in the methodology for calculating food security (and subsequent changes in the labels used) make a direct comparison difficult. To make the data more comparable, NSWPII data were scored using both the new and previous scoring approaches. The comparisons of the NSWPI approach and the new and previous scoring approaches of NSWPII are shown in Exhibit 3.58. The three methods are close in the measures of low and high food security. However, the new scoring approach adopted in NSWPII diverges from NSWPI with

a lower estimate of marginal food security, and higher estimates of high and very low food security. The differences may be due in part to a change in the screening question of the food security module over time.⁵⁶

Exhibit 3.58: Changes in Food Security from NSWP-I to NSWP-II (n=1,210)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Combining the top two categories into a measure of overall food security and comparing across time, the results show food security for 91.7 percent of participants in NSWP-I, 92.3 percent of participants in NSWP-II using the previous scoring approach, and 83.0 percent of participants in NSWP-II using the new scoring approach. However, comparing food security in NSWP-I to that in NSWP-II using the new scoring approach yields an apparent decline in food security. This seems consistent with broader research that cites an increase in food insecurity from 2000 to 2007, from

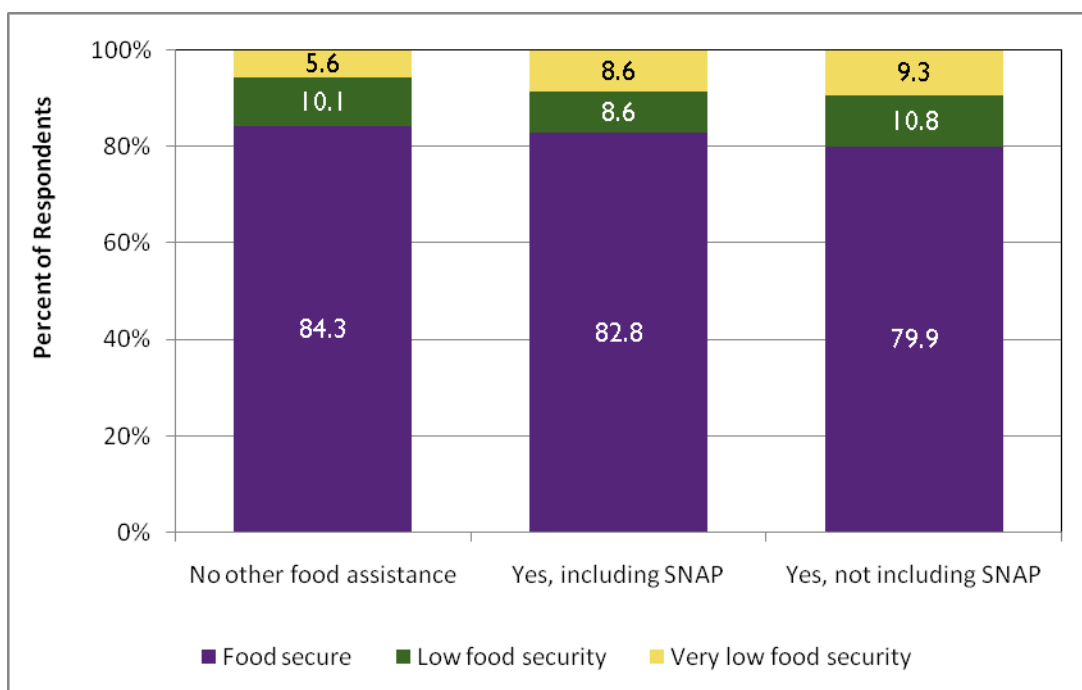
⁵⁶ In NSWP-II the screener asked about food to eat in the household during the last 12 months in three categories: “Have enough to eat,” “Sometimes do not have enough to eat,” and “Often do not have enough to eat.” Those who answered “Have enough to eat” were “food secure” and skipped out of the food security questions. In the prior study, the response options were “Have enough to eat and the kinds of food you wanted,” “Have enough to eat, but not always the kinds of food you wanted,” “Sometimes not have enough to eat,” and “Often not have enough to eat.” Those who selected the first response were food secure and skipped out of the food security module.

10.1 percent to 12.3 percent in the lowest income quartile and from 3.9 percent to 5.8 percent in the second income quartile.⁵⁷

The literature suggests that SNAP has little impact on reducing food insecurity. With its focus on nutritional need in addition to financial need, it is not clear what, if any, relationship WIC would have on food security and whether or not the addition of WIC benefits to others has any impact. To examine this, the other types of food assistance that participants receive were factored into the analysis and again grouped into the three categories of food assistance previously discussed: no other food assistance, other food assistance including SNAP, and other food assistance not including SNAP.

The results, as shown in Exhibit 3.59, show slightly higher levels of food insecurity among the WIC population receiving other food assistance: 17.2 percent among those who receive other food assistance including SNAP and 20.1 percent among those who receive other food assistance not including SNAP, compared with 15.7 percent of WIC participants not receiving other food assistance.

Exhibit 3.59: Food Security, by Other Food Assistance (n=1,188)



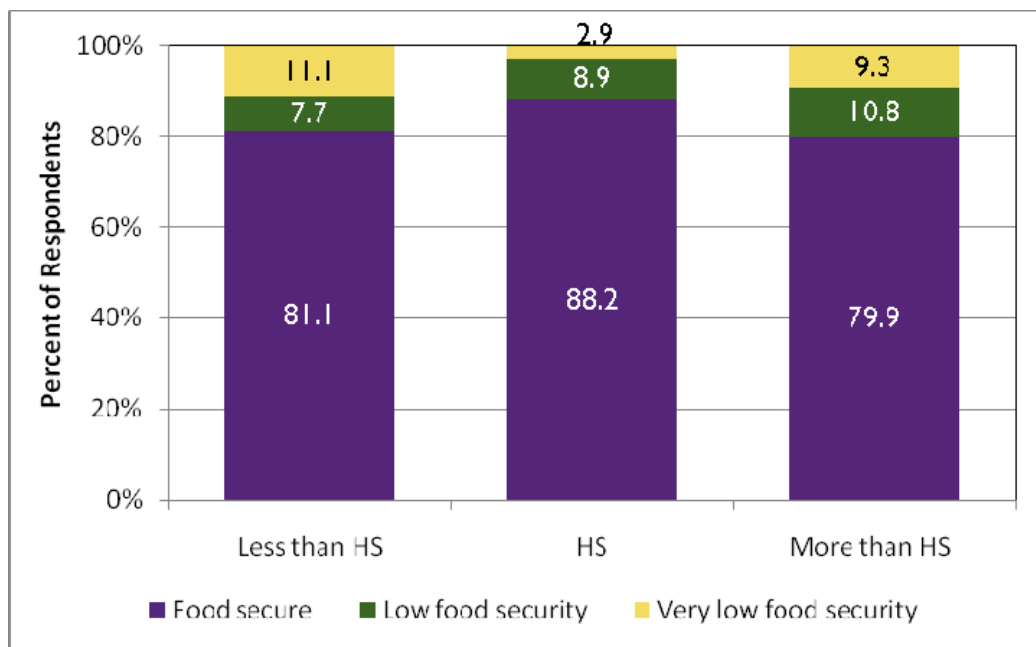
Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Food security was also examined across a variety of demographic variables. There were no differences in food security by race, Hispanic status, metropolitan or non-metropolitan location, children in the household, new to WIC compared with previous participation, or primary language spoken in the household (Appendix E, Tables 33 and 34).

⁵⁷ Nord, M. (2009, October). Food Spending Declined and Food Insecurity Increased for Middle-Income and Low-Income Households From 2000 to 2007, EIB-61, Economic Research Service, USDA.

There were differences due to the education of the adult participant or, parent/guardian of the infant or child, with higher food security among those with a high school education compared with either those with less education or more education (Exhibit 3.60 and Appendix E, Tables 33 and 34).

Exhibit 3.60: Food Security, by Education (n=1,206)*



* Statistically significant, Pearson Chi-square test, $p < .05$.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

3.6 Incidence and Duration of Breastfeeding

A major programmatic interest of WIC is the promotion and support of breastfeeding for WIC mothers and their babies as a way of improving the overall health of infants. As evidence of this commitment, every State WIC organization has a breastfeeding coordinator to organize breastfeeding promotion efforts. States are required to include plans for promoting breastfeeding as part of their nutrition education goals and action steps. They also provide breastfeeding training to staff at local agencies who in turn provide breastfeeding information, assistance, and encouragement to pregnant and new mothers. Local WIC agencies and clinics distribute breast pumps and other breastfeeding aids. WIC agencies and clinics also provide follow-up support through a network of trained breastfeeding peer counselors and/or lactation consultants.⁵⁸ Despite these efforts, WIC’s breastfeeding rates are below national levels,^{59, 60} which FNS is addressing both through additional services and recent adjustments to the food packages that provide stronger

⁵⁸ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. (2005) *Breastfeeding Promotion in WIC: Current Federal requirements*. Retrieved from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/breastfeeding/bfrequirements.HTM>

⁵⁹ Ryan, A., Wenjun, A., et al. (2002, December). Breastfeeding continues to increase into the New Millennium. *Pediatrics*, 110(6), 103–1109.

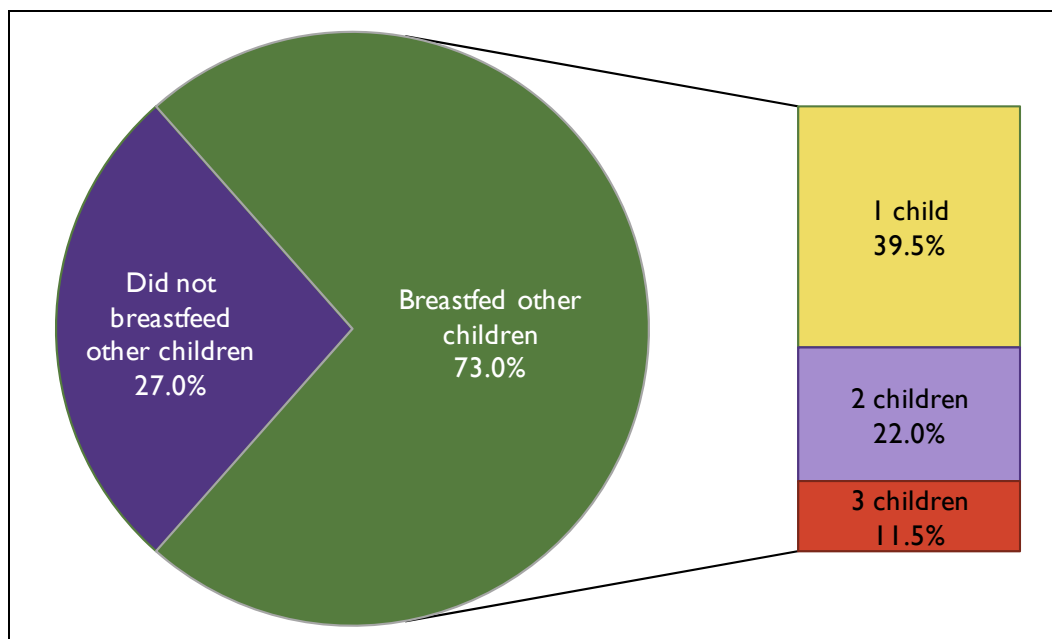
⁶⁰ McCann, M., Baydar, N., et al. (2007). Breastfeeding attitudes and reported problems in a national sample of WIC participants. *Journal of Human Lactation*, 23(4), 314–324.

incentives for continued breastfeeding, including additional quantities and types of food for breastfeeding mothers and infants, and the provision of less infant formula to partially breastfeeding mothers to help establish and sustain milk supply.

It is in this context that breastfeeding questions were posed as part of NSWP-II. The questions were intended to provide national, generalizable information about (a) who is breastfeeding and for how long; (b) what the obstacles to breastfeeding are and why people stop breastfeeding when they do; and (c) what the perceived advantages and disadvantages are. Breastfeeding questions were posed to respondents in all the WIC categories: pregnant, breastfeeding, postpartum, as well as parents/guardians of infants and children. This was possible since the telephone respondent for an infant or child participant was the custodial guardian—the contact name given by the clinic as being the person who handled WIC benefits for the infant or child. In almost all cases, it was the mother or other person who was knowledgeable about the infant or child’s feeding behavior. Thus it was possible to elicit the critical information.

Pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum participants who reported having other children—in addition to the most current or upcoming child—were asked how many of the siblings had been breastfed. It is interesting to note that while just over one-fourth of these participants had never breastfed any child, over 70 percent had breastfed in the past (Exhibit 3.61). Indeed, 39.5 percent had breastfed one other child, while 33.5 percent had breastfed two or more children. The number of children breastfed is, of course, partly a function of the number of children within the household.

Exhibit 3.61: WIC Women’s Breastfeeding of Other Children[^] (n=627)



[^] WIC women includes WIC women participants and mothers of sampled infant/child participants

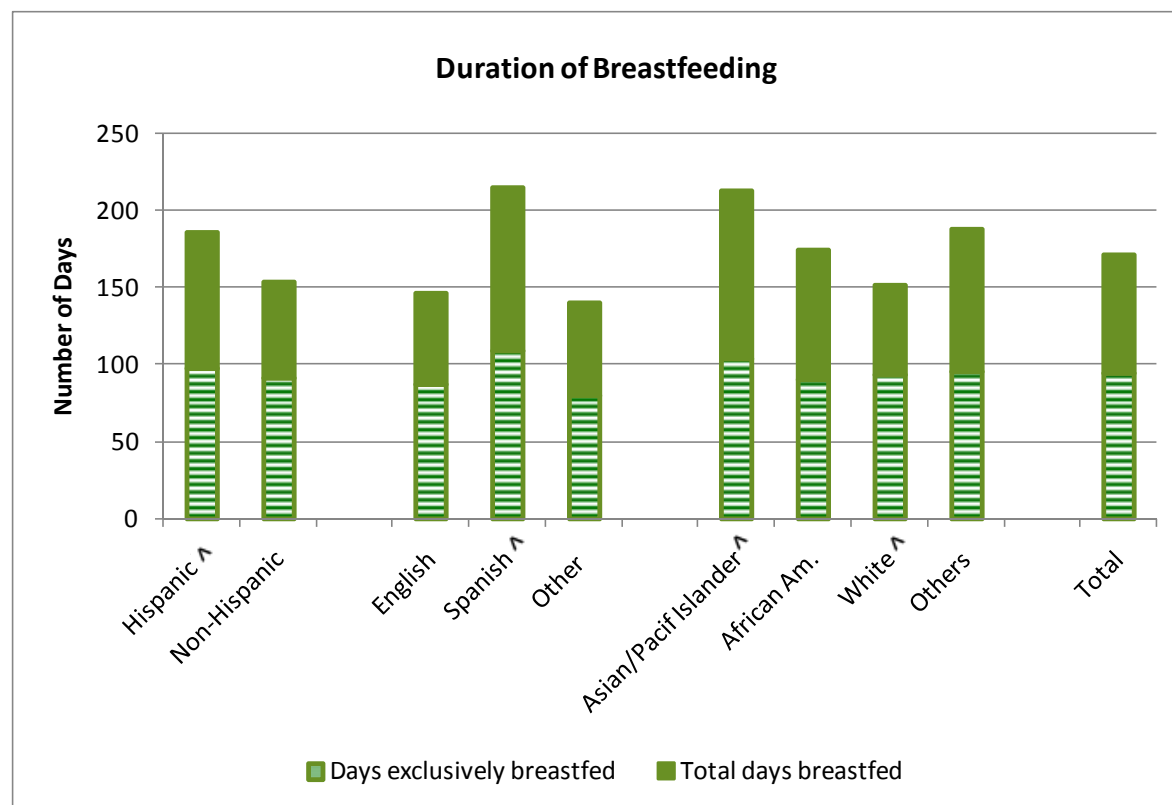
Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Women who reported previously breastfeeding other siblings were asked specifically about breastfeeding of the “last baby before this one, even if only for a short time.” Using this criterion, 88.9 percent reported that they had breastfed. The fact that not all of the mothers who breastfed in the past are able or choose to breastfeed the most recent child shows the need for constant

reinforcement, support, and encouragement. Still, as would be expected, past behavior correlates strongly with mothers’ intentions to breastfeed or not. Of the pregnant women who had never breastfed their other children, 26.0 percent planned to breastfeed the upcoming baby. This compares to 85.3 percent of women who had breastfed a previous baby and plan to breastfeed their upcoming baby.

On average, WIC women who reported breastfeeding the previous baby (i.e., the baby before the current one) estimate that they breastfed for approximately 6 months (183 days), and that for more than half that time (109 days) the infant had been exclusively fed breast milk and nothing else. Specifically, the question was asked of all women with other children, “Did you breastfeed after the last baby before this one, even if only for a short time?” If the answer was yes, we asked, “For how long did you breastfeed that baby?” The data were recorded in weeks or months according to how the respondent gave the answer. If the answer was 2 weeks or more, the respondent was asked, “Of that time, how much of that time was the baby exclusively breastfed, with no other food?” The data were again recorded in weeks or months, depending on the answer given. The answers were translated into number of days (Exhibit 3.62). There were significant differences by race, ethnicity, and language (Appendix E, Table 36).

Exhibit 3.62: Average Duration of Breastfeeding of Previous Baby, by Ethnicity, Language, and Race of WIC Women and Mothers of WIC Infants and Children



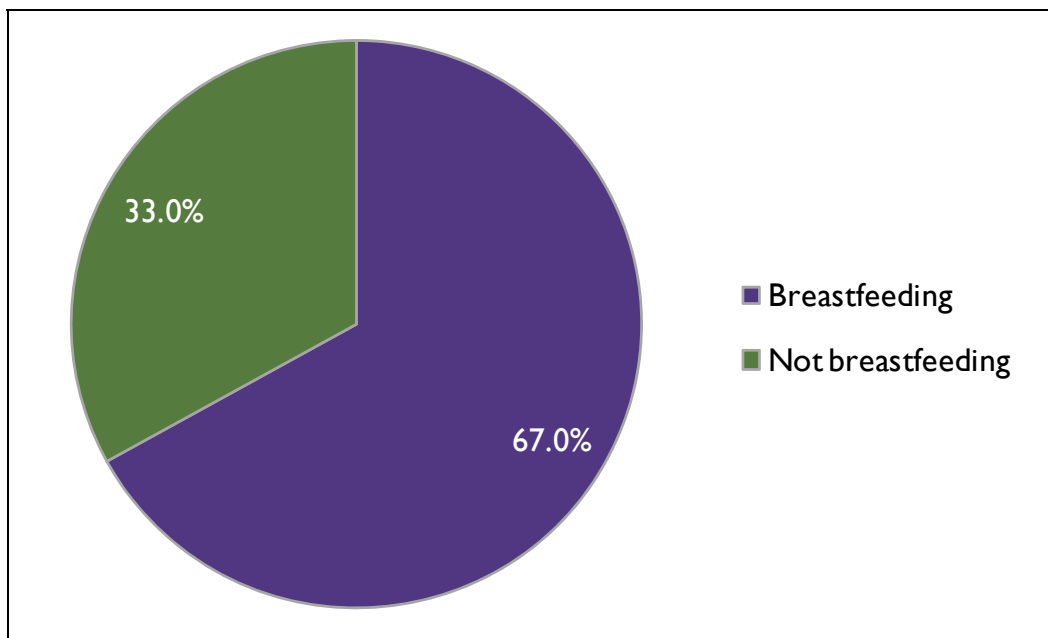
^ Statistically significant different at $p < .05$ from other comparison group(s).

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

All breastfeeding and postpartum women—regardless of current WIC classification—were asked about breastfeeding of the current baby, as were adult parent/guardians who answered the survey

on behalf of infants and children that had been sampled. In all, two-thirds (67.0%) reported that they had breastfed or were breastfeeding the current (i.e., most recent) baby or child⁶¹ (Exhibit 3.63). Of that group, most (85.8%) had stopped breastfeeding at the time of the survey (Appendix E, Table 38).

Exhibit 3.63: WIC Women’s Breastfeeding of Current Baby[^] (n=2,335)⁶²



[^] WIC women includes WIC women participants and mothers of sampled infant/child participants

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Profile of Breastfeeders

Women who breastfed the current baby but have now stopped estimated that they breastfed for approximately 6 months (171 days), and that for more than half that time (95 days) the infant was exclusively breastfed, without formula or other food. This was less than the duration given for the previous baby, but likely attributable to the fact that those who are still breastfeeding could not be asked this question since breastfeeding was ongoing and thus are not factored into the percentage.

Asked why breastfeeding ended, women who breastfed the previous baby and women who breastfed the most recent baby gave a variety of reasons (Exhibit 3.64). The reasons were similar between the two groups, with women stopping because the time was right or were tiring of it, the baby was not breastfeeding well, or the mother thought she was no longer producing enough milk. Approximately twice as many women mentioned milk production or work/school schedule conflicts as factors for stopping breastfeeding of the current baby as for the previous child. The percentage of women who stated that either they or their baby became sick was much lower

⁶¹ Occasionally, in cases where a parent/guardian answered questions for a sampled infant or child participant, the person answering the questions was not the actual person who did the breastfeeding but rather a person knowledgeable about the breastfeeding situation for the sampled infant or child.

⁶² The base number is higher than might be expected because many pregnant women had delivered their babies by the time the interview took place.

for the current baby than the previous one. It is notable that embarrassment is less mentioned with the current baby—a sign perhaps that breastfeeding education efforts have further reduced the small amount of stigma recorded with the previous child (Appendix E, Tables 36 to 39).

Exhibit 3.64: Reasons for Ending Breastfeeding—Current and Previous Baby

Reasons for Ending Breastfeeding	Current Baby (n=1,175) %	Previous Baby (n=402) %
Not producing enough milk	34.2	16.5
Time was right/Was tired of breastfeeding	24.1	33.4
Baby had difficulty breastfeeding	18.5	21.3
Went back to work or school	11.4	5.3
Mother or baby became sick	9.0	14.2
Nipples sore, cracked, or bleeding	6.7	6.3
Baby not gaining enough weight	3.4	2.0
Wanted my body back for myself	2.1	1.7
Too many household duties	1.4	3.8
Other children to take care of	1.2	2.6
Wanted/needed someone else to feed the baby	1.1	0.3
Did not want to be tied down	0.5	5.2
Embarrassment	0.4	4.0
Husband/partner did not want me to breastfeed	0.1	0.6

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Profile of Non-Breastfeeders

Both the women who chose not to breastfeed the previous baby and those who chose not to breastfeed the current baby were asked about their reasons for not breastfeeding at all. The answers reveal some marked differences (Exhibit 3.65). While not producing enough milk was cited as a top reason for both groups, its importance declined between previous and current babies (from 27.7% to 15.6% respectively). Difficulty with the baby’s ability to breastfeed was also cited by approximately one-fifth of women in both groups.

With the previous baby, one-fourth (25.2%) reported that not breastfeeding felt “right,” whereas that was seldom the reason for current infant breastfeeding decisions (3.0%). Rather, a high number of women (33.3%) cited dislike of breastfeeding as the reason they did not engage in it for the current baby—something few mentioned for the previous child (Appendix E, Table 39).

The statement that “not breastfeeding felt like the right thing to do” by 25.2 percent of women who did not breastfeed the previous baby is puzzling. It is hard to conjecture what this meant since, in the vast majority of cases,⁶³ this reason was given as the sole reason by these individuals. It could indicate the need to conduct more education about the benefits of breastfeeding; or it might just mean that after considering all the life or operational obstacles to breastfeeding, the mother felt it

⁶³ Specifically, 22.9 percent of the 27.7 percent who gave this reason cited no others; the other 4.8 percent mentioned sore nipples and lack of milk as other co-factors.

was the right decision. In any case, it seems to have declined in importance as a reason not to breastfeed the current baby.

The high number of women who did not breastfeed the current baby because they disliked breastfeeding might suggest that program efforts be made to counter unfavorable perceptions by providing adequate support to help mothers have positive breastfeeding experiences.

Exhibit 3.65: Reasons for Not Undertaking Breastfeeding—Current and Previous Child

Reason for Not Undertaking Breastfeeding	Current Baby (n=720) %	Previous Child (n=217) %
Did not like breastfeeding	33.3	1.5
Baby had difficulty breastfeeding	20.0	19.6
Not producing enough milk	15.6	27.7
Mother or baby became sick	13.9	8.5
Went back to work or school	7.8	13.2
Other children to take care of	4.0	4.0
Nipples sore, cracked, or bleeding	3.9	6.7
Felt it was right	3.0	25.2
Embarrassment	2.9	0.4
Wanted my body back for myself	2.6	1.2
Wanted/needed someone else to feed the baby	2.0	0.9
Too many household duties	2.0	1.5
Did not want to be tied down	0.9	0.1
Baby not gaining enough weight	0.8	2.4
Husband/partner did not want me to breastfeed	0.0	0.0

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Breastfeeding and postpartum women who had never breastfed the current baby were asked on an unaided basis what would have helped them to breastfeed. Almost two-thirds (65.4%) felt nothing could have been done. However, a small number stated that they might have breastfed had they had help with a baby that had trouble breastfeeding (7.2%), or were shown ways to make the process easier (3.6%) (Exhibit 3.66). At least half of the reasons under “other” were explanations of circumstances that would a priori significantly complicate or prevent breastfeeding, such as having an adopted baby, foster child, baby born premature, or a mother on medications that tainted her milk. A large number of the rest of the respondents, however, indicated that it would have helped if the hospital or doctor had promoted it more, explained it better, or provided more information.

Exhibit 3.66: What Could Have Helped Non-Breastfeeding Women to Breastfeed

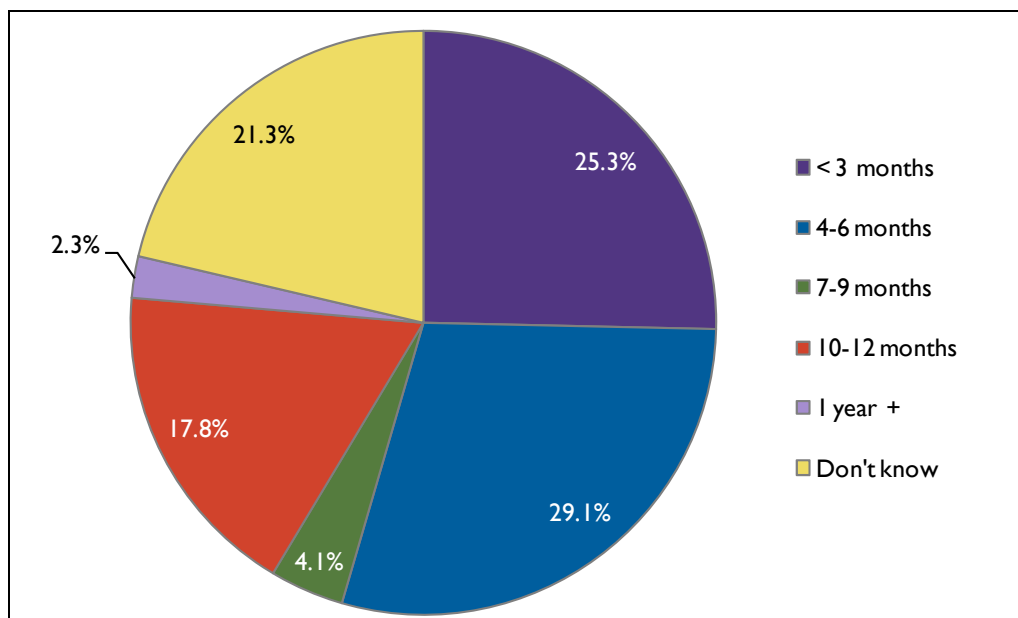
Items Mentioned	Non-Breastfeeding Women (n=738) %
Nothing	65.4
Help with a baby that had trouble breastfeeding	7.2
Show me ways to make it easier	3.6
Tell me how to work it into my schedule	2.2
Show me ways to make it hurt less	2.1
Show me how to pump milk	1.2
Other	18.3
Total	100.0

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Plans to Breastfeed

Between the time that the sample was drawn and when data collection took place, 63.0 percent of the pregnant respondents had, in fact, delivered their babies. Of those classified as “Pregnant” who had not yet delivered, 70.2 percent reported that they planned to breastfeed. As seen in Exhibit 3.67, most of these women (54.4%) planned to breastfeed 6 months or less, and very few (2.3%) planned to exceed 1 year. Interestingly, a sizable minority (21.3%) had not decided. It seemed that this group would be taking their breastfeeding a day at a time, continuing as long as it worked out from a logistical perspective.

Exhibit 3.67: Months that Pregnant WIC Participants’ Plan to Breastfeed (n=133)*



* Base is Pregnant women who have not yet delivered.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

As shown in Exhibit 3.68, Pregnant Hispanic participants were significantly more likely than others to report that they will breastfeed, although the anticipated duration was usually 6 months or less.

Exhibit 3.68: Pregnant Participants' Plan to Breastfeed, by Ethnicity and Race

Pregnant Women by Subgroup	Number of Months	%
Ethnicity* (n=133)		
Hispanic/Latino	1–6 months	64.0
	7–<18 months	26.2
	Don't know	9.9
Not Hispanic/Latino	1–6 months	44.8
	7–<18 months	20.9
	Don't know	34.3
Race^ (n=131)		
African American	1–6 months	57.4
	7–<18 months	18.0
	Don't know	24.8
White	1–6 months	44.8
	7–<18 months	24.9
	Don't know	30.3
Other/Multiracial	1–6 months	61.1
	7–<18 months	24.5
	Don't know	14.4

* Statistically significant, using Pearson Chi-square test at $p < .05$ level.

^ Other races could not be broken out due to small base sizes.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

All respondents were asked on an unaided basis the advantages and disadvantages of breastfeeding (Exhibits 3.69a and 3.69b). As advantages, a very high number (83.7%) listed having a better or healthier baby, while almost one-fourth mentioned mother-baby bonding. Relatively smaller numbers also stated that it was cheaper (16.0%) and/or more convenient (15.2%). In terms of disadvantages, no specific negative stood out, with the top four reasons—reported by 9.5 percent to 13.4 percent of respondents—being pain or discomfort, the time required, lack of someone else to feed the baby, and not enough breast milk.

Exhibit 3.69a: Advantages of Breastfeeding, as Perceived by WIC Participants and Guardians of Sampled WIC Infant/Child Participants

Advantages of Breastfeeding	(n=2,532) %
Better/healthier baby	83.7
Mother-baby bonding, closeness	23.1
Cheaper	16.0
Easier, more convenient	15.2
Breastfeeding enjoyable	4.2
Friends/family are familiar with it and can help me	0.2
Other	4.9

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Exhibit 3.69b: Disadvantages of Breastfeeding, as Perceived by WIC Participants and Guardians of Sampled WIC Infant/Child Participants

Disadvantages of Breastfeeding	(n=2,533) %
Pain or discomfort	13.4
Time-consuming	10.3
No one else can feed the baby	10.1
Not enough breast milk to satisfy baby	9.5
Hard to do when one is going back to work or school	7.8
Too much work compared with formula	2.3
Friends/family are not familiar with it and cannot help me	1.2
More expensive compared with formula	0.6
Other	5.0

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

3.7 Nutrition Education and Impact on Behavior

Nutrition education is one of the pillars of the WIC Program and considered an important benefit. Federal regulations require that it be offered “at no cost” to all participants at least twice during each certification period. They further specify that it be “easily understood,” and “bear a practical relationship to participant nutritional needs, household situations, and cultural preferences including information on how to select food for themselves and their families.”⁶⁴ The WIC Program requires each State to disburse at least one-sixth of its Nutrition Services and Administration grants on nutrition education.⁶⁵

⁶⁴ Federal Regulations 339 PART 246—Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (1-1-10 Edition), p. 393.

⁶⁵ General Accounting Office. (2004, April). *Nutrition education: USDA provides services through multiple programs, but stronger linkages among efforts are needed*. Retrieved from <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d04528.pdf>

Generally offered through group training sessions and one-on-one counseling, nutrition services are pivotal in educating communities about the important role good nutrition plays in the development of healthy children and prevention of diet-related conditions, such as diabetes and hypertension. WIC clinics provide nutrition education at the time of certification and throughout the enrollment period.

Attendance at Group Education Sessions

Respondents were asked if they had attended any group education sessions that were recommended by WIC staff. As shown in Exhibit 3.70, more than one-third of the respondents (37.9%) indicated that they had attended at least one such seminar. These respondents were asked about the topics of the sessions, whether the session had influenced them to make any lifestyle changes, and then either what lifestyle changes they had made or reasons for not making changes.⁶⁶ While differences in attendance were found among various demographic groups, no statistically significant differences were found across WIC participant categories. The highest attendance was among participants whose primary language was Spanish (50.3%)—or, Hispanic/Latino participants (49.2%)—and participants classified as other or mixed races (49.4%). Among the racial groups, the lowest percentages attending any group session were American Indian participants (18.1%) and African American participants (31.8%).

Topics Chosen

The topic areas covered during the education session included meal preparation, breastfeeding, healthy lifestyle, educating one's child, accessing or making use of other social services, disciplining one's child, and smoking cessation. The topic with highest attendance, 83.5 percent, was nutrition/nutritious meal preparation; the high attendance for this topic was consistent across all demographic groups, with no significant differences observed (Appendix E, Tables 18 and 19).

⁶⁶ Estimates for changes in lifestyle resulting from participation in educational sessions among American Indians cannot be included because only eight unweighted respondents in the race category participated.

Exhibit 3.70: Percentage of Participants Attending Seminars (n=2,538)

	Attended Any Seminar	Percentage Participants Attending Seminars, by Topic						
		Nutrition or preparing nutritious meals	Breastfeeding one's baby	Living a healthy lifestyle	Educating one's child	Accessing, or making use of, other social services	Disciplining one's child	Smoking cessation
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total Attending Seminar	37.9	83.5	71.0	45.1	17.4	14.8	12.8	12.2
Category (n=2,538)								
Pregnant	38.8	78.9	72.5	46.4	18.8	15.4	14.0	12.1
Breastfeeding	39.0	83.1	67.6	42.0	10.1	14.9	13.8	8.3
Postpartum	30.1	81.4	68.1	42.3	18.9	16.1	7.1	11.9
Infant	38.1	84.9	67.6	44.8	17.2	13.8	13.3	11.7
Child	38.5	83.9	72.9	45.7	18.0	15.1	12.8	13.0
Ethnicity (n=2,524)								
Hispanic/Latino	49.2*	84.1	71.8	51.5	18.8	19.6	16.1	9.8
Not Hispanic/Latino	28.8	82.7	69.8	36.3	15.4	8.6	8.0	15.6
Race (n=2,538)								
Am. Indian/Alaska Native	18.1*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Asian/Pacific Islander	39.7	99.2	60.1	39.5	21.3	13.5	12.8	11.1
African American	31.8	91.7	69.0	51.6	20.4	14.3	8.1	18.8
White	32.3	81.0	72.1	36.8	9.7	9.4	9.0	13.1
Other/Multiracial	49.4	81.0	70.4	50.2	22.8	20.0	18.0	9.6
Education (n=2,528)								
Less than High School	41.3	82.6	73.0	53.8	21.1	19.4	18.9	13.8
High School	35.8	84.3	69.4	42.2	14.6	12.0	9.9	13.6
More than High School	39.0	83.5	70.3	39.4	16.3	13.2	9.2	9.6
Primary Language of HH (n=2,538)								
English	32.9*	81.9	69.7	39.5	15.8	12.7	9.3	14.3
Spanish	50.3	85.1	74.1	53.3	19.4	18.0	18.2	9.5
Others	25.4	92.2	56.8	45.0	23.4	15.7	9.5	8.9

n.a. = Insufficient number of unweighted respondents to compute estimates.

* = The association between the two variables is statistically significant using Chi-square test at $p < .05$ level.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Sessions related to breastfeeding were by far the second most popular, attended by 71.0 percent of participants. While no one group stood out more often than others, those whose primary language was other than English and Spanish participated significantly less often (56.8%) compared with

English (69.7%) and Spanish speakers (74.1%). Fewer than half of participants (45.1%) attended sessions on living a healthy lifestyle with the highest participation recorded among those with less than high school education (53.8%), primarily Spanish speakers (53.3%), African American participants (51.6%), and Hispanic/Latino participants (51.5%). The sessions with the lowest attendance were those on accessing other social services (14.8%), disciplining children (12.8%), and smoking cessation (12.2%).

Impact of Group Education Sessions

The impact of WIC education sessions on participants' behavior was measured by asking participants if they had made changes in their lifestyle as a result, and if so, what the specific changes were, and if not, why not. The overall results of these questions are shown in Exhibit 3.71. Respondents often interpreted the term “lifestyle change” in a general sense, such that it included a variety of benefits derived from the group education session.

On the whole, participants reported that education sessions were effective in helping them make positive changes to their lifestyles, ranging from 87.1 percent of participants for the session on educating children to 44.5 percent for smoking cessation.⁶⁷ The following are the highlights:

- Educating one's child had the greatest effect in inducing behavioral change (87.1%). Breastfeeding mothers (100.0%), White participants (97.1%), and those with more than a high school education (95.0%) were more likely than their peers to make changes based on teachings from this session.
- Nutrition or preparing nutritious meals was the next most effective in causing lifestyle changes (84.0%). Surprisingly, breastfeeding mothers were among the least likely to make changes (79.0%)—a contrast given this group's receptivity to the child education session. Parents and guardians of infants also displayed fewer changes (75.9%). Hispanic/Latino respondents (89.6%) and those speaking Spanish as their primary language (93.2%) were among the majority making lifestyle changes based on the influence of nutrition education.
- Sessions on disciplining children resulted in changes that strongly differed by category and race. While four-fifths (79.8%) of the session's attendees made some change on average, African American participants (96.7%) were much more likely to do so than White participants (60.7%). Postpartum women were also more likely to make changes than other WIC categories (100% versus 74.4–86.4%, respectively).

⁶⁷ All of the behavior findings are based on simple participant self-reports of behavior change that have not yet been validated.

Exhibit 3.71: Percent of Participants Who Report Making Lifestyle Changes after Education Session

	Group Education Session						
	Educating one's child (n=164)	Nutrition or preparing nutritious meals (n=825)	Living a healthy lifestyle (n=447)	Accessing other social services (n=155)	Disciplining one's child (n=126)	Breast-feeding (n=692)	Smoking cessation (n=115)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total who Report Lifestyle Changes	87.1	84.0	82.8	81.6	79.8	70.3	44.5
Category							
Pregnant	88.5	83.5	82.1	83.7	86.4	71.9	34.7
Breastfeeding	100.0	79.0	83.5	83.3	85.8	69.4	35.2
Postpartum	87.6	85.4	74.3	88.3	100.0	70.4	40.7
Infant	85.3	75.9	83.2	77.6	84.8	66.9	38.8
Child	86.7	88.2	83.6	82.0	74.4	71.6	49.1
Hispanic/Latino							
Hispanic/Latino	87.6	89.6	87.8	80.1	81.2	75.6	34.6
Not Hispanic/Latino	88.7	76.1	73.1	86.2	80.8	62.7	53.0
Race							
Am. Indian/Alaska Native	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	72.8	n.a.
Asian/Pacific Islander	n.a.	81.7	90.9	n.a.	n.a.	76.1	66.8
African American	88.4	78.1	73.4	78.5	96.7	55.0	46.9
White	97.1	83.6	84.8	92.9	60.7	70.5	22.5
Other/Multiracial	82.7	86.8	85.4	76.4	84.3	75.3	n.a.
Education							
Less than High School	84.0	84.3	84.4	75.2	76.2	72.3	33.5
High School	85.4	87.6	81.6	89.8	86.9	64.6	42.6
More than High School	95.0	80.3	81.8	84.1	84.6	73.4	61.7
Primary Language							
English	89.1	77.8	77.9	77.9	79.5	66.0	52.8
Spanish	87.5	93.2	87.5	85.7	82.4	76.5	22.9
Others	n.a.	80.2	93.6	n.a.	n.a.	67.1	n.a.

n.a. = Insufficient number of unweighted respondents to compute estimates.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Among breastfeeding session attendees, on average 7 out of 10 (70.3%) claimed to have made a lifestyle change as a result. Among the highest were Asian/Pacific Islander participants (76.1%), with African American participants the lowest (55.0%). Higher than average proportions of Hispanic/Latino participants (75.6%) and Spanish speakers (76.5%) also made lifestyle changes.

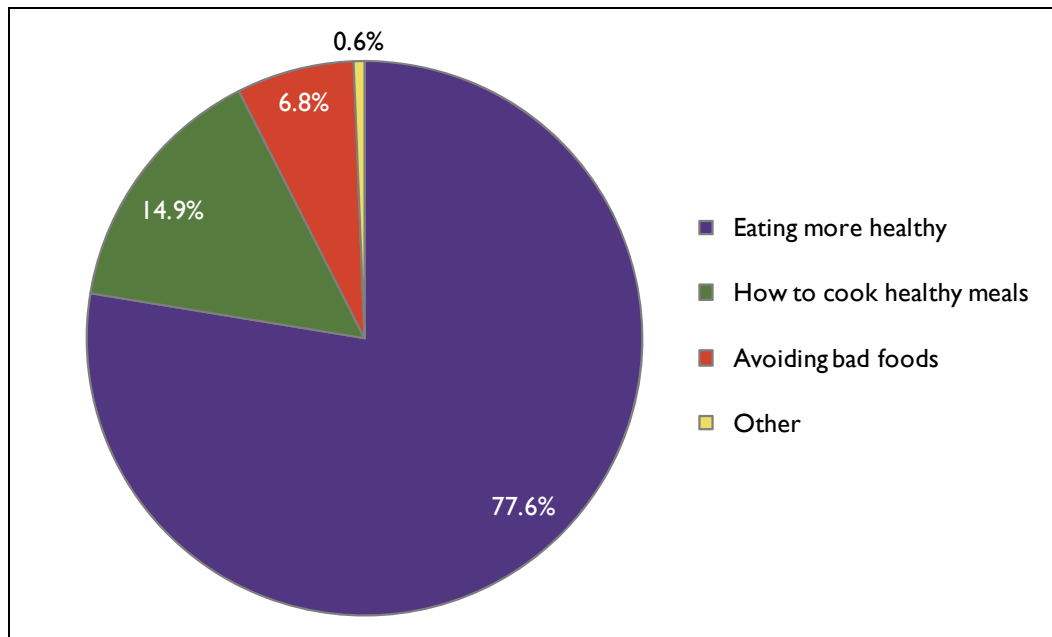
Attendees of education sessions on smoking cessation were the least likely to make subsequent lifestyle changes on average (44.5%). For these sessions, the sub-group reporting the most impact was Asian/Pacific Islander participants (66.8%). White participants (22.5%), Hispanic/Latino participants (34.6%), and Spanish speakers (22.9%) reported the least impact. For these two related groups (Hispanic/Latino participants and Spanish speakers), this is quite a contrast with their responses to other education sessions in which they showed more likelihood than other groups to make changes resulting from these sessions.

The next sections focus on the actual lifestyle changes made for those who did make a change, and reasons why others made no change. A recurring theme among those who did not make any change was that they felt they already knew the material that was covered, suggesting that, for them, the material covered could be more advanced, or they could be provided additional assistance in selecting the most appropriate sessions. To the WIC clinics' credit, reasons for not making lifestyle changes were never related to perceived low quality of the subject matter or teachers (Appendix E, Tables 20 to 22 for more detailed breakouts).

Nutrition or Preparing Nutritious Meals

As previously noted, among participants attending any education session, more than four out of five (83.5%) attended sessions on nutrition or the preparation of nutritious meals. And among those respondents, a large majority (84.0%) reported making some lifestyle changes as a result. As shown in Exhibit 3.72, more than three-fourths (77.6%) of participants who had made lifestyle changes had altered their eating habits to include healthier foods. Approximately 15 percent of participants learned how to cook and prepare healthier meals.

Exhibit 3.72: Lifestyle Changes Made by Participants after Session(s) on Nutrition/Preparing Nutritious Meals (n=683)

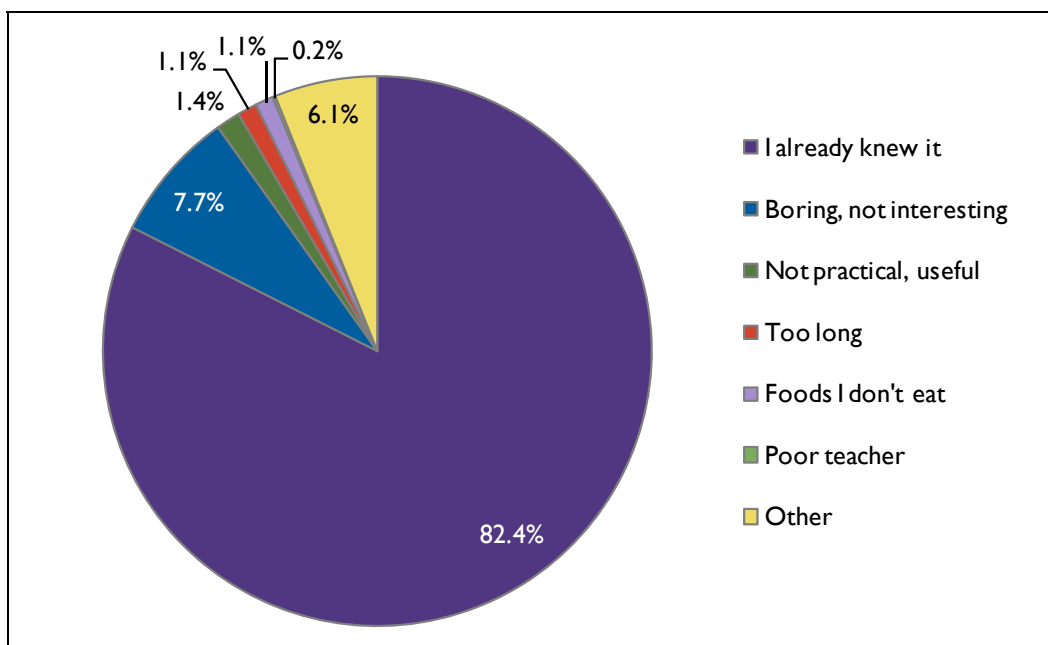


Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Exhibit 3.73 shows reasons why participants did not make changes after this education session. Similarly to the other education sessions, the most frequently mentioned reason was that the subject matter was already known to the participant. For nutrition-related sessions, this reason was given by more than four out of five (82.4%) participants.

All considered, group educational sessions on nutrition appear to be the most successful at attracting attendance among WIC participants and at influencing them to modify their lifestyles by improving the way they prepare food and the foods they eat.

Exhibit 3.73: Reasons Why No Lifestyle Changes Were Made from Nutrition Education (n=142)

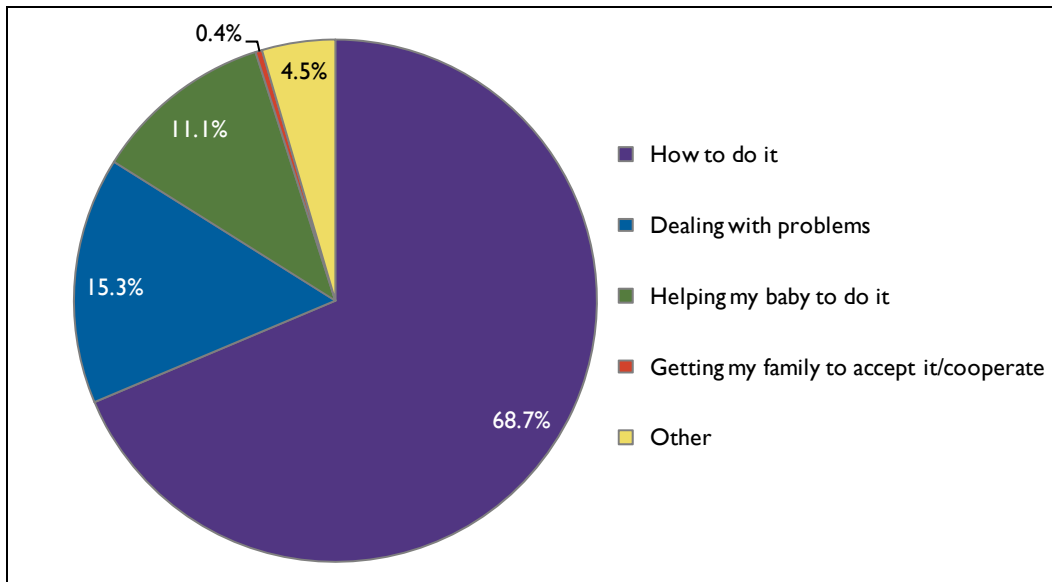


Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Breastfeeding

Of all the respondents who attended any educational session, 71.0 percent attended a session on breastfeeding, of whom 70.3 percent made subsequent changes to their lifestyle. Nearly all of the participants who did make lifestyle changes improved their ability to breastfeed (95.1%), including ways to help the baby (11.1%), and how to deal with problems (15.3%) (Exhibit 3.74). Most of the participants in the “Other” category (4.5%) decided to breastfeed or to breastfeed longer as a result of these educational sessions.

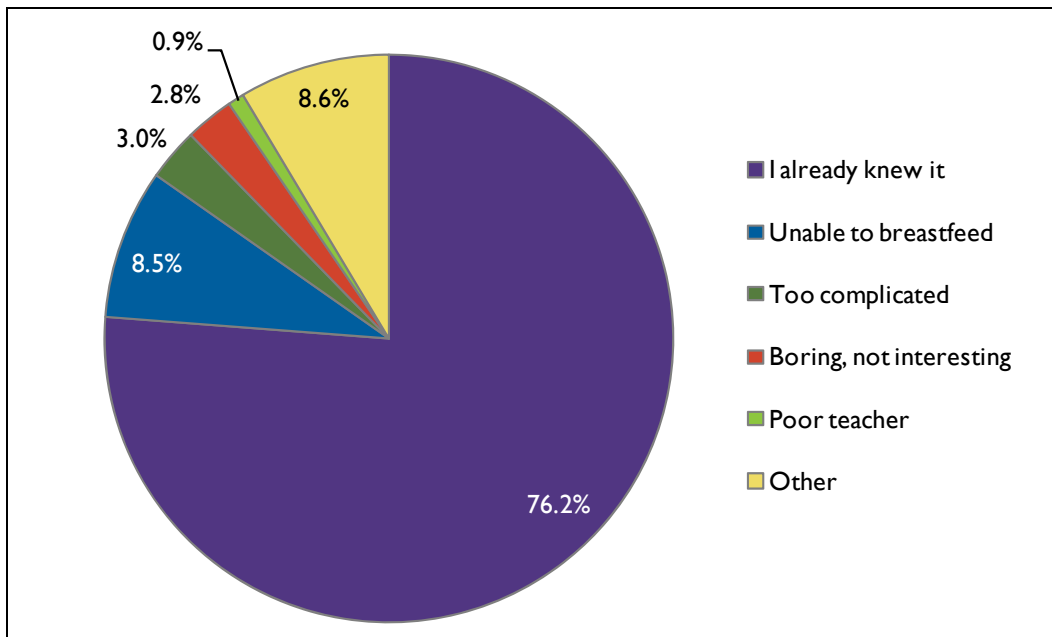
Exhibit 3.74: Lifestyle Changes Made by Participants after Session(s) on Breastfeeding (n=486)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Exhibit 3.75 shows that more than three-fourths (76.2%) of the respondents who did not make any changes reported that it was because they were already familiar with the subject. Among those in the “Other” category (8.6%), most responded with antipathy toward breastfeeding generally, saying they either disliked it or were simply unwilling to breastfeed.

Exhibit 3.75: Why Lifestyle Changes Were Not Made—Breastfeeding (n=206)

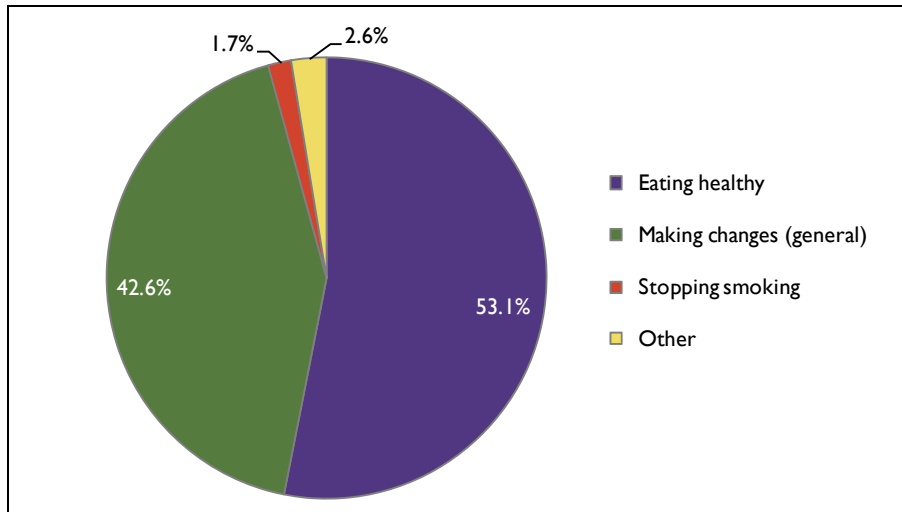


Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Healthy Lifestyle

Less than half of the WIC participants (45.1%) who attended any education session attended the session on living a healthy lifestyle. Of the attendees, over four out of five (82.8%) indicated that they had made subsequent lifestyle changes. Slightly more than half (53.1%) indicated that they had started to eat more healthy foods, while 42.6 percent made general changes to their lives (Exhibit 3.76). A small percentage (2.6%) reported that they had stopped smoking as a result.

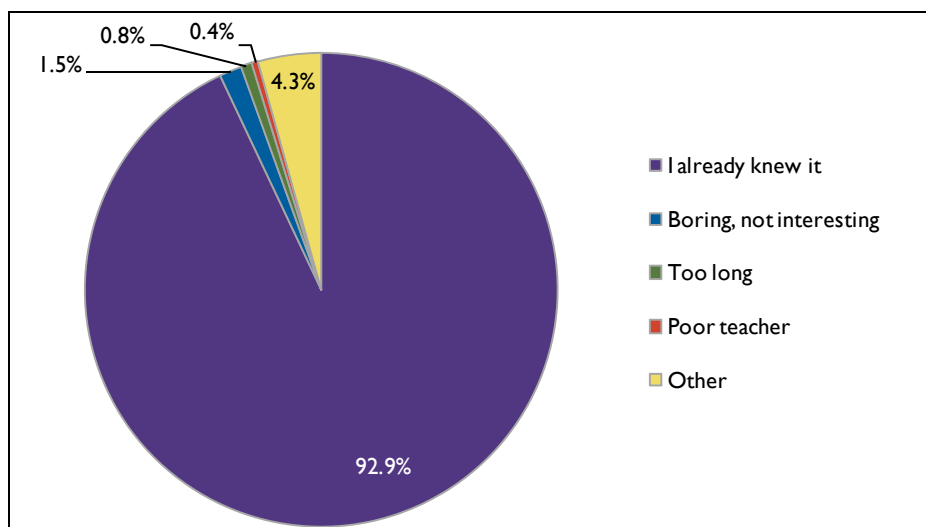
Exhibit 3.76: Lifestyle Changes Made by Participants after Session(s) on Living a Healthy Lifestyle (n=365)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Among the participants who did not make any changes, a vast majority (92.9%), said they already knew the material (Exhibit 3.77).

Exhibit 3.77: Why Lifestyle Changes Were Not Made—Living a Healthy Lifestyle (n=82)



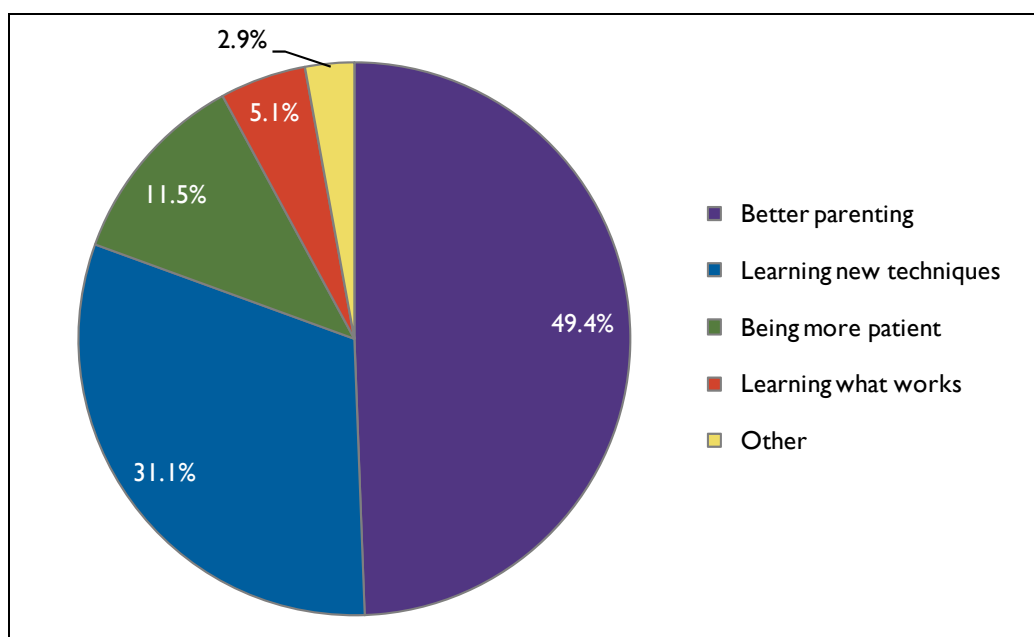
Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Educating Children

Sessions on educating children were not very successful in attracting WIC participants, with approximately one out of six (17.4%) attending one session. However, they were very effective in convincing participants who did attend to modify their lifestyles; with nearly 9 out of 10 participants (87.1%) indicating a subsequent change.

As shown in Exhibit 3.78, nearly half (49.4%) of those who changed their lifestyle in any way indicated that they were practicing better parenting as a result, while a smaller proportion (42.6%) said they were learning new techniques for dealing with their children or were being more patient with the children.

Exhibit 3.78: Lifestyle Changes Made by Participants after Session(s) on Educating One's Child (n=146)



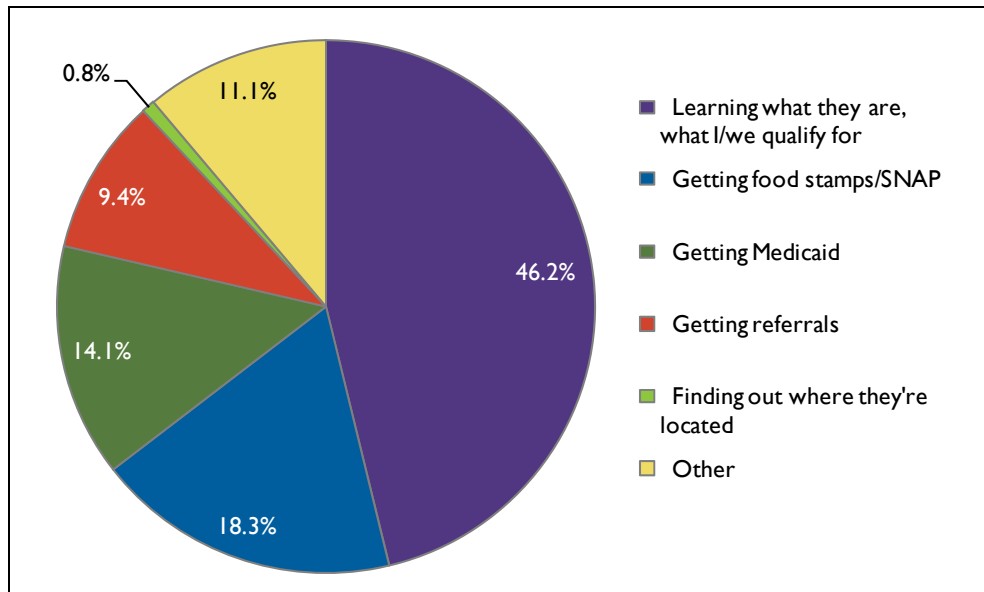
Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Of the 12.9 percent who said they did not make lifestyle changes (n=18), almost all attendees (92.9%) claimed they had not done so because they already knew the subject matter.

Accessing Social Services

More than four out of five (81.6%) participants who attended an education session related to accessing other social services made changes to their lifestyle. One in seven (14.8%) of all those who attended sessions attended these education sessions. The lifestyle changes they made are shown in Exhibit 3.79. Just under half (46.2%) of those who made a lifestyle change said that they had learned what the other services were and for which ones they qualify. Among those in the “Other” category, 11.1% indicated they learned about the availability of other services, including primary health care, making the total for learning about services for which they qualify a de facto 57.3 percent.

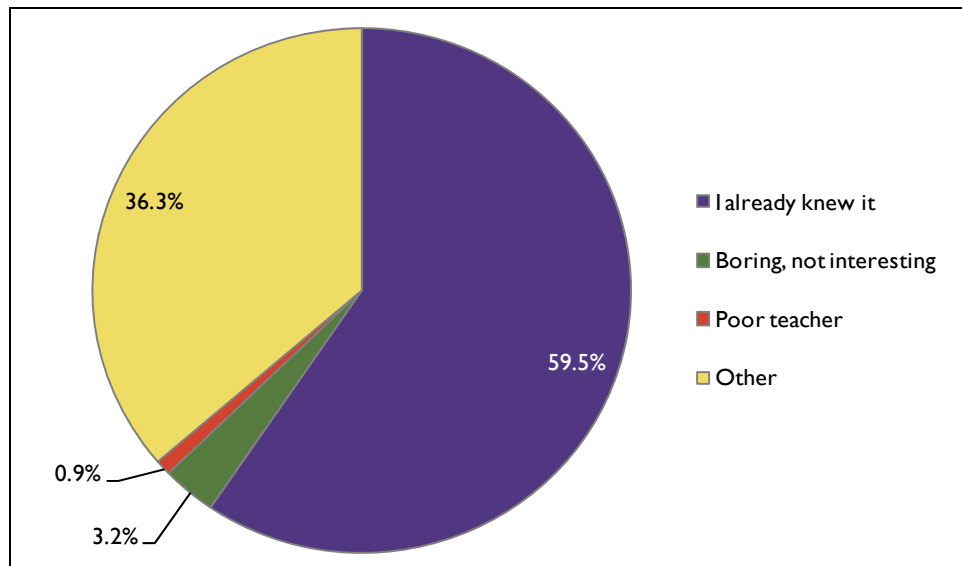
Exhibit 3.79: Lifestyle Changes Made by Participants after Session(s) on Accessing Other Social Services (n=122)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Of the 18.4 percent who did not make lifestyle changes (n=29), a large percentage (59.5%) said it was because they already knew the material (Exhibit 3.80). Most of the remaining participants (36.3%) responded that they did not feel the need for additional social services.

Exhibit 3.80: Why Lifestyle Changes Were Not Made: Accessing Other Social Services (n=33)

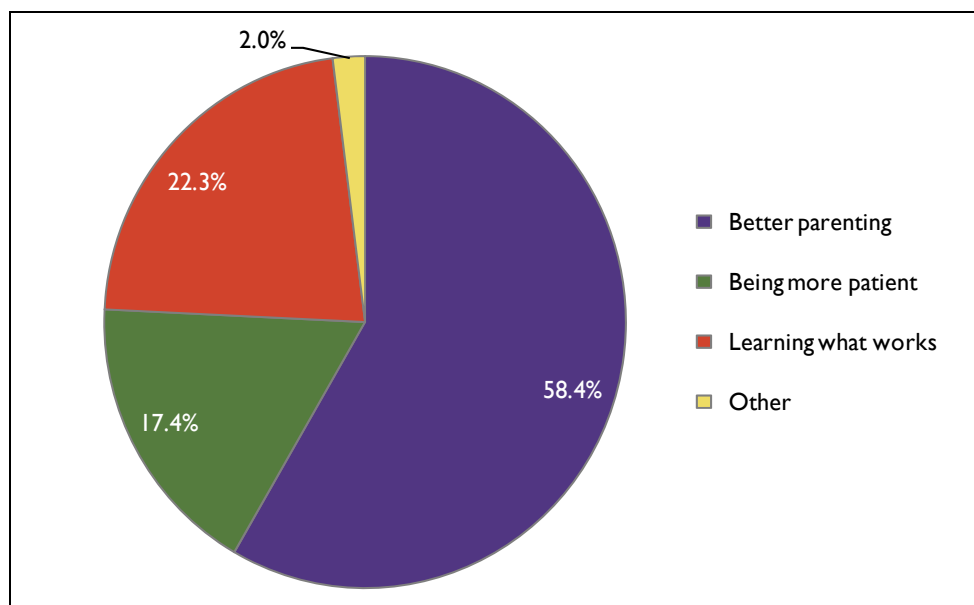


Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Disciplining Children

Among the participants selecting any group education session, one in eight (12.8%) attended a session on disciplining children. Of these, almost four out of five (79.8%) reported benefitting from the session or changing their lifestyle as a result. The benefits included better parenting (58.4%), learning what works (22.3%), and being more patient (17.4%) (Exhibit 3.81).

Exhibit 3.81: Lifestyle Changes Made by Participants after Session(s) on Disciplining One's Child (n=105)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

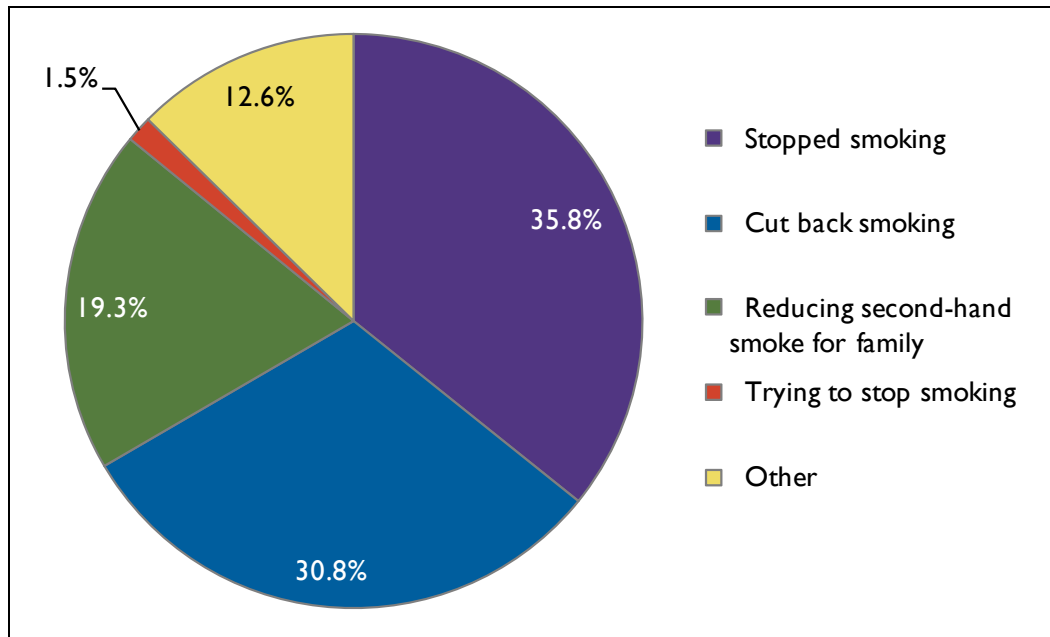
Of the 20.2 percent who did not make any lifestyle changes (n=21), participants overwhelmingly cited already knowing the material covered in the sessions. Since disciplining one's child was one of the least attended sessions, the most effective focus may be to develop more interesting, innovative new educational materials to attract parents.

Smoking Cessation

The group education sessions on smoking cessation appear to be the least popular, both in terms of attendance and the benefits derived vis-à-vis the other sessions. Very few participants who attended any session went to a group seminar on smoking cessation (12.2%). Among those who did, only 44.5 percent said it resulted in changes; however, given the intractable nature of smoking behaviors, the progress should not be discounted.

Among those who made lifestyle changes, two-thirds (66.6%) reported that they either quit or reduced the amount they smoked, while one in five participants (19.3%) said they reduced the amount of secondhand smoke to which their family was exposed (Exhibit 3.82). Most of those in the "Other" category (12.6%) claimed not to have smoked before the session.

Exhibit 3.82: Lifestyle Changes Made by Participants after Session(s) on Smoking Cessation (n=45)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Of the 55.5 percent who did not report making any lifestyle changes (n=70), attendees were evenly split between those who felt they already knew the material covered (48.9%) and those who claimed they did not smoke themselves (51.1%).

One-on-One Nutrition Counseling

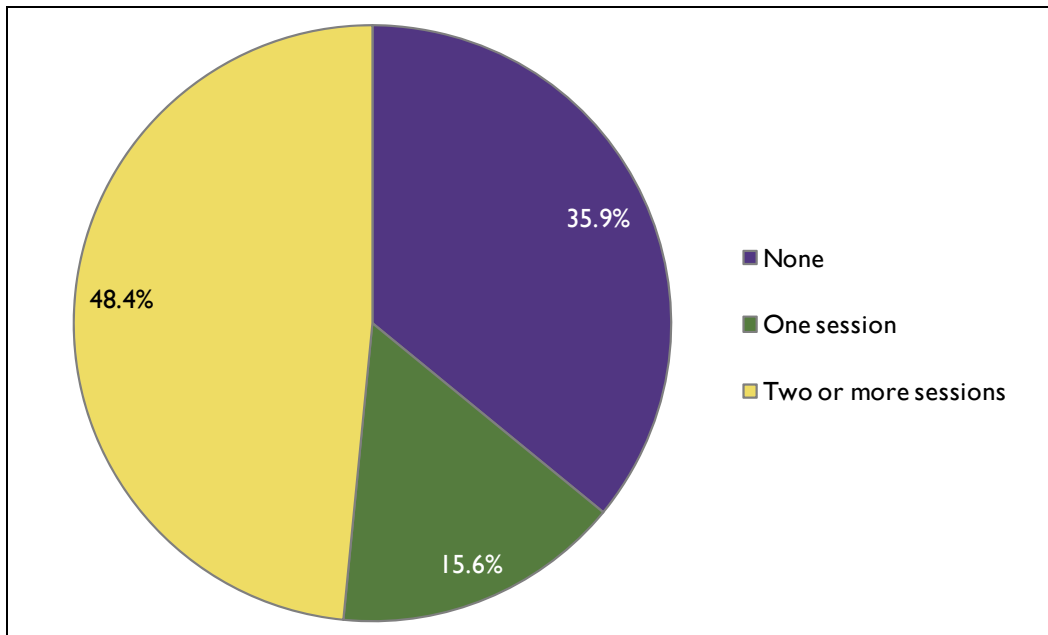
In addition to the group counseling sessions, most participants are also offered one-on-one counseling. The benefit of this individual education is that it can be tailored to the participant's particular situation, learning style, and nutritional needs, which are evaluated via a deliberate nutrition assessment process during certification and enrollment.⁶⁸

To gauge the amount, subject matter, and usefulness of nutrition education, participants were asked about the number of sessions they attended as well as what subjects they recalled discussing with nutrition counselors. Overall, a little less than two-thirds of the participants (64.0%) reported receiving one-on-one counseling during the certification for the current pregnancy/child. This is much higher than the 37.9 percent who had attended a group training session.

Asked specifically about how much one-on-one nutrition counseling they received in person for the most recent pregnancy/infant/child, almost half of participants (48.4%) stated that they had been part of two or more sessions, while another 15.6 percent had been in just one (Exhibit 3.83).

⁶⁸ Retrieved from http://www.fns.usda.gov/ORa/menu/Published/WIC/FILES/Prenatal_Foreword.htm

Exhibit 3.83: Amount of One-on-One Nutrition Counseling Received for Most Recent Pregnancy/Infant/Child (n=2,537)



Note: The responses of Pregnant, Breastfeeding, and Postpartum respondents as well as the parent/guardian of sampled Infant and child respondents are included in this exhibit.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

The reported average duration of these one-on-one nutrition counseling sessions was 23 minutes, with little variation by participant category (Exhibit 3.84). (More details by subgroups are in Appendix E, Table 25.)

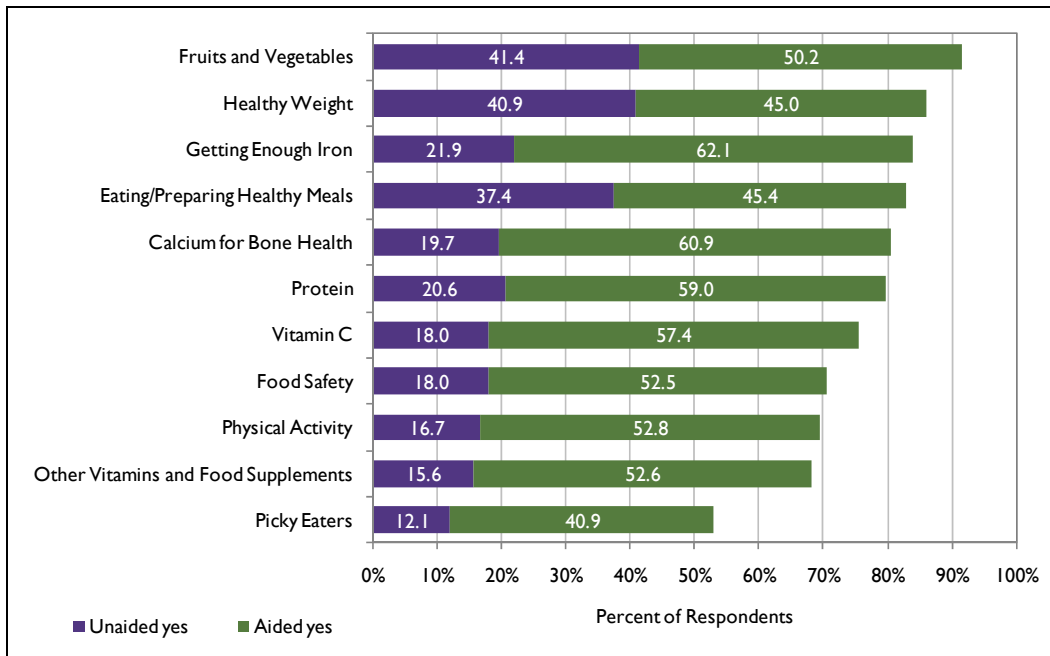
Exhibit 3.84: Duration of Nutrition Counseling Sessions (n=1,614)

Category	Mean (minutes)
Pregnant	24.7
Breastfeeding	24.1
Postpartum	21.2
Infant	21.3
Child	22.5

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Participants were also asked about the topics they remembered talking about during the counseling session. This was asked first, as an open-ended question (unaided), and then as a close-ended question (aided), with the range of aided responses shown in Exhibit 3.85. There was a higher recall rate in every case for the aided than for the unaided questions. Sessions on fruits and vegetables, maintaining healthy weight, and getting enough iron received the most responses although, interestingly, iron is remembered relatively less on an unaided basis.

Exhibit 3.85: Topics Participants Remember Discussing in One-on-One Counseling (n=1,598–1,607)

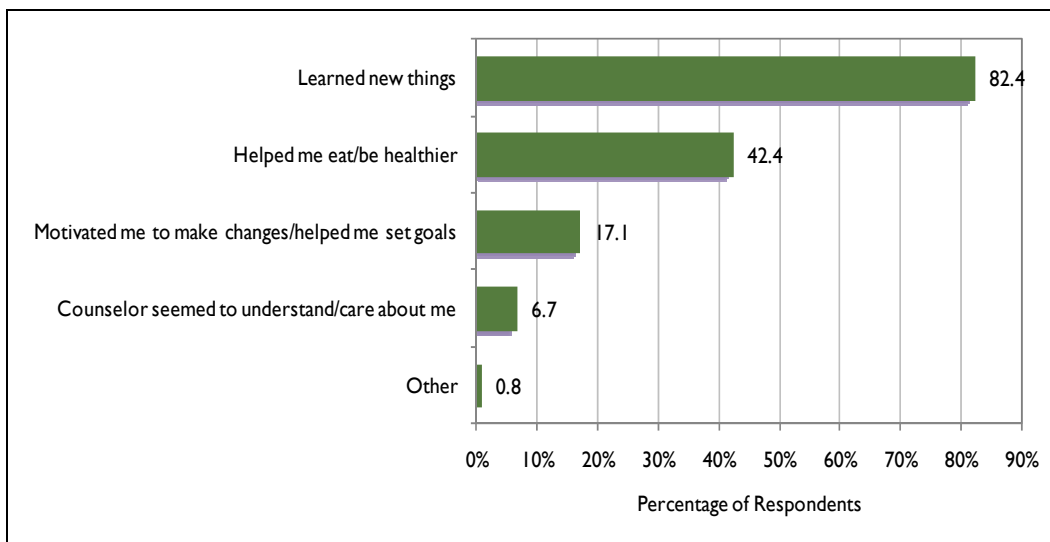


* Multiple responses permitted.

Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Attendees of the nutrition counseling sessions overwhelmingly said that the sessions were useful (93.9%). When asked an open-ended question about why it was useful, the majority of WIC participants cited enjoying learning new things and, to a lesser degree, learning how the counseling helps them to eat or be healthier (Exhibit 3.86).

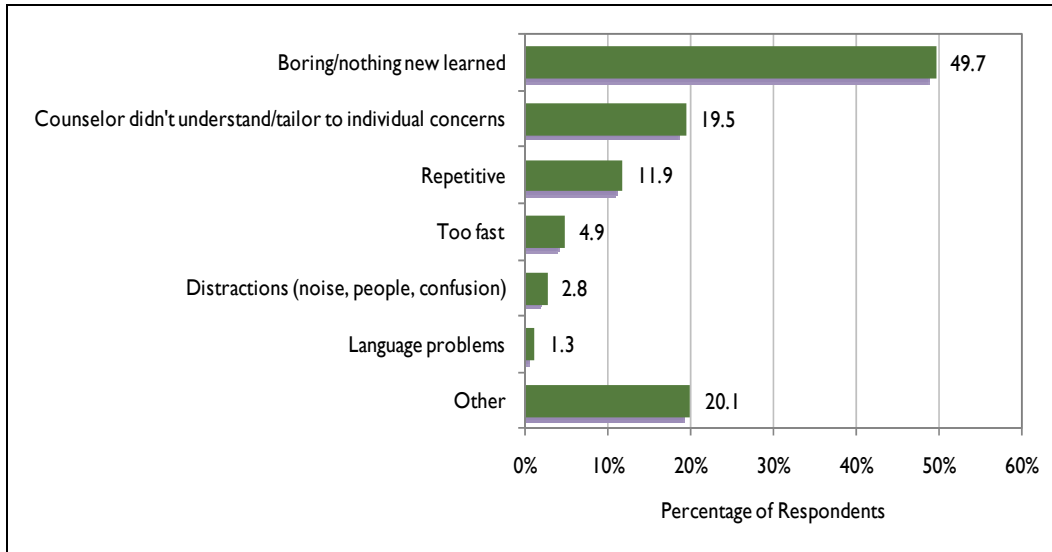
Exhibit 3.86: Reasons WIC Participants Found One-on-One Counseling Useful (n=1,534)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

A small percentage of WIC participants interviewed (6.1%) stated that they did not find the nutrition counseling useful. As illustrated in Exhibit 3.87, half (49.7%) of this small group felt that the information presented was boring and that nothing new was learned. To a lesser degree, WIC participants claimed that nutrition counseling did not meet their personal needs (19.5%). Of the participants who provided reasons other than those listed, a significant portion reported issues such as already knowing the information, feeling the information presented was contradictory to their pediatrician’s advice, or believing the counselor was attacking them as parents (see Appendix E, Tables 27 to 29 for more detailed reporting).

Exhibit 3.87: Reasons WIC Participants Did Not Find Counseling Useful (n=104)



Source: National Survey of WIC Participants II: Participant Characteristics Report

Appendix A: Telephone Survey Instruments

**APPENDIX A1:
TELEPHONE SURVEY INSTRUMENT
(PREGNANT, BREASTFEEDING, AND
POSTPARTUM VERSION)**

TELEPHONE SURVEY

The questions I am going to ask are about your satisfaction and experiences with WIC. This takes about 20 minutes and your feedback will be grouped together with answers from other people. Since your answers are confidential, nothing you say will change your benefits.

WIC PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

1. Let's begin by talking about your experience with WIC. Is this the first time you've received WIC benefits **for yourself** or have you participated before this with another pregnancy/child? [IF PREGNANT, SAY: pregnancy. IF BREASTFEEDING/POSTPARTUM, SAY: child]

- NEW TO WIC [SKIP TO Q3]
- PARTICIPATED BEFORE [CONTINUE]

2. How many times have you participated before? [ASK, THEN SKIP TO Q4]

- 1
- 2
- 3 OR MORE

3. Why didn't you participate before this? [DO NOT READ; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- THIS IS MY FIRST CHILD/PREGNANCY
- DIDN'T LIVE IN USA
- DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT WIC
- DIDN'T THINK QUALIFIED FOR WIC (FOR CATEGORY REASON)
- DIDN'T THINK QUALIFIED FOR WIC (FOR INCOME REASON)
- DIDN'T TRUST WIC
- DIDN'T QUALIFY FOR WIC
- LACK OF TRANSPORTATION TO CLINIC, TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES
- SCHEDULE DIFFICULTIES
- SERVICES (INCLUDING WAITING TIME) TAKE TOO MUCH TIME
- WAITING SPACE AT CLINIC IS LIMITED
- LACK OF CHILD CARE
- LANGUAGE BARRIERS
- PROBLEMS QUALIFYING FOR BENEFITS
- DIDN'T HAVE PAPERS TO PROVE ELIGIBILITY

DIFFICULTIES KEEPING APPOINTMENT TIMES

- WIC FOOD SELECTION NOT DESIRABLE
- WIC FOOD STORES NOT CONVENIENT (HOURS OR LOCATION)
- WIC FOOD HARD TO FIND ON SHELVES (BRANDS, QUANTITIES)
- IMMIGRATION CONCERNS
- DIDN'T NEED FOOD BENEFIT
- DON'T KNOW

OTHER: PLEASE SPECIFY _____

[IF Q3= THIS IS MY FIRST CHILD/PREGNANCY, AUTOMATICALLY CODE Q4 AS THIS IS FIRST, ONLY CHILD AND SKIP TO Q5.]

4. [IF R.=PREGNANT, ASK:]

How many other children do you have?

[IF R.=BREASTFEEDING OR POSTPARTUM, ASK:]

How many other children do you have, or is this your first baby?

- 0. THIS IS FIRST, ONLY CHILD
- 1. 1 OTHER CHILD
- 2. 2 OTHER CHILDREN
- 3. 3 OTHER CHILDREN
- 4. 4 OTHER CHILDREN
- 5. 5 OTHER CHILDREN
- 6. 6 OTHER CHILDREN
- 7. 7 OTHER CHILDREN
- 8. 8 OTHER CHILDREN
- 9. 9 OR MORE OTHER CHILDREN

[CLARIFY: And were these children all born to you? IF ANSWER IS NO, RE-ASK QUESTION, How many other children have been born to you, or is this your first baby?]

SKIP TO Q7 IF ANY OF FOLLOWING ARE TRUE:

- R.=PREGNANT
- R.=BREASTFEEDING AND P2e=YES (i.e. Rec'd benefits when pregnant)
- R.=POSTPARTUM IF P2e=YES (i.e. Rec'd benefits when pregnant)

5. Did you receive benefits while you were pregnant, that is, before the baby was born?

- YES [SKIP TO Q7]
- NO [CONTINUE]

6. Why didn't you participate in WIC while you were pregnant? [DO NOT READ; CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY]

- DIDN'T LIVE IN USA
- DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT WIC
- DIDN'T TRUST WIC
- DIDN'T QUALIFY FOR WIC
- LACK OF TRANSPORTATION TO CLINIC, TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES
- SCHEDULE DIFFICULTIES
- SERVICES (INCLUDING WAITING TIME) TAKE TOO MUCH TIME
- WAITING SPACE AT CLINIC IS LIMITED
- LACK OF CHILD CARE
- LANGUAGE BARRIERS
- PROBLEMS QUALIFYING FOR BENEFITS
- DIFFICULTIES KEEPING APPOINTMENT TIMES

- WIC FOOD SELECTION NOT DESIRABLE
- WIC FOOD STORES NOT CONVENIENT (HOURS OR LOCATION)
- WIC FOOD HARD TO FIND ON SHELVES (BRANDS, QUANTITIES)
- IMMIGRATION CONCERNS
- DIDN'T NEED FOOD BENEFIT
- DON'T KNOW
- OTHER: PLEASE SPECIFY _____

SATISFACTION WITH LOCAL CLINIC, SERVICES, FOOD STORES

7. Thinking about the WIC clinic that you are familiar with, how satisfied are you with the people that work there and the services they provide? Would you say you are [READ]...?

- Very Satisfied
- Somewhat Satisfied
- Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied
- Somewhat Dissatisfied, or
- Very Dissatisfied

7a. Thinking about the WIC clinic's location and building facility, would you say you are [READ]...?

- Very Satisfied
- Somewhat Satisfied
- Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied
- Somewhat Dissatisfied, or
- Very Dissatisfied

Looking at specific qualities or characteristics of the clinic...

8. How would you rate the [INSERT FROM BELOW]? Would you say it is Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair or Poor? [REPEAT SCALE UNTIL R. LEARNS IT]

Excellent-----Very Good-----Good-----Fair-----Poor

[ROTATE START POINT]

- a) Customer friendliness of the WIC staff
- b) Quality of service you get
- c) Helpfulness of the staff
- d) Staff's ability to speak your language
- e) Safety of the clinic's location
- f) Convenience of the clinic's location for you
- g) Convenience of its operating hours
- h) Amount of time you must wait until you are seen by WIC staff
- i) Size and space of the waiting area
- j) Activities provided to occupy children while you wait
- k) Way they handle paperwork for certification
- l) How they deliver your food -[INSERT WORD USED IN P6b]

9. Now, think about the food benefits that you receive **for yourself**. How would you rate them in the following areas? Use the same scale: Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair or Poor. How would you rate the food benefits for...

Excellent-----Very Good-----Good-----Fair -----Poor

- a) Providing the right quantity of food?
- b) Offering foods that you like to eat?
- c) Offering food choices in sizes and brands that you can find on the shelf? For example, if the coupon says a 46 oz container of juice in one of these 3 brands, you can find them in the store where you shop.

10. Are there certain WIC foods that, on a regular basis, you do not purchase for some reason?

- YES [CONTINUE]
- NO [SKIP TO Q12]

11. Which ones do you not purchase? [DO NOT READ LIST. JUST CHECK OFF ALL THAT APPLY. FOR EACH ONE CHECKED, ASK:] Why not? AFTER R. ANSWERS, ASK, Anything else?

ITEMS NOT REDEEMED	Why don't you redeem them? [CODE OR WRITE IN MAIN REASON]	PRECODES
<input type="checkbox"/> CARROTS		1-Dislike, don't like 2-Not accustomed to eating it (including cultural differences) 3-Food allergies 4-Don't know how to prepare 5-Too much trouble to prepare 6-Problems getting food to home 7-Couldn't find/ Lost the food coupons 8-Store did not have item in stock 9-Did not need at that time 10-Other: SPECIFY *
<input type="checkbox"/> CEREAL		
<input type="checkbox"/> CHEESE		
<input type="checkbox"/> DRY BEANS, PEAS		
<input type="checkbox"/> EGGS		
<input type="checkbox"/> FORMULA		
<input type="checkbox"/> JUICE		
<input type="checkbox"/> MILK		
<input type="checkbox"/> PEANUT BUTTER		
<input type="checkbox"/> TUNA		

12A. For food items you did redeem, was there **too much** of any food?

- YES (WHICH FOODS?.....)
- NO (SKIP TO 12B)

[DO NOT READ. JUST CHECK OFF ALL THAT APPLY]

TOO MUCH
<input type="checkbox"/> CARROTS
<input type="checkbox"/> CEREAL
<input type="checkbox"/> CHEESE
<input type="checkbox"/> DRY BEANS, PEAS
<input type="checkbox"/> EGGS
<input type="checkbox"/> FORMULA
<input type="checkbox"/> JUICE
<input type="checkbox"/> MILK
<input type="checkbox"/> PEANUT BUTTER
<input type="checkbox"/> TUNA
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____

12B. For food items you did redeem, was there **too little** of any food?

- YES (WHICH FOODS?.....)
- NO (SKIP TO 13)

[DO NOT READ. JUST CHECK OFF ALL THAT APPLY]

TOO LITTLE
<input type="checkbox"/> CARROTS
<input type="checkbox"/> CEREAL
<input type="checkbox"/> CHEESE
<input type="checkbox"/> DRY BEANS, PEAS
<input type="checkbox"/> EGGS
<input type="checkbox"/> FORMULA
<input type="checkbox"/> JUICE
<input type="checkbox"/> MILK
<input type="checkbox"/> PEANUT BUTTER
<input type="checkbox"/> TUNA
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____

13. Which description best fits the store where you most often redeem your WIC food [INSERT WORD USED IN P6d]? [READ FULL LIST]
- Large grocery store or supermarket
 - Small grocery store
 - Convenience store
 - Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods
 - Store that carries only WIC-approved items
 - Large combination food store-retailer such as a Walmart or a Target
 - Military commissary
 - [IF ILLINOIS, READ]: WIC Food Centers
 - [DON'T READ] OTHER [ASK: Can you describe it for me? AND TYPE BRIEF DESCRIPTION _____]
14. Using the scale of Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair or Poor that we used earlier, what overall rating would you give the store where you do most of your WIC shopping.
- EXCELLENT
 - VERY GOOD
 - GOOD
 - FAIR
 - POOR
15. Do you buy your WIC items at the same store where you do most of your other food shopping?
- YES [SKIP TO Q17]
 - NO [CONTINUE]
16. Why not? [DO NOT READ. CODE ANSWER ALL THAT APPLY]
- EXPENSE: WIC STORE MORE EXPENSIVE, REGULAR STORE LESS EXPENSIVE
 - EXPENSE: REGULAR STORE MORE EXPENSIVE, WIC STORE LESS EXPENSIVE
 - TRANSPORTATION: WIC STORE LESS CONVENIENT TO GET TO, REGULAR STORE MORE CONVENIENT
 - TRANSPORTATION: REGULAR STORE LESS CONVENIENT TO GET TO, WIC STORE MORE CONVENIENT
 - COURTESY: WIC STORE NOT CUSTOMER-FRIENDLY, REGULAR STORE FRIENDLIER
 - COURTESY: REGULAR STORE NOT CUSTOMER-FRIENDLY, WIC STORE FRIENDLIER
 - REGULAR STORE DOES NOT PARTICIPATE IN WIC PROGRAM
 - REGULAR STORE DOESN'T CARRY RIGHT SIZES/SELECTIONS OF WIC FOODS
 - OTHER: PLEASE SPECIFY _____

17. I am going to give you a list of reasons why some people go to the store that they do for WIC purchases. For each one, please tell me how important it is to you by giving a number from 0 to 5, with 5 meaning extremely important and 0 being not important at all. How important is it that [INSERT FROM BELOW]:

Extremely important Not at all important
 5-----4-----3-----2-----1-----0

[ROTATE START POINT]

- a) It is the same store where you do your other shopping
- b) The store clerks are friendly and helpful
- c) The store clerks speak your language
- d) The location is safe
- e) The location is convenient, easy to get to
- f) The store hours are convenient
- g) The store has the right sizes and brands of WIC foods
- h) The prices on non-WIC items are reasonable
- i) It specializes in WIC items

IMPACT OF TRAINING AND COUNSELING ON BEHAVIOR

18. Let's talk about some of the services at the WIC agency. In addition to your scheduled appointments, have you attended any group education sessions that were recommended to you by the WIC staff?

- YES [CONTINUE]
- No [SKIP TO Q23]

19. Were any of these seminars about...? [READ]		20. IF YES IN Q19, ASK: Did the seminar influence you to make any lifestyle changes?	21. IF YES IN Q20, ASK: Specifically, what changes did you make?	22. IF NO IN Q20, ASK: Why not? What about the program or session didn't work for you?
YES	NO	YES	NO	
Nutrition or preparing nutritious meals?	YES → NO ↓	YES → NO → (To Q22)	<input type="checkbox"/> Eating more healthy <input type="checkbox"/> How to cook healthy meals <input type="checkbox"/> Avoiding bad foods <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]	<input type="checkbox"/> Boring, not interesting <input type="checkbox"/> Too long <input type="checkbox"/> Too complicated <input type="checkbox"/> Poor teacher <input type="checkbox"/> Not practical, useful <input type="checkbox"/> Foods I don't eat <input type="checkbox"/> I already knew it <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]

Breastfeeding your baby?	YES → NO ↓	YES → NO → (To Q22)	<input type="checkbox"/> How to do it <input type="checkbox"/> Dealing with problems <input type="checkbox"/> Helping my baby to do it <input type="checkbox"/> Getting my family to accept it/cooperate <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]	<input type="checkbox"/> Boring, not interesting <input type="checkbox"/> Too long <input type="checkbox"/> Too complicated <input type="checkbox"/> Poor teacher <input type="checkbox"/> Not "hands-on" <input type="checkbox"/> I already knew it <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]
Disciplining your child?	YES → NO ↓	YES → NO → (To Q22)	<input type="checkbox"/> Better parenting <input type="checkbox"/> Being more patient <input type="checkbox"/> Learning what works <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]	<input type="checkbox"/> Boring, not interesting <input type="checkbox"/> Too long <input type="checkbox"/> Too complicated <input type="checkbox"/> Poor teacher <input type="checkbox"/> Not realistic <input type="checkbox"/> I already knew it <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]
Educating your child?	YES → NO ↓	YES → NO → (To Q22)	<input type="checkbox"/> Better parenting <input type="checkbox"/> Being more patient <input type="checkbox"/> Learning what works <input type="checkbox"/> Learning new techniques <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]	<input type="checkbox"/> Boring, not interesting <input type="checkbox"/> Too long <input type="checkbox"/> Too complicated <input type="checkbox"/> Poor teacher <input type="checkbox"/> Too general <input type="checkbox"/> I already knew it <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]
Living a healthy lifestyle?	YES → NO ↓	YES → NO → (To Q22)	<input type="checkbox"/> Making changes (general) <input type="checkbox"/> Stopping smoking <input type="checkbox"/> Eating healthy <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]	<input type="checkbox"/> Boring, not interesting <input type="checkbox"/> Too long <input type="checkbox"/> Too complicated <input type="checkbox"/> Poor teacher <input type="checkbox"/> I already knew it <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]
Smoking cessation?	YES → NO ↓	YES → NO → (To Q22)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stopped smoking <input type="checkbox"/> Cut back smoking <input type="checkbox"/> Trying to stop smoking <input type="checkbox"/> Reducing 2 nd hand smoke for family <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]	<input type="checkbox"/> Boring, not interesting <input type="checkbox"/> Too long <input type="checkbox"/> Too complicated <input type="checkbox"/> Poor teacher <input type="checkbox"/> I already knew it <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]
Accessing, or making use of, other social services?	YES → NO ↓	YES → NO → (To Q22)	<input type="checkbox"/> Learning what they are, what I/we qualify for <input type="checkbox"/> Getting referrals <input type="checkbox"/> Finding out where they're located <input type="checkbox"/> Getting Food Stamps <input type="checkbox"/> Getting Medicaid <input type="checkbox"/> Getting TANF (housing assistance) <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]	<input type="checkbox"/> Boring, not interesting <input type="checkbox"/> Too long <input type="checkbox"/> Too complicated <input type="checkbox"/> Poor teacher <input type="checkbox"/> I already knew it <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]

26. What topics do you remember talking about with the nutrition counselor? [DO NOT READ AT FIRST—PROBE AND CHECK **UNAIDED** RECALL] [THEN READ LIST TO CHECK **AIDED** RECALL]

	UNAIDED	AIDED	
	YES	YES	NO
a) Healthy weight	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Fruits and vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Protein	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Getting enough iron	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Calcium for bone health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Vitamin C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Other vitamins and food supplements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Food safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i) Physical activity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j) Eating/preparing healthy meals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k) Picky eaters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

27. Was the nutrition counseling useful to you?

- YES [CONTINUE]
- No [SKIP TO Q29]

28. Why? [DON'T READ LIST. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.] [PROBE: ANYTHING ELSE?] [SKIP TO Q30 AFTER QUESTION.]

- LEARNED NEW THINGS
- COUNSELOR SEEMED TO UNDERSTAND ME/CARE ABOUT ME
- IT MOTIVATED ME TO MAKE CHANGES/HELPED ME SET GOALS
- HELPED ME EAT/BE HEALTHIER
- OTHER: SPECIFY _____

29. Why not? [DON'T READ LIST. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.] [PROBE: ANYTHING ELSE?]

- BORING/NOTHING NEW LEARNED
- REPETITIVE
- LANGUAGE PROBLEMS
- TOO FAST. FELT RUSHED
- DISTRACTIONS (NOISE, PEOPLE, CONFUSION)
- COUNSELOR DIDN'T UNDERSTAND/TAILORED TO INDIVIDUAL CONCERNS
- OTHER: SPECIFY _____

CURRENT SITUATION & BEHAVIORS

30. At the current time, what, if any, health insurance do you have for your child/ren? [IF R. SAYS SOMETHING LIKE “ AETNA, BLUE CROSS/BLUE SHIELD, KAISER, OR UNITED HEALTHCARE”, CLARIFY WHETHER IT IS PRIVATE INSURANCE THROUGH AN EMPLOYER OR NOT. IF MORE THAN ONE GIVEN, ASK FOR MAIN ONE.]

- NONE
- MEDICAID
- STATE CHIP – CHILDREN’S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM
- OTHER STATE PROGRAM
- MILITARY/TRICARE
- PRIVATE INSURANCE THROUGH AN EMPLOYER
- PRIVATE INSURANCE NOT THROUGH AN EMPLOYER (I.E., THEIR OWN INSURANCE)
- OTHER: PLEASE SPECIFY: _____

31. What, if any health insurance, do you have for yourself? [IF MORE THAN ONE GIVEN, ASK FOR MAIN ONE.]

- NONE
- MEDICAID
- OTHER STATE PROGRAM
- MILITARY/TRICARE
- PRIVATE INSURANCE THROUGH MOTHER/SPOUSE’S EMPLOYER (E.G., MILITARY)
- PRIVATE INSURANCE NOT THROUGH MOTHER/SPOUSE’S EMPLOYER
- OTHER: PLEASE SPECIFY: _____

32. Are you, or members of your family, getting food through the... [READ LIST]?

- | | YES | NO |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Food Stamp program, also known as [INSERT FROM P6c]? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Free or reduced price School Lunch or Breakfast program? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Summer Food Service program, for kids when not in school? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Temporary Emergency Food Assistance program? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Child and Adult Care Food program, which provides free lunches for children at day care centers? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g) Local/community food bank or pantry? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h) Commodity Supplemental Food Program, which provides food packets that are distributed through State and local agencies?
[IF Q32h=YES, SKIP TO Q33] | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i) Have you ever participated in Commodity Supplemental Food Program in the past? | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> YES | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No [SKIP TO Q33] | | |
| j) How long ago did your participation in that program stop? | | |
| _____ YEARS AGO | | |
| _____ MONTHS AGO | | |

33. Now thinking about how your family eats generally, which of the following statements best describes the food you had to eat in your household during the last 12 months? Did your household... [READ LIST]? [CHECK ONE ONLY]

- Have enough to eat [SKIP TO Q35]
- Sometimes do not have enough to eat, or
- Often not have enough to eat

34a. Now I am going to read a series of statements that people sometimes make about food and meals. For each statement, tell me if the statement was often, sometimes or never true for you in the last 12 months. [REPEAT SCALE AS NECESSARY]	
1) We worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more.	<input type="checkbox"/> OFTEN <input type="checkbox"/> SOMETIMES <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER TRUE
2) The food that we bought just didn't last and we didn't have money to get more.	<input type="checkbox"/> OFTEN <input type="checkbox"/> SOMETIMES <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER TRUE
3) We couldn't afford to eat balanced meals.	<input type="checkbox"/> OFTEN <input type="checkbox"/> SOMETIMES <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER TRUE
IF R.=PREGNANT AND Q4=FIRST, ONLY CHILD, SKIP TO Q34b.	
4) We relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed our children because we were running out of money to buy food.	<input type="checkbox"/> OFTEN <input type="checkbox"/> SOMETIMES <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER TRUE
5) We couldn't feed our children a balanced meal, because we couldn't afford that.	<input type="checkbox"/> OFTEN <input type="checkbox"/> SOMETIMES <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER TRUE
6) The children were not eating enough because we just couldn't afford enough food.	<input type="checkbox"/> OFTEN <input type="checkbox"/> SOMETIMES <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER TRUE
34b. In the last 12 months, did you or other adults in the household ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> No [SKIP TO Q34C]
1) How often did this happen— almost every month, some months but not every month, or in only 1 or 2 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> ALMOST EVERY MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> SOME MONTHS BUT NOT EVERY MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY 1 OR 2 MONTHS
34c. In the last 12 months, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> No
34d. In the last 12 months, were you ever hungry, but didn't eat, because there wasn't enough money for food?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> No

34e. In the last 12 months, did you lose weight because there wasn't enough money for food?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
34f. In the last 12 months, did you or other adults in your household ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> No [SKIP TO Q34H.]
34g. How often did this happen—almost every month, some months but not every month, or in only 1 or 2 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> ALMOST EVERY MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> SOME MONTHS BUT NOT EVERY MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY 1 OR 2 MONTHS
SKIP TO Q42 IF R.=PREGNANT <u>AND</u> Q4=THIS IS FIRST, ONLY CHILD] [USE "child" INSTEAD OF CHILDREN IN Q35H-L IF R.=BREASTFEEDING/ POSTPARTUM <u>AND</u> Q4=FIRST, ONLY CHILD]	
34h. In the last 12 months, did you ever cut the size of any of the children's meals because there wasn't enough money for food?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
34i. In the last 12 months, were the children ever hungry but you just couldn't afford more food?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
34j. In the last 12 months, did any of the children ever skip a meal because there wasn't enough money for food?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
34k. How often did this happen— almost every month, some months but not every month, or in only 1 or 2 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> ALMOST EVERY MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> SOME MONTHS BUT NOT EVERY MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY 1 OR 2 MONTHS
34l. In the last 12 months, did any of the children ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

IF R.=BREASTFEEDING/POSTPARTUM AND Q4=THIS IS FIRST, ONLY CHILD, THEN SKIP TO Q38.

35. You said you have [READ NUMBER FROM Q4] other children in addition to the baby [FOR PREGNANT ADD: that is coming]. Of these other children, how many were breastfed, even if only for a short time?

[RECORD NUMBER. NUMBER CAN NOT EXCEED NUMBER FROM Q4. IF Q35=0, SKIP TO Q36d]

36. Did you breastfeed after the last baby before this one, even if only for a short time?

- YES [GO TO Q36A]
 NO [GO TO Q36D)]

a) For how long did you breast-feed that baby? (Probe if needed)	b) Of that time, how much of that time was the baby exclusively breastfed, with no other food?	c) Why did you stop breastfeeding? [AFTER THIS QUESTION, SKIP TO Q42 IF R.=PREGNANT; OR TO Q38 IF R.=BREASTFEEDING OR POSTPARTUM]	d) Why did you not breastfeed? [AFTER THIS QUESTION, SKIP TO Q42 IF R.=PREGNANT]
<p>____ <2 wks [SKIP TO Q36d]</p> <p>____ NUMBER OF WEEKS OR MONTHS ("99" IF DON'T KNOW)</p> <p>____ [1] WEEKS [2] MONTHS [9] DOESN'T KNOW</p>	<p>____ NUMBER OF WEEKS OR MONTHS ("99" IF DON'T KNOW)</p> <p>____ [1] WEEKS [2] MONTHS [9] DOESN'T KNOW</p>	<p>[DO NOT READ. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]</p> <p>HEALTH ITEMS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baby had difficulty nursing 2. Not producing enough breast milk 3. Baby not gaining enough weight 4. Nipples sore, cracked or bleeding 5. Mother or baby became sick <p>TIME/DUTY ITEMS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Other children to take care of 7. Went back to work or school 8. Wanted my body back to myself 9. Wanted/needed someone else to feed the baby 10. Too many household duties <p>PREFERENCE ITEMS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Did not like breastfeeding 12. Did not want to be tied down 13. Embarrassment 14. Husband/partner did not want me to breastfeed 15. Felt it was the right time to stop 	<p>[DO NOT READ. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]</p> <p>HEALTH ITEMS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baby had difficulty nursing 2. Not producing enough breast milk 3. Baby not gaining enough weight 4. Nipples sore, cracked or bleeding 5. Mother or baby became sick <p>TIME/DUTY ITEMS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Other children to take care of 7. Went back to work or school 8. Wanted my body back to myself 9. Wanted/needed someone else to feed the baby 10. Too many household duties <p>PREFERENCE ITEMS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Did not like breastfeeding 12. Did not want to be tied down 13. Embarrassment 14. Husband/partner did not want me to breastfeed 15. Felt it was the right time to stop

FOR BREASTFEEDING AND POSTPARTUM ONLY:

38. Now, do you or did you breastfeed your most recent baby, even if only for a short time?

- YES
 NO [GO TO Q39D]

39. **Is it still ongoing** or did you stop breastfeeding? [DO NOT READ ANSWERS]

- ONGOING [SKIP TO 44]
 STOPPED

a) For how long did the breast-feeding last in total? (Probe if needed)	b) Of that time, how much of that time was the baby exclusively breastfed, with no other food?	c) Why did you stop breastfeeding? [AFTER THIS QUESTION, SKIP TO Q40]	d) Why did you not breastfeed?
<p>___ <2 wks [SKIP TO Q39c]</p> <p>___ NUMBER OF WEEKS OR MONTHS ("99" IF DON'T KNOW)</p> <p>___ [1] WEEKS [2] MONTHS [9] DOESN'T KNOW</p>	<p>___ NUMBER OF WEEKS OR MONTHS ("99" IF DON'T KNOW)</p> <p>___ [1] WEEKS [2] MONTHS [9] DOESN'T KNOW</p>	<p>DO NOT READ. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] HEALTH ITEMS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baby had difficulty nursing 2. Not producing enough breast milk 3. Baby not gaining enough weight 4. Nipples sore, cracked or bleeding 5. Mother or baby became sick <p>TIME/DUTY ITEMS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Other children to take care of 7. Went back to work or school 8. Wanted my body back to myself 9. Wanted/needed someone else to feed the baby 10. Too many household duties <p>PREFERENCE ITEMS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Did not like breastfeeding 12. Did not want to be tied down 13. Embarrassment 14. Husband/partner did not want me to breastfeed 15. Felt it was the right time to stop 	<p>DO NOT READ. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] HEALTH ITEMS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Baby had difficulty nursing 2. Not producing enough breast milk 3. Baby not gaining enough weight 4. Nipples sore, cracked or bleeding 5. Mother or baby became sick <p>TIME/DUTY ITEMS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Other children to take care of 7. Went back to work or school 8. Wanted my body back to myself 9. Wanted/needed someone else to feed the baby 10. Too many household duties <p>PREFERENCE ITEMS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Did not like breastfeeding 12. Did not want to be tied down 13. Embarrassment 14. Husband/partner did not want me to breastfeed 15. Felt it was the right time to stop

40. What, if anything, might have helped you to breastfeed?
[AFTER QUESTION, SKIP TO Q44]

1. HELP BABY THAT HAD TROUBLE NURSING
2. SHOW ME WAYS TO MAKE IT HURT LESS
3. SHOW ME WAYS TO MAKE IT EASIER
4. SHOW ME HOW TO PUMP MILK
5. TALK TO UNSUPPORTIVE HUSBAND/PARTNER
6. TALK TO UNSUPPORTIVE MOTHER/GRANDMOTHER
7. TELL ME HOW TO WORK IT INTO MY SCHEDULE
8. NOTHING
9. OTHER [SPECIFY] _____

41. What one thing might have helped you breastfeed for a longer period of time?
[AFTER QUESTION, SKIP TO Q44]

1. HELP BABY THAT HAD TROUBLE NURSING
2. SHOW ME WAYS TO MAKE IT HURT LESS
3. SHOW ME WAYS TO MAKE IT EASIER
4. SHOW ME HOW TO PUMP MILK
5. TALK TO UNSUPPORTIVE HUSBAND/PARTNER
6. TALK TO UNSUPPORTIVE MOTHER/GRANDMOTHER
7. TELL ME HOW TO WORK IT INTO MY SCHEDULE
8. NOTHING
9. OTHER [SPECIFY] _____

FOR PREGNANT ONLY:

42. With your upcoming baby, are you planning to breastfeed?

- YES [CONTINUE]
 No [SKIP TO Q44]

43. For how many months in total from the baby's birth, are you planning to breastfeed?
_____ MONTHS ("99" IF DOESN'T KNOW)

FOR EVERYONE:

44. What, if any, **advantages** do you see of breastfeeding? [UNAIDED AWARENESS. DO NOT READ. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [PROBE: ANYTHING ELSE?]

- BETTER/HEALTHIER BABY
- MOTHER-BABY BONDING, CLOSENESS
- BREASTFEEDING ENJOYABLE
- EASIER, MORE CONVENIENT
- CHEAPER/PROVIDED FOR FREE
- FRIENDS/FAMILY ARE FAMILIAR WITH IT AND CAN HELP ME
- OTHER: SPECIFY _____

45. What, if any, **disadvantages** do you see of breastfeeding? [UNAIDED AWARENESS. DO NOT READ. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [PROBE: ANYTHING ELSE?]

- NOT ENOUGH BREAST MILK TO SATISFY BABY
- HARD TO DO WHEN ONE IS GOING BACK TO WORK OR SCHOOL
- PAIN OR DISCOMFORT
- NO ONE ELSE CAN FEED THE BABY
- TOO TIME-CONSUMING
- TOO MUCH WORK COMPARED TO FORMULA
- MORE EXPENSIVE COMPARED TO FORMULA
- FRIENDS/FAMILY ARE NOT FAMILIAR WITH IT CANNOT HELP ME
- OTHER: SPECIFY _____

FRIENDS

46. Do you have friends who you think are eligible for WIC but who haven't applied for WIC benefits?

- YES
- NO

47. Do you know anyone who was in WIC but dropped out before their certification period was over?

- YES
- NO

48. What, do you think, are the main reasons that people don't participate in WIC? PROBE: Anything else? [DO NOT READ. CODE UP TO THREE REPLIES.]

- LACK OF TRANSPORTATION TO CLINIC, TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES
- THEY DON'T KNOW THAT WIC EXISTS
- INCONVENIENT HOURS/DAYS CLINIC OPEN
- SERVICES (INCLUDING WAITING TIME) TAKE TOO MUCH TIME
- WAITING SPACE AT CLINIC IS LIMITED
- LACK OF CHILD CARE
- LANGUAGE BARRIERS
- PROBLEMS QUALIFYING FOR BENEFITS
- DIFFICULTIES KEEPING APPOINTMENT TIMES
- WIC FOOD SELECTION NOT DESIRABLE
- WIC FOOD STORES NOT CONVENIENT (HOURS OR LOCATION)
- WIC FOOD HARD TO FIND ON SHELVES (BRANDS, QUANTITIES)
- IMMIGRATION CONCERNS
- DIDN'T NEED FOOD BENEFIT
- OTHER: PLEASE SPECIFY _____

DEMOGRAPHICS

We're almost done with this survey. I'd like to ask a few questions for classification purposes only.

49. Are you... [READ]

- Hispanic or Latino?
- Not Hispanic or Latino?
- REFUSED

50. How would you characterize yourself in terms of race? [READ ALL. CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY]

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian American
- Black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- White
- REFUSED

51. What is the highest level of education you have attained? [READ UNTIL R. INDICATES ANSWER]

- Refused
- Elementary school (6 years or less of education)
- Some high school (7-11 years of education)
- High school diploma or GED
- Some college
- Associate's degree
- Bachelor's degree
- Advanced degree

52. What is your first language, that is, the language you speak at home?

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> English | <input type="checkbox"/> Hmong | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arabic | <input type="checkbox"/> Khmer | <input type="checkbox"/> Swahili |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cambodian | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Tamil |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cantonese/
Mandarin | <input type="checkbox"/> Laotian | <input type="checkbox"/> Tagalog |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Farsi | <input type="checkbox"/> Punjabi | <input type="checkbox"/> Urdu |
| <input type="checkbox"/> French/Creole | <input type="checkbox"/> Russian | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fulani | <input type="checkbox"/> Somali | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: SPECIFY |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hindi | | _____ |

IF R. HAS NOT BEEN CHOSEN FOR IN-HOME AUDIT, READ:

Thank you so much for your help in answering this survey. Your feedback, combined with other confidential responses, will help improve the WIC program. Thanks again. Have a great day/evening.

**APPENDIX A2:
TELEPHONE SURVEY INSTRUMENT
(INFANT AND CHILD VERSION)**

TELEPHONE SURVEY

The questions I am going to ask are about your satisfaction and experiences with WIC. This takes about 20 minutes and your feedback will be grouped together with answers from other people. Since your answers are confidential, nothing you say will change your benefits.

WIC PROGRAM PARTICIPATION

1. Let's begin by talking about your experience with WIC and the process you went through to receive benefits. Is this the first time you've received WIC benefits **for your child** or has your child participated before.

- NEW TO WIC [SKIP TO Q3]
- PARTICIPATED BEFORE [CONTINUE]

2. How many times has your child participated before? [ASK, THEN SKIP TO Q4]

- 1
- 2
- 3 or more

2a. How old was your child when he/she first started getting WIC benefits [ASK, THEN SKIP TO Q7]

- At birth
- _____ (# of) Months (0 to 23 months)
- _____ (# of) Years (24 months or more)

3. Why didn't your child participate before this? [DO NOT READ; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]

- THIS IS MY FIRST CHILD/PREGNANCY
- DIDN'T LIVE IN USA
- DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT WIC
- DIDN'T THINK QUALIFIED FOR WIC (FOR CATEGORY REASON)
- DIDN'T THINK QUALIFIED FOR WIC (FOR INCOME REASON)
- DIDN'T TRUST WIC
- DIDN'T QUALIFY FOR WIC
- LACK OF TRANSPORTATION TO CLINIC, TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES
- SCHEDULE DIFFICULTIES
- SERVICES (INCLUDING WAITING TIME) TAKE TOO MUCH TIME
- WAITING SPACE AT CLINIC IS LIMITED
- LACK OF CHILD CARE
- LANGUAGE BARRIERS
- PROBLEMS QUALIFYING FOR BENEFITS
- DIDN'T HAVE PAPERS TO PROVE ELIGIBILITY
- DIFFICULTIES KEEPING APPOINTMENT TIMES
- WIC FOOD SELECTION NOT DESIRABLE

- WIC FOOD STORES NOT CONVENIENT (HOURS OR LOCATION)
- WIC FOOD HARD TO FIND ON SHELVES (BRANDS, QUANTITIES)
- IMMIGRATION CONCERNS
- DIDN'T NEED FOOD BENEFIT
- DON'T KNOW
- OTHER: PLEASE SPECIFY _____

SATISFACTION WITH LOCAL CLINIC, SERVICES, FOOD STORES

7. Thinking about the WIC clinic that you are familiar with, how satisfied are you with the people that work there and the services they provide? Would you say you are [READ]...?

- Very Satisfied
- Somewhat Satisfied
- Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied
- Somewhat Dissatisfied, or
- Very Dissatisfied

7a. Thinking about the WIC clinic's location and building facility, would you say you are [READ]...?

- Very Satisfied
- Somewhat Satisfied
- Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied
- Somewhat Dissatisfied, or
- Very Dissatisfied

Looking at specific qualities or characteristics of the clinic...

8. How would you rate the [INSERT FROM BELOW]? Would you say it is Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair or Poor? [REPEAT SCALE UNTIL R. LEARNS IT]

Excellent-----Very Good-----Good-----Fair-----Poor

[ROTATE START POINT]

- a) Customer friendliness of the WIC staff
- b) Quality of service you get
- c) Helpfulness of the staff
- d) Staff's ability to speak your language
- e) Safety of the clinic's location
- f) Convenience of the clinic's location for you
- g) Convenience of its operating hours
- h) Amount of time you must wait until you are seen by WIC staff
- i) Size and space of the waiting area
- j) Activities provided to occupy children while you wait
- k) Way they handle paperwork for certification
- l) How they deliver your food -[INSERT WORD USED IN P6b]

9. Now, think about the food benefits that you receive **for your child**. How would you rate them in the following areas? Use the same scale: Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair or Poor. How would you rate the food benefits for...

Excellent-----Very Good-----Good-----Fair -----Poor

- a) Providing the right quantity of food?
- b) Offering foods that your child likes to eat?
- c) Offering food choices in sizes and brands that you can find on the shelf? For example, if the coupon says a 46 oz container of juice in one of these 3 brands, you can find them in the store where you shop.

10. Are there certain WIC foods that, on a regular basis, you do not purchase for your child for some reason?

- YES [CONTINUE]
- NO [SKIP TO Q12]

11. Which ones do you not purchase? [DO NOT READ LIST. JUST CHECK OFF ALL THAT APPLY. FOR EACH ONE CHECKED, ASK:] Why not? AFTER R. ANSWERS, ASK, Anything else?

ITEMS NOT REDEEMED	Why don't you redeem them? [CODE OR WRITE IN MAIN REASON]	PRECODES
<input type="checkbox"/> CARROTS		1-Dislike, don't like
<input type="checkbox"/> CEREAL		2-Not accustomed to eating it (including cultural differences)
<input type="checkbox"/> CHEESE		3-Food allergies
<input type="checkbox"/> DRY BEANS, PEAS		4-Don't know how to prepare
<input type="checkbox"/> EGGS		5-Too much trouble to prepare
<input type="checkbox"/> FORMULA		6-Problems getting food to home
<input type="checkbox"/> JUICE		7-Couldn't find/Lost the food coupons
<input type="checkbox"/> MILK		8-Store did not have item in stock
<input type="checkbox"/> PEANUT BUTTER		9-Did not need at that time
<input type="checkbox"/> TUNA		10-Other: SPECIFY
		*

12a. For food items you did redeem, was there **too much** of any food?

- YES (Which Foods?.....)
- NO (SKIP TO 12b)

[DO NOT READ. JUST CHECK OFF ALL THAT APPLY]

TOO MUCH
<input type="checkbox"/> CARROTS
<input type="checkbox"/> CEREAL
<input type="checkbox"/> CHEESE
<input type="checkbox"/> DRY BEANS, PEAS
<input type="checkbox"/> EGGS
<input type="checkbox"/> FORMULA
<input type="checkbox"/> JUICE
<input type="checkbox"/> MILK
<input type="checkbox"/> PEANUT BUTTER
<input type="checkbox"/> TUNA
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____

12b. For food items you did redeem, was there **too little** of any food?

- YES (Which Foods?.....)
- NO (SKIP TO 13)

[DO NOT READ. JUST CHECK OFF ALL THAT APPLY]

TOO LITTLE
<input type="checkbox"/> CARROTS
<input type="checkbox"/> CEREAL
<input type="checkbox"/> CHEESE
<input type="checkbox"/> DRY BEANS, PEAS
<input type="checkbox"/> EGGS
<input type="checkbox"/> FORMULA
<input type="checkbox"/> JUICE
<input type="checkbox"/> MILK
<input type="checkbox"/> PEANUT BUTTER
<input type="checkbox"/> TUNA
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____

13. Which description best fits the store where you most often redeem your child's WIC food [INSERT WORD USED IN P6b]? [READ FULL LIST]

- Large grocery store or supermarket
- Small grocery store
- Convenience store
- Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods
- Store that carries only WIC-approved items
- Large combination food store-retailer such as a Walmart or a Target
- Military commissary
- [IF ILLINOIS, READ]: WIC Food Centers
- [DON'T READ] OTHER [ASK: Can you describe it for me? AND TYPE BRIEF DESCRIPTION _____]

i. Using the scale of Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair or Poor that we used earlier, what overall rating would you give the store where you do most of your child's WIC shopping.?"

- EXCELLENT
- VERY GOOD
- GOOD
- FAIR
- POOR

15. Do you buy your child's WIC items at the same store where you do most of your other food shopping?

- YES [SKIP TO Q17]
- NO [CONTINUE]

16. Why not? [DO NOT READ. CODE ANSWER ALL THAT APPLY]

- EXPENSE: WIC STORE MORE EXPENSIVE, REGULAR STORE LESS EXPENSIVE
- EXPENSE: REGULAR STORE MORE EXPENSIVE, WIC STORE LESS EXPENSIVE
- TRANSPORTATION: WIC STORE LESS CONVENIENT TO GET TO, REGULAR STORE MORE CONVENIENT
- TRANSPORTATION: REGULAR STORE LESS CONVENIENT TO GET TO, WIC STORE MORE CONVENIENT
- COURTESY: WIC STORE NOT CUSTOMER-FRIENDLY, REGULAR STORE FRIENDLIER
- COURTESY: REGULAR STORE NOT CUSTOMER-FRIENDLY, WIC STORE FRIENDLIER
- REGULAR STORE DOES NOT PARTICIPATE IN WIC PROGRAM
- REGULAR STORE DOESN'T CARRY RIGHT SIZES/SELECTIONS OF WIC FOODS
- OTHER: PLEASE SPECIFY _____

Breastfeeding your baby?	YES → NO ↓	YES → NO → (To Q22)	<input type="checkbox"/> How to do it <input type="checkbox"/> Dealing with problems <input type="checkbox"/> Helping my baby to do it <input type="checkbox"/> Getting my family to accept it/cooperate <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]	<input type="checkbox"/> Boring, not interesting <input type="checkbox"/> Too long <input type="checkbox"/> Too complicated <input type="checkbox"/> Poor teacher <input type="checkbox"/> Not "hands-on" <input type="checkbox"/> I already knew it <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]
Disciplining your child?	YES → NO ↓	YES → NO → (To Q22)	<input type="checkbox"/> Better parenting <input type="checkbox"/> Being more patient <input type="checkbox"/> Learning what works <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]	<input type="checkbox"/> Boring, not interesting <input type="checkbox"/> Too long <input type="checkbox"/> Too complicated <input type="checkbox"/> Poor teacher <input type="checkbox"/> Not realistic <input type="checkbox"/> I already knew it <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]
Educating your child?	YES → NO ↓	YES → NO → (To Q22)	<input type="checkbox"/> Better parenting <input type="checkbox"/> Being more patient <input type="checkbox"/> Learning what works <input type="checkbox"/> Learning new techniques <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]	<input type="checkbox"/> Boring, not interesting <input type="checkbox"/> Too long <input type="checkbox"/> Too complicated <input type="checkbox"/> Poor teacher <input type="checkbox"/> Too general <input type="checkbox"/> I already knew it <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]
Living a healthy lifestyle?	YES → NO ↓	YES → NO → (To Q22)	<input type="checkbox"/> Making changes (general) <input type="checkbox"/> Stopping smoking <input type="checkbox"/> Eating healthy <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]	<input type="checkbox"/> Boring, not interesting <input type="checkbox"/> Too long <input type="checkbox"/> Too complicated <input type="checkbox"/> Poor teacher <input type="checkbox"/> I already knew it <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]
Smoking cessation?	YES → NO ↓	YES → NO → (To Q22)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stopped smoking <input type="checkbox"/> Cut back smoking <input type="checkbox"/> Trying to stop smok'g <input type="checkbox"/> Reducing 2 nd hand smoke for family <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]	<input type="checkbox"/> Boring, not interesting <input type="checkbox"/> Too long <input type="checkbox"/> Too complicated <input type="checkbox"/> Poor teacher <input type="checkbox"/> I already knew it <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]
Accessing, or making use of, other social services?	YES → NO ↓	YES → NO → (To Q22)	<input type="checkbox"/> Learning what they are, what I/we qualify for <input type="checkbox"/> Getting referrals <input type="checkbox"/> Finding out where they're located <input type="checkbox"/> Getting Food Stamps <input type="checkbox"/> Getting Medicaid <input type="checkbox"/> Getting TANF (housing assistance) <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]	<input type="checkbox"/> Boring, not interesting <input type="checkbox"/> Too long <input type="checkbox"/> Too complicated <input type="checkbox"/> Poor teacher <input type="checkbox"/> I already knew it <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER [SPECIFY]

26. What topics do you remember talking about with the nutrition counselor? [DO NOT READ AT FIRST—PROBE AND CHECK **UNAIDED** RECALL] [THEN READ LIST TO CHECK **AIDED** RECALL]

	UNAIDED	AIDED	
	YES	YES	NO
l) Healthy weight	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m) Fruits and vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n) Protein	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o) Getting enough iron	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p) Calcium for bone health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
q) Vitamin C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
r) Other vitamins and food supplements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
s) Food safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
t) Physical activity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
u) Eating/preparing healthy meals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
v) Picky eaters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

27. Was the nutrition counseling useful to you?

- YES [CONTINUE]
- No [SKIP TO Q29]

28. Why? [DON'T READ LIST. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [PROBE: ANYTHING ELSE?] [SKIP TO Q30 AFTER QUESTION]

- LEARNED NEW THINGS
- COUNSELOR SEEMED TO UNDERSTAND ME/CARE ABOUT ME
- IT MOTIVATED ME TO MAKE CHANGES/HELPED ME SET GOALS
- HELPED ME EAT/BE HEALTHIER
- OTHER: SPECIFY _____

29. Why not? [DON'T READ LIST. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [PROBE: ANYTHING ELSE?]

- BORING/NOTHING NEW LEARNED
- REPETITIVE
- LANGUAGE PROBLEMS
- TOO FAST. FELT RUSHED
- DISTRACTIONS (NOISE, PEOPLE, CONFUSION)
- COUNSELOR DIDN'T UNDERSTAND/TAILORED TO INDIVIDUAL CONCERNS
- OTHER: SPECIFY _____

CURRENT SITUATION & BEHAVIORS

30. At the current time, what, if any, health insurance do you have for your child/ren? [IF R. SAYS SOMETHING LIKE “AETNA, BLUE CROSS/BLUE SHIELD, KAISER, OR UNITED HEALTHCARE”, CLARIFY WHETHER IT IS PRIVATE INSURANCE THROUGH AN EMPLOYER OR NOT. IF MORE THAN ONE GIVEN, ASK FOR MAIN ONE.]

- NONE
- MEDICAID
- STATE CHIP – CHILDREN’S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM
- OTHER STATE PROGRAM
- MILITARY/TRICARE
- PRIVATE INSURANCE THROUGH AN EMPLOYER
- PRIVATE INSURANCE NOT THROUGH AN EMPLOYER (I.E., THEIR OWN INSURANCE)
- OTHER: PLEASE SPECIFY _____

32. Are you, or members of your family, getting food through the... [READ LIST]?

	YES	NO
k) Food Stamp program, also known as [INSERT FROM P6c]?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l) Free or reduced price School Lunch or Breakfast program?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m) Summer Food Service program, for kids when not in school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n) Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o) Temporary Emergency Food Assistance program?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p) Child and Adult Care Food program, which provides free lunches for children at day care centers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
q) Local/community food bank or pantry?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
r) Commodity Supplemental Food Program, which provides food packets that are distributed through State and local agencies? [IF Q32h=YES, SKIP TO Q33]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a) Have you ever participated in Commodity Supplemental Food Program in the past?

- YES
- No [SKIP TO Q33]

b) How long ago did your participation in that program stop?

_____ YEARS AGO
 _____ MONTHS AGO

33. Now thinking about how your family eats generally, which of the following statements best describes the food you had to eat in your household during the last 12 months? Did your household... [READ LIST]? [CHECK ONE ONLY]

- Have enough to eat [SKIP TO Q38]
- Sometimes do not have enough to eat, or
- Often not have enough to eat

34a. Now I am going to read a series of statements that people sometimes make about food and meals. For each statement, tell me if the statement was often, sometimes or never true for you in the last 12 months. [REPEAT SCALE AS NECESSARY]	
7) We worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more.	<input type="checkbox"/> OFTEN <input type="checkbox"/> SOMETIMES <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER TRUE
8) The food that we bought just didn't last and we didn't have money to get more.	<input type="checkbox"/> OFTEN <input type="checkbox"/> SOMETIMES <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER TRUE
9) We couldn't afford to eat balanced meals.	<input type="checkbox"/> OFTEN <input type="checkbox"/> SOMETIMES <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER TRUE
10) We relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed our children because we were running out of money to buy food.	<input type="checkbox"/> OFTEN <input type="checkbox"/> SOMETIMES <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER TRUE
11) We couldn't feed our children a balanced meal, because we couldn't afford that.	<input type="checkbox"/> OFTEN <input type="checkbox"/> SOMETIMES <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER TRUE
12) The children were not eating enough because we just couldn't afford enough food.	<input type="checkbox"/> OFTEN <input type="checkbox"/> SOMETIMES <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER TRUE
34b. In the last 12 months, did you or other adults in the household ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> No [SKIP TO Q34C]
2) How often did this happen— almost every month, some months but not every month, or in only 1 or 2 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> ALMOST EVERY MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> SOME MONTHS BUT NOT EVERY MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY 1 OR 2 MONTHS
34c. In the last 12 months, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
34d. In the last 12 months, were you ever hungry, but didn't eat, because there wasn't enough money for food?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
34e. In the last 12 months, did you lose weight because there wasn't enough money for food?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

<p>34f. In the last 12 months, did you or other adults in your household ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO [SKIP TO Q34H]</p>
<p>34g. How often did this happen—almost every month, some months but not every month, or in only 1 or 2 months?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> ALMOST EVERY MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> SOME MONTHS BUT NOT EVERY MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY 1 OR 2 MONTHS</p>
<p>34h. In the last 12 months, did you ever cut the size of any of the children's meals because there wasn't enough money for food?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p>
<p>34i. In the last 12 months, were the children ever hungry but you just couldn't afford more food?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p>
<p>34j. In the last 12 months, did any of the children ever skip a meal because there wasn't enough money for food?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p>
<p>34k. How often did this happen—almost every month, some months but not every month, or in only 1 or 2 months?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> ALMOST EVERY MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> SOME MONTHS BUT NOT EVERY MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY 1 OR 2 MONTHS</p>
<p>34l. In the last 12 months, did any of the children ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p>

38. Was this child ever breastfed, even if only for a short time?

- YES
 No [GO TO Q39D]

39. **Is it still ongoing** or has the breastfeeding stopped? [DO NOT READ ANSWERS]

- ONGOING [SKIP TO 44]
 STOPPED

a) For how did the breastfeeding last? (Probe if needed)	b) Of that time, how much of that time was the baby exclusively breastfed, with no other food?	c) Why was breastfeeding stopped? [AFTER THIS QUESTION, SKIP TO Q42 IF R.=PREGNANT; OR TO Q38 IF R.=BREASTFEEDING OR POSTPARTUM	d) Why was the child not breastfed? [AFTER THIS QUESTION, SKIP TO Q42 IF R.=PREGNANT]
<p>____ <2 wks [SKIP TO Q39c]</p> <p>____ NUMBER OF WEEKS OR MONTHS ("99" IF DON'T KNOW)</p> <p>____ [1] WEEKS [2] MONTHS [9] DON'T KNOW</p>	<p>____ NUMBER OF WEEKS OR MONTHS ("99" IF DON'T KNOW)</p> <p>____ [1] WEEKS [2] MONTHS [9] DON'T KNOW</p>	<p>[DO NOT READ. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]</p> <p>HEALTH ITEMS</p> <p>16. Baby had difficulty nursing</p> <p>17. Not producing enough breast milk</p> <p>18. Baby not gaining enough weight</p> <p>19. Nipples sore, cracked or bleeding</p> <p>20. Mother or baby became sick</p> <p>TIME/DUTY ITEMS</p> <p>21. Other children to take care of</p> <p>22. Went back to work or school</p> <p>23. Wanted my body back to myself</p> <p>24. Wanted/needed someone else to feed the baby</p> <p>25. Too many household duties</p> <p>PREFERENCE ITEMS</p> <p>26. Did not like breastfeeding</p> <p>27. Did not want to be tied down</p> <p>28. Embarrassment</p> <p>29. Husband/partner did not want me to breastfeed</p> <p>30. Felt it was the right time to stop</p> <p>99. DON'T KNOW</p>	<p>[DO NOT READ. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY]</p> <p>HEALTH ITEMS</p> <p>1. Baby had difficulty nursing</p> <p>2. Not producing enough breast milk</p> <p>3. Baby not gaining enough weight</p> <p>16. Nipples sore, cracked or bleeding</p> <p>17. Mother or baby became sick</p> <p>TIME/DUTY ITEMS</p> <p>18. Other children to take care of</p> <p>19. Went back to work or school</p> <p>20. Wanted my body back to myself</p> <p>21. Wanted/needed someone else to feed the baby</p> <p>22. Too many household duties</p> <p>PREFERENCE ITEMS</p> <p>23. Did not like breastfeeding</p> <p>24. Did not want to be tied down</p> <p>25. Embarrassment</p> <p>26. Husband/partner did not want me to breastfeed</p> <p>27. Felt it was the right time to stop</p> <p>99. DON'T KNOW</p>

40. What, if anything, might have helped you to breastfeed?
[AFTER QUESTION, SKIP TO Q44]

10. HELP BABY THAT HAD TROUBLE NURSING
11. SHOW ME WAYS TO MAKE IT HURT LESS
12. SHOW ME WAYS TO MAKE IT EASIER
13. SHOW ME HOW TO PUMP MILK
14. TALK TO UNSUPPORTIVE HUSBAND/PARTNER
15. TALK TO UNSUPPORTIVE MOTHER/GRANDMOTHER
16. TELL ME HOW TO WORK IT INTO MY SCHEDULE
17. NOTHING
18. OTHER [SPECIFY] _____

41. What one thing might have helped you breastfeed for a longer period of time? [AFTER QUESTION, SKIP TO Q44]

10. HELP BABY THAT HAD TROUBLE NURSING
11. SHOW ME WAYS TO MAKE IT HURT LESS
12. SHOW ME WAYS TO MAKE IT EASIER
13. SHOW ME HOW TO PUMP MILK
14. TALK TO UNSUPPORTIVE HUSBAND/PARTNER
15. TALK TO UNSUPPORTIVE MOTHER/GRANDMOTHER
16. TELL ME HOW TO WORK IT INTO MY SCHEDULE
17. NOTHING
18. OTHER [SPECIFY] _____

FOR EVERYONE:

44. What, if any, **advantages** do you see of breastfeeding? [UNAIDED AWARENESS. DO NOT READ. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [PROBE: ANYTHING ELSE?]

- BETTER/HEALTHIER BABY
- MOTHER-BABY BONDING, CLOSENESS
- BREASTFEEDING ENJOYABLE
- EASIER, MORE CONVENIENT
- CHEAPER/PROVIDED FOR FREE
- FRIENDS/FAMILY ARE FAMILIAR WITH IT AND CAN HELP ME
- OTHER: SPECIFY _____

45. What, if any, **disadvantages** do you see of breastfeeding? [UNAIDED AWARENESS. DO NOT READ. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] [PROBE: ANYTHING ELSE?]

- NOT ENOUGH BREAST MILK TO SATISFY BABY
- HARD TO DO WHEN ONE IS GOING BACK TO WORK OR SCHOOL
- PAIN OR DISCOMFORT
- NO ONE ELSE CAN FEED THE BABY
- TOO TIME-CONSUMING
- TOO MUCH WORK COMPARED TO FORMULA
- MORE EXPENSIVE COMPARED TO FORMULA
- FRIENDS/FAMILY ARE NOT FAMILIAR WITH IT CANNOT HELP ME
- OTHER: SPECIFY _____

FRIENDS

46. Do you have friends who you think are eligible for WIC but who haven't applied for WIC benefits?

- YES
- NO

47. Do you know anyone who was in WIC but dropped out before their certification period was over?

- YES
- NO

48. What, do you think, are the main reasons that people don't participate in WIC? PROBE: Anything else? [DO NOT READ. CODE UP TO THREE REPLIES]

- LACK OF TRANSPORTATION TO CLINIC, TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES
- THEY DON'T KNOW THAT WIC EXISTS
- INCONVENIENT HOURS/DAYS CLINIC OPEN
- SERVICES (INCLUDING WAITING TIME) TAKE TOO MUCH TIME
- WAITING SPACE AT CLINIC IS LIMITED
- LACK OF CHILD CARE
- LANGUAGE BARRIERS
- PROBLEMS QUALIFYING FOR BENEFITS
- DIFFICULTIES KEEPING APPOINTMENT TIMES
- WIC FOOD SELECTION NOT DESIRABLE
- WIC FOOD STORES NOT CONVENIENT (HOURS OR LOCATION)
- WIC FOOD HARD TO FIND ON SHELVES (BRANDS, QUANTITIES)
- IMMIGRATION CONCERNS
- DIDN'T NEED FOOD BENEFIT
- OTHER: PLEASE SPECIFY _____

DEMOGRAPHICS

We're almost done with this survey. I'd like to ask a few questions for classification purposes only.

49. Is your child ...[READ]

- Hispanic or Latino?
- Not Hispanic or Latino?
- REFUSED

50. How would you characterize your child in terms of race? [READ ALL. CHECK AS MANY AS APPLY]

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian American
- Black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- White
- REFUSED

51. What is the highest level of education your child has attained? [READ UNTIL R. INDICATES ANSWER]

- Refused
- Elementary school (6 years or less of education)
- Some high school (7-11 years of education)
- High school diploma or GED
- Some college
- Associate's degree
- Bachelor's degree
- Advanced degree

52. What is your first language, that is, the language you speak at home?

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> English | <input type="checkbox"/> Hmong | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arabic | <input type="checkbox"/> Khmer | <input type="checkbox"/> Swahili |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cambodian | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Tamil |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cantonese/
Mandarin | <input type="checkbox"/> Laotian | <input type="checkbox"/> Tagalog |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Farsi | <input type="checkbox"/> Punjabi | <input type="checkbox"/> Urdu |
| <input type="checkbox"/> French/Creole | <input type="checkbox"/> Russian | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fulani | <input type="checkbox"/> Somali | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: SPECIFY |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hindi | | _____ |

IF R. HAS NOT BEEN CHOSEN FOR IN-HOME AUDIT, READ:

Thank you so much for your help in answering this survey. Your feedback, combined with other confidential responses, will help improve the WIC program. Thanks.

**Appendix B:
In-person Survey Instrument—
Partial**

IN-HOME INTERVIEW (Partial)

The following questions from the In-Home Interview were used to collect data on household size and structure

PRIMARY FAMILY/ECONOMIC UNIT

- Let's begin by having you tell me the names of all the persons who live or stay with you whether they are related to you or not. I will type in the names so I can follow up with some questions. [PROBE: ANYONE ELSE?]

RECORD ALL NAMES IN LIST FORM.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- ETC.

AFTER ALL PERSONS ARE LISTED, ASK FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FOR EACH PERSON:		
2. What is their relationship to you?	1. Spouse 2. Partner 3. Child 4. Step-child 5. Foster child 6. Parent/guardian 7. Step-parent 8. Foster parent 9. Brother/sister 10. Grandparent	11. Uncle/aunt 12. Cousin 13. Nephew/niece 14. Parent-in-law 15. Brother-in-law/sister-in-law 16. Other relative 17. Other non-relative 18. Child in Temporary Care of Friends/Relatives
3. Is this individual male or female?		<input type="checkbox"/> 1-Male <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Female
4. How old is this person?		_____ YEARS
5. FOR ANY CHILD LESS THAN 5 YEARS OR ANY WOMAN GREATER THAN 14 YEARS ASK: Is this person receiving WIC now?		<input type="checkbox"/> 1-Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2-No
6. OTHERWISE, IF Q6≥15, ASK: Do you consider [READ NAME] to be part of your family group—that is, you are sharing income and expenses as if you were a family—OR do you feel that you each keep your income and expenses and food separately? IF Q6<15, ASK: Do you consider [READ NAME] to be part of your family group—that is, you are responsible for taking care of them as if you were all in the same family?		<input type="checkbox"/> 1-Share like family <input type="checkbox"/> 2-Separate finances

Appendix C: Technical Appendix

APPENDIX C

Analysis of Telephone Survey Data: Summary of Technical Procedures

An integrated dataset that included pre-coded data obtained from States, a telephone survey of WIC participants, and an in-home survey with 1,210 respondents comprising approximately half of the respondents who completed the telephone survey, were analyzed in this study. The dataset contained a total of 2,560 records for sampled participants who completed the telephone survey. Table 1 displays the numbers and weightings of the telephone survey sample, and the in-home survey subsample by WIC program category.

Table 1: Weighted Ns and Percentage Distributions of Participant Samples and Subsamples Completing the Telephone and In-Home Surveys by WIC Category

Sample Components	WIC Category	Unweighted n	Weighted* n	Weighted ¹ %	Std error Weighted* %
Total (Telephone)	Pregnant	517	977,875	10.61	0.10
	Breastfeeding	519	610,440	6.63	0.09
	Postpartum	490	637,086	6.91	0.03
	Infant	495	2,234,610	24.25	0.13
	Child	539	4,753,728	51.59	0.17
	Total		2560	9,213,739	100.00
Completed In-home	Pregnant	251	489,087	10.95	0.38
	Breastfeeding	258	311,365	6.97	0.27
	Postpartum	224	295,577	6.62	0.24
	Infant	226	1,072,430	24.00	0.66
	Child	251	2,299,322	51.46	0.97
	Total		1210	4,467,781	100.00
Did Not Complete In-Home	Pregnant	266	488,788	10.30	0.39
	Breastfeeding	261	299,075	6.30	0.24
	Postpartum	266	341,510	7.20	0.25
	Infant	269	1,162,180	24.49	0.66
	Child	288	2,454,406	51.72	0.93
	Total		1,350	4,745,959	100.00
Pearson Chi-Square	1.06				
Pr > ChiSq	0.63				

* Statistics are weighted by the telephone survey weights.

A Chi-square significance test was conducted and results show that there was no statistically significant difference between participants who completed the in-home survey and those who did not complete the in-home survey ($\chi^2 = 1.06$ and $p = .63$). This suggests that the characteristics of the two subsamples were similar, and there was no selection bias with sample weighting.

Data from the telephone survey were the main source for the analysis of participants' demographic characteristics and their experiences with the program. Additional data on household size and structure were obtained from the in-home survey, whose respondents were asked to name and describe each person living in the household (up to 20) in terms of age, sex, and relationship with the sampled participant, and indicate whether or not the person was part of the family economic unit.

Data Processing and Editing

Data processing included data cleaning, formatting, labeling, and coding. Raw data items were recoded and new or composite variables were reconstructed and used in the analysis. The definitions of these variables and details of how they were manipulated in the analysis are presented below.

Participant Age

With raw data on participants' birth day, month, year, and corresponding certification day, month, and year, the days between the birth day and the date of the survey were calculated and the results were converted into age in years and months. For children, age is presented as 1 through 5 years; for infants, months of age are presented in five levels comparable to those used in NSWP 1 (0–3 months, 4–5 months, 6–8 months, 9–11 months, and 12 months and older⁶⁹).

Missing data occurred on birth day and month for a very small number of cases. Imputation was applied involving imposing a value of 15 to the missing day and a random assignment of 1 through 12 to the missing month. Out-of-range values on birth year (e.g., 8 and 9 instead of 2008 and 2009 respectively) were corrected for 9 cases as well.

Participant Race

Following Census racial categories, there were seven racial groups in the original variable on participants' race: African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, White, Others, and Multiracial. The subgroups Asian, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander, Others, and Multiracial, however, had small sizes, producing low cell frequencies when breaking up a program measure (e.g., breastfeeding) by race. To address this issue, the categories of Asian and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander were combined into one subgroup labeled "Asian and Pacific Islander," while Other and Multiracial categories were also combined into one subgroup labeled "Other/Multiracial." Still, many measures collapsed by the recoded race indicator had low cell frequencies for smaller racial groups, particularly American Indian and Alaska Native.

⁶⁹ Some states allow a transition period for infant benefits for up to 30 days beyond their first birthday.

Education and Language

To consolidate information, the original eight levels of education of WIC women and parent/guardians was recoded into three categories; i.e., less than high school, high school completion, and more than high school. Likewise, participant native language background was recoded into three categories: English, Spanish, and others.

Food Program Participation

Data were collected to measure respondents' participation in other food assistance programs. The original items, coded in binary format, indicate whether or not the respondent participated in each of the nine programs (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), National School Lunch Program (NSLP), National School Breakfast Program (NSBP), Summer Food Service program (SFSP), Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), Temporary Assistant for Needy Families (TANF), Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), local/community food bank, and Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP, past and present). Additionally, two composite variables were developed and used based on participation in food assistance programs. Focusing on SNAP participation, one variable identified three categories of participation: participation in no other food assistance program, participation in other food assistance programs including SNAP, and participation in other food assistance programs excluding SNAP.

Program Benefits

The value of WIC program benefits was assessed using a large set of data items relating to respondents' perception of WIC benefits, with six levels of responses ranging from 0 ("not valuable at all") through 5 ("extremely valuable").

Program Satisfaction

The original variables on program satisfaction measured WIC services and location of facility using a five-point scale (1 = very satisfied, 2 = somewhat satisfied, 3 = neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 4 = somewhat dissatisfied, 5 = very dissatisfied). Two additional sets of data items addressed food benefits (3 items, specifically dealing with quantity, foods you like to eat, and choices in sizes/brands available) and specific services (12 items dealing with clinic staff, customer service, location, and facility), all on a five-point scale (1 = excellent, 2 = very good, 3 = good, 4 = fair, and 5 = poor). The responses were tabulated by program or demographic characteristics.

As discussed in the WIC Benefits Ratings subsection of Section 3.3, the original responses relating to services and facility location were first analyzed and then collapsed into the two broad categories of "satisfied" and "dissatisfied". Similarly, responses relating to food benefits and related specific service features, were combined into "satisfied" (for responses of "excellent", "very good", or "good") and "dissatisfied" for "fair" and "poor" responses. To consolidate the information, a composite measure was developed for each of the two sets of data items. Each item was reversely scaled into a low-to-high value scheme representing increasing satisfaction level (0=Poor, 1=Fair, 2=Good, 3=Very Good, and 4=Excellent). The composite variables of satisfaction with coupon and special services (named COMPSATISCP2 and COMPSATISSPEC2, respectively) were built by averaging scores for each set of original items. Further, a comprehensive indicator of program satisfaction is created (COMPSATISTOT2) by

averaging the values from the two composite variables and the original items of satisfaction with WIC service and location/facilities (also reversely recoded).

Perception of Food Quantity

Two sets of data items measured respondents' perception of whether the quantities of 11 specific food items available in food packages were too little or too much, respectively (see Appendix X for specific food items). Responses of yes or no (response indicating 'too much' or 'too little' of the food or no were recoded 1 and 0 respectively). Two composite indicators were constructed for each food item (for too much and too little, respectively) by summing the affirmative responses (Yes) of each item in each set.

Length of Breastfeeding

Four measures were created for length of breastfeeding based on the original data items, including:

- days of breastfeeding of the last child by women and guardians
- days of exclusive breastfeeding of the last child by women and guardians
- days of breastfeeding of the current child, excluding those who were having their first pregnancy
- days of exclusive breastfeeding of the current child, excluding those who were having their first pregnancy.

The original measurement of length in weeks or months was converted into days as the final measure. Another measure of number of months planning to breastfeed, asked of only pregnant women, was reported only in months.

Number of Children

Two measures on the number of children were created relevant to, respectively, the respondent's nuclear family and the household. The nuclear family included the WIC woman and her own child(ren); or alternatively, the custodial guardian and WIC child(ren) or infants sampled in the telephone survey, and their siblings. The household, in contrast, included all the persons named by the in-home interview respondent (a WIC woman or an adult custodial guardian of a WIC child/infant): the respondent, other adults, children, and infants.

Note that the in-home interview data on household size and structure were more systematic and detailed on determining household composition than the telephone survey. In the in-home interview, respondents were asked to name all persons in the household (up to 20; the data collected showed a maximum of 14), and to describe each member in terms of age; sex; extended family relationship (grandparent, uncle, aunt, cousin, nephew, and stepchild/parent) as well as non-family relationship with the sampled WIC participant (foster child/parent and non-relatives). The number of children was determined by counting household members whose ages were under 18.

In telephone interviews, respondents were only asked about the number of their own children (including the first pregnancy/child at the time of the interview). The number of children in the nuclear family was constructed by first identifying pregnant women (in WIC category 1) who

reported the first-time pregnancy (not yet undelivered at the time of the interview). For these cases, the nuclear family has no child. For respondents in other WIC categories, the family would have one or more children, as reported by WIC women or adult respondents. Consequently, nuclear families without children are identified as those of first-time pregnant women.

The binary indicator of households with children versus without children derived from the in-home interview was relevant to food security measurement, which requires determination of whether there is a household member under the age of 18. With this household indicator, FNS' scoring protocols for households with and without children were applied to develop food security scale scores (see also Food Security measurement).

Food Security

Following FNS guidelines on food security measures (FNS, 2000), two sets of food security indicators were developed: status levels and scale scores. The procedure involved the following steps:

- Assigning values to missing Level 2 screener follow-up items: the three Level-2 screeners (P0534B, P0534f, and P0534j) were first recoded into binary format with 1 indicating food insecure and 0 as non food-insecure (or food secure). Missing data on the paired follow-up items were assigned values. Specifically, if a screener was negative (indicating no food insecurity), the missing follow-up item was assigned zero (negative), whereas if the screener was positive (indicating food insecurity), then the follow-up item was missing.
- Binary recoding: all 18 food security items were recoded into binary format according to the prescribed ERS protocol. For the first six items (p0534a_1-p0534a_6, referred to as the Stage 1 items by ERS), values smaller than three were coded as 1 (affirming food insecurity); otherwise zero (for food security). For the remaining four three-category items (Stage 2 items), if the values equaled three they were recoded zero (negative answer). The eight original binary variables remained binary.
- Imputing missing data: possibly food insecure cases were identified by the primary screener (P0533>1). Of them, one case had missing data on all but the first two items (P0534A_1 and P0534A-2), and nine cases had missing data on one or more of the last four items (P0534H through P0534L). As the ERS Guide (Bickel et al., 2000) specifies, imputation must consider the order of food insecurity severity for the 18 items.⁷⁰ Two conditions must both be met for imputing the missing data with a 1 (indicating food insecure): (1) at least one affirmative response occurs among the more severe items relative to the item with missing data; and (2) the response on any of the less severe items is not food secure. If one or both conditions are not met, a zero (food secure) is assigned to the missing item. Missing data were coded by: (1) summing the values of items that implied more severe food insecurity-- if the sum was greater than 1, then it was coded as 1 (food insecure) since at least one item of greater severity was responded

⁷⁰ We took the severity order developed by ERS based on the 1998 national population study.

to affirmatively⁷¹ and the first condition was met); (2) summing the values of less severe items to identify any negative response (if the sum equals the number of these items, then the second condition was met). As appropriate, either a code of 1 (food insecure) was entered in place of the item with missing data or a code of 0 (food secure).

- Generating the raw food security score: this score was obtained by adding the counts of affirmative answers (coded as 1) of all the 18 items.
- Determining food security status levels: applying the two FNS schemes for determining food secure status, households with at least one child (based on information from the in-home interview data) were labeled respectively with four levels of food security. The levels were : 0 = “high,” 1 = “marginal,” 2 = “low,” and 3 = “very low” food security.
- Assigning food security scale score: also applying the two different scoring schemes in the FNS guidelines, a food security scale score was developed based on the raw scores for households with and without children.
- Screening out cases that are food secure: primary screening (with P0533 value = 1, “have enough food”) was used to identify households that were food secure. These households were assigned 0 for both FS status level and scale score.

The estimated food security status levels in this study may not be directly comparable with those of the prior NSWP-I study (National Survey of WIC Participants 1, USDA, 2001) because of differences in the questionnaires and scoring algorithms. The primary screening question used in this study was—

13. Now thinking about how your family eats generally, which of the following statements best describes the food you had to eat in your household during the last 12 months? Your household... [READ LIST]? [CHECK ONE ONLY]
- Have enough to eat [SKIP TO Q35]
 - Sometimes not have enough to eat, or
 - Often not have enough to eat.

Respondents who selected “Have enough to eat” were considered food secure and skipped for the remaining food security questions. In the prior study, the screening question also asked about household food sufficiency over the past 12 months; but with different response wording: the response “enough to eat the kinds of food wanted” was determined as food secure and skipped for the remaining food security module (EIC Participant and Program Characteristics II, USDA, 2001).

⁷¹ If any missing data occurs on a more severe item, we assigned zero (negative) to the item, likewise with less severe items.

Another difference is in labeling food security status and related scoring changes. Following the new labels prescribed by ERS,⁷² the approach shown in Table 2 was used:

Table 2: New Food Security Labels from ERS Website

New Label	Description of Conditions in the Household
High food security	No reported indications of food-access problems or limitations
Marginal food security	One or two reported indications—typically of anxiety over food sufficiency or shortage of food in the house. Little or no indication of changes in diets or food intake
Low food security	Reports of reduced quality, variety, or desirability of diet. Little or no indication of reduced food intake
Very low food security	Reports of multiple indications of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake

In the NSWP-I study, the old labeling scheme was used, as follows:

- Food secure
- Food insecure without hunger
- Food insecure with hunger, moderate
- Food insecure with hunger, severe.

In addition, the scoring procedure differed by the labeling scheme. With the label changes, the revised scoring scheme was used to generate food security status level. Note that, due to the low frequency and low rate of “marginally food secure” (1.06%), this category was combined with the “high food secure” category, with a new label “high or marginal food secure” or simply “food secure.”

Comparisons of the different labeling and related scoring schemes for food security measurement were compared with the in-home interview data weighted with an initial set of sampling weights and replicated weights.⁷³

⁷² <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/FoodSecurity/labels.htm>, viewed as of 06/12/2010.

⁷³ These weights will be finalized for the analysis of improper payment analysis with the in-home interview data.

The weighted and unweighted counts of participants by food security status levels using different scoring/labeling systems are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Food Security Status Levels by Labeling/Scoring System: Total In-Home Survey Sample

Food Security Status Indicator	Unweighted n (1,210)	Weighted n (9,113,617)	Percent (100)	S.E. of percent
Food Secure—Previous Scoring (FSSTATUS1)				
Food secure	989	7,564,559	83.0	1.7
Food insecure without hunger	118	845,803	9.3	1.2
Food insecure with moderate hunger	82	576,646	6.3	1.1
Food insecure with severe hunger	21	126,609	1.4	0.5
Food Secure—New Scoring (FSSTATUS2)				
High food security	968	7,466,421	81.9	1.70
Marginal food security	21	98,138	1.1	0.42
Low food security	118	845,803	9.3	1.22
Very low food security	103	703,255	7.7	1.26
Food Secure—New Scoring (FSSTATUS) with High and Marginal Food Security Combined				
High or marginal food security	989	7,564,559	83.0	1.71
Low food security	118	845,803	9.3	1.22
Very low food security	103	703,255	7.7	1.26

Because the indicator of a household with a child or children versus one without children was derived from the in-home interview data, the food security measure was available only for 1,210 cases that participated in the in-home survey. The number of cases available for tabulations of the measure by demographic and program variables may vary due to missing data on those variables.

There were 22 cases that participated in the in-home survey that had missing data on food security. The data were entered for each food security item by assigning values from cases (called donors) that had valid data and were in the same state, agency, clinic, and WIC categories as each of the 22 cases. The donors were defined as telephone interview respondents who were not selected for the in-home interview. There were two instances where a donor was chosen from the other clinic within the same local agency due to insufficient cases in the same clinic. The donors were randomly sorted within donor cell and each donor could be selected only once. Only 4 of the 22 cases resulted in the full battery of food security questions; the others were food secure based on the screening.

Household Structure

An array of household structure indicators were developed for use with the in-home interview data. For each named household member, relationships with the respondents were documented by two sets of variables, for WIC children/infants and WIC women. Available only for the 1,210 in-home interview cases, the indicators used to determine household size were—

- Household size: the total number of household members, including relatives and nonrelatives (fostered child/parent and children under temporary care) (HHSIZE).
- Number of children in the household: all household members who are under 18, including relatives and nonrelatives (KIDN).
- Number of parents: parents or foster parents for the WIC child/infant, plus the spouse of the WIC woman (PARENTN).
- Number of grandparents: grandparents to the WIC child/infant or the woman (GRANDN).
- Number of non-biological members: members who are not relatives of the WIC child/infant or woman (NONBIO).
- Number of relatives: members who are cousins, nephews, uncles, aunts, grandparents (RELATN).
- Number of foster members: foster children or foster parents (FOSTERN).
- Generations: Number of generations; a score of “2” if no grandparent named to the child/infant or the woman; 3 if one or more grandparents named for the WIC child/infant; 4 if one or more grandparent named for the WIC woman (GEN4). (Scores of 0 and 1 were not used.)
- Single parent households: households that have only one parent (SINGLEPARENT).
- WIC mother: for child or infant cases, named member who is a female parent and participated in WIC (WICMOM).
- Teen mother: for child or infant cases, named member who is a female parent and age under 18 (TEENMOM).
- Nuclear family: households without relatives (NUCLEARFAM).

Tabulation and Analysis

The participant characteristics analysis entailed two statistical procedures. One- or two-way cross-tabulations were run to examine, respectively, descriptive statistics of key variables and bivariate associations between two categorical variables. Pearson chi-square tests were used in two-way cross-tabulations to help determine if associations between pairs of variables were statistically significant (at $p \leq .05$).

Comparisons of means was performed to examine differences in continuous measures between two or more categories. To determine statistically significant differences, each category's estimates of the means at 95 percent confidence level is presented.

SAS 9.2 PROC SURVEYFREQ and SURVEYMEANS on ICF Macro's UNIX system used the jackknife replicate weights method to compensate for the complex sample design effects and to obtain accurate variance estimates. Adjusted sampling weights obtained via post-stratification were also used in all the procedures to correct biases generated by unproportional sampling selection and unit nonresponses.

References

Cole, N., et al. (2001). *National Survey of WIC Participants: 2001 Final Report*. Alexandria, VA: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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Appendix D: Non-response Bias Analysis

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**Appendix D1:
Response and Cooperation Rates
by Selected Characteristics**

FINAL DISPOSITION	GENDER		FAMILY SIZE					TOTAL
	Male	Female	1	2	3	4	5+	
Unreachable	34.9%	34.1%	30.9%	35.1%	35.7%	34.7%	31.6%	34.2%
Refused	3.8%	3.5%	7.4%	3.5%	3.9%	3.2%	3.1%	3.6%
Partially Complete	9.4%	11.2%	14.0%	12.6%	9.9%	10.3%	10.8%	10.9%
RESPONSE RATE	51.9%	51.2%	47.8%	48.9%	50.4%	51.8%	54.5%	51.3%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Gender Chi-Square = .17; p =.67, non-significant; Family Size Chi-Square = 8.26; p=.08, non-significant.

FINAL DISPOSITION	MSA		TOTAL
	No	Yes	
Unreachable	32.9%	34.6%	34.2%
Refused	4.3%	3.4%	3.6%
Partially Complete	10.2%	11.0%	10.9%
RESPONSE RATE	52.5%	51.0%	51.3%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-Square = .84; p =.36, non-significant.

FINAL DISPOSITION	MONTHS SINCE RECENT CERTIFICATION							TOTAL
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Unreachable	34.1%	31.2%	33.5%	33.6%	33.3%	38.5%	35.2%	34.2%
Refused	3.4%	4.4%	3.2%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	3.8%	3.6%
Partially Complete	11.6%	10.4%	13.4%	9.0%	9.2%	7.6%	11.6%	10.9%
RESPONSE RATE	50.9%	54.0%	50.0%	53.8%	54.3%	50.9%	49.4%	51.3%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-Square = 9.67; p=.09, non-significant.

**Appendix D2:
Item Non-response
(All Telephone Survey Items)**

ITEMS	Number of respondents asked	Number of respondents responded	RESPONSE RATE
P0501 Is this the first time you've received WIC benefits for yourself or have you participated before this with another pregnancy/child?	2538	2538	100.0
P0502 How many times have you participated before?	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_A Why didn't you participate before this: THIS IS MY FIRST CHILD/PREGNANCY	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_B Why didn't you participate before this: DIDN'T LIVE IN USA	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_C Why didn't you participate before this: DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT WIC	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_D Why didn't you participate before this: DIDN'T THINK QUALIFIED FOR WIC (FOR CATEGORY REASON)	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_E Why didn't you participate before this: DIDN'T THINK QUALIFIED FOR WIC (FOR INCOME REASON)	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_F Why didn't you participate before this: DIDN'T TRUST WIC	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_G Why didn't you participate before this: DIDN'T QUALIFY FOR WIC	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_H Why didn't you participate before this: LACK OF TRANSPORTATION TO CLINIC	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_I Why didn't you participate before this: SCHEDULE DIFFICULTIES	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_J Why didn't you participate before this: SERVICES (INCLUDING WAITING TIME) TAKE TOO MUCH TIME	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_K Why didn't you participate before this: WAITING SPACE AT CLINIC IS LIMITED	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_L Why didn't you participate before this: LACK OF CHILD CARE	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_M Why didn't you participate before this: LANGUAGE BARRIERS	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_N Why didn't you participate before this: PROBLEMS QUALIFYING FOR BENEFITS	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_O Why didn't you participate before this: DIDN'T HAVE PAPERS TO PROVE ELIGIBILITY	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_P Why didn't you participate before this: DIFFICULTIES KEEPING APPOINTMENT TIMES	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_Q Why didn't you participate before this: WIC FOOD SELECTION NOT DESIRABLE	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_R Why didn't you participate before this: WIC FOOD STORES NOT CONVENIENT (HOURS OR LOCATION)	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_S Why didn't you participate before this: WIC FOOD HARD TO FIND ON SHELVES (BRANDS, QUANTITIES)	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_T Why didn't you participate before this: IMMIGRATION CONCERNS	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_U Why didn't you participate before this: DIDN'T NEED FOOD BENEFIT	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_v Why didn't you participate before this: DON'T KNOW	2538	2538	100.0
T0503_W Why didn't you participate before this: Other reasons	2538	2538	100.0
P0504 How many other children do you have	2538	2538	100.0
P0505 Did you receive benefits while you were pregnant, that is, before the baby was born?	2538	2538	100.0
P0505 Did you receive benefits while you were pregnant, that is, before the baby was born?	2538	2538	100.0
P0506B Why didn't you participate in WIC while you were pregnant: DIDN'T LIVE IN USA	246	246	100.0
P0506C Why didn't you participate in WIC while you were pregnant: DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT WIC	246	246	100.0
P0506F Why didn't you participate in WIC while you were pregnant: DIDN'T TRUST WIC	246	246	100.0

ITEMS	Number of respondents asked	Number of respondents responded	RESPONSE RATE
P0506G Why didn't you participate in WIC while you were pregnant: DIDN'T QUALIFY FOR WIC	246	246	100.0
P0506H Why didn't you participate in WIC while you were pregnant: LACK OF TRANSPORTATION TO CLINIC, TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES	246	246	100.0
P0506I Why didn't you participate in WIC while you were pregnant: SCHEDULE DIFFICULTIES	246	246	100.0
P0506J Why didn't you participate in WIC while you were pregnant: SERVICES (INCLUDING WAITING TIME) TAKE TOO MUCH TIME	246	246	100.0
P0506K Why didn't you participate in WIC while you were pregnant: WAITING SPACE AT CLINIC IS LIMITED	246	246	100.0
P0506L Why didn't you participate in WIC while you were pregnant: LACK OF CHILD CARE	246	246	100.0
P0506M Why didn't you participate in WIC while you were pregnant: LANGUAGE BARRIERS	246	246	100.0
P0506N Why didn't you participate in WIC while you were pregnant: PROBLEMS QUALIFYING FOR BENEFITS	246	246	100.0
P0506P Why didn't you participate in WIC while you were pregnant: DIFFICULTIES KEEPING APPOINTMENT TIMES	246	246	100.0
P0506Q Why didn't you participate in WIC while you were pregnant: WIC FOOD SELECTION NOT DESIRABLE	246	246	100.0
P0506R Why didn't you participate in WIC while you were pregnant: WIC FOOD STORES NOT CONVENIENT (HOURS OR LOCATION)	246	246	100.0
P0506S Why didn't you participate in WIC while you were pregnant: WIC FOOD HARD TO FIND ON SHELVES (BRANDS, QUANTITIES)	246	246	100.0
P0506T Why didn't you participate in WIC while you were pregnant: IMMIGRATION CONCERNS	246	246	100.0
P0506U Why didn't you participate in WIC while you were pregnant: DIDN'T NEED FOOD BENEFIT	246	246	100.0
P0506V Why didn't you participate in WIC while you were pregnant: DON'T KNOW	246	246	100.0
P0506W Why didn't you participate in WIC while you were pregnant: OTHER	246	246	100.0
P0507 Thinking about the WIC clinic that you are familiar with, how satisfied are you with the people that work there and the services they provide?	2538	2538	100.0
P0507A Thinking about the WIC clinic's location and building facility, would you say you are	2538	2538	100.0
P0508_01 How would you rate the: Customer friendliness of the WIC staff	2538	2538	100.0
P0508_02 How would you rate the: Quality of service you get	2538	2538	100.0
P0508_03 How would you rate the: Helpfulness of the staff	2538	2538	100.0
P0508_04 How would you rate the: Staff's ability to speak your language	2538	2538	100.0
P0508_05 How would you rate the: Safety of the clinic's location	2538	2538	100.0
P0508_06 How would you rate the: Convenience of the clinic's location for you	2538	2538	100.0
P0508_07 How would you rate the: Convenience of its operating hours	2538	2538	100.0
P0508_08 How would you rate the: Amount of time you must wait until you are seen by WIC staff	2538	2538	100.0
P0508_09 How would you rate the: Size and space of the waiting area	2538	2538	100.0
P0508_10 How would you rate the: Activities provided to occupy children while you wait	2538	2538	100.0
P0508_11 How would you rate the: Way they handle paperwork for certification	2538	2538	100.0
P0508_12 How would you rate the: How they deliver your food	2538	2538	100.0
P0509_1 How would you rate the food benefits for Providing the right quantity of food?	2538	2537	99.9
P0509_2 How would you rate the food benefits for Offering foods that you like to eat?	2538	2537	99.9
P0509_3 How would you rate the food benefits for Offering food choices in sizes and brands that you can find on the shelf?	2538	2537	99.9
P0510 Are there certain WIC foods that, on a regular basis, you do not purchase for some reason?	2538	2538	100.0
P0511_01 Which ones do you not purchase: CARROTS	542	542	100.0
P0511_02 Which ones do you not purchase: CEREAL	542	542	100.0
P0511_03 Which ones do you not purchase: CHEESE	542	542	100.0
P0511_04 Which ones do you not purchase: DRY BEANS, PEAS	542	542	100.0
P0511_05 Which ones do you not purchase: EGGS	542	542	100.0
P0511_06 Which ones do you not purchase: FORMULA	542	542	100.0
P0511_07 Which ones do you not purchase: JUICE	542	542	100.0
P0511_08 Which ones do you not purchase: MILK	542	542	100.0
P0511_09 Which ones do you not purchase: PEANUT BUTTER	542	542	100.0
P0511_10 Which ones do you not purchase: TUNA	542	542	100.0
P05120 For food items you did redeem, was there too much of any food?	2538	2538	100.0
P0512A_01 was there too much: CARROTS	355	355	100.0

ITEMS	Number of respondents asked	Number of respondents responded	RESPONSE RATE
P0512A_02 was there too much: CEREAL	355	355	100.0
P0512A_03 was there too much: CHEESE	355	355	100.0
P0512A_04 was there too much: DRY BEANS, PEAS	355	355	100.0
P0512A_05 was there too much: EGGS	355	355	100.0
P0512A_06 was there too much: FORMULA	355	355	100.0
P0512A_07 was there too much: JUICE	355	355	100.0
P0512A_08 was there too much: MILK	355	355	100.0
P0512A_09 was there too much: PEANUT BUTTER	355	355	100.0
P0512A_10 was there too much: TUNA	355	355	100.0
P0512A_11 was there too much: OTHER	355	355	100.0
P05121 For food items you did redeem, was there too little of any food?	2538	2538	100.0
P0512B_01 was there too little: CARROTS	864	864	100.0
P0512B_02 was there too little: CEREAL	864	864	100.0
P0512B_03 was there too little: CHEESE	864	864	100.0
P0512B_04 was there too little: DRY BEANS, PEAS	864	864	100.0
P0512B_05 was there too little: EGGS	864	864	100.0
P0512B_06 was there too little: FORMULA	864	864	100.0
P0512B_07 was there too little: JUICE	864	864	100.0
P0512B_08 was there too little: MILK	864	864	100.0
P0512B_09 was there too little: PEANUT BUTTER	864	864	100.0
P0512B_10 was there too little: TUNA	864	864	100.0
P0512B_11 was there too little: OTHER	864	864	100.0
P0513 Which description best fits the store where you most often redeem your WIC food	2538	2538	100.0
P0514 what overall rating would you give the store where you do most of your WIC shopping	2538	2521	99.3
P0515 Do you buy your WIC items at the same store where you do most of your other food shopping?	2538	2520	99.3
P0516A Why not same store as usual: WIC STORE MORE EXPENSIVE, REGULAR STORE LESS EXPENSIVE	408	408	100.0
P0516B Why not same store as usual: REGULAR STORE MORE EXPENSIVE, WIC STORE LESS EXPENSIVE	408	408	100.0
P0516C Why not same store as usual: WIC STORE LESS CONVENIENT TO GET TO, REGULAR STORE MORE CONVENIENT	408	408	100.0
P0516D Why not same store as usual: REGULAR STORE LESS CONVENIENT TO GET TO, WIC STORE MORE CONVENIENT	408	408	100.0
P0516E Why not same store as usual: WIC STORE NOT CUSTOMER-FRIENDLY, REGULAR STORE FRIENDLIER	408	408	100.0
P0516F Why not same store as usual: REGULAR STORE NOT CUSTOMER-FRIENDLY, WIC STORE FRIENDLIER	408	408	100.0
P0516G Why not same store as usual: REGULAR STORE DOES NOT PARTICIPATE IN WIC PROGRAM	408	408	100.0
P0516H Why not same store as usual: REGULAR STORE DOESN'T CARRY RIGHT SIZES/SELECTIONS OF WIC FOODS	408	408	100.0
P0516X Why not same store as usual: OTHER	408	408	100.0
P0517_1 how important it is to go to the store for WIC purchases: It is the same store where you do your other shopping	2538	2520	99.3
P0517_2 how important it is to go to the store for WIC purchases: The store clerks are friendly and helpful	2538	2520	99.3
P0517_3 how important it is to go to the store for WIC purchases: The store clerks speak your language	2538	2520	99.3
P0517_4 how important it is to go to the store for WIC purchases: The location is safe	2538	2520	99.3
P0517_5 how important it is to go to the store for WIC purchases: The location is convenient, easy to get to	2538	2520	99.3
P0517_6 how important it is to go to the store for WIC purchases: The store hours are convenient	2538	2520	99.3
P0517_7 how important it is to go to the store for WIC purchases: The store has the right sizes and brands of WIC foods	2538	2520	99.3
P0517_8 how important it is to go to the store for WIC purchases: The prices on non-WIC items are reasonable	2538	2520	99.3
P0517_9 how important it is to go to the store for WIC purchases: It specializes in WIC items	2538	2520	99.3
P0518 have you attended any group education sessions that were recommended to you by the WIC staff?	2538	2538	100.0
P019A_1_1 Were any of these seminars about: Nutrition or preparing nutritious meals	993	993	100.0

ITEMS	Number of respondents asked	Number of respondents responded	RESPONSE RATE
P020_1 Did the seminar on Nutrition or preparing nutritious meals influence you to make any lifestyle changes?	825	825	100.0
P021_1 Specifically, what changes did you make after the seminar on Nutrition or preparing nutritious meals?	683	683	100.0
P022_1 What about the program or session on Nutrition or preparing nutritious meals didn't work for you?	142	142	100.0
P019A_2_1 Were any of these seminars about: Breastfeeding your baby	993	993	100.0
P020_2 Did the seminar on Breastfeeding your baby influence you to make any lifestyle changes?	692	692	100.0
P021_2 Specifically, what changes did you make after the seminar on Breastfeeding your baby?	486	486	100.0
P022_2 What about the program or session on Breastfeeding your baby didn't work for you?	206	206	100.0
P019A_3_1 Were any of these seminars about: Disciplining your child	993	993	100.0
P020_3 Did the seminar on Disciplining your child influence you to make any lifestyle changes?	126	126	100.0
P021_3 Specifically, what changes did you make after the seminar on Disciplining your child?	105	105	100.0
P022_3 What about the program or session on Disciplining your child didn't work for you?	21	21	100.0
P019A_4_1 Were any of these seminars about: Educating your child	993	993	100.0
P020_4 Did the seminar on Educating your child influence you to make any lifestyle changes?	164	164	100.0
P021_4 Specifically, what changes did you make after the seminar on Educating your child?	146	146	100.0
P022_4 What about the program or session on Educating your child didn't work for you?	18	18	100.0
P019A_5_1 Were any of these seminars about: Living a healthy lifestyle	993	993	100.0
P020_5 Did the seminar on Living a healthy lifestyle influence you to make any lifestyle changes?	447	447	100.0
P021_5 Specifically, what changes did you make after the seminar on Living a healthy lifestyle?	365	365	100.0
P022_5 What about the program or session on Living a healthy lifestyle didn't work for you?	82	82	100.0
P019A_6_1 Were any of these seminars about: Smoking cessation	993	993	100.0
P020_6 Did the seminar on Smoking cessation influence you to make any lifestyle changes?	115	115	100.0
P021_6 Specifically, what changes did you make after the seminar on Smoking cessation?	45	45	100.0
P022_6 What about the program or session on Smoking cessation didn't work for you?	70	70	100.0
P019A_7_1 Were any of these seminars about: Accessing, or making use of, other social services	993	993	100.0
P020_7 Did the seminar on Accessing, or making use of, other social services influence you to make any lifestyle changes?	155	155	100.0
P021_7 Specifically, what changes did you make after the seminar on Accessing, or making use of, other social services?	122	122	100.0
P022_7 What about the program or session on Accessing, or making use of, other social services didn't work for you?	33	33	100.0
P0523_01 How valuable benefits of the WIC program: Time to talk with other mothers	2538	2538	100.0
P0523_02 How valuable benefits of the WIC program: Money saved on grocery bills	2538	2538	100.0
P0523_03 How valuable benefits of the WIC program: Health information	2538	2538	100.0
P0523_04 How valuable benefits of the WIC program: Nutrition information	2538	2538	100.0
P0523_05 How valuable benefits of the WIC program: Checking blood, height and weight	2538	2538	100.0
P0523_06 How valuable benefits of the WIC program: Advice from WIC staff	2538	2538	100.0
P0523_07 How valuable benefits of the WIC program: Vouchers for foods I know are nutritious	2538	2538	100.0
P0523_08 How valuable benefits of the WIC program: Helps me stay on time with shots for my child	2538	2538	100.0
P0523_09 How valuable benefits of the WIC program: Taught me about breastfeeding	2538	2538	100.0
P0523_10 How valuable benefits of the WIC program: Taught me about the foods babies need	2538	2538	100.0
P0523_11 How valuable benefits of the WIC program: Taught me about the foods children need	2538	2538	100.0
P0523_12 How valuable benefits of the WIC program: Taught me about the foods I need	2538	2538	100.0
P0524 How much one-on-one nutrition counseling have you received in person for this most recent pregnancy/baby?	2538	2538	100.0
P0525H How long did sessions last - hours	1616	1616	100.0
P0525M How long did sessions last - minutes	1616	1616	100.0
P0526_01 Nutrition counseling topics: Healthy weight	1616	1616	100.0
P0526_02 Nutrition counseling topics: Fruits and vegetables	1616	1616	100.0
P0526_03 Nutrition counseling topics: Protein	1616	1616	100.0
P0526_04 Nutrition counseling topics: Getting enough iron	1616	1616	100.0
P0526_05 Nutrition counseling topics: Calcium for bone health	1616	1616	100.0
P0526_06 Nutrition counseling topics: Vitamin C	1616	1616	100.0
P0526_07 Nutrition counseling topics: Other vitamins and food supplements	1616	1616	100.0
P0526_08 Nutrition counseling topics: Food safety	1616	1616	100.0
P0526_09 Nutrition counseling topics: Physical activity	1616	1616	100.0
P0526_10 Nutrition counseling topics: Eating/preparing healthy meals	1616	1616	100.0

ITEMS	Number of respondents asked	Number of respondents responded	RESPONSE RATE
P0526_11 Nutrition counseling topics: Picky eaters	1616	1616	100.0
P0527 Nutrition counseling useful	1616	1616	100.0
P0528A Why was counseling helpful: LEARNED NEW THINGS	1512	1512	100.0
P0528B Why was counseling helpful: COUNSELOR SEEMED TO UNDERSTAND ME/CARE ABOUT ME	1512	1512	100.0
P0528C Why was counseling helpful: IT MOTIVATED ME TO MAKE CHANGES/HELPED ME SET GOALS	1512	1512	100.0
P0528D Why was counseling helpful: HELPED ME EAT/BE HEALTHIER	1512	1512	100.0
P0528W Why was counseling helpful: OTHER	1512	1512	100.0
P0529A Why counseling was not helpful: BORING/NOTHING NEW LEARNED	104	104	100.0
P0529B Why counseling was not helpful: REPETITIVE	104	104	100.0
P0529C Why counseling was not helpful: LANGUAGE PROBLEMS	104	104	100.0
P0529D Why counseling was not helpful: TOO FAST. FELT RUSHED	104	104	100.0
P0529E Why counseling was not helpful: DISTRACTIONS (NOISE, PEOPLE, CONFUSION)	104	104	100.0
P0529F Why counseling was not helpful: COUNSELOR DIDN'T UNDERSTAND/TAILORED TO INDIVIDUAL CONCERNS	104	104	100.0
P0529W Why counseling was not helpful: OTHER	104	104	100.0
P0530 Children's health insurance	2538	2538	100.0
P0531 Health insurance for yourself	2538	2538	100.0
P0532_1 Food Stamp program ?	2538	2538	100.0
P0532_2 Free or reduced price School Lunch or Breakfast program?	2538	2538	100.0
P0532_3 Summer Food Service program, for kids when not in school?	2538	2538	100.0
P0532_4 Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR)?	2538	2538	100.0
P0532_5 Temporary Emergency Food Assistance program?	2538	2538	100.0
P0532_6 Child and Adult Care Food program, which provides free lunches for children at day care centers?	2538	2538	100.0
P0532_7 Local/community food bank or pantry?	2538	2538	100.0
P0532_8 Commodity Supplemental Food Program, which provides food packets that are distributed through State and local agencies?	2538	2538	100.0
P0532_9 Have you ever participated in Commodity Supplemental Food Program in the past?	2538	2538	100.0
P032TY How long ago did your participation in Commodity Supplemental Food Program stop? (YEARS)	24	24	100.0
P032TM How long ago did your participation in Commodity Supplemental Food Program stop? (MONTHS)	24	24	100.0
P0533 Food consumed during last 12 months	2538	2538	100.0
P0534A_1 We worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more.	483	483	100.0
P0534A_2 The food that we bought just didn't last and we didn't have money to get more.	483	483	100.0
P0534A_3 We couldn't afford to eat balanced meals.	483	482	99.9
P0534A_4 We relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed our children because we were running out of money to buy food.	483	482	99.9
P0534A_5 We couldn't feed our children a balanced meal, because we couldn't afford that.	483	482	99.9
P0534A_6 The children were not eating enough because we just couldn't afford enough food.	483	482	99.9
P0534B Cut size or skip meals	483	483	100.0
P0534B1 How often skipped or cut meal sizes	283	283	100.0
P0534C Ate less because not enough money for food	483	482	99.9
P0534D Hungry because not enough money for food	483	482	99.9
P0534E Lose weight because not enough money for food	483	482	99.9
P0534F Not eat for whole day because not enough money for food	483	482	99.9
P0534G How often not eat for whole day	70	70	100.0
P0534H Cut size of children's meals because not enough money for food	473	473	100.0
P0534I Children every hungry because not enough money for food	473	473	100.0
P0534J Children ever skip a meal because not enough money for food	473	473	100.0
P0534K How often children skip a meal because not enough money for food	46	46	100.0
P0534L Children not eat for a whole day because not enough money for food	473	473	100.0
P0535 Number of children breastfed	627	627	100.0
P0536 Breastfed after last baby before this one	463	463	100.0
P0536AN How long breastfed - number	416	416	100.0
P0536AU How long breastfed - unit	416	416	100.0
P0536BN Time exclusively breastfed - number	405	405	100.0
P0536BU Time exclusively breastfed - unit	405	405	100.0

ITEMS	Number of respondents asked	Number of respondents responded	RESPONSE RATE
P0536C_A Why did you stop breastfeeding: Baby had difficulty nursing	416	416	100.0
P0536C_B Why did you stop breastfeeding: Not producing enough breast milk	416	416	100.0
P0536C_C Why did you stop breastfeeding: Baby not gaining enough weight	416	416	100.0
P0536C_d Why did you stop breastfeeding: Nipples sore, cracked or bleeding	416	416	100.0
P0536C_E Why did you stop breastfeeding: Mother or baby became sick	416	416	100.0
P0536C_F Why did you stop breastfeeding: Other children to take care of	416	416	100.0
P0536C_G Why did you stop breastfeeding: Went back to work or school	416	416	100.0
P0536C_h Why did you stop breastfeeding: Wanted my body back to myself	416	416	100.0
P0536C_i Why did you stop breastfeeding: Wanted/needed someone else to feed the baby	416	416	100.0
P0536C_J Why did you stop breastfeeding: Too many household duties	416	416	100.0
P0536C_K Why did you stop breastfeeding: Did not like breastfeeding	416	416	100.0
P0536C_L Why did you stop breastfeeding: Did not want to be tied down	416	416	100.0
P0536C_m Why did you stop breastfeeding: Embarrassment	416	416	100.0
P0536C_N Why did you stop breastfeeding: Husband/partner did not want me to breastfeed	416	416	100.0
P0536C_O Why did you stop breastfeeding: Felt it was the right time to stop	416	416	100.0
P0536D_A Why did you not breastfeed: Baby had difficulty nursing	206	206	100.0
P0536D_B Why did you not breastfeed: Not producing enough breast milk	206	206	100.0
P0536D_C Why did you not breastfeed: Baby not gaining enough weight	206	206	100.0
P0536D_D Why did you not breastfeed: Nipples sore, cracked or bleeding	206	206	100.0
P0536D_E Why did you not breastfeed: Mother or baby became sick	206	206	100.0
P0536D_F Why did you not breastfeed: Other children to take care of	206	206	100.0
P0536D_G Why did you not breastfeed: Went back to work or school	206	206	100.0
P0536D_H Why did you not breastfeed: Wanted my body back to myself	206	206	100.0
P0536D_I Why did you not breastfeed: Wanted/needed someone else to feed the baby	206	206	100.0
P0536D_J Why did you not breastfeed: Too many household duties	206	206	100.0
P0536D_K Why did you not breastfeed: Did not like breastfeeding	206	206	100.0
P0536D_L Why did you not breastfeed: Did not want to be tied down	206	206	100.0
P0536D_M Why did you not breastfeed: Embarrassment	206	206	100.0
P0536D_N Why did you not breastfeed: Husband/partner did not want me to breastfeed	206	206	100.0
P0536D_O Why did you not breastfeed: Felt it was the right time to stop	206	206	100.0
P0538 Do you or did you breastfeed your most recent baby, even if only for a short time?	2335	2335	100.0
P0539 Still breastfeeding	1597	1597	100.0
P0539AN How long breastfed - number	1182	1182	100.0
P0539AU How long breastfed - unit	1182	1182	100.0
P0539BN Time exclusively breastfed - number	1119	1119	100.0
P0539BU Time exclusively breastfed - unit	1119	1119	100.0
P0539C_A Why did you stop breastfeeding: Baby had difficulty nursing	1182	1182	100.0
P0539C_B Why did you stop breastfeeding: Not producing enough breast milk	1182	1182	100.0
P0539C_C Why did you stop breastfeeding: Baby not gaining enough weight	1182	1182	100.0
P0539C_D Why did you stop breastfeeding: Nipples sore, cracked or bleeding	1182	1182	100.0
P0539C_E Why did you stop breastfeeding: Mother or baby became sick	1182	1182	100.0
P0539C_F Why did you stop breastfeeding: Other children to take care of	1182	1182	100.0
P0539C_G Why did you stop breastfeeding: Went back to work or school	1182	1182	100.0
P0539C_H Why did you stop breastfeeding: Wanted my body back to myself	1182	1182	100.0
P0539C_I Why did you stop breastfeeding: Wanted/needed someone else to feed the baby	1182	1182	100.0
P0539C_J Why did you stop breastfeeding: Too many household duties	1182	1182	100.0
P0539C_K Why did you stop breastfeeding: Did not like breastfeeding	1182	1182	100.0
P0539C_L Why did you stop breastfeeding: Did not want to be tied down	1182	1182	100.0
P0539C_M Why did you stop breastfeeding: Embarrassment	1182	1182	100.0
P0539C_N Why did you stop breastfeeding: Husband/partner did not want me to breastfeed	1182	1182	100.0
P0539C_O Why did you stop breastfeeding: Felt it was the right time to stop	1182	1182	100.0
P0539D_A Why did you stop breastfeeding: Baby had difficulty nursing	738	738	100.0
P0539D_B Why did you stop breastfeeding: Not producing enough breast milk	738	738	100.0
P0539D_C Why did you stop breastfeeding: Baby not gaining enough weight	738	738	100.0
P0539D_D Why did you stop breastfeeding: Nipples sore, cracked or bleeding	738	738	100.0
P0539D_E Why did you stop breastfeeding: Mother or baby became sick	738	738	100.0
P0539D_F Why did you stop breastfeeding: Other children to take care of	738	738	100.0
P0539D_G Why did you stop breastfeeding: Went back to work or school	738	738	100.0
P0539D_H Why did you stop breastfeeding: Wanted my body back to myself	738	738	100.0

ITEMS	Number of respondents asked	Number of respondents responded	RESPONSE RATE
P0539D_I Why did you stop breastfeeding: Wanted/needed someone else to feed the baby	738	738	100.0
P0539D_J Why did you stop breastfeeding: Too many household duties	738	738	100.0
P0539D_K Why did you stop breastfeeding: Did not like breastfeeding	738	738	100.0
P0539D_L Why did you stop breastfeeding: Did not want to be tied down	738	738	100.0
P0539D_M Why did you stop breastfeeding: Embarrassment	738	738	100.0
P0539D_N Why did you stop breastfeeding: Husband/partner did not want me to breastfeed	738	738	100.0
P0539D_O Why did you stop breastfeeding: Felt it was the right time to stop	738	738	100.0
P0540 What might have helped start breastfeeding	738	738	100.0
P0541 What might have helped breastfeed for longer period	1182	1182	100.0
P0542 With your upcoming baby, are you planning to breastfeed? (pregnant only)	192	192	100.0
P0543 Months planning to breastfeed	133	133	100.0
P0544A Advantages of breastfeeding: BETTER/HEALTHIER BABY	2538	2538	100.0
P0544B Advantages of breastfeeding: MOTHER-BABY BONDING, CLOSENESS	2538	2538	100.0
P0544C Advantages of breastfeeding: BREASTFEEDING ENJOYABLE	2538	2538	100.0
P0544D Advantages of breastfeeding: EASIER, MORE CONVENIENT	2538	2538	100.0
P0544E Advantages of breastfeeding: CHEAPER/PROVIDED FOR FREE	2538	2538	100.0
P0544F Advantages of breastfeeding: FRIENDS/FAMILY ARE FAMILIAR WITH IT AND CAN HELP ME	2538	2538	100.0
P0544W Advantages of breastfeeding: OTHER	2538	2538	100.0
P0545A Disadvantages of breastfeeding: NOT ENOUGH BREAST MILK TO SATISFY BABY	2538	2538	100.0
P0545B Disadvantages of breastfeeding: HARD TO DO WHEN ONE IS GOING BACK TO WORK OR SCHOOL	2538	2538	100.0
P0545C Disadvantages of breastfeeding: PAIN OR DISCOMFORT	2538	2538	100.0
P0545D Disadvantages of breastfeeding: NO ONE ELSE CAN FEED THE BABY	2538	2538	100.0
P0545E Disadvantages of breastfeeding: TOO TIME-CONSUMING	2538	2538	100.0
P0545F Disadvantages of breastfeeding: TOO MUCH WORK COMPARED TO FORMULA	2538	2538	100.0
P0545G Disadvantages of breastfeeding: MORE EXPENSIVE COMPARED TO FORMULA	2538	2538	100.0
P0545H Disadvantages of breastfeeding: FRIENDS/FAMILY ARE NOT FAMILIAR WITH IT CANNOT HELP ME	2538	2538	100.0
P0545W Disadvantages of breastfeeding: OTHER	2538	2538	100.0
P0546 Do you have friends who you think are eligible for WIC but who haven't applied for WIC benefits?	2538	2538	100.0
P0547 Do you know anyone who was in WIC but dropped out before their certification period was over?	2538	2538	100.0
P0548A The main reasons that people don't participate in WIC: LACK OF TRANSPORTATION TO CLINIC, TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES	2538	2538	100.0
P0548B The main reasons that people don't participate in WIC: THEY DON'T KNOW THAT WIC EXISTS	2538	2538	100.0
P0548C The main reasons that people don't participate in WIC: INCONVENIENT HOURS/DAYS CLINIC OPEN	2538	2538	100.0
P0548D The main reasons that people don't participate in WIC: SERVICES (INCLUDING WAITING TIME) TAKE TOO MUCH TIME	2538	2538	100.0
P0548E The main reasons that people don't participate in WIC: WAITING SPACE AT CLINIC IS LIMITED	2538	2538	100.0
P0548F The main reasons that people don't participate in WIC: LACK OF CHILD CARE	2538	2538	100.0
P0548G The main reasons that people don't participate in WIC: LANGUAGE BARRIERS	2538	2538	100.0
P0548H The main reasons that people don't participate in WIC: PROBLEMS QUALIFYING FOR BENEFITS	2538	2538	100.0
P0548I The main reasons that people don't participate in WIC: DIFFICULTIES KEEPING APPOINTMENT TIMES	2538	2538	100.0
P0548J The main reasons that people don't participate in WIC: WIC FOOD SELECTION NOT DESIRABLE	2538	2538	100.0
P0548K The main reasons that people don't participate in WIC: WIC FOOD STORES NOT CONVENIENT (HOURS OR LOCATION)	2538	2538	100.0
P0548L The main reasons that people don't participate in WIC: WIC FOOD HARD TO FIND ON SHELVES (BRANDS, QUANTITIES)	2538	2538	100.0
P0548M The main reasons that people don't participate in WIC: IMMIGRATION CONCERNS	2538	2538	100.0
P0548N The main reasons that people don't participate in WIC: DIDN'T NEED FOOD BENEFIT	2538	2538	100.0
P0548W The main reasons that people don't participate in WIC: OTHER	2538	2538	100.0
P0549 Hispanic	2538	2524	99.4
P0550_a American Indian or Alaska Native	2538	2475	97.5

ITEMS	Number of respondents asked	Number of respondents responded	RESPONSE RATE
P0550_b Asian American	2538	2475	97.5
P0550_c Black or African American	2538	2475	97.5
P0550_d Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2538	2475	97.5
P0550_e White	2538	2475	97.5
P0550_f REFUSED and not Hispanics	2538	2538	100.0
P0551 Education	2538	2526	99.5
P0552 First language	2538	2538	100.0

**Appendix D3:
Difference Between Original
Weights and Raked Weights on
Selected Measures**

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
7) Thinking about the WIC clinic that you are familiar with, how satisfied are you with the people who work there and the services they provide?	Very Satisfied	71.0%	70.9%	0.18%
	Somewhat Satisfied	21.2%	21.6%	0.45%
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	4.6%	4.5%	0.12%
	Somewhat Dissatisfied, or	1.5%	1.6%	0.06%
	Very Dissatisfied	1.7%	1.5%	0.21%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
7a) Thinking about the WIC clinic that you are familiar with, how satisfied are you with location and building facility?	Very Satisfied	69.5%	69.6%	0.09%
	Somewhat Satisfied	21.2%	21.2%	0.08%
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	4.5%	4.6%	0.08%
	Somewhat Dissatisfied, or	3.2%	3.2%	0.06%
	Very Dissatisfied	1.5%	1.5%	0.03%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
8a) How would you rate the customer friendliness of the WIC staff?	Excellent	55.6%	55.7%	0.10%
	Very Good	24.3%	24.7%	0.42%
	Good	15.1%	14.7%	0.34%
	Fair	3.9%	3.7%	0.17%
	Poor	1.2%	1.2%	0.01%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
8b) How would you rate the quality of service you get?	Excellent	53.3%	53.9%	0.64%
	Very Good	25.4%	25.2%	0.23%
	Good	17.5%	17.3%	0.24%
	Fair	2.8%	2.7%	0.12%
	Poor	1.0%	1.0%	0.05%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	
		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
8c) How would you rate the helpfulness of the staff?	Excellent	52.6%	52.7%	0.10%
	Very Good	25.5%	25.1%	0.46%
	Good	17.2%	17.4%	0.18%
	Fair	3.5%	3.8%	0.26%
	Poor	1.1%	1.0%	0.08%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
8d) How would you rate the staff's ability to speak your language?	Excellent	65.9%	66.1%	0.20%
	Very Good	17.7%	17.4%	0.29%
	Good	12.2%	12.0%	0.18%
	Fair	2.4%	2.7%	0.33%
	Poor	1.8%	1.8%	0.05%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
8e) How would you rate the safety of the clinic's location?	Excellent	53.9%	54.4%	0.52%
	Very Good	19.6%	18.6%	0.97%
	Good	20.3%	20.7%	0.37%
	Fair	5.0%	5.2%	0.21%
	Poor	1.2%	1.1%	0.13%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
8f) How would you rate the convenience of the clinic's location for you?	Excellent	53.7%	53.3%	0.42%
	Very Good	22.0%	22.2%	0.11%
	Good	18.7%	18.7%	0.04%
	Fair	3.9%	4.3%	0.35%
	Poor	1.6%	1.6%	0.00%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
8g) How would you rate the convenience of its operating hours?	Excellent	52.3%	52.3%	0.03%
	Very Good	20.9%	20.4%	0.44%
	Good	20.9%	20.5%	0.40%
	Fair	5.2%	5.7%	0.54%

	Poor	.7%	1.0%	0.27%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	
		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
8h) How would you rate the amount of time you must wait until you are seen by WIC staff?	Excellent	37.1%	37.4%	0.25%
	Very Good	21.5%	21.5%	0.02%
	Good	23.2%	22.4%	0.76%
	Fair	11.2%	11.5%	0.29%
	Poor	7.0%	7.2%	0.20%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
8i) How would you rate the size and space of the waiting area?	Excellent	35.6%	35.9%	0.30%
	Very Good	18.6%	18.2%	0.37%
	Good	27.7%	27.8%	0.14%
	Fair	11.9%	11.9%	0.00%
	Poor	6.2%	6.1%	0.07%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
8j) How would you rate the activities provided to occupy children while you wait?	Excellent	29.4%	29.1%	0.38%
	Very Good	17.3%	17.1%	0.21%
	Good	23.4%	23.4%	0.02%
	Fair	14.1%	14.3%	0.24%

	Poor	15.7%	16.1%	0.38%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	
		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
8k) How would you rate the way they handle paperwork for certification?	Excellent	47.7%	48.3%	0.69%
	Very Good	25.0%	24.8%	0.13%
	Good	22.3%	22.2%	0.13%
	Fair	3.8%	3.5%	0.30%
	Poor	1.2%	1.1%	0.13%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
8l) How would you rate how they deliver your food vouchers?	Excellent	54.7%	55.4%	0.70%
	Very Good	22.3%	22.4%	0.04%
	Good	19.0%	18.4%	0.61%
	Fair	3.2%	3.1%	0.08%
	Poor	.8%	.8%	0.05%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
9a) How would you rate the food benefits for providing the right quantity of food?	Excellent	47.2%	46.8%	0.39%
	Very Good	22.4%	22.1%	0.24%
	Good	20.9%	21.3%	0.45%
	Fair	7.3%	7.3%	0.06%

	Poor	2.3%	2.4%	0.13%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	
		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
9b) How would you rate the food benefits for offering foods that you like to eat?	Excellent	44.9%	44.5%	0.40%
	Very Good	24.0%	23.6%	0.41%
	Good	20.7%	21.0%	0.30%
	Fair	7.6%	7.7%	0.09%
	Poor	2.7%	3.2%	0.43%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
9c) How would you rate the food benefits for Offering food choices in sizes and brands that you can find on the shelf?	Excellent	39.6%	39.1%	0.49%
	Very Good	24.6%	25.0%	0.35%
	Good	23.4%	23.5%	0.07%
	Fair	7.8%	7.9%	0.10%
	Poor	4.5%	4.5%	0.04%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
18) Have you attended any group education sessions recommended by the WIC staff?	No	62.1%	63.6%	1.50%
	Yes	37.9%	36.4%	1.50%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
24) How much one-on-one nutrition counseling have you received in person?	None at all	36.0%	37.0%	1.01%
	One session only	15.6%	15.1%	0.48%
	2-3 sessions	25.8%	25.1%	0.78%
	4-5 sessions	12.2%	11.3%	0.97%
	6-7 sessions	4.0%	4.8%	0.77%
	8 or more sessions	6.3%	6.8%	0.45%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
32a) Are members of your household getting food through the Food Stamp program?	No	46.9%	47.1%	0.22%
	Yes	53.1%	52.9%	0.22%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
32b) Are members of your household getting food through the free or reduced-price School Lunch or Breakfast program?	No	67.3%	68.0%	0.66%
	Yes	32.7%	32.0%	0.66%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
32c) Are members of your household getting food through the Summer Food Service program, for kids when not in school?	No	93.6%	93.6%	0.01%
	Yes	6.4%	6.4%	0.01%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
32d) Are members of your household getting food through the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations?	No	99.3%	99.1%	0.17%
	Yes	.7%	.9%	0.17%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
32e) Are members of your household getting food through the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance program?	No	97.8%	97.5%	0.33%
	Yes	2.2%	2.5%	0.33%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
32f) Are members of your household getting food through the Child and Adult Care Food program?	No	95.7%	95.3%	0.46%
	Yes	4.3%	4.7%	0.46%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
32g) Are members of your household getting food through a local/community food bank or pantry?	No	93.0%	92.4%	0.53%
	Yes	7.0%	7.6%	0.53%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
32h) Are members of your household getting food through the Commodity Supplemental Food program?	No	98.5%	98.4%	0.10%
	Yes	1.5%	1.6%	0.10%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

		Original Weight	Raked Weight	Absolute Difference
33) Which best describes the food you had to eat in your household during last 12 months? Did you...?	Have enough to eat	83.2%	83.8%	0.59%
	Sometimes did not have enough to eat	14.8%	14.4%	0.44%
	Often did not have enough to eat	2.0%	1.8%	0.15%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	

**Appendix D4:
Race/Ethnicity
(Using California Coding),
by Selected Measures**

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0507 Thinking about the WIC clinic that you are familiar with, how satisfied are you with the people that work there and the services they provide?	Neutral, Not Satisfied	6.7%	7.3%	9.3%	10.6%	7.5%	7.6%
	Satisfied	93.3%	92.7%	90.7%	89.4%	92.5%	92.4%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-Square = 3.65; p =.46, non-significant.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0507A Thinking about the WIC clinic's location and building facility, would you say you are	Neutral, Not Satisfied	7.9%	8.5%	9.3%	7.3%	10.4%	9.2%
	Satisfied	92.1%	91.5%	90.7%	92.7%	89.6%	90.8%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-Square = 4.16; p =.39, non-significant.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0508_01 How would you rate the: Customer friendliness of the WIC staff	Not Good	4.2%	5.8%	12.1%	5.3%	4.8%	5.5%
	Excellent, Very Good, Good	95.8%	94.2%	87.9%	94.7%	95.2%	94.5%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-square = 23.98, p<.0001.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0508_02 How would you rate the: Quality of service you get	Not Good	3.6%	7.0%	8.5%	6.0%	3.3%	4.5%
	Excellent, Very Good, Good	96.4%	93.0%	91.5%	94.0%	96.7%	95.5%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-square = 19.38, p<.01.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0508_03 How would you rate the: Helpfulness of the staff	Not Good	4.9%	4.6%	9.7%	5.3%	4.4%	5.1%
	Excellent, Very Good, Good	95.1%	95.4%	90.3%	94.7%	95.6%	94.9%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-square = 12.15, p<.05.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0508_04 How would you rate the: Staff's ability to speak your language	Not Good	2.5%	3.3%	6.0%	4.0%	4.4%	3.9%
	Excellent, Very Good, Good	97.5%	96.7%	94.0%	96.0%	95.6%	96.1%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-Square = 7.30; p =.12, non-significant.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0508_05 How would you rate the: Safety of the clinic's location	Not Good	6.0%	6.1%	3.6%	2.6%	5.6%	5.4%
	Excellent, Very Good, Good	94.0%	93.9%	96.4%	97.4%	94.4%	94.6%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-Square = 4.60; p =.33, non-significant.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0508_06 How would you rate the: Convenience of the clinic's location for you	Not Good	5.7%	7.3%	6.0%	2.0%	6.7%	6.2%
	Excellent, Very Good, Good	94.3%	92.7%	94.0%	98.0%	93.3%	93.8%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-Square = 6.19; p=.19, non-significant.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0508_07 How would you rate the: Convenience of its operating hours	Not Good	7.9%	8.5%	8.1%	5.3%	4.2%	6.2%
	Excellent, Very Good, Good	92.1%	91.5%	91.9%	94.7%	95.8%	93.8%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-square = 16.03, p<.01.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0508_08 How would you rate the: Amount of time you must wait until you are seen by WIC staff	Not Good	17.7%	22.8%	34.7%	21.9%	15.4%	19.2%
	Excellent, Very Good, Good	82.3%	77.2%	65.3%	78.1%	84.6%	80.8%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-square = 53.24, p<.0001.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0508_09 How would you rate the: Size and space of the waiting area	Not Good	17.4%	27.1%	21.0%	22.5%	15.1%	18.2%
	Excellent, Very Good, Good	82.6%	72.9%	79.0%	77.5%	84.9%	81.8%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-square = 28.30, p<.0001.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0508_10 How would you rate the: Activities provided to occupy children while you wait	Not Good	28.1%	33.4%	33.9%	38.4%	26.0%	29.0%
	Excellent, Very Good, Good	71.9%	66.6%	66.1%	61.6%	74.0%	71.0%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-square = 17.69, p<.01.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0508_11 How would you rate the: Way they handle paperwork for certification	Not Good	2.8%	6.7%	10.9%	10.6%	3.3%	4.8%
	Excellent, Very Good, Good	97.2%	93.3%	89.1%	89.4%	96.7%	95.2%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-square = 44.72, p<.0001.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0508_12 How would you rate the: How they deliver your food	Not Good	3.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	3.1%	4.3%
	Excellent, Very Good, Good	96.7%	92.7%	92.7%	92.7%	96.9%	95.7%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-square = 21.42, p<.0001.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0509_1 How would you rate the food benefits for Providing the right quantity of food?	Not Good	10.9%	10.9%	16.1%	13.9%	7.1%	9.9%
	Excellent, Very Good, Good	89.1%	89.1%	83.9%	86.1%	92.9%	90.1%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-square = 24.81, p<.0001.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0509_2 How would you rate the food benefits for Offering foods that you like to eat?	Not Good	10.9%	19.5%	13.3%	21.2%	6.0%	10.7%
	Excellent, Very Good, Good	89.1%	80.5%	86.7%	78.8%	94.0%	89.3%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-square = 71.64, p<.0001.

		ETHNICITY					
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	Total
P0509_3 How would you rate the food benefits for Offering food choices in sizes and brands that you can find on the shelf?	Not Good	14.7%	16.7%	13.3%	21.9%	8.2%	12.3%
	Excellent, Very Good, Good	85.3%	83.3%	86.7%	78.1%	91.8%	87.7%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-square = 39.88, p<.0001.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0518 have you attended any group education sessions that were recommended to you by the WIC staff?	NO	74.1%	69.3%	62.9%	62.9%	50.0%	60.9%
	YES	25.9%	30.7%	37.1%	37.1%	50.0%	39.1%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-square = 116.27, p<.0001.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0524 How much one-on-one nutrition counseling have you received in person for this most recent pregnancy/baby?	None at all	34.4%	39.5%	35.5%	28.5%	37.8%	36.4%
	One session or more	65.6%	60.5%	64.5%	71.5%	62.2%	63.6%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-Square = 7.69; p =.10, non-significant.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0532_1 Food Stamp program ?	NO	47.6%	38.9%	40.3%	49.7%	61.9%	52.3%
	YES	52.4%	61.1%	59.7%	50.3%	38.1%	47.7%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-square = 86.51, p<.0001.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0532_2 Free or reduced price School Lunch or Breakfast program?	NO	77.8%	69.6%	71.8%	70.2%	69.0%	71.7%
	YES	22.2%	30.4%	28.2%	29.8%	31.0%	28.3%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-square = 17.42, p<.01.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0532_3 Summer Food Service program, for kids when not in school?	NO	95.8%	93.3%	93.1%	94.7%	94.6%	94.6%
	YES	4.2%	6.7%	6.9%	5.3%	5.4%	5.4%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-Square = 4.01; p =.41, non-significant.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0532_4 Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR)?	NO	99.1%	99.7%	99.6%	99.3%	99.6%	99.5%
	YES	.9%	.3%	.4%	.7%	.4%	.5%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-Square = 2.95; p =.57, non-significant.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0532_5 Temporary Emergency Food Assistance program?	NO	98.1%	98.2%	98.4%	100.0%	98.2%	98.3%
	YES	1.9%	1.8%	1.6%	.0%	1.8%	1.7%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-Square = 2.92; p =.57, non-significant.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0532_6 Child and Adult Care Food program, which provides free lunches for children at day care centers?	NO	97.3%	94.5%	97.6%	96.7%	96.7%	96.7%
	YES	2.7%	5.5%	2.4%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-Square = 6.13; p = .19, non-significant.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0532_7 Local/community food bank or pantry?	NO	89.7%	96.4%	93.5%	96.7%	95.2%	93.8%
	YES	10.3%	3.6%	6.5%	3.3%	4.8%	6.2%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-square = 29.29, p<.0001.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0532_8 Commodity Supplemental Food Program, which provides food packets that are distributed through State and local agencies?	NO	98.4%	98.8%	99.2%	100.0%	99.1%	98.9%
	YES	1.6%	1.2%	.8%	.0%	.9%	1.1%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-Square = 4.39; p = .36, non-significant.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	
P0532_9 Have you ever participated in Commodity Supplemental Food Program in the past?	NO	98.2%	98.8%	99.6%	98.0%	99.6%	99.1%
	YES	1.8%	1.2%	.4%	2.0%	.4%	.9%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-square = 12.26, p<.05.

		ETHNICITY					Total
		White	Black of African American	Asian American, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Other	Hispanic	

P0533 Food consumed during last 12 months	Have enough to eat	81.9%	83.0%	89.5%	80.8%	78.0%	81.0%
	do not have enough to eat	18.1%	17.0%	10.5%	19.2%	22.0%	19.0%
TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Chi-square = 19.42, p<.01.

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Table 1

The Number of WIC Clients Receiving WIC for the First Time (Q1)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
New to WIC	1398	49.8	2.5781
Participated Before	1140	50.2	2.5781
Total	2538	100	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 2

Number of Times Participated in WIC (Q2)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
1	537	43.9	3.7036
2	355	33.1	2.8785
3 or more	247	23.0	3.2308
Total	1139	100.0	

Frequency Missing = 1399

Table 3

Why WIC Clients Did Not Participate in WIC Program (First Child/Pregnancy Removed) (Q3)			
			<i>Unweighted (n)</i>
Didn't Live in USA			15.9
Didn't Know About WIC			30.4
Didn't Think Qualified for WIC (For Category Reason)			18.7
Didn't Think Qualified for WIC (For Income Reason)			13.7
Didn't Qualify for WIC			4.9
Didn't Trust WIC			0
Lack of Transportation to Clinic, Transportation Difficulties			1
Schedule Difficulties			0.3
Language Barriers			0
Problems Qualifying for Benefits			2
Didn't Need Food Benefit			10.5
Don't Know			5.5
Pearson Chi-Square	768.7051		
Design Correction	1.6811		
Pr > ChiSq	<.0001		

Table 5

Received Benefits While Pregnant (Q5)		
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>
No	240	16.9
Yes	1271	83.1
Total	1511	100

Table 6

Why Did Not Participate While Pregnant (Q6)		
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Didn't Live in the USA	12	4.9
Didn't Know About WIC	77	23.4
Didn't Trust WIC	2	0.3
Didn't Qualify for WIC	30	10.6
Lack of Transportation to Clinic, Transportation Difficulties	9	5
Schedule Difficulties	12	6.2
Services (Including Waiting Time) Take Too Much Time	3	1.5
Language Barriers	2	0.3
Problems Qualifying for Benefits	16	5.4
Difficulties Keeping Appointment Times	2	0.3
WIC Food Selection not Desirable	2	0.3
Immigration Concerns	3	0.5
Didn't Need Food Benefit	23	14.9
Don't Know	27	9.8
Other	11	5.6
Total	246	

Table 7

Satisfaction with WIC Staff and Services (Q7)				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	Very Satisfied	1818	71.0777	2.23
	Somewhat Satisfied	516	21.1369	1.63
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	104	4.6097	0.85
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	46	1.4958	0.36
	Very Dissatisfied	44	1.6799	0.42
	Total	2528	100	

Table 7 (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Staff and Services (Q7)				
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	Very Satisfied	372	72.82	2.76
	Somewhat Satisfied	102	19.27	2.36
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	18	3.64	0.91
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	8	1.54	0.55
	Very Dissatisfied	13	2.72	1.02
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	Very Satisfied	352	67.61	3.16
	Somewhat Satisfied	120	25.3	2.57
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	18	3.62	1.16
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	10	1.93	0.74
	Very Dissatisfied	7	1.54	0.75
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	Very Satisfied	364	74.98	2.74
	Somewhat Satisfied	88	18.04	1.85
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	20	4.11	1.11
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	10	1.54	0.49
	Very Dissatisfied	7	1.34	0.48
	Total	489	100	
Infant	Very Satisfied	356	71.81	3.11
	Somewhat Satisfied	93	20.25	2.58
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	20	3.47	0.95
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	12	2.29	0.81
	Very Dissatisfied	11	2.18	0.65
	Total	492	100	
Child	Very Satisfied	380	70.23	2.77
	Somewhat Satisfied	117	21.93	2.12
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	28	5.5	1.27
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	6	1.05	0.52
	Very Dissatisfied	6	1.29	0.57
	Total	537	100	
Pearson Chi-Square			13.044	
Pr > ChiSq			0.8601	

Table 7 (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Staff and Services (Q7)				
<i>Race</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
American Indian	Very Satisfied	23	69.66	12.31
	Somewhat Satisfied	8	23.92	13.47
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	2	4.14	3.34
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	0	.	.
	Very Dissatisfied	2	2.28	2.31
	Total	35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	Very Satisfied	47	59.31	7.91
	Somewhat Satisfied	27	29.3	7.28
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	8	8.13	3.57
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	1	0.66	0.67
	Very Dissatisfied	3	2.6	1.56
	Total	86	100	
African American	Very Satisfied	350	72.46	6.85
	Somewhat Satisfied	96	17.53	3.8
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	18	3.88	1.09
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	9	2.45	1.42
	Very Dissatisfied	10	3.68	2.78
	Total	483	100	
White	Very Satisfied	752	69.98	3.16
	Somewhat Satisfied	233	21.4	2.62
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	48	3.88	0.83
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	29	3.98	1
	Very Dissatisfied	12	0.76	0.34
	Total	1074	100	
Other/Multiracial	Very Satisfied	565	68.06	3.25
	Somewhat Satisfied	203	22.35	2.89
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	46	5.43	1.57
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	30	3.18	1.18
	Very Dissatisfied	16	0.99	0.25
	Total	860	100	

Table 7 (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Staff and Services (Q7)				
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
English	Very Satisfied	1140	71.38	2.83
	Somewhat Satisfied	337	18.41	1.94
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	77	4.92	0.87
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	46	3.43	0.75
	Very Dissatisfied	29	1.87	0.91
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	Very Satisfied	514	66.7	3.74
	Somewhat Satisfied	187	25.84	2.96
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	34	3.38	1.12
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	22	3.37	1.2
	Very Dissatisfied	11	0.71	0.28
	Total	768	100	
Others	Very Satisfied	83	62.82	5.49
	Somewhat Satisfied	43	28.96	5.54
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	11	6.67	2.62
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	1	0.07	0.07
	Very Dissatisfied	3	1.48	0.93
	Total	141	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		33.2993		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0067		

Table 7a

Satisfaction with WIC Clinic Location and Building Facility (Q7a)				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	Very Satisfied	1727	69.55	2.53
	Somewhat Satisfied	564	21.2	1.92
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	122	4.5	0.72
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	69	3.25	0.66
	Very Dissatisfied	42	1.49	0.64
	Total	2524	100	
<i>Ethnicity</i>				
Hispanic or Latino	Very Satisfied	739	67.6	3.18
	Somewhat Satisfied	260	23.3	2.52
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	57	4.42	1.03
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	38	3.9	1.11
	Very Dissatisfied	16	0.78	0.22
	Total	1110	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Very Satisfied	988	70.95	3.35
	Somewhat Satisfied	304	19.58	2.21
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	65	4.67	0.91
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	31	2.73	0.78
	Very Dissatisfied	26	2.07	1.05
	Total	1414	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		14.8505		
Pr > ChiSq		0.1959		

Table 7a (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Clinic Location and Building Facility (Q7a)				
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	Very Satisfied	352	70.24	2.92
	Somewhat Satisfied	110	20.56	2.32
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	28	5.02	1.24
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	13	2.42	0.76
	Very Dissatisfied	10	1.76	0.69
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	Very Satisfied	334	64.52	3.02
	Somewhat Satisfied	129	27.71	2.87
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	23	3.6	1.08
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	11	1.67	0.5
	Very Dissatisfied	10	2.51	0.81
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	Very Satisfied	339	70.46	2.71
	Somewhat Satisfied	107	22.29	2.26
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	22	3.52	0.84
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	11	1.87	0.58
	Very Dissatisfied	10	1.87	0.83
	Total	489	100	
Infant	Very Satisfied	335	68.92	3.14
	Somewhat Satisfied	110	21.56	2.55
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	21	3.99	1.13
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	17	4.28	1.4
	Very Dissatisfied	9	1.25	0.41
	Total	492	100	
Child	Very Satisfied	377	70.09	3.36
	Somewhat Satisfied	111	20.31	2.52
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	28	4.93	0.96
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	17	3.3	0.86
	Very Dissatisfied	4	1.37	1.19
	Total	537	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		13.044		
Pr > ChiSq		0.8601		

Table 7a (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Clinic Location and Building Facility (Q7a)				
<i>Race</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
American Indian	Very Satisfied	23	69.66	12.31
	Somewhat Satisfied	8	23.92	13.47
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	2	4.14	3.34
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	0	.	.
	Very Dissatisfied	2	2.28	2.31
	Total	35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	Very Satisfied	47	59.31	7.91
	Somewhat Satisfied	27	29.3	7.28
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	8	8.13	3.57
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	1	0.66	0.67
	Very Dissatisfied	3	2.6	1.56
	Total	86	100	
African American	Very Satisfied	350	72.46	6.85
	Somewhat Satisfied	96	17.53	3.8
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	18	3.88	1.09
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	9	2.45	1.42
	Very Dissatisfied	10	3.68	2.78
	Total	483	100	
White	Very Satisfied	752	69.98	3.16
	Somewhat Satisfied	233	21.4	2.62
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	48	3.88	0.83
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	29	3.98	1
	Very Dissatisfied	12	0.76	0.34
	Total	1074	100	
Other/Multiracial	Very Satisfied	565	68.06	3.25
	Somewhat Satisfied	203	22.35	2.89
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	46	5.43	1.57
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	30	3.18	1.18
	Very Dissatisfied	16	0.99	0.25
	Total	860	100	

Table 7a (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Clinic Location and Building Facility (Q7a)				
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Row Percent</i>
English	Very Satisfied	1140	71.38	2.83
	Somewhat Satisfied	337	18.41	1.94
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	77	4.92	0.87
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	46	3.43	0.75
	Very Dissatisfied	29	1.87	0.91
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	Very Satisfied	514	66.7	3.74
	Somewhat Satisfied	187	25.84	2.96
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	34	3.38	1.12
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	22	3.37	1.2
	Very Dissatisfied	11	0.71	0.28
	Total	768	100	
Others	Very Satisfied	83	62.82	5.49
	Somewhat Satisfied	43	28.96	5.54
	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	11	6.67	2.62
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	1	0.07	0.07
	Very Dissatisfied	3	1.48	0.93
	Total	141	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		33.2993		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0067		

Table 8.1

WIC Clients Satisfaction of the (Q8.1) Customer Friendliness of the WIC Staff				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	Excellent	1400	55.6613	2.68
	Very Good	609	24.3472	1.7
	Good	381	15.0287	1.75
	Fair	107	3.7816	0.75
	Poor	31	1.1813	0.29
	Total	2528	100	

Table 8.1 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction of the (Q8.1) Customer Friendliness of the WIC Staff				
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	Excellent	287	56.03	3.79
	Very Good	121	21.98	2.51
	Good	66	13.72	2.35
	Fair	30	6.21	1.32
	Poor	9	2.07	0.7
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	Excellent	254	49.6	3.99
	Very Good	132	26.75	2.86
	Good	90	17.93	2.49
	Fair	22	4.11	0.91
	Poor	9	1.61	0.67
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	Excellent	277	59.21	2.45
	Very Good	111	21.19	2.07
	Good	76	14.27	1.97
	Fair	19	4.01	1.16
	Poor	6	1.32	0.57
	Total	489	100	
Infant	Excellent	282	56.74	3.32
	Very Good	107	21.44	2.52
	Good	79	16.45	2.17
	Fair	22	4.73	1.51
	Poor	2	0.64	0.46
	Total	492	100	
Child	Excellent	305	55.15	3.32
	Very Good	139	26.18	2.46
	Good	72	14.47	2.16
	Fair	16	3.02	0.85
	Poor	5	1.18	0.54
	Total	537	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		20.6574		
Pr > ChiSq		0.2726		

Table 8.1 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction of the (Q8.1) Customer Friendliness of the WIC Staff				
<i>Ethnicity</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	573	51.1	3.57
	Very Good	304	27.75	2.56
	Good	175	16.76	2.06
	Fair	48	3.61	0.84
	Poor	10	0.79	0.31
	Total	1110	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	824	59.31	3.13
	Very Good	304	21.57	2.01
	Good	206	13.67	2.35
	Fair	59	3.94	1.01
	Poor	21	1.51	0.46
	Total	1414	100	
Pearson Chi-Square	24.2582			
Pr > ChiSq	0.0556			

Table 8.1 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction of the (Q8.1) Customer Friendliness of the WIC Staff				
<i>Race</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
American Indian	Excellent	18	65.76	11.15
	Very Good	8	17.36	12.12
	Good	4	11.92	6.41
	Fair	2	1.68	0.93
	Poor	3	3.29	1.94
	Total	35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	Excellent	43	58.18	9.15
	Very Good	25	21.4	6.57
	Good	12	14.71	6.34
	Fair	6	5.7	2.76
	Poor	0	.	.
	Total	86	100	
African American	Excellent	259	54.15	4.8
	Very Good	100	20.61	2.52
	Good	91	20.25	3.37
	Fair	23	4.3	1.47
	Poor	10	0.69	0.27
	Total	483	100	
White	Excellent	634	58.19	3.58
	Very Good	267	26.32	2.67
	Good	130	10.71	1.91
	Fair	33	3.18	0.95
	Poor	10	1.6	0.61
	Total	1074	100	
Other	Excellent	451	52.26	3.69
	Very Good	210	24.47	2.38
	Good	146	17.79	2.42
	Fair	45	4.56	1.01
	Poor	8	0.92	0.4
	Total	860	100	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups

Table 8.1 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction of the (Q8.1) Customer Friendliness of the WIC Staff				
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
English	Excellent	953	59.64	2.59
	Very Good	344	20.68	1.78
	Good	237	14.58	1.88
	Fair	70	3.56	0.89
	Poor	25	1.54	0.43
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	Excellent	390	48.81	4.45
	Very Good	225	31.25	3.65
	Good	114	15.2	2.69
	Fair	35	4.24	1.04
	Poor	4	0.5	0.35
	Total	768	100	
Others	Excellent	62	45.34	9.31
	Very Good	41	27.1	7.51
	Good	32	20.56	4.85
	Fair	4	6.31	3.55
	Poor	2	0.69	0.45
	Total	141	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		49.2289		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0079		

Table 8.2

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.2) Quality of Service				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	Excellent	1323	53.4231	2.74
	Very Good	653	25.3291	1.8
	Good	438	17.4095	1.52
	Fair	84	2.8211	0.54
	Poor	30	1.0172	0.27
	Total	2528	100	

Table 8.2 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.2) Quality of Service				
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	Excellent	268	52.68	3.58
	Very Good	134	23.38	2.63
	Good	83	17.9	2.58
	Fair	19	4.16	1.1
	Poor	9	1.89	0.67
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	Excellent	241	46.75	3.66
	Very Good	150	29.2	2.51
	Good	91	19.33	2.11
	Fair	19	3.34	0.82
	Poor	6	1.38	0.76
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	Excellent	260	55.55	2.71
	Very Good	116	22.15	2.4
	Good	89	17.62	2.26
	Fair	16	2.72	0.81
	Poor	8	1.95	0.71
	Total	489	100	
Infant	Excellent	260	51.66	3.31
	Very Good	113	22.69	2.18
	Good	100	21.92	2.54
	Fair	16	2.8	0.64
	Poor	3	0.93	0.54
	Total	492	100	
Child	Excellent	297	54.65	3.32
	Very Good	143	27.03	2.57
	Good	78	15.1	2.06
	Fair	15	2.52	0.77
	Poor	4	0.71	0.35
	Total	537	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		26.3359		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0424		

Table 8.2 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.2) Quality of Service				
<i>Ethnicity</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	550	49.7	3.71
	Very Good	324	29.88	2.88
	Good	194	17.04	2.32
	Fair	32	2.44	0.67
	Poor	10	0.94	0.39
	Total	1110	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	767	56.2	3.15
	Very Good	330	21.72	2.23
	Good	245	17.85	2.03
	Fair	52	3.15	0.68
	Poor	20	1.08	0.41
	Total	1414	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		22.8224		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0992		

Table 8.2 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.2) Quality of Service		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Race</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
American Indian	Excellent	20	68.59	12
	Very Good	5	14.1	12.37
	Good	5	6.86	3.92
	Fair	2	7.16	8.3
	Poor	3	3.29	1.94
	Total	35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	Excellent	34	45.11	8
	Very Good	27	23.45	5.88
	Good	23	28.81	8.29
	Fair	2	2.63	2.18
	Poor	0	.	.
	Total	86	100	
African American	Excellent	233	51.2	4.96
	Very Good	112	22.05	3.44
	Good	97	20.38	3.06
	Fair	30	4.96	1.5
	Poor	11	1.42	0.58
	Total	483	100	
White	Excellent	598	55.39	3.75
	Very Good	283	26.84	2.79
	Good	159	15	1.91
	Fair	25	2.01	0.7
	Poor	9	0.76	0.34
	Total	1074	100	
Other	Excellent	441	51.75	4.21
	Very Good	229	26.29	2.93
	Good	157	18.49	2.63
	Fair	26	2.4	0.72
	Poor	7	1.07	0.5
	Total	860	100	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups

Table 8.2 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.2) Quality of Service				
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
English	Excellent	901	56.95	2.68
	Very Good	375	21.95	2.04
	Good	268	16.91	1.69
	Fair	61	3.09	0.57
	Poor	24	1.09	0.38
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	Excellent	377	48.11	4.82
	Very Good	233	31.75	3.77
	Good	135	17.01	3.08
	Fair	19	2.47	0.91
	Poor	4	0.68	0.4
	Total	768	100	
Others	Excellent	48	38.59	8.76
	Very Good	48	29.98	8.29
	Good	38	27.68	6.45
	Fair	5	1.67	1.03
	Poor	2	2.08	1.77
	Total	141	100	
Pearson Chi-Square			46.4146	
Pr > ChiSq			0.0278	

Table 8.3

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.3) Helpfulness of Staff				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	Excellent	1338	52.7631	2.74
	Very Good	643	25.6215	2.03
	Good	418	17.0975	1.79
	Fair	98	3.3908	0.6
	Poor	31	1.1271	0.3
	Total	2528	100	

Table 8.3 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.3) Helpfulness of Staff				
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	Excellent	277	52.01	3.74
	Very Good	131	26.35	2.54
	Good	78	15.88	2.38
	Fair	16	3.16	0.87
	Poor	11	2.6	0.81
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	Excellent	241	46.15	3.65
	Very Good	146	28.73	2.71
	Good	92	20.53	2.26
	Fair	23	3.33	0.92
	Poor	5	1.26	0.75
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	Excellent	264	56.14	2.47
	Very Good	115	22.32	2.27
	Good	80	15.01	2.12
	Fair	23	5.24	1.08
	Poor	7	1.29	0.45
	Total	489	100	
Infant	Excellent	268	52.99	3.28
	Very Good	111	22.98	2.16
	Good	89	18.59	2.34
	Fair	20	4.28	1.19
	Poor	4	1.16	0.59
	Total	492	100	
Child	Excellent	292	52.92	3.18
	Very Good	141	26.62	2.86
	Good	83	16.68	2.39
	Fair	17	3.01	0.78
	Poor	4	0.77	0.38
	Total	537	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		18.4013		
Pr > ChiSq		0.2529		

Table 8.3 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.3) Helpfulness of Staff				
<i>Ethnicity</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	539	48.2	3.71
	Very Good	319	30.17	2.62
	Good	198	17.21	2.52
	Fair	43	3.6	0.9
	Poor	11	0.83	0.36
	Total	1110	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	794	56.25	3.18
	Very Good	324	22	2.36
	Good	221	17.15	2.46
	Fair	55	3.24	0.73
	Poor	20	1.38	0.49
	Total	1414	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		25.8384		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0745		

Table 8.3 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.3) Helpfulness of Staff				
<i>Race</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
American Indian	Excellent	22	69.64	11.4
	Very Good	3	12.64	11.55
	Good	5	7.28	3.88
	Fair	2	7.16	8.3
	Poor	3	3.29	1.94
	Total	35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	Excellent	27	34.79	7.54
	Very Good	38	38.42	7
	Good	20	26.6	7.59
	Fair	1	0.19	0.19
	Poor	0	.	.
	Total	86	100	
African American	Excellent	251	52.64	4.85
	Very Good	105	20.51	3.39
	Good	96	21.39	4.26
	Fair	24	4.48	1.44
	Poor	7	0.99	0.52
	Total	483	100	
White	Excellent	611	55.57	4.03
	Very Good	279	27.53	3.41
	Good	136	13	1.9
	Fair	36	2.68	0.79
	Poor	12	1.22	0.47
	Total	1074	100	
Other	Excellent	431	49.64	4.16
	Very Good	219	25.48	2.88
	Good	165	19.7	3.03
	Fair	36	4.1	1.06
	Poor	9	1.08	0.47
	Total	860	100	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups

Table 8.3 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.3) Helpfulness of Staff				
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
English	Excellent	924	56.53	2.78
	Very Good	373	22.68	2.24
	Good	244	16.01	2
	Fair	65	3.49	0.68
	Poor	23	1.28	0.41
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	Excellent	361	46.42	4.46
	Very Good	230	31.59	3.19
	Good	143	17.87	3.12
	Fair	29	3.54	1.04
	Poor	5	0.58	0.44
	Total	768	100	
Others	Excellent	57	41.42	8.88
	Very Good	41	24.77	5.07
	Good	35	27.81	5.8
	Fair	5	3.5	2.6
	Poor	3	2.5	2.2
	Total	141	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		44.7071		
Pr > ChiSq		0.03		

Table 8.4

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.4) Staff Language				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	Excellent	1681	66.0113	3.02
	Very Good	444	17.7806	1.99
	Good	305	12.1094	1.53
	Fair	57	2.2699	0.51
	Poor	41	1.8288	0.46
	Total	2528	100	

Table 8.4 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.4) Staff Language				
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	Excellent	358	68.97	3.5
	Very Good	79	15.48	2.49
	Good	56	11.59	1.91
	Fair	11	2.22	0.64
	Poor	9	1.73	0.59
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	Excellent	304	57.92	4.38
	Very Good	108	21.58	3.2
	Good	70	15.12	2.66
	Fair	15	3.46	0.98
	Poor	10	1.92	0.77
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	Excellent	336	69.89	2.55
	Very Good	77	14.32	1.91
	Good	61	12.63	2.07
	Fair	10	2.02	0.59
	Poor	5	1.15	0.54
	Total	489	100	
Infant	Excellent	335	67.57	3.19
	Very Good	82	15.92	2.27
	Good	57	12.55	1.96
	Fair	10	1.69	0.63
	Poor	8	2.27	0.81
	Total	492	100	
Child	Excellent	354	64.88	3.52
	Very Good	99	19.02	2.47
	Good	63	11.72	2.04
	Fair	12	2.67	0.94
	Poor	9	1.71	0.59
	Total	537	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		13.8512		
Pr > ChiSq		0.5326		

Table 8.4 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.4) Staff Language				
<i>Ethnicity</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	659	58.86	3.81
	Very Good	238	22.82	2.39
	Good	168	14.44	2.49
	Fair	32	2.28	0.65
	Poor	13	1.59	0.69
	Total	1110	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	1017	71.67	3.93
	Very Good	207	13.73	2.54
	Good	137	10.3	1.57
	Fair	25	2.27	0.6
	Poor	28	2.03	0.66
	Total	1414	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		53.965		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0033		

Table 8.4 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.4) Staff Language				
<i>Race</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
American Indian	Excellent	26	82.32	12.95
	Very Good	6	15.11	12.98
	Good	2	1.5	1.55
	Fair	0	.	.
	Poor	1	1.07	1.08
	Total	35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	Excellent	37	45.16	8.05
	Very Good	23	20.45	6.03
	Good	16	15.22	4.96
	Fair	3	6.73	5.98
	Poor	7	12.44	6.08
	Total	86	100	
African American	Excellent	331	66.96	7.08
	Very Good	73	17.08	5.3
	Good	63	13.77	2.94
	Fair	10	1.23	0.46
	Poor	6	0.96	0.52
	Total	483	100	
White	Excellent	791	72.53	3.5
	Very Good	168	14.82	2.35
	Good	91	9.11	1.6
	Fair	10	1.63	0.67
	Poor	14	1.91	0.78
	Total	1074	100	
Other	Excellent	502	57.82	4.4
	Very Good	175	21.69	2.67
	Good	135	15.44	3.18
	Fair	35	3.76	1.05
	Poor	13	1.29	0.75
	Total	860	100	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups

Table 8.4 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.4) Staff Language				
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
English	Excellent	1220	74.08	3.05
	Very Good	225	13.75	2.15
	Good	156	10.15	1.39
	Fair	18	1.54	0.48
	Poor	10	0.48	0.23
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	Excellent	415	53.09	4.96
	Very Good	187	26.4	3.37
	Good	124	15.55	3.14
	Fair	29	2.58	0.71
	Poor	13	2.38	1.01
	Total	768	100	
Others	Excellent	52	40.59	6.19
	Very Good	33	15.12	4.99
	Good	27	17.28	4.86
	Fair	11	11.85	4.8
	Poor	18	15.17	6.18
	Total	141	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		310.7788		
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001		

Table 8.5

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.5) Safety of the Clinic's Location				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	Excellent	1389	54.0132	3.4
	Very Good	514	19.4605	1.69
	Good	488	20.2655	1.86
	Fair	107	5.031	0.81
	Poor	30	1.2298	0.36
	Total	2528	100	

Table 8.5 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.5) Safety of the Clinic's Location				
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	Excellent	283	55.8	3.95
	Very Good	103	18.78	2.12
	Good	96	18.64	2.74
	Fair	22	4.77	1.23
	Poor	9	2.02	0.71
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	Excellent	263	50.77	4.12
	Very Good	123	23.42	2.58
	Good	101	22.3	2.94
	Fair	17	3.17	0.86
	Poor	3	0.35	0.21
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	Excellent	283	59.54	3.3
	Very Good	88	16.7	1.81
	Good	98	19.94	2.47
	Fair	14	2.92	0.81
	Poor	6	0.9	0.37
	Total	489	100	
Infant	Excellent	273	53.06	4.09
	Very Good	89	18.96	2.13
	Good	99	21.1	2.38
	Fair	25	5.28	1.14
	Poor	6	1.61	0.87
	Total	492	100	
Child	Excellent	290	53.47	3.91
	Very Good	114	20	2.41
	Good	98	20.04	2.17
	Fair	29	5.45	1.21
	Poor	6	1.04	0.46
	Total	537	100	
Pearson Chi-Square			11.8019	
Pr > ChiSq			0.7064	

Table 8.5 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.5) Safety of the Clinic's Location				
<i>Ethnicity</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	565	49.97	4.08
	Very Good	257	22.78	2.61
	Good	235	21.63	2.78
	Fair	44	4.57	1.03
	Poor	9	1.05	0.52
	Total	1110	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	819	57.14	4.46
	Very Good	257	16.81	2.34
	Good	256	19.34	2.12
	Fair	61	5.32	0.99
	Poor	21	1.38	0.53
	Total	1414	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		20.2525		
Pr > ChiSq		0.2324		

Table 8.5 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.5) Safety of the Clinic's Location				
<i>Race</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
American Indian	Excellent	25	73.11	13.07
	Very Good	4	7.68	5.65
	Good	5	12.66	6.02
	Fair	1	6.55	8.05
	Poor	0	.	.
	Total	35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	Excellent	35	40.47	8.15
	Very Good	26	24.92	6.59
	Good	22	28.26	7.27
	Fair	3	6.35	5.21
	Poor	0	.	.
	Total	86	100	
African American	Excellent	276	53.08	8.07
	Very Good	84	19.77	5.29
	Good	93	20.71	3
	Fair	23	5.01	1.64
	Poor	7	1.42	1.15
	Total	483	100	
White	Excellent	619	57.01	4.1
	Very Good	225	19.18	2.14
	Good	171	16.6	2.15
	Fair	44	5.4	1.13
	Poor	15	1.82	0.66
	Total	1074	100	
Other	Excellent	437	50.55	4.43
	Very Good	178	20.2	2.55
	Good	201	24.38	3.32
	Fair	36	4.33	1.12
	Poor	8	0.54	0.19
	Total	860	100	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups

Table 8.5 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.5) Safety of the Clinic's Location				
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
English	Excellent	959	57.76	3.9
	Very Good	279	16.21	2
	Good	292	18.46	2.04
	Fair	77	6.07	1.03
	Poor	22	1.5	0.51
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	Excellent	374	47.38	4.48
	Very Good	199	25.52	3.39
	Good	161	22.79	3.42
	Fair	29	3.61	1.08
	Poor	5	0.71	0.44
	Total	768	100	
Others	Excellent	59	44.42	6.48
	Very Good	39	26.4	5.27
	Good	39	27.94	5.53
	Fair	1	0.32	0.32
	Poor	3	0.92	0.93
	Total	141	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		63.5962		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0005		

Table 8.6

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.6) the Convenience of the Clinic's Location				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	Excellent	1365	53.8303	3.14
	Very Good	541	21.9806	1.65
	Good	465	18.6467	1.88
	Fair	113	3.9426	0.66
	Poor	44	1.5999	0.31
	Total	2528	100	

Table 8.6 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.6) the Convenience of the Clinic's Location				
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	Excellent	284	55.73	3.57
	Very Good	96	18.37	2.23
	Good	100	19.64	2.34
	Fair	19	3.2	1.02
	Poor	14	3.07	0.86
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	Excellent	259	49.76	4.01
	Very Good	119	22.6	2.31
	Good	90	19.56	2.58
	Fair	31	6.78	1.57
	Poor	8	1.29	0.51
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	Excellent	269	57.83	3.26
	Very Good	92	17.41	1.92
	Good	104	19.94	2.33
	Fair	19	3.87	0.79
	Poor	5	0.95	0.42
	Total	489	100	
Infant	Excellent	269	53.44	3.93
	Very Good	109	22.33	2.93
	Good	82	17.63	2.43
	Fair	23	4.6	1.25
	Poor	9	1.99	0.75
	Total	492	100	
Child	Excellent	288	53.35	3.52
	Very Good	127	23.21	2.26
	Good	93	18.78	2.46
	Fair	21	3.42	0.81
	Poor	8	1.23	0.46
	Total	537	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		17.3805		
Pr > ChiSq		0.349		

Table 8.6 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.6) the Convenience of the Clinic's Location				
<i>Ethnicity</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	547	48.76	3.8
	Very Good	290	26.53	2.15
	Good	211	19.02	2.54
	Fair	47	4.24	1.02
	Poor	15	1.45	0.5
	Total	1110	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	814	57.82	3.78
	Very Good	250	18.32	2.1
	Good	256	18.44	2.02
	Fair	66	3.71	0.71
	Poor	28	1.71	0.46
	Total	1414	100	
Pearson Chi-Square	29.5031			
Pr > ChiSq	0.0177			

Table 8.6 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.6) the Convenience of the Clinic's Location				
Race		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
American Indian	Excellent	23	71.78	12.13
	Very Good	5	13.28	11.75
	Good	5	9.64	3.99
	Fair	1	4.24	5.24
	Poor	1	1.07	1.08
	Total	35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	Excellent	35	44.85	8.24
	Very Good	21	14.62	3.83
	Good	25	31.78	8.22
	Fair	4	5.38	3.21
	Poor	1	3.37	3.42
	Total	86	100	
African American	Excellent	281	58.53	5.41
	Very Good	82	20.34	4.2
	Good	88	16.85	3.1
	Fair	22	2.92	1.11
	Poor	10	1.35	0.57
	Total	483	100	
White	Excellent	613	55.41	4.34
	Very Good	217	21.46	2.37
	Good	178	17.71	2.54
	Fair	48	3.76	0.86
	Poor	18	1.66	0.58
	Total	1074	100	
Other	Excellent	417	48.59	4.38
	Very Good	218	24.92	2.21
	Good	173	20.38	3.46
	Fair	38	4.58	1.09
	Poor	14	1.52	0.46
	Total	860	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		34.5511		
Pr > ChiSq		0.4824		

Table 8.6 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.6) the Convenience of the Clinic's Location				
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
English	Excellent	946	58.05	3.41
	Very Good	295	18.92	1.86
	Good	285	17.76	1.92
	Fair	72	3.79	0.79
	Poor	31	1.48	0.37
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	Excellent	370	47.5	4.26
	Very Good	211	28.17	2.59
	Good	143	18.69	3.21
	Fair	33	3.95	1.1
	Poor	11	1.69	0.68
	Total	768	100	
Others	Excellent	53	37.01	9.01
	Very Good	37	24.11	9.66
	Good	41	30.97	6.51
	Fair	8	5.48	2.42
	Poor	2	2.43	2.02
	Total	141	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		51.7479		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0142		

Table 8.7

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.7) the Convenience of the Clinic's Operating Hours				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	Excellent	1314	52.4498	3.04
	Very Good	539	20.8037	1.6
	Good	519	20.8439	1.84
	Fair	128	5.1595	0.93
	Poor	28	0.7432	0.23
	Total	2528	100	

Table 8.7 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.7) the Convenience of the Clinic's Operating Hours		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Pregnant	Excellent	271	52.93	3.62
	Very Good	105	18.96	1.63
	Good	109	21.73	2.82
	Fair	21	4.78	1.46
	Poor	7	1.6	0.6
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	Excellent	247	47.83	3.83
	Very Good	123	23.76	2.39
	Good	101	21.03	2.6
	Fair	29	5.55	1.18
	Poor	7	1.83	0.73
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	Excellent	256	53.72	3.34
	Very Good	91	17.45	1.89
	Good	109	21.85	2.56
	Fair	25	5.39	1.02
	Poor	8	1.59	0.64
	Total	489	100	
Infant	Excellent	260	53.09	3.81
	Very Good	93	18.19	2.1
	Good	102	21.41	2.89
	Fair	33	6.63	1.31
	Poor	4	0.68	0.51
	Total	492	100	
Child	Excellent	282	52.16	3.25
	Very Good	128	22.6	2.27
	Good	104	20.4	1.92
	Fair	21	4.49	1.24
	Poor	2	0.35	0.26
	Total	537	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		20.9761		
Pr > ChiSq		0.1372		

Table 8.7 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.7) the Convenience of the Clinic's Operating Hours				
<i>Ethnicity</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	548	48.85	3.95
	Very Good	286	25.11	2.18
	Good	232	22.61	2.76
	Fair	38	3.08	0.79
	Poor	6	0.36	0.15
	Total	1110	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	761	55.23	3.84
	Very Good	253	17.35	2.22
	Good	290	19.58	1.9
	Fair	88	6.77	1.3
	Poor	22	1.06	0.38
	Total	1414	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		46.5654		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0009		

Table 8.7 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.7) the Convenience of the Clinic's Operating Hours				
<i>Race</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
American Indian	Excellent	22	71.36	20.26
	Very Good	5	11.61	10.63
	Good	6	14.75	12.41
	Fair	0	.	.
	Poor	2	2.28	2.31
	Total	35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	Excellent	31	41.78	8.23
	Very Good	28	27.17	8.7
	Good	26	30.66	7.44
	Fair	1	0.39	0.39
	Poor	0	.	.
	Total	86	100	
African American	Excellent	250	51.86	6.06
	Very Good	83	18	4.28
	Good	104	21.4	3.79
	Fair	38	8.15	2.07
	Poor	8	0.59	0.24
	Total	483	100	
White	Excellent	589	54.45	3.64
	Very Good	220	20.81	2.19
	Good	197	19.17	2.36
	Fair	55	4.83	1.26
	Poor	13	0.75	0.29
	Total	1074	100	
Other	Excellent	424	49.8	4.71
	Very Good	204	22.53	2.54
	Good	192	22.31	3.3
	Fair	35	4.56	1.11
	Poor	5	0.8	0.47
	Total	860	100	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups

Table 8.7 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.7) the Convenience of the Clinic's Operating Hours				
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
English	Excellent	901	55.98	3.37
	Very Good	287	17.38	1.93
	Good	312	18.78	1.82
	Fair	105	6.88	1.13
	Poor	24	0.97	0.33
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	Excellent	365	46.93	4.79
	Very Good	217	27.65	2.65
	Good	165	23.51	3.53
	Fair	17	1.53	0.61
	Poor	4	0.38	0.21
	Total	768	100	
Others	Excellent	50	38.81	8.86
	Very Good	36	23.45	4.45
	Good	48	32.04	6.34
	Fair	7	5.69	4.37
	Poor	0	.	.
	Total	141	100	
Total	Excellent	1316		
	Very Good	540		
	Good	525		
	Fair	129		
	Poor	28		
	Total	2538		

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups

Table 8.8

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.8) Waiting Time				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	Excellent	933	37.2193	2.66
	Very Good	544	21.5731	1.73
	Good	568	23.1671	1.38
	Fair	292	11.0053	1.36
	Poor	191	7.0352	1.56
	Total	2528	100	

Table 8.8 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.8) Waiting Time				
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	Excellent	192	35.9	2.92
	Very Good	107	20.24	2.51
	Good	119	24.33	2.82
	Fair	57	11.03	1.77
	Poor	38	8.49	2.09
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	Excellent	174	34.1	3.42
	Very Good	120	23.43	2.62
	Good	110	20.98	2.75
	Fair	66	15.34	2.07
	Poor	37	6.16	1.68
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	Excellent	185	40.36	3.17
	Very Good	103	21.23	2.52
	Good	102	19.44	1.87
	Fair	57	10.67	1.66
	Poor	42	8.31	2.23
	Total	489	100	
Infant	Excellent	186	37.22	3.76
	Very Good	97	19.94	2.02
	Good	107	23.07	1.98
	Fair	63	11.66	1.94
	Poor	39	8.12	2.17
	Total	492	100	
Child	Excellent	198	37.25	2.82
	Very Good	118	22.31	2.4
	Good	132	23.77	1.94
	Fair	54	10.54	1.88
	Poor	35	6.13	1.61
	Total	537	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		11.4896		
Pr > ChiSq		0.7359		

Table 8.8 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.8) Waiting Time				
<i>Ethnicity</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	401	36.17	3.42
	Very Good	261	24.02	2.32
	Good	264	24.72	2.39
	Fair	129	10.84	2.01
	Poor	55	4.24	0.95
	Total	1110	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	529	37.95	3.35
	Very Good	282	19.55	2.28
	Good	304	21.98	1.54
	Fair	164	11.18	1.32
	Poor	135	9.34	2.31
	Total	1414	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		31.5016		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0199		

Table 8.8 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.8) Waiting Time				
<i>Race</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
American Indian	Excellent	15	58.47	10.81
	Very Good	4	7.46	6.95
	Good	4	5.79	2.94
	Fair	2	12.4	15.25
	Poor	10	15.88	13.37
	Total	35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	Excellent	15	14.81	5.54
	Very Good	20	18.66	6.16
	Good	39	54.24	7.95
	Fair	10	11.04	5.25
	Poor	2	1.25	1.07
	Total	86	100	
African American	Excellent	151	34.56	6.38
	Very Good	77	14.79	3.08
	Good	112	24.94	3.11
	Fair	76	13.48	2.34
	Poor	67	12.23	3.57
	Total	483	100	
White	Excellent	452	40.06	3.12
	Very Good	262	27.75	2.98
	Good	203	18.18	1.59
	Fair	95	7.96	1.16
	Poor	62	6.06	1.64
	Total	1074	100	
Other	Excellent	302	35.81	4.16
	Very Good	182	18.55	1.68
	Good	212	26.56	2.91
	Fair	114	13.86	2.26
	Poor	50	5.23	1.2
	Total	860	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		162.7917		
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001		

Table 8.8 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.8) Waiting Time				
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
English	Excellent	631	38.82	3.08
	Very Good	319	20.09	2.19
	Good	340	21.39	1.46
	Fair	186	10.82	1.25
	Poor	153	8.87	2.27
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	Excellent	271	35.52	4.16
	Very Good	195	25.21	3.01
	Good	182	24.45	2.77
	Fair	90	11.64	2.48
	Poor	30	3.18	1.16
	Total	768	100	
Others	Excellent	33	25.5	4.62
	Very Good	31	16.85	3.81
	Good	48	37.85	5.72
	Fair	21	12.75	3.57
	Poor	8	7.05	2.59
	Total	141	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		54.2805		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0041		

Table 8.9

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.9) the Size and Space of the Waiting Area				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	Excellent	892	35.6845	2.92
	Very Good	485	18.6397	1.31
	Good	690	27.6458	2.12
	Fair	313	11.7896	1.22
	Poor	148	6.2403	1.24
	Total	2528	100	

Table 8.9 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.9) the Size and Space of the Waiting Area				
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	Excellent	184	34.4	3.29
	Very Good	89	16.49	1.87
	Good	145	28.83	2.76
	Fair	60	12.39	1.71
	Poor	35	7.89	1.53
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	Excellent	163	32.15	3.77
	Very Good	107	20.4	2.45
	Good	144	28.08	2.91
	Fair	67	13.86	2.15
	Poor	26	5.51	1.4
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	Excellent	172	36.46	3.54
	Very Good	86	17.92	2.35
	Good	129	25.6	2.56
	Fair	70	13.28	2.02
	Poor	32	6.74	1.55
	Total	489	100	
Infant	Excellent	175	34.19	3.61
	Very Good	90	16.5	2.01
	Good	132	28.19	3.07
	Fair	66	14.45	2.32
	Poor	29	6.67	1.62
	Total	492	100	
Child	Excellent	202	36.84	3.32
	Very Good	113	19.84	1.93
	Good	144	27.4	2.77
	Fair	52	10.22	1.42
	Poor	26	5.69	1.57
	Total	537	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		15.1685		
Pr > ChiSq		0.5256		

Table 8.9 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.9) the Size and Space of the Waiting Area				
<i>Ethnicity</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	399	37.15	3.95
	Very Good	245	20.5	1.69
	Good	294	27.41	3.19
	Fair	134	10.95	1.62
	Poor	38	3.99	1.18
	Total	1110	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	490	34.27	3.66
	Very Good	239	17.17	2.06
	Good	397	27.9	2.34
	Fair	178	12.55	1.53
	Poor	110	8.11	1.57
	Total	1414	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		23.5509		
Pr > ChiSq		0.1259		

Table 8.9 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.9) the Size and Space of the Waiting Area				
Race		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
American Indian	Excellent	12	43.76	14.2
	Very Good	6	14.44	5.48
	Good	9	20.06	6.73
	Fair	4	11.84	7.48
	Poor	4	9.9	6.4
	Total	35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	Excellent	13	14.84	5.73
	Very Good	27	27.76	7.51
	Good	31	39.36	7.13
	Fair	13	16.86	6.29
	Poor	2	1.18	0.84
	Total	86	100	
African American	Excellent	158	32.22	6.47
	Very Good	59	11.64	3.41
	Good	135	29.53	3.98
	Fair	74	14.42	2.01
	Poor	57	12.19	2.66
	Total	483	100	
White	Excellent	409	37.7	4.13
	Very Good	214	20.23	2.06
	Good	288	27.23	3.19
	Fair	115	9.9	1.68
	Poor	48	4.94	1.27
	Total	1074	100	
Other	Excellent	304	36.44	4.28
	Very Good	179	19.93	2.01
	Good	231	26.45	3.65
	Fair	109	12.57	1.89
	Poor	37	4.62	1.38
	Total	860	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		85.3513		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0038		

Table 8.9 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.9) the Size and Space of the Waiting Area				
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
English	Excellent	582	35.4	3.28
	Very Good	271	16.3	1.85
	Good	442	27.58	2.27
	Fair	213	12.92	1.52
	Poor	121	7.8	1.52
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	Excellent	283	37.86	4.61
	Very Good	186	23.9	2.22
	Good	196	26.57	3.93
	Fair	82	8.4	1.66
	Poor	21	3.27	1.16
	Total	768	100	
Others	Excellent	31	24.72	4.98
	Very Good	28	15.01	4.93
	Good	56	35.23	6.72
	Fair	20	20.71	5.62
	Poor	6	4.33	2.59
	Total	141	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		62.1011		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0031		

Table 8.10

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.10) the Child Activities Offered				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	Excellent	731	29.515	2.99
	Very Good	419	17.2025	1.34
	Good	642	23.3819	1.57
	Fair	347	14.1284	1.18
	Poor	389	15.7722	2.28
	Total		2528	100

Table 8.10 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.10) the Child Activities Offered				
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	Excellent	154	30.23	3.29
	Very Good	87	15.82	1.86
	Good	138	26.76	2.69
	Fair	64	13.76	2.27
	Poor	70	13.43	2.63
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	Excellent	129	24.49	3.22
	Very Good	84	15.94	2.2
	Good	134	26.66	2.5
	Fair	79	16.91	2.31
	Poor	81	15.99	3.01
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	Excellent	146	31.24	3.63
	Very Good	72	14.58	1.83
	Good	140	27.72	2.85
	Fair	54	10.54	1.55
	Poor	77	15.92	3.02
	Total	489	100	
Infant	Excellent	137	26.57	3.7
	Very Good	82	15.69	1.74
	Good	124	25.51	2.72
	Fair	65	12.74	1.45
	Poor	84	19.48	3.44
	Total	492	100	
Child	Excellent	168	30.99	3.41
	Very Good	95	18.84	2.24
	Good	111	20.85	1.77
	Fair	85	14.91	2
	Poor	78	14.42	2.27
	Total	537	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		28.4345		
Pr > ChiSq		0.034		

Table 8.10 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.10) the Child Activities Offered				
<i>Ethnicity</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	324	30.75	3.22
	Very Good	194	17.69	1.86
	Good	296	24.43	2.39
	Fair	158	14.78	1.52
	Poor	138	12.35	2.6
	Total	1110	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	406	28.52	4.36
	Very Good	225	16.87	1.9
	Good	349	22.73	1.92
	Fair	186	13.43	1.79
	Poor	248	18.45	2.85
	Total	1414	100	
Pearson Chi-Square			17.6636	
Pr > ChiSq			0.3502	

Table 8.10 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.10) the Child Activities Offered				
Race		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
American Indian	Excellent	11	43.14	16.57
	Very Good	4	12.85	11.21
	Good	7	14.9	7.97
	Fair	3	7.6	8.49
	Poor	10	21.52	20.73
	Total	35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	Excellent	10	10.93	5.21
	Very Good	27	23.26	5.99
	Good	32	38.86	7.64
	Fair	10	23.17	8.01
	Poor	7	3.77	1.51
	Total	86	100	
African American	Excellent	119	22.37	6.82
	Very Good	52	13.7	3.18
	Good	126	25.62	3.09
	Fair	78	15.11	2.31
	Poor	108	23.21	4.5
	Total	483	100	
White	Excellent	348	33.07	4.56
	Very Good	200	20.16	2.22
	Good	252	20.29	2.07
	Fair	136	12.66	1.8
	Poor	138	13.81	2.38
	Total	1074	100	
Other	Excellent	246	29.95	3.56
	Very Good	137	15.4	2.12
	Good	230	25.22	2.83
	Fair	120	14.8	1.8
	Poor	127	14.63	3.39
	Total	860	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		90.6785		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0174		

Table 8.10 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.10) the Child Activities Offered				
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
English	Excellent	489	29.37	3.67
	Very Good	231	14.8	1.5
	Good	404	23.87	1.72
	Fair	226	13.84	1.5
	Poor	279	18.12	2.64
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	Excellent	221	31.55	3.87
	Very Good	157	21.8	2.34
	Good	195	21.45	2.79
	Fair	101	14.16	2.07
	Poor	94	11.03	2.71
	Total	768	100	
Others	Excellent	24	17.56	4.28
	Very Good	32	20.91	5.39
	Good	48	30.21	4.58
	Fair	20	16.65	5.44
	Poor	17	14.68	5.47
	Total	141	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		45.1913		
Pr > ChiSq		0.024		

Table 8.11

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.11) how Paperwork for Certification is Handled				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	Excellent	1247	47.7653	2.97
	Very Good	603	24.9191	1.84
	Good	556	22.273	1.86
	Fair	89	3.8552	0.6
	Poor	33	1.1874	0.29
	Total	2528	100	

Table 8.11 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.11) how Paperwork for Certification is Handled				
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	Excellent	262	49.97	3.69
	Very Good	122	22.56	2.02
	Good	106	22.45	2.74
	Fair	10	2.2	0.93
	Poor	13	2.82	0.81
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	Excellent	238	45.41	4.41
	Very Good	134	27.41	2.67
	Good	105	21.77	2.57
	Fair	28	5.18	1.36
	Poor	2	0.23	0.16
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	Excellent	241	50.63	3
	Very Good	106	20.89	1.9
	Good	120	24.63	2.36
	Fair	16	2.59	0.88
	Poor	6	1.26	0.5
	Total	489	100	
Infant	Excellent	255	51.38	3.62
	Very Good	95	17.92	2.02
	Good	118	24.73	2.42
	Fair	19	4.69	1.28
	Poor	5	1.28	0.55
	Total	492	100	
Child	Excellent	255	45.33	3.42
	Very Good	148	29.01	2.85
	Good	111	20.96	2.37
	Fair	16	3.78	0.9
	Poor	7	0.92	0.39
	Total	537	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		42.878		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0002		

Table 8.11 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.11) How Paperwork for Certification is Handled				
<i>Ethnicity</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	513	44.92	3.86
	Very Good	305	28.15	2.9
	Good	253	23.37	2.28
	Fair	29	2.84	0.84
	Poor	10	0.73	0.25
	Total	1110	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	730	49.91	3.99
	Very Good	298	22.37	2.51
	Good	304	21.46	2.44
	Fair	59	4.69	0.87
	Poor	23	1.57	0.53
	Total	1414	100	
Pearson Chi-Square			21.916	
Pr > ChiSq			0.1637	

Table 8.11 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.11) How Paperwork for Certification is Handled				
<i>Race</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
American Indian	Excellent	22	74.08	9.38
	Very Good	6	16.35	13.72
	Good	3	5.81	4.47
	Fair	2	1.68	0.93
	Poor	2	2.07	1.11
	Total	35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	Excellent	22	28.79	7.69
	Very Good	34	32.84	7.24
	Good	25	28.99	7.46
	Fair	5	9.39	6.34
	Poor	0	.	.
	Total	86	100	
African American	Excellent	225	41.74	6.81
	Very Good	84	20.09	5.37
	Good	125	28.04	4.66
	Fair	36	7.07	1.6
	Poor	13	3.05	1.37
	Total	483	100	
White	Excellent	577	50.72	3.82
	Very Good	278	27.99	2.96
	Good	190	18.03	2.45
	Fair	20	2.74	0.89
	Poor	9	0.52	0.26
	Total	1074	100	
Other	Excellent	405	47.57	4.51
	Very Good	203	23.75	2.88
	Good	217	24.72	2.9
	Fair	26	2.96	0.9
	Poor	9	0.99	0.33
	Total	860	100	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups

Table 8.11 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.11) How Paperwork for Certification is Handled				
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
English	Excellent	868	51.47	3.39
	Very Good	330	21.66	2.24
	Good	343	21.55	2.11
	Fair	63	3.94	0.73
	Poor	25	1.4	0.46
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	Excellent	334	41.28	4.79
	Very Good	235	32.33	3.16
	Good	172	22.67	3.29
	Fair	20	3.09	1.08
	Poor	7	0.64	0.25
	Total	768	100	
Others	Excellent	49	38.71	6.1
	Very Good	40	22.01	5.13
	Good	45	30.23	4.51
	Fair	6	7.24	3.72
	Poor	1	1.81	1.82
	Total	141	100	
Pearson Chi-Square	50.6499			
Pr > ChiSq	0.0113			

Table 8.12

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.12) the Delivery of Food				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	Excellent	1401	54.7823	3.02
	Very Good	566	22.2548	1.77
	Good	451	18.9189	2.01
	Fair	80	3.234	0.52
	Poor	30	0.8101	0.2
	Total	2528	100	

Table 8.12 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.12) the Delivery of Food		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
Pregnant	Excellent	288	56.04	4.04
	Very Good	119	20.83	2.51
	Good	79	16.58	2.04
	Fair	18	4.3	1.32
	Poor	9	2.25	0.79
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	Excellent	269	53.39	4.71
	Very Good	125	24.23	2.56
	Good	90	18.98	2.52
	Fair	18	2.62	0.7
	Poor	5	0.78	0.34
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	Excellent	279	58.87	3.2
	Very Good	93	17.38	1.78
	Good	96	19.82	2.57
	Fair	12	2.24	0.82
	Poor	9	1.7	0.6
	Total	489	100	
Infant	Excellent	273	54.56	3.74
	Very Good	104	20.54	2.11
	Good	95	20.79	3.18
	Fair	15	3	0.82
	Poor	5	1.11	0.52
	Total	492	100	
Child	Excellent	296	54.01	3.26
	Very Good	127	23.88	2.48
	Good	95	18.54	2.44
	Fair	17	3.32	0.75
	Poor	2	0.26	0.2
	Total	537	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		23.7014		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0623		

Table 8.12 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.12) the Delivery of Food				
<i>Ethnicity</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	568	50.58	3.56
	Very Good	302	26.82	2.77
	Good	204	19	2.4
	Fair	26	3.13	0.69
	Poor	10	0.48	0.19
	Total	1110	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	828	58.06	3.84
	Very Good	265	18.61	2.24
	Good	248	18.92	2.49
	Fair	53	3.32	0.85
	Poor	20	1.09	0.33
	Total	1414	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		28.2159		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0385		

Table 8.12 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.12) the Delivery of Food		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
Race				
American Indian	Excellent	24	75.2	8.82
	Very Good	5	16.23	13.65
	Good	3	5.81	4.47
	Fair	2	1.68	0.93
	Poor	1	1.07	1.08
	Total	35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	Excellent	33	36.83	7.26
	Very Good	28	30.44	7.21
	Good	23	32.47	7.96
	Fair	2	0.26	0.26
	Poor	0	.	.
	Total	86	100	
African American	Excellent	260	55.16	5.7
	Very Good	80	16.76	4.46
	Good	101	21.04	5.11
	Fair	31	5.64	1.68
	Poor	11	1.4	0.65
	Total	483	100	
White	Excellent	641	56.4	3.82
	Very Good	239	23.96	2.72
	Good	162	16.72	2.48
	Fair	23	2.28	0.79
	Poor	9	0.64	0.28
	Total	1074	100	
Other	Excellent	447	52.69	4.48
	Very Good	216	23.06	2.92
	Good	166	20.15	3.07
	Fair	22	3.36	0.82
	Poor	9	0.74	0.35
	Total	860	100	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups

Table 8.12 (cont.)

WIC Clients Satisfaction with (Q8.12) the Delivery of Food				
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
English	Excellent	977	59.46	3.26
	Very Good	289	17.67	1.93
	Good	287	18.74	2.21
	Fair	56	3.23	0.75
	Poor	20	0.89	0.28
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	Excellent	373	47.66	4.59
	Very Good	238	30.83	3.22
	Good	130	17.33	3.28
	Fair	19	3.59	0.95
	Poor	8	0.58	0.27
	Total	768	100	
Others	Excellent	55	36.89	6.43
	Very Good	41	28.9	4.4
	Good	38	32.2	5.89
	Fair	5	0.92	0.49
	Poor	2	1.09	0.72
	Total	141	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		81.4611		
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001		

Table 9.1

Satisfaction with WIC Providing the Right Quantities of Food (Q9.1)				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	Excellent	1193	47.18	2.814
	Very Good	584	22.38	1.798
	Good	510	20.89	1.5245
	Fair	194	7.26	0.8886
	Poor	56	2.28	0.5872
	Total	2537	100	

Table 9.1 (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Providing the Right Quantities of Food (Q9.1)				
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	Excellent	260	51.26	3.7988
	Very Good	108	20.08	2.2977
	Good	97	19.33	2.3542
	Fair	42	8.33	1.6411
	Poor	6	1	0.5723
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	Excellent	227	44.59	3.6293
	Very Good	128	25.13	2.2375
	Good	101	20.64	2.4131
	Fair	43	8.27	1.9656
	Poor	8	1.37	0.5547
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	Excellent	238	50.81	3.3757
	Very Good	107	20.25	2.4375
	Good	96	18.93	2.5312
	Fair	31	6.29	1.2354
	Poor	16	3.71	0.9169
	Total	488	100	
Infant	Excellent	218	44.16	3.6917
	Very Good	115	22.3	2.1777
	Good	100	21.23	2.8707
	Fair	40	8.25	1.6066
	Poor	19	4.05	1.3855
	Total	492	100	
Child	Excellent	250	47.6	3.129
	Very Good	126	22.83	2.3948
	Good	116	21.35	1.9647
	Fair	38	6.59	1.1131
	Poor	7	1.63	0.6711
	Total	537	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		22.9571		
Pr > ChiSq		0.1257		

Table 9.1 (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Providing the Right Quantities of Food (Q9.1)				
<i>Ethnicity</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	512	45.59	3.4661
	Very Good	292	26.91	2.6538
	Good	228	21.13	1.9181
	Fair	67	5.39	0.9291
	Poor	10	0.98	0.4901
	Total	1109	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	676	48.82	3.6032
	Very Good	288	18.52	2.0591
	Good	280	20.64	2.015
	Fair	124	8.65	1.2577
	Poor	46	3.36	0.8442
	Total	1414	100	
Pearson Chi-Square			45.9681	
Pr > ChiSq			0.0008	

Table 9.1 (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Providing the Right Quantities of Food (Q9.1)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Race</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
American Indian	Excellent	21	70.8	8.7241
	Very Good	6	17.07	6.138
	Good	5	9.61	3.983
	Fair	1	0.84	1.0395
	Poor	2	1.68	0.9281
	Total	35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	Excellent	31	36.62	7.815
	Very Good	24	21.23	6.4484
	Good	22	28.18	7.4326
	Fair	8	12.87	6.3089
	Poor	1	1.1	1.1129
	Total	86	100	
African American	Excellent	218	45.45	6.7815
	Very Good	94	19.26	3.4501
	Good	104	22.36	3.6139
	Fair	52	10.39	1.9875
	Poor	15	2.55	0.8263
	Total	483	100	
White	Excellent	526	48.63	3.9801
	Very Good	257	23.99	2.8771
	Good	190	18.06	2.0175
	Fair	75	6.57	1.375
	Poor	26	2.75	0.9881
	Total	1074	100	
Other	Excellent	397	46.08	3.6885
	Very Good	203	22.55	2.583
	Good	189	23.56	2.393
	Fair	58	6.15	0.9707
	Poor	12	1.66	0.8844
	Total	859	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		42.2299		
Pr > ChiSq		0.2051		

Table 9.1 (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Providing the Right Quantities of Food (Q9.1)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Level of Education</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than High School	Excellent	306	41.85	3.9407
	Very Good	183	26.55	3.1655
	Good	148	22.02	2.5412
	Fair	46	7.59	1.8118
	Poor	13	1.99	0.9297
	Total	696	100	
High School Complete	Excellent	501	55.52	3.8957
	Very Good	189	19.97	2.5327
	Good	167	17.5	1.9491
	Fair	66	5.68	1.0126
	Poor	14	1.33	0.522
	Total	937	100	
More than High School	Excellent	382	43.8	3.6718
	Very Good	210	21.34	1.9966
	Good	192	22.92	2.5482
	Fair	81	8.51	1.348
	Poor	29	3.43	1.1309
	Total	894	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		49.1448		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0082		

Table 9.1 (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Providing the Right Quantities of Food (Q9.1)				
		Unweighted		Std Err of
<i>Primary Language</i>		(n)	Percent	Percent
English	Excellent	801	49.23	3.2057
	Very Good	336	19.54	1.9178
	Good	312	20.48	1.9497
	Fair	134	7.76	1.0529
	Poor	46	3	0.7546
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	Excellent	352	46.44	4.3856
	Very Good	209	27.45	2.8344
	Good	157	20.12	2.5222
	Fair	43	5.21	1.2064
	Poor	6	0.77	0.4558
	Total	767	100	
Others	Excellent	40	26.17	5.6698
	Very Good	39	27.23	7.4232
	Good	41	30.7	5.1584
	Fair	17	13.52	5.8975
	Poor	4	2.38	1.2213
	Total	141	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		59.9324		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0008		

Table 9.2

Satisfaction with WIC Offering Foods That Participant Will Eat (Q9.2)				
		Unweighted		Std Err of
		(n)	Percent	Percent
Total	Excellent	1088	44.9	2.9091
	Very Good	612	23.97	1.7124
	Good	567	20.74	1.8534
	Fair	205	7.65	0.9192
	Poor	65	2.74	0.5675
	Total	2537	100	

Table 9.2 (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Offering Foods That Participant Will Eat (Q9.2)		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
Pregnant	Excellent	230	45.34	3.7388
	Very Good	123	22.75	1.9906
	Good	114	22.61	2.4724
	Fair	38	7.38	1.5827
	Poor	8	1.91	0.6579
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	Excellent	200	40.31	3.727
	Very Good	136	25.79	2.611
	Good	114	23.02	2.6304
	Fair	46	8.99	1.5569
	Poor	11	1.88	0.7094
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	Excellent	206	43.77	3.5109
	Very Good	107	20.39	1.8385
	Good	115	22.75	2.6653
	Fair	41	9.13	2.073
	Poor	19	3.97	1.1173
	Total	488	100	
Infant	Excellent	207	41.1	3.6979
	Very Good	102	20.07	2.4329
	Good	119	24.72	2.5293
	Fair	47	10.18	1.9339
	Poor	17	3.94	1.1158
	Total	492	100	
Child	Excellent	245	47.3	3.1224
	Very Good	144	26.29	2.4738
	Good	105	17.96	2.1183
	Fair	33	6.15	1.1216
	Poor	10	2.29	0.8725
	Total	537	100	
Total	Excellent	1088	44.9	2.9091
	Very Good	612	23.97	1.7124
	Good	567	20.74	1.8534
	Fair	205	7.65	0.9192
	Poor	65	2.74	0.5675
	Total	2537	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		39.6877		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0013		

Table 9.2 (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Offering Foods That Participant Will Eat (Q9.2)				
<i>Ethnicity</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	498	46.28	3.4268
	Very Good	311	28.4	2.0861
	Good	230	19.81	2.6045
	Fair	60	4.76	0.9542
	Poor	10	0.75	0.5186
	Total	1109	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	586	44.11	3.6587
	Very Good	298	20.34	2.0243
	Good	335	21.55	2.2032
	Fair	141	9.76	1.2458
	Poor	54	4.24	0.7958
	Total	1414	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		67.8668		
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001		

Table 9.2 (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Offering Foods That Participant Will Eat (Q9.2)		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
Race				
American Indian	Excellent	19	64.13	6.9186
	Very Good	9	20.1	7.7222
	Good	4	13.31	7.4261
	Fair	0	.	.
	Poor	3	2.46	2.3355
	Total	35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	Excellent	23	29.57	7.6595
	Very Good	23	26.61	8.0681
	Good	29	25.55	6.5252
	Fair	9	14.96	7.2272
	Poor	2	3.32	2.4593
	Total	86	100	
African American	Excellent	179	41.31	6.8042
	Very Good	83	17.38	2.7093
	Good	125	23.82	3.7888
	Fair	68	12.44	1.9579
	Poor	28	5.05	1.6353
	Total	483	100	
White	Excellent	474	45.87	4.0724
	Very Good	287	27.11	2.9575
	Good	209	17.7	2.4781
	Fair	85	7.32	1.4149
	Poor	19	2	0.7149
	Total	1074	100	
Other	Excellent	393	46.15	3.9168
	Very Good	210	23.81	2.0697
	Good	200	22.75	3.3691
	Fair	43	5	1.0822
	Poor	13	2.3	1.0981
	Total	859	100	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 9.2 (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Offering Foods That Participant Will Eat (Q9.2)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Level of Education</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than High School	Excellent	296	41.35	3.9876
	Very Good	179	27.36	3.0547
	Good	162	22.16	3.2672
	Fair	48	7.07	1.3253
	Poor	11	2.07	1.0329
	Total	696	100	
High School Complete	Excellent	446	51.33	3.9411
	Very Good	219	22.78	2.268
	Good	179	16.65	2.159
	Fair	66	6.4	1.3255
	Poor	27	2.84	1.1591
	Total	937	100	
More than High School	Excellent	342	41.9	3.8204
	Very Good	214	22.62	2.2362
	Good	222	23.33	2.5654
	Fair	89	8.94	1.526
	Poor	27	3.21	0.9671
	Total	894	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		33.4925		
Pr > ChiSq		0.1554		

Table 9.2 (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Offering Foods That Participant Will Eat (Q9.2)				
		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
English	Excellent	704	45.95	3.2351
	Very Good	339	19.58	1.782
	Good	370	21.11	2.0974
	Fair	158	9.52	1.3115
	Poor	58	3.84	0.7784
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	Excellent	346	45.17	4.2979
	Very Good	236	32.97	2.7117
	Good	150	18.34	3.3052
	Fair	32	3.31	0.7708
	Poor	3	0.21	0.1541
	Total	767	100	
Others	Excellent	38	30.1	8.0018
	Very Good	37	24.37	7.8499
	Good	47	30.67	6.0059
	Fair	15	10.5	4.4551
	Poor	4	4.36	2.5769
	Total	141	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		109.6249		
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001		

Table 9.3

Satisfaction with WIC Offering Food Choices and Sizes Found on Store Shelves (Q9.3)				
		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total	Excellent	1017	39.59	3.2719
	Very Good	616	24.65	1.7576
	Good	592	23.44	2.3135
	Fair	223	7.84	0.8293
	Poor	89	4.49	0.845
	Total	2537	100	

Table 9.3 (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Offering Food Choices and Sizes Found on Store Shelves (Q9.3)				
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	Excellent	230	45.46	3.7226
	Very Good	105	19.97	2.1032
	Good	115	21.73	2.4634
	Fair	45	8.97	1.6484
	Poor	18	3.88	0.9637
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	Excellent	185	36.22	3.5428
	Very Good	135	26.89	2.5433
	Good	115	22.55	2.8643
	Fair	58	11.42	1.8215
	Poor	14	2.92	0.9098
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	Excellent	187	39.5	4.1312
	Very Good	118	23.68	3.1532
	Good	122	23.29	2.4475
	Fair	46	10.14	1.7788
	Poor	15	3.39	0.9747
	Total	488	100	
Infant	Excellent	204	39.2	3.7111
	Very Good	114	23.45	2.4522
	Good	113	24.77	2.7311
	Fair	41	8.32	1.5074
	Poor	20	4.26	1.4174
	Total	492	100	
Child	Excellent	211	39.01	3.7678
	Very Good	144	26	2.5744
	Good	127	23.29	2.9856
	Fair	33	6.63	1.1822
	Poor	22	5.06	1.3008
	Total	537	100	

Table 9.3 (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Offering Food Choices and Sizes Found on Store Shelves (Q9.3)				
<i>Ethnicity</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	456	40.97	3.6971
	Very Good	302	28.69	2.4372
	Good	256	22.43	2.8726
	Fair	79	5.48	0.9011
	Poor	16	2.43	0.9174
	Total	1109	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Excellent	558	38.73	4.2245
	Very Good	311	21.45	2.0759
	Good	334	24.33	3.0212
	Fair	141	9.69	1.2542
	Poor	70	5.81	1.2329
	Total	1414	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		45.8953		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0085		

Table 9.3 (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Offering Food Choices and Sizes Found on Store Shelves (Q9.3)				
<i>Race</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
American Indian	Excellent	17	57.1	8.2437
	Very Good	11	28.24	9.6731
	Good	4	9.35	8.4147
	Fair	0	.	.
	Poor	3	5.31	3.1492
	Total	35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	Excellent	26	30.04	6.6998
	Very Good	21	23.86	8.0816
	Good	28	31.46	7.6315
	Fair	9	13.11	6.5004
	Poor	2	1.53	1.1925
	Total	86	100	
African American	Excellent	177	36.9	7.5204
	Very Good	88	16.58	2.8868
	Good	129	26.81	4.4894
	Fair	57	11.32	2.4651
	Poor	32	8.38	2.2032
	Total	483	100	
White	Excellent	443	40.21	4.5313
	Very Good	286	28.4	2.8858
	Good	219	19.96	3.1223
	Fair	92	7.54	1.121
	Poor	34	3.9	1.0927
	Total	1074	100	
Other	Excellent	354	40.32	4.0184
	Very Good	210	24.49	1.8238
	Good	212	25.88	3.8828
	Fair	65	6.11	1.3388
	Poor	18	3.2	1.054
	Total	859	100	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 9.3 (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Offering Food Choices and Sizes Found on Store Shelves (Q9.3)				
<i>Level of Education</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Less Than High School	Excellent	262	35.49	4.3586
	Very Good	188	28.26	2.9779
	Good	161	22.01	3.6404
	Fair	66	9.27	1.594
	Poor	19	4.97	1.4478
	Total	696	100	
High School Complete	Excellent	429	48.06	4.6953
	Very Good	213	22.56	2.6559
	Good	197	20.38	2.8123
	Fair	65	5.4	1.3209
	Poor	33	3.6	1.3209
	Total	937	100	
More Than High School	Excellent	323	35.05	3.9184
	Very Good	214	23.97	2.6224
	Good	231	27.42	3.2957
	Fair	90	8.91	1.4097
	Poor	36	4.65	1.0722
	Total	894	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		51.5867		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0335		

Table 9.3 (cont.)

Satisfaction with WIC Offering Food Choices and Sizes Found on Store Shelves (Q9.3)				
		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
English	Excellent	678	40.44	3.78
	Very Good	352	21.86	2.0712
	Good	373	23.49	2.8615
	Fair	151	8.61	1.0053
	Poor	75	5.6	1.2462
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	Excellent	303	39.76	4.7053
	Very Good	228	30.74	3.038
	Good	174	22.41	3.7974
	Fair	53	5.21	1.0297
	Poor	9	1.89	0.7738
	Total	767	100	
Others	Excellent	36	27.99	7.7261
	Very Good	36	22.67	6.4912
	Good	45	28.92	4.8187
	Fair	19	14.1	5.2972
	Poor	5	6.32	3.2697
	Total	141	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		55.823		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0176		

Table 10

Food Coupons chosen not to be redeemed (Q10)				
		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
No		1996	78.8176	1.7265
Yes		542	21.1824	1.7265
Total		2538	100	

Table 11

Reasons why participants do not redeem certain food coupons (Q11)			
	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Carrots</i>			
Dislike, don't like	21	58.865	11.6316
Food allergies	1	0.984	1.0095
Couldn't find/Lost food coupons	2	11.6492	11.0172
Store did not have item in stock	1	1.067	1.0958
Did not need at the time	6	5.1848	2.6319
Other (SPECIFY)	8	12.0727	5.6727
Food unacceptable (too fattening, poor quality, not enough variety, not organic, unhealthy)	1	7.9186	8.1121
Quantity issues -- too much, sizes too big, wrong size	2	2.2587	1.74
Total	42	100	
	Frequency Missing = 2496		
	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Cereal</i>			
Dislike, don't like	74	64.4989	7.808
Not accustomed to eating it (including cultural differences)	6	5.3265	2.8936
Food allergies	1	0.347	0.3527
Couldn't find/Lost food coupons	2	3.0939	3.1441
Store did not have item in stock	4	9.0965	6.2062
Did not need at the time	13	7.6221	3.3048
Other (SPECIFY)	3	3.545	2.8781
Food unacceptable (too fattening, poor quality, not enough variety, not organic, unhealthy)	3	0.8941	0.6429
Quantity issues -- too much, sizes too big, wrong size	8	5.5759	2.4462
Total	114	100	
	Frequency Missing = 2424		

Table II (cont.)

Reasons why participants do not redeem certain food coupons (Q11)			
	Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
<i>Cheese</i>			
Dislike, don't like	24	43.5102	10.1575
Not accustomed to eating it (including cultural differences)	5	9.6076	5.7589
Food allergies	5	11.8722	7.1352
Couldn't find/Lost food coupons	1	0.7833	0.8097
Store did not have item in stock	2	9.8443	7.6107
Did not need at the time	3	4.3928	2.7741
Other (SPECIFY)	2	3.5734	2.6051
Food unacceptable (too fattening, poor quality, not enough variety, not organic, unhealthy)	2	8.3622	8.558
Quantity issues -- too much, sizes too big, wrong size	2	8.0541	7.638
Total	46	100	
Frequency Missing = 2492			
<i>Dry beans, peas</i>			
Dislike, don't like	124	60.2946	6.7393
Not accustomed to eating it (including cultural differences)	32	11.4152	3.5952
Food allergies	3	1.4729	1.1825
Don't know how to prepare	12	4.9615	1.6272
Too much trouble to prepare	20	12.2428	3.6164
Problems getting food home	1	0.1919	0.1946
Store did not have item in stock	3	2.1707	1.4485
Did not need at the time	6	2.8892	1.6331
Other (SPECIFY)	9	3.4143	1.5269
Quantity issues -- too much, sizes too big, wrong size	1	0.947	0.962
Total	211	100	
Frequency Missing = 2327			
<i>Eggs</i>			
Dislike, don't like	6	27.4344	15.81
Not accustomed to eating it (including cultural differences)	2	7.3831	6.1717
Food allergies	3	18.2477	11.9026
Couldn't find/Lost food coupons	1	1.234	1.3079
Store did not have item in stock	1	0.3519	0.3692
Did not need at the time	6	30.3703	19.0456
Other (SPECIFY)	5	11.4775	9.1027
Food unacceptable (too fattening, poor quality, not enough variety, not organic, unhealthy)	2	3.5011	2.9147
Total	26	100	
Frequency Missing = 2512			

Table II (cont.)

Reasons why participants do not redeem certain food coupons (Q11)			
<i>Formula</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Dislike, don't like	5	9.1979	5.9888
Not accustomed to eating it (including cultural differences)	1	4.1502	4.4761
Too much trouble to prepare	1	3.3524	3.6169
Problems getting food home	1	9.3728	10.071
Store did not have item in stock	1	3.3081	3.5718
Did not need at the time	18	54.4086	20.479
Other (SPECIFY)	2	6.1193	5.5196
Quantity issues -- too much, sizes too big, wrong size	1	10.0906	10.846
Total	30	100	
Frequency Missing = 2508			
<i>Juice</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Dislike, don't like	34	64.2855	7.2906
Not accustomed to eating it (including cultural differences)	1	0.4651	0.4795
Food allergies	2	2.1895	1.722
Couldn't find/Lost food coupons	5	13.2084	7.139
Store did not have item in stock	7	7.9946	4.2336
Did not need at the time	6	5.0958	2.4268
Other (SPECIFY)	4	3.4762	2.1988
Food unacceptable (too fattening, poor quality, not enough variety, not organic, unhealthy)	3	1.1364	0.797
Quantity issues -- too much, sizes too big, wrong size	1	2.1485	2.2088
Total	63	100	
Frequency Missing = 2475			
<i>Milk</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Dislike, don't like	20	17.0005	4.2607
Not accustomed to eating it (including cultural differences)	11	23.7655	20.4509
Food allergies	7	6.859	4.1384
Don't know how to prepare	2	1.3186	1.3419
Too much trouble to prepare	2	0.8073	0.63
Couldn't find/Lost food coupons	2	2.7452	2.966
Did not need at the time	14	22.1711	12.2477
Other (SPECIFY)	8	17.9974	9.6711
Food unacceptable (too fattening, poor quality, not enough variety, not organic, unhealthy)	3	2.2145	1.7433
Quantity issues -- too much, sizes too big, wrong size	1	5.1209	5.5197
Total	70	100	
Frequency Missing = 2468			

Table II (cont.)

Reasons why participants do not redeem certain food coupons (Q11)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
<i>Peanut Butter</i>			
Dislike, don't like	54	39.5831	8.7899
Not accustomed to eating it (including cultural differences)	17	16.5596	7.4697
Food allergies	7	9.2575	4.5061
Problems getting food home	1	1.6426	1.6774
Store did not have item in stock	2	0.5404	0.4209
Did not need at the time	19	15.3069	4.748
Other (SPECIFY)	8	6.1532	2.7198
Food unacceptable (too fattening, poor quality, not enough variety, not organic, unhealthy)	4	1.9312	1.1845
Quantity issues -- too much, sizes too big, wrong size	8	9.0256	5.9043
Total	120	100	
Frequency Missing = 2418			
<i>Tuna</i>			
Dislike, don't like	18	35.7247	13.8377
Not accustomed to eating it (including cultural differences)	2	1.6616	1.3296
Problems getting food home	1	1.5939	1.6948
Couldn't find/Lost food coupons	1	11.5222	12.117
Store did not have item in stock	1	0.9348	0.9854
Did not need at the time	12	14.5773	5.6254
Other (SPECIFY)	11	32.695	17.2399
Food unacceptable (too fattening, poor quality, not enough variety, not organic, unhealthy)	2	1.2905	0.9331
Total	48	100	
Frequency Missing = 2490			

Table 12a

Too much food received from redeemed food coupon (Q12a)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
<i>Carrots</i>			
Too much	15	100	0
Total	15	100	
Frequency Missing = 2523			
<i>Cereal</i>			
Too much	111	100	0
Total	111	100	
Frequency Missing = 2427			

Table 12a (cont.)

Too much food received from redeemed food coupon (Q12a)			
	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Cheese</i>			
Too much	24	100	0
Total	24	100	
	Frequency Missing = 2514		
<i>Dry beans, peas</i>			
Too much	29	100	0
Total	29	100	
	Frequency Missing = 2509		
<i>Eggs</i>			
Too much	28	100	0
Total	28	100	
	Frequency Missing = 2510		
<i>Formula</i>			
Too much	10	100	0
Total	10	100	
	Frequency Missing = 2528		
<i>Juice</i>			
Too much	37	100	0
Total	37	100	
	Frequency Missing = 2501		
<i>Milk</i>			
Too much	129	100	0
Total	129	100	
	Frequency Missing = 2409		
<i>Peanut Butter</i>			
Too much	60	100	0
Total	60	100	
	Frequency Missing = 2478		
<i>Tuna</i>			
Too much	7	100	0
Total	7	100	
	Frequency Missing = 2531		
<i>Other</i>			
Too much	19	100	0
Total	19	100	
	Frequency Missing = 2519		

Table 12b

Too little food received from redeemed food coupon (Q12b)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
<i>Carrots</i>			
No	2494	98.1778	0.4624
Too Little	44	1.8222	0.4624
Total	2538	100	
<i>Cereal</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No	2425	95.6911	0.6889
Too Little	113	4.3089	0.6889
Total	2538	100	
<i>Cheese</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No	2361	92.801	1.0845
Too Little	177	7.199	1.0845
Total	2538	100	
<i>Dry Beans, Peas</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No	2478	98.12	0.3974
Too Little	60	1.88	0.3974
Total	2538	100	
<i>Eggs</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No	2351	91.7196	1.103
Too Little	187	8.2804	1.103
Total	2538	100	
<i>Formula</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No	2358	93.7623	0.8824
Too Little	180	6.2377	0.8824
Total	2538	100	
<i>Juice</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No	2347	91.8871	0.861
Too Little	191	8.1129	0.861
Total	2538	100	

Table 12b (cont.)

Too little food received from redeemed food coupon (Q12b)			
	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Milk</i>	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
No	2178	83.6005	1.6493
Too Little	360	16.3995	1.6493
Total	2538	100	
	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Peanut Butter</i>	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
No	2504	98.5421	0.4736
Too Little	34	1.4579	0.4736
Total	2538	100	
	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Tuna</i>	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
No	2511	98.8476	0.3776
Too Little	27	1.1524	0.3776
Total	2538	100	
	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
No	2461	96.4386	0.9149
Too Little	77	3.5614	0.9149
Total	2538	100	

Table 13

Type of Store WIC Participants Most Often Redeem WIC Food (Q13)				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	Large grocery store or supermarket	1582	62.52	3.09
	Small grocery store	203	7.15	1.43
	Convenience store	29	1.04	0.3
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	25	1.24	0.57
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	100	3.45	1.21
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	520	21.86	3.34
	Military commissary	8	0.34	0.21
	WIC food centers	56	1.84	0.98
	Other	15	0.59	0.45
	Total	2538	100	

Table 13 (cont.)

Type of Store Participants Most Often Redeem WIC Food (Q13)				
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	Large grocery store or supermarket	320	60.44	3.42
	Small grocery store	42	8.24	1.79
	Convenience store	4	0.81	0.4
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	4	0.93	0.68
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	13	1.76	0.74
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	111	24.34	3.81
	Military commissary	2	0.44	0.44
	WIC food centers	15	2.6	1.38
	Other	2	0.44	0.31
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	Large grocery store or supermarket	321	62.54	2.71
	Small grocery store	48	10.31	1.78
	Convenience store	5	1.32	0.65
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	10	2.6	1
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	23	5.08	2.09
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	83	15.13	3.02
	Military commissary	3	0.49	0.34
	WIC food centers	11	2.11	1.32
	Other	3	0.43	0.37
	Total	507	100	

Table 13 (cont.)

Type of Store Participants Most Often Redeem WIC Food (Q13)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Postpartum	Large grocery store or supermarket	291	58.47	4.34
	Small grocery store	44	8.85	2.43
	Convenience store	7	1.53	0.68
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	2	0.36	0.36
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	21	3.43	1.3
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	113	25.58	3.27
	Military commissary	1	0.29	0.29
	WIC food centers	7	0.93	0.48
	Other	3	0.57	0.42
	Total	489	100	
Infant	Large grocery store or supermarket	313	62.91	3.9
	Small grocery store	25	4.92	1.48
	Convenience store	7	1.17	0.44
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	4	1.09	0.69
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	16	3.26	1.3
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	113	24.49	3.65
	Military commissary	0	.	.
	WIC food centers	11	1.77	0.98
	Other	3	0.39	0.39
	Total	492	100	
Child	Large grocery store or supermarket	337	63.3	3.3
	Small grocery store	44	7.35	1.65
	Convenience store	6	0.91	0.43
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	5	1.32	0.82
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	27	3.68	1.33
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	100	20.45	3.66
	Military commissary	2	0.46	0.33
	WIC food centers	12	1.81	1.02
	Other	4	0.73	0.57
	Total	537	100	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 13 (cont.)

Type of Store Participants Most Often Redeem WIC Food (Q13)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>New to WIC or Participated Before</i>				
New to WIC	Large grocery store or supermarket	871	62.37	3.68
	Small grocery store	102	5.87	1.36
	Convenience store	19	1.42	0.52
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	18	1.33	0.65
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	50	2.97	1.23
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	299	23.53	3.97
	Military commissary	4	0.14	0.07
	WIC food centers	28	1.76	1.16
	Other	7	0.6	0.42
	Total	1398	100	
Participated Before	Large grocery store or supermarket	711	62.66	3.49
	Small grocery store	101	8.41	1.79
	Convenience store	10	0.66	0.23
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	7	1.14	0.68
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	50	3.91	1.39
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	221	20.19	3.52
	Military commissary	4	0.53	0.37
	WIC food centers	28	1.92	0.88
	Other	8	0.57	0.52
	Total	1140	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		17.2372		
Pr > ChiSq		0.2753		

Table 13 (cont.)

Type of Store Participants Most Often Redeem WIC Food (Q13)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Ethnicity</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	Large grocery store or supermarket	700	62.3	3.56
	Small grocery store	74	5.71	1.15
	Convenience store	11	0.9	0.34
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	21	2.56	1.25
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	76	6.16	2.33
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	163	17.1	3.88
	Military commissary	3	0.28	0.25
	WIC food centers	51	3.79	2.03
	Other	11	1.2	0.95
	Total	1110	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Large grocery store or supermarket	871	62.62	3.94
	Small grocery store	128	8.37	2.1
	Convenience store	17	1.05	0.4
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	4	0.17	0.14
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	24	1.26	0.48
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	356	25.8	3.69
	Military commissary	5	0.38	0.32
	WIC food centers	5	0.26	0.25
	Other	4	0.09	0.06
	Total	1414	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		155.1915		
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001		

Table 13 (cont.)

Type of Store Participants Most Often Redeem WIC Food (Q13)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Race</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
American Indian	Large grocery store or supermarket	22	65.5	12.27
	Small grocery store	2	1.55	1.61
	Convenience store	2	5.89	5.91
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	0	.	.
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	2	6.76	8.22
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	7	20.3	20.54
	Military commissary	0	.	.
	WIC food centers	0	.	.
	Other	0	.	.
	Total	35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	Large grocery store or supermarket	62	72.86	7.38
	Small grocery store	5	6.39	4.23
	Convenience store	1	3.37	3.42
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	4	3.54	2.69
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	5	3.34	2.42
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	6	5.74	2.87
	Military commissary	1	2.79	2.84
	WIC food centers	2	1.97	1.99
	Other	0	.	.
	Total	86	100	
African American	Large grocery store or supermarket	301	64.99	5.45
	Small grocery store	44	9.08	3.16
	Convenience store	12	1.83	0.98
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	0	.	.
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	17	2.53	1.13
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	102	20.27	5.14
	Military commissary	2	0.8	0.79
	WIC food centers	2	0.3	0.26
	Other	3	0.19	0.13
	Total	483	100	

Table 13 (cont.)

Type of Store Participants Most Often Redeem WIC Food (Q13)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Race</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
White	Large grocery store or supermarket	679	63.71	4
	Small grocery store	91	6.71	1.37
	Convenience store	5	0.56	0.32
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	4	0.82	0.66
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	13	1.12	0.58
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	272	26.69	4.24
	Military commissary	3	0.13	0.08
	WIC food centers	6	0.23	0.13
	Other	1	0.04	0.04
	Total	1074	100	
Other	Large grocery store or supermarket	518	58.46	4.08
	Small grocery store	61	6.93	1.65
	Convenience store	9	0.7	0.27
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	17	2.35	1.5
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	63	6.76	2.77
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	133	18.22	4.11
	Military commissary	2	0.12	0.09
	WIC food centers	46	4.86	2.63
	Other	11	1.6	1.32
	Total	860	100	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 13 (cont.)

Type of Store Participants Most Often Redeem WIC Food (Q13)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Level of Education</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less Than High School	Large grocery store or supermarket	432	63.82	3.52
	Small grocery store	54	6.73	1.38
	Convenience store	12	1.53	0.55
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	12	2.66	1.4
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	45	5.11	1.91
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	112	16.87	3.6
	Military commissary	0	.	.
	WIC food centers	22	2.47	1.16
	Other	7	0.82	0.52
	Total	696	100	
High School Complete	Large grocery store or supermarket	573	57.49	4.06
	Small grocery store	72	8.05	1.91
	Convenience store	10	1.08	0.53
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	6	0.56	0.34
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	25	2.79	1.06
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	222	27.2	4.63
	Military commissary	3	0.37	0.32
	WIC food centers	19	1.73	1.06
	Other	7	0.72	0.67
	Total	937	100	
More Than High School	Large grocery store or supermarket	568	65.99	3.99
	Small grocery store	76	6.64	2.03
	Convenience store	7	0.6	0.32
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	7	0.77	0.46
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	30	2.79	1.07
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	186	20.9	3.43
	Military commissary	5	0.57	0.42
	WIC food centers	15	1.46	0.9
	Other	1	0.28	0.28
	Total	895	100	

Table 13 (cont.)

Type of Store Participants Most Often Redeem WIC Food (Q13)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
English	Large grocery store or supermarket	994	61.19	3.64
	Small grocery store	146	8.38	1.96
	Convenience store	17	0.84	0.33
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	5	0.39	0.24
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	31	1.71	0.61
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	410	26.43	3.47
	Military commissary	6	0.37	0.28
	WIC food centers	13	0.53	0.32
	Other	7	0.17	0.11
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	Large grocery store or supermarket	486	62.81	4.07
	Small grocery store	46	5.14	1.26
	Convenience store	8	0.95	0.44
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	17	2.95	1.58
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	62	7.13	2.72
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	98	14.72	3.74
	Military commissary	1	0.05	0.05
	WIC food centers	42	4.7	2.38
	Other	8	1.55	1.25
	Total	768	100	
Others	Large grocery store or supermarket	102	77.37	4.86
	Small grocery store	11	3.85	1.33
	Convenience store	4	4.02	2.49
	Specialty food store, such as one that specializes in ethnic foods	3	1.48	1.5
	Store that carries only WIC-approved items	7	2.85	1.56
	Large combination food store-retailer such as a Wal-Mart or a Target	12	7.82	3.27
	Military commissary	1	1.66	1.71
	WIC food centers	1	0.94	0.97
	Other	0	.	.
	Total	141	100	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 14

Store Where Participants Did Most of Their Shopping (Q14)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Excellent	1251	49.4117	2.742
Very Good	591	22.928	1.495
Good	496	20.8426	1.8687
Fair	144	5.4375	0.7052
Poor	39	1.3802	0.3308
Total	2521	100	

Frequency Missing = 17

Table 15

Purchase WIC Items at Same Store as Usual (Q15)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No	408	16.2734	1.788
Yes	2112	83.7266	1.788
Total	2520	100	

Frequency Missing = 18

Table 16

Why not the Same Store as Usual (Q16)		<i>Total</i>
Unweighted (n)		407
Percent		100
Std Err of Percent		
WIC Store More Expensive Than Regular Store		24.3833
Regular Store More Expensive Than WIC Store		7.9523
Transportation to Regular Store More Convenient		13.3482
Transportation to WIC Store More Convenient		13.1877
WIC Store Not as Customer-Friendly as Regular Store		1.9556
Regular Store Not as Customer-Friendly as WIC Store		5.0642
Regular Store Does Not Participate in WIC Program		9.1728
Regular Store Does Not Carry Right Sizes/Selections of WIC Foods		8.5237
Other		2.6617
Only Carries WIC		4.5937
Specialized Store		5.3586
Multiple Places for Food Shopping		6.9456
Convenience (Proximity, Faster)		4.5647

Frequency Missing = 2131

Table 17

Reasons Why WIC Participants Shop Where They Do for WIC Items (Q17)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
<i>Same Store Where You Do Your Regular Shopping</i>			
Not Important at All	184	6.689	0.8609
1	53	2.3112	0.7235
2	93	3.5669	0.6406
3	276	11.0709	1.2548
4	385	14.0222	1.2958
Extremely Important	1529	62.3398	2.5881
Total	2520	100	
<i>Store Clerks Are Friendly and Helpful</i>			
Not Important at All	17	0.5575	0.2376
1	29	1.3753	0.6552
2	43	1.6956	0.449
3	206	7.6643	1.3521
4	424	18.0314	1.6218
Extremely Important	1801	70.6759	2.3455
Total	2520	100	
<i>Store Clerks Speak Your Language</i>			
Not Important at All	87	3.3249	0.4927
1	28	1.3787	0.6383
2	33	0.8993	0.2894
3	161	5.9375	1.3053
4	278	11.0715	1.401
Extremely Important	1933	77.3883	2.4627
Total	2520	100	
<i>Location Is Safe</i>			
Not Important at All	9	0.2238	0.13
1	18	1.0927	0.642
2	13	0.3628	0.1332
3	75	3.5615	0.9258
4	273	10.5618	1.9033
Extremely Important	2132	84.1974	2.468
Total	2520	100	
<i>Location Is Convenient</i>			
Not Important at All	13	0.5395	0.2374
1	21	1.0711	0.6358
2	12	0.5922	0.2246
3	144	5.9116	1.3437
4	316	11.2955	1.368
Extremely Important	2014	80.5901	2.4532
Total	2520	100	

Frequency Missing = 18

Table 17 (cont.)

Reasons Why WIC Participants Shop Where They Do for WIC Items (Q17)			
	Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
<i>Store Hours Are Convenient</i>			
Not Important at All	16	0.6297	0.2124
1	23	1.2144	0.6377
2	19	0.6871	0.1898
3	138	5.1985	1.3437
4	334	13.1873	1.5072
Extremely Important	1990	79.083	2.5841
Total	2520	100	
<i>Right Sizes, Brands of WIC Foods</i>			
Not Important at All	11	0.2511	0.1274
1	16	0.8298	0.5396
2	15	0.4126	0.1526
3	79	3.5427	0.7978
4	298	11.5851	1.801
Extremely Important	2101	83.3787	2.203
Total	2520	100	
<i>Prices on Non-WIC Items Reasonable</i>			
Not Important at All	33	1.121	0.3662
1	21	1.1566	0.5628
2	25	1.1693	0.3384
3	140	6.2865	0.9296
4	354	13.446	1.8467
Extremely Important	1947	76.8206	2.2269
Total	2520	100	
<i>Specializes in WIC Items</i>			
Not Important at All	33	0.8978	0.2376
1	28	1.4334	0.5739
2	36	1.0592	0.2688
3	147	6.5761	0.7971
4	360	15.3309	1.7862
Extremely Important	1916	74.7027	2.4316
Total	2520	100	

Frequency Missing = 18

Table 18

Participants Attending Any Group Education Session (Q18)				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	No	1545	62.11	4.26
	Yes	993	37.89	4.26
	Total	2538	100	
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	No	296	61.19	4.63
	Yes	217	38.81	4.63
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	No	300	61.01	4.54
	Yes	207	38.99	4.54
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	No	337	69.89	3.95
	Yes	152	30.11	3.95
	Total	489	100	
Infant	No	296	61.88	4.61
	Yes	196	38.12	4.61
	Total	492	100	
Child	No	316	61.5	4.8
	Yes	221	38.5	4.8
	Total	537	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		4.9455		
Pr > ChiSq		0.2774		

Table 18 (cont.)

Participants Attending Any Group Education Session (Q18)					
		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent	
<i>Ethnicity</i>					
	Hispanic or Latino	No	560	50.79	4.79
		Yes	550	49.21	4.79
	Total	1110	100		
Not Hispanic or Latino	No	977	71.2	4.23	
	Yes	437	28.8	4.23	
	Total	1414	100		
Pearson Chi-Square		110.4828			
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001			
		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent	
<i>Race</i>					
	American Indian	No	27	81.88	14.52
		Yes	8	18.12	14.52
	Total	35	100		
Asian Pacific Islander	No	51	60.29	8.1	
	Yes	35	39.71	8.1	
	Total	86	100		
African American	No	318	68.23	5.92	
	Yes	165	31.77	5.92	
	Total	483	100		
White	No	703	67.67	5.17	
	Yes	371	32.33	5.17	
	Total	1074	100		
Other	No	446	50.63	5.48	
	Yes	414	49.37	5.48	
	Total	860	100		
Pearson Chi-Square		77.0341			
Pr > ChiSq		0.0008			

Table 18 (cont.)

Participants Attending Any Group Education Session (Q18)				
		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Level of Education</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less Than High School	No	408	59.39	4.9
	Yes	288	40.61	4.9
	Total	696	100	
High School	No	574	64.57	5.64
	Yes	363	35.43	5.64
	Total	937	100	
More Than High School	No	556	61.74	4.18
	Yes	339	38.26	4.18
	Total	895	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		4.6029		
Pr > ChiSq		0.4723		
		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
English	No	1062	67.11	4.32
	Yes	567	32.89	4.32
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	No	392	49.71	5.29
	Yes	376	50.29	5.29
	Total	768	100	
Others	No	91	74.57	6.54
	Yes	50	25.43	6.54
	Total	141	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		77.1302		
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001		

Table 20

Whether or Not the Seminar Influenced the WIC Participant To Make Any Lifestyle Change (Q20)				
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Weighted Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
<i>Nutrition/Preparing Nutritious Meals</i>				
No	142	441069	14.80	2.17
Yes	683	2539339	85.20	2.17
Total	825	2980408	100.00	
Frequency Missing = 1713				
<i>Breastfeeding</i>				
No	206	667687	29.06	3.44
Yes	486	1630213	70.94	3.44
Total	692	2297900	100.00	
Frequency Missing = 1846				
<i>Disciplining Children</i>				
No	21	58202	12.42	3.42
Yes	105	410306	87.58	3.42
Total	126	468509	100.00	
Frequency Missing = 2412				
<i>Educating Your Child</i>				
No	18	77432	10.69	2.72
Yes	146	646662	89.31	2.72
Total	164	724094	100.00	
Frequency Missing = 2374				
<i>Living a Healthy Lifestyle</i>				
No	82	273405	16.60	2.83
Yes	365	1373619	83.40	2.83
Total	447	1647024	100.00	
Frequency Missing = 2091				
<i>Smoking Cessation</i>				
No	70	223028	55.76	8.55
Yes	45	176955	44.24	8.55
Total	115	399983	100.00	
Frequency Missing = 2423				
<i>Accessing or Making Use of Other Social Services</i>				
No	33	104039	19.25	5.80
Yes	122	436491	80.75	5.80
Total	155	540530	100.00	
Frequency Missing = 2383				

Table 21

Changes WIC Participants Made Because of Seminar (Q21)				
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Weighted Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
<i>Nutrition/Preparing Nutritious Meals</i>				
Eating more healthy	531	1970381	77.59	3.43
How to cook healthy meals	91	379209	14.93	2.73
Avoiding bad foods	54	173849	6.85	1.89
Other	7	15899	0.63	0.42
Total	683	2539339	100.00	
	Frequency Missing = 1855			
<i>Breastfeeding</i>				
How to do it	328	1119211	68.65	4.05
Dealing with problems	59	248946	15.27	3.52
Helping my baby to do it	59	181466	11.13	2.65
Getting my family to accept it/cooperate	3	6724	0.41	0.28
Other	37	73866	4.53	1.84
Total	486	1630213	100.00	
	Frequency Missing = 2052			
<i>Disciplining Children</i>				
Better parenting	62	239447	58.36	7.15
Being more patient	22	71398	17.40	5.26
Learning what works	19	91303	22.25	6.25
Other	2	8159	1.99	1.41
Total	105	410306	100.00	
	Frequency Missing = 2433			
<i>Educating Your Child</i>				
Better parenting	67	319476	49.40	5.78
Being more patient	18	74550	11.53	3.20
Learning what works	11	32683	5.05	2.15
Learning new techniques	46	201354	31.14	7.20
Other	4	18598	2.88	2.05
Total	146	646662	100.00	
	Frequency Missing = 2392			

Table 2I (cont.)

Changes WIC Participants Made Because of Seminar (Q2I)				
	<i>Unweighted</i>	<i>Weighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Living a Healthy Lifestyle</i>				
Making changes (general)	147	585333	42.61	4.64
Stopping smoking	9	23176	1.69	0.78
Eating healthy	201	729469	53.11	5.04
Other	8	35641	2.59	1.14
Total	365	1373619	100.00	
	Frequency Missing = 2173			
<i>Smoking Cessation</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>	<i>Weighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Stopping smoking	19	63284	35.76	10.91
Cut back smoking	10	54565	30.84	15.28
Trying to stop smoking	2	2596	1.47	1.03
Reducing second-hand smoke for family	8	34144	19.30	9.23
Other	6	22366	12.64	8.78
Total	45	176955	100.00	
	Frequency Missing = 2493			
<i>Accessing or Making Use of Other Social Services</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>	<i>Weighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Learning what they are, what I/we qualify for	64	201694	46.21	6.08
Getting referrals	11	41237	9.45	3.39
Finding out where they're located	2	3506	0.80	0.62
Getting food stamps/SNAP	21	80076	18.35	4.91
Getting Medicaid	18	61496	14.09	4.98
Other	6	48481	11.11	7.58
Total	122	436491	100.00	
	Frequency Missing = 2416			

Table 22

Reported Reasons Why the Seminar Did Not Work (Q22)

	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Weighted Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
<i>Nutrition/Preparing Nutritious Meals</i>				
Boring, not interested	10	34019	7.71	3.70
Foods I don't eat	2	5034	1.14	0.89
Poor teacher	1	723.53339	0.16	0.17
Not practical/useful	3	6257	1.42	0.86
Too long	2	4689	1.06	0.86
I already knew it	118	363572	82.43	4.38
Other	6	26775	6.07	2.96
Total	142	441069	100.00	
Frequency Missing = 2396				
<i>Breastfeeding</i>				
Boring, not interested	6	18480	2.77	1.51
Too complicated	7	19851	2.97	1.23
Poor teacher	5	6138	0.92	0.41
I already knew it	156	508872	76.21	5.04
Unable to breastfeed	12	57031	8.54	3.52
Other	20	57315	8.58	3.44
Total	206	667687	100.00	
Frequency Missing = 2332				
<i>Disciplining Your Child</i>				
I already knew it	16	52453	90.12	6.29
Other	5	5750	9.88	6.29
Total	21	58202	100.00	
Frequency Missing = 2517				
<i>Educating Your Child</i>				
Boring, not interested	1	2482	3.20	3.39
I already knew it	13	67782	87.54	7.10
Other	4	7169	9.26	5.89
Total	18	77432	100.00	
Frequency Missing = 2520				
<i>Living a Healthy Lifestyle</i>				
Boring, not interested	3	4194	1.53	1.05
Too long	1	2061	0.75	0.78
Poor teacher	1	1182	0.43	0.45
I already knew it	71	254112	92.94	2.56
Other	6	11856	4.34	2.17
Total	82	273405	100.00	
Frequency Missing = 2456				

Table 22 (cont.)

Reported Reasons Why the Seminar Did Not Work (Q22)				
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Weighted Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
<i>Smoking Cessation</i>				
5	41	109111	48.92	10.40
6	29	113917	51.08	10.40
Total	70	223028	100.00	
Frequency Missing = 2468				
<i>Accessing or Making Use of Other Social Services</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Weighted Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
1	1	3372	3.24	3.37
4	1	976.99704	0.94	0.99
5	22	61874	59.47	14.88
6	9	37816	36.35	16.03
Total	33	104039	100.00	
Frequency Missing = 2505				

Table 23.1

Value of WIC Benefits: Time to Talk with Other Mothers (Q23.1)				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	Not valuable at all—0	425	17.85	2.77
	1	92	3.98	0.80
	2	173	6.85	1.12
	3	541	20.37	1.58
	4	452	16.70	1.50
	Extremely valuable—5	889	34.25	2.85
	Total	2572	100.00	

Table 23.1 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Time to Talk with Other Mothers (Q23.1)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Pregnant	Not valuable at all—0	87	18.16	3.09
	1	19	3.23	0.97
	2	36	6.67	0.98
	3	97	20.22	2.02
	4	87	15.43	2.23
	Extremely valuable—5	187	36.28	3.37
	Total	513	100.00	
Breastfeeding	Not valuable at all—0	61	12.73	2.54
	1	16	2.80	0.77
	2	30	6.43	1.61
	3	117	22.35	2.43
	4	93	18.79	2.19
	Extremely valuable—5	190	36.89	3.78
	Total	507	100.00	
Postpartum	Not valuable at all—0	93	19.35	3.34
	1	15	2.78	0.81
	2	39	8.16	1.37
	3	115	23.20	2.17
	4	84	18.06	2.35
	Extremely valuable—5	143	28.44	3.15
	Total	489	100.00	
Infant	Not valuable at all—0	91	19.70	3.57
	1	15	2.57	0.62
	2	36	7.53	1.50
	3	98	20.58	2.14
	4	97	19.21	2.53
	Extremely valuable—5	155	30.42	3.17
	Total	492	100.00	
Child	Not valuable at all—0	93	17.40	3.05
	1	27	5.02	1.32
	2	32	6.47	1.70
	3	114	19.72	2.30
	4	91	15.44	1.77
	Extremely valuable—5	214	35.96	3.62
	Total	571	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		25.1445		
Pr > ChiSq		0.2128		

Table 23.1 (cont.)

		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
Value of WIC Benefits: Time to Talk with Other Mothers (Q23.1)				
<i>Ethnically Hispanic</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	113	12.47	2.39
	1	20	1.96	0.76
	2	50	4.00	1.11
	3	197	17.12	1.68
	4	226	17.48	1.81
	Extremely valuable—5	527	46.97	3.08
	Total	1133	100.00	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	310	22.31	3.40
	1	72	5.73	1.29
	2	121	9.02	1.29
	3	343	23.22	2.07
	4	226	16.20	2.02
	Extremely valuable—5	353	23.52	2.55
	Total	1425	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		194.9825		
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001		

Table 23.1 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Time to Talk with Other Mothers (Q23.1)		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
American Indian	Not valuable at all—0	8	23.95	22.55
	1	3	11.77	10.62
	2	3	3.91	2.59
	3	9	27.52	19.53
	4	3	8.48	4.17
	Extremely valuable—5	9	24.37	6.75
	Total	35	100.00	
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Not valuable at all—0	11	17.57	6.33
	1	4	1.80	0.94
	2	7	10.52	5.77
	3	25	27.95	7.34
	4	16	17.45	7.21
	Extremely valuable—5	23	24.72	6.27
	Total	86	100.00	
African American	Not valuable at all—0	101	22.51	4.27
	1	20	5.52	2.43
	2	31	5.89	1.68
	3	121	23.04	2.36
	4	81	17.23	3.54
	Extremely valuable—5	133	25.81	4.27
	Total	487	100.00	
White	Not valuable at all—0	237	21.76	4.17
	1	49	4.66	1.35
	2	95	9.91	2.26
	3	247	22.30	2.15
	4	180	15.13	1.70
	Extremely valuable—5	279	26.24	3.69
	Total	1087	100.00	
Others/Mixed Race	Not valuable at all—0	68	10.11	2.18
	1	16	2.07	0.76
	2	37	3.43	1.01
	3	139	15.45	1.79
	4	172	18.69	2.03
	Extremely valuable—5	445	50.25	2.79
	Total	877	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		220.0138		
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001		

Table 23.1 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Time to Talk with Other Mothers (Q23.1)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Education Level</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than High School	Not valuable at all—0	80	12.44	2.93
	1	21	3.29	1.37
	2	34	3.89	1.18
	3	107	15.58	2.36
	4	140	18.47	2.24
	Extremely valuable—5	331	46.34	3.67
	Total	713	100.00	
High School Complete	Not valuable at all—0	174	19.85	3.67
	1	34	3.76	1.08
	2	54	5.61	1.47
	3	214	23.65	2.28
	4	153	15.12	2.00
	Extremely valuable—5	316	32.01	3.87
	Total	945	100.00	
More than High School	Not valuable at all—0	170	20.38	3.75
	1	36	4.76	1.45
	2	84	10.17	1.86
	3	219	21.26	2.06
	4	158	16.87	2.15
	Extremely valuable—5	237	26.56	3.27
	Total	904	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		113.1318		
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001		

Table 23.1 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Time to Talk with Other Mothers (Q23.1)		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
<i>Primary Language</i>				
English	Not valuable at all—0	351	23.06	3.25
	1	77	5.45	1.17
	2	142	8.85	1.35
	3	380	21.90	1.93
	4	273	16.03	1.77
	Extremely valuable—5	423	24.72	2.46
	Total	1646	100.00	
Spanish	Not valuable at all—0	63	8.69	2.41
	1	10	1.47	0.81
	2	21	2.53	0.85
	3	123	16.21	2.04
	4	160	18.02	1.85
	Extremely valuable—5	408	53.07	3.78
	Total	785	100.00	
Others	Not valuable at all—0	11	9.64	3.64
	1	5	1.16	0.58
	2	10	8.81	3.88
	3	38	27.17	5.60
	4	19	16.92	4.82
	Extremely valuable—5	58	36.31	5.64
	Total	141	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		264.9363		
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001		

Table 23.2

Value of WIC Benefits: Money Saved on Grocery Bills (Q23.2)		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	Not valuable at all—0	18	0.45	0.19
	1	8	0.50	0.35
	2	13	0.55	0.19
	3	91	3.62	0.76
	4	216	7.55	1.06
	Extremely valuable—5	2226	87.33	1.47
	Total	2572	100.00	

Table 23.2 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Money Saved on Grocery Bills (Q23.2)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Pregnant	Not valuable at all—0	5	1.07	0.64
	1	2	0.21	0.21
	2	3	0.53	0.30
	3	19	3.80	1.13
	4	50	9.34	1.76
	Extremely valuable—5	434	85.06	2.18
	Total	513	100.00	
Breastfeeding	Not valuable at all—0	3	0.59	0.33
	1	1	0.29	0.30
	2	2	0.63	0.46
	3	21	4.08	1.52
	4	42	7.69	1.54
	Extremely valuable—5	438	86.71	2.24
	Total	507	100.00	
Postpartum	Not valuable at all—0	6	1.23	0.73
	1	0	.	.
	2	2	0.35	0.25
	3	10	2.68	1.24
	4	35	5.56	1.28
	Extremely valuable—5	436	90.19	2.09
	Total	489	100.00	
Infant	Not valuable at all—0	2	0.27	0.19
	1	1	0.20	0.20
	2	1	0.17	0.17
	3	22	4.46	1.26
	4	43	7.75	1.49
	Extremely valuable—5	423	87.15	1.94
	Total	492	100.00	
Child	Not valuable at all—0	2	0.29	0.24
	1	4	0.78	0.64
	2	5	0.73	0.33
	3	19	3.30	0.88
	4	46	7.35	1.30
	Extremely valuable—5	495	87.55	1.82
	Total	571	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.2 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Money Saved on Grocery Bills (Q23.2)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Ethnically Hispanic</i>				
Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	8	0.32	0.14
	1	2	0.18	0.19
	2	8	0.72	0.30
	3	41	3.51	1.11
	4	126	9.54	1.62
	Extremely valuable—5	948	85.72	2.24
	Total	1133	100.00	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	9	0.55	0.30
	1	6	0.78	0.63
	2	5	0.41	0.25
	3	50	3.76	0.94
	4	90	5.92	0.99
	Extremely valuable—5	1265	88.59	1.65
	Total	1425	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square				18.0036
Pr > ChiSq				0.1474

Table 23.2 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Money Saved on Grocery Bills (Q23.2)		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
American Indian	Not valuable at all—0	0	.	.
	1	2	5.22	5.13
	2	0	.	.
	3	3	12.23	12.21
	4	3	10.23	9.53
	Extremely valuable—5	27	72.31	21.32
	Total	35	100.00	
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Not valuable at all—0	1	0.35	0.36
	1	1	0.62	0.63
	2	0	.	.
	3	8	11.60	5.22
	4	11	15.13	7.14
	Extremely valuable—5	65	72.30	8.35
	Total	86	100.00	
African American	Not valuable at all—0	4	0.46	0.24
	1	4	1.84	1.77
	2	2	0.15	0.11
	3	21	5.01	1.72
	4	28	3.93	1.13
	Extremely valuable—5	428	88.60	2.60
	Total	487	100.00	
White	Not valuable at all—0	9	0.69	0.37
	1	0	.	.
	2	6	0.64	0.32
	3	37	2.97	1.12
	4	86	7.89	1.51
	Extremely valuable—5	949	87.81	1.96
	Total	1087	100.00	
Others/Mixed Race	Not valuable at all—0	4	0.18	0.11
	1	1	0.12	0.13
	2	5	0.74	0.39
	3	22	2.54	0.87
	4	88	8.36	1.30
	Extremely valuable—5	757	88.06	1.95
	Total	877	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.2 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Money Saved on Grocery Bills (Q23.2)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Education Level</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than High School	Not valuable at all—0	7	0.37	0.17
	1	3	1.14	1.13
	2	3	0.31	0.22
	3	26	3.70	0.95
	4	75	9.74	1.60
	Extremely valuable—5	599	84.73	2.34
	Total	713	100.00	
High School Complete	Not valuable at all—0	8	0.80	0.43
	1	4	0.43	0.28
	2	9	1.20	0.51
	3	39	4.14	1.18
	4	81	7.49	1.45
	Extremely valuable—5	804	85.94	2.05
	Total	945	100.00	
More than High School	Not valuable at all—0	3	0.18	0.13
	1	1	0.05	0.05
	2	1	0.13	0.13
	3	26	3.10	0.89
	4	58	5.71	1.26
	Extremely valuable—5	815	90.82	1.52
	Total	904	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		36.914		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0063		

Table 23.2 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Money Saved on Grocery Bills (Q23.2)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
English	Not valuable at all—0	11	0.54	0.27
	1	7	0.77	0.56
	2	5	0.34	0.21
	3	52	3.25	0.79
	4	105	5.73	0.95
	Extremely valuable—5	1466	89.38	1.39
	Total	1646	100.00	
Spanish	Not valuable at all—0	5	0.25	0.14
	1	0	.	.
	2	7	1.02	0.41
	3	28	3.77	1.34
	4	96	10.47	1.85
	Extremely valuable—5	649	84.50	2.59
	Total	785	100.00	
Others	Not valuable at all—0	2	0.58	0.44
	1	1	0.31	0.32
	2	1	0.27	0.27
	3	11	7.55	3.16
	4	15	12.21	4.43
	Extremely valuable—5	111	79.08	4.79
	Total	141	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.3

Value of WIC Benefits: Health Information (Q23.3)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total	Not valuable at all—0	19	0.76	0.24
	1	10	0.35	0.16
	2	39	1.59	0.48
	3	206	8.93	1.92
	4	358	13.07	1.94
	Extremely valuable—5	1940	75.29	2.94
	Total	2572	100.00	

Table 23.3 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Health Information (Q23.3)		Unweighted	Percent	Std Err of
Participant Category		(n)		Percent
Pregnant	Not valuable at all—0	3	0.63	0.35
	1	3	0.87	0.51
	2	5	1.01	0.46
	3	36	7.60	1.99
	4	67	13.11	1.58
	Extremely valuable—5	399	76.79	3.14
	Total	513	100.00	
Breastfeeding	Not valuable at all—0	2	0.28	0.21
	1	2	0.50	0.35
	2	6	1.27	0.53
	3	32	6.91	1.87
	4	91	16.18	3.76
	Extremely valuable—5	374	74.86	4.45
	Total	507	100.00	
Postpartum	Not valuable at all—0	3	0.43	0.28
	1	1	0.24	0.24
	2	13	2.75	1.44
	3	46	9.99	2.43
	4	56	9.80	1.41
	Extremely valuable—5	370	76.79	3.43
	Total	489	100.00	
Infant	Not valuable at all—0	6	1.13	0.48
	1	1	0.15	0.15
	2	6	1.45	0.77
	3	44	8.59	1.55
	4	64	12.99	2.18
	Extremely valuable—5	371	75.69	3.12
	Total	492	100.00	
Child	Not valuable at all—0	5	0.73	0.34
	1	3	0.34	0.24
	2	9	1.65	0.64
	3	48	9.42	2.38
	4	80	13.16	2.48
	Extremely valuable—5	426	74.70	3.38
	Total	571	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		11.6839		
Pr > ChiSq		0.8339		

Table 23.3 (cont.)

		Value of WIC Benefits: Health Information (Q23.3)		
		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
<i>Ethnically Hispanic</i>				
Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	4	0.20	0.13
	1	3	0.21	0.19
	2	6	0.37	0.18
	3	71	7.50	2.08
	4	162	13.73	3.12
	Extremely valuable—5	887	77.99	3.93
	Total	1133	100.00	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	14	1.10	0.36
	1	7	0.48	0.24
	2	33	2.64	0.84
	3	135	10.23	2.35
	4	195	12.55	1.74
	Extremely valuable—5	1041	73.01	3.27
	Total	1425	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square				37.2304
Pr > ChiSq				0.0079

Table 23.3 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Health Information (Q23.3)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Race</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
American Indian	Not valuable at all—0	0	.	.
	1	1	2.47	3.06
	2	0	.	.
	3	7	28.32	22.60
	4	3	3.21	3.34
	Extremely valuable—5	24	66.00	26.02
	Total	35	100.00	
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Not valuable at all—0	1	0.94	0.95
	1	1	0.62	0.63
	2	1	0.30	0.31
	3	5	3.32	1.52
	4	19	21.12	6.73
	Extremely valuable—5	59	73.70	7.12
	Total	86	100.00	
African American	Not valuable at all—0	4	1.04	0.62
	1	2	0.60	0.53
	2	5	1.98	0.99
	3	39	7.98	3.28
	4	49	8.02	2.13
	Extremely valuable—5	388	80.38	4.26
	Total	487	100.00	
White	Not valuable at all—0	10	0.97	0.45
	1	4	0.29	0.14
	2	29	2.52	1.03
	3	124	13.02	3.29
	4	181	15.74	2.69
	Extremely valuable—5	739	67.46	4.90
	Total	1087	100.00	
Others/Mixed Race	Not valuable at all—0	4	0.38	0.27
	1	2	0.16	0.13
	2	4	0.39	0.23
	3	31	3.92	1.11
	4	106	12.43	2.48
	Extremely valuable—5	730	82.72	3.10
	Total	877	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.3 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Health Information (Q23.3)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Education Level</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than High School	Not valuable at all—0	1	0.01	0.01
	1	1	0.05	0.05
	2	2	0.44	0.38
	3	34	4.68	1.38
	4	87	12.64	2.77
	Extremely valuable—5	588	82.17	3.20
	Total	713	100.00	
High School Complete	Not valuable at all—0	8	1.05	0.55
	1	5	0.47	0.28
	2	16	2.38	1.00
	3	83	10.00	2.96
	4	132	11.39	2.13
	Extremely valuable—5	701	74.72	3.81
	Total	945	100.00	
More than High School	Not valuable at all—0	10	1.12	0.40
	1	4	0.49	0.30
	2	21	1.80	0.76
	3	88	11.38	2.94
	4	138	15.11	2.46
	Extremely valuable—5	643	70.10	3.97
	Total	904	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		56.5746		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0033		

Table 23.3 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Health Information (Q23.3)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
English	Not valuable at all—0	15	1.03	0.31
	1	9	0.54	0.26
	2	34	2.27	0.74
	3	157	10.12	2.12
	4	230	13.60	1.80
	Extremely valuable—5	1201	72.46	2.98
	Total	1646	100.00	
Spanish	Not valuable at all—0	3	0.27	0.18
	1	1	0.04	0.04
	2	4	0.44	0.23
	3	45	7.37	2.49
	4	102	11.78	3.91
	Extremely valuable—5	630	80.11	4.91
	Total	785	100.00	
Others	Not valuable at all—0	1	0.56	0.57
	1	0	.	.
	2	1	0.18	0.19
	3	4	3.64	2.47
	4	26	14.65	5.30
	Extremely valuable—5	109	80.96	4.72
	Total	141	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.4

Value of WIC Benefits: Nutrition Information (Q23.4)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total	Not valuable at all—0	19	0.65	0.23
	1	9	0.36	0.17
	2	41	1.85	0.74
	3	183	7.07	1.84
	4	356	13.12	2.27
	Extremely valuable—5	1964	76.95	3.18
	Total	2572	100.00	

Table 23.4 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Nutrition Information (Q23.4)		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
Pregnant	Not valuable at all—0	3	0.47	0.29
	1	3	0.87	0.51
	2	6	1.29	0.57
	3	41	8.99	2.50
	4	67	12.92	1.91
	Extremely valuable—5	393	75.46	3.58
	Total	513	100.00	
Breastfeeding	Not valuable at all—0	3	0.56	0.34
	1	1	0.29	0.30
	2	6	1.23	0.50
	3	37	7.83	1.94
	4	82	14.83	3.81
	Extremely valuable—5	378	75.26	4.26
	Total	507	100.00	
Postpartum	Not valuable at all—0	5	0.75	0.35
	1	0	.	.
	2	13	2.46	1.50
	3	41	8.81	2.39
	4	58	10.94	1.90
	Extremely valuable—5	372	77.04	3.68
	Total	489	100.00	
Infant	Not valuable at all—0	4	0.81	0.43
	1	2	0.31	0.22
	2	9	1.89	0.84
	3	32	7.09	1.62
	4	69	14.27	2.40
	Extremely valuable—5	376	75.63	3.04
	Total	492	100.00	
Child	Not valuable at all—0	4	0.60	0.32
	1	3	0.34	0.24
	2	7	1.93	0.89
	3	32	6.40	2.09
	4	80	12.74	2.84
	Extremely valuable—5	445	77.98	3.69
	Total	571	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.4 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Nutrition Information (Q23.4)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Ethnically Hispanic</i>				
Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	4	0.20	0.13
	1	2	0.18	0.19
	2	9	0.57	0.25
	3	58	5.17	1.99
	4	163	13.75	3.46
	Extremely valuable—5	897	80.12	3.92
	Total	1133	100.00	
<i>Not Hispanic or Latino</i>				
Not Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	14	0.87	0.33
	1	7	0.52	0.25
	2	32	2.95	1.37
	3	125	8.76	2.15
	4	192	12.63	1.89
	Extremely valuable—5	1055	74.27	3.41
	Total	1425	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		41.3646		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0073		

Table 23.4 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Nutrition Information (Q23.4)		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
American Indian	Not valuable at all—0	0	.	.
	1	1	2.47	3.06
	2	1	2.75	3.40
	3	4	13.08	12.64
	4	6	14.29	12.24
	Extremely valuable—5	23	67.41	24.54
	Total	35	100.00	
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	Not valuable at all—0	1	0.58	0.59
	1	1	0.62	0.63
	2	1	0.94	0.95
	3	7	4.91	1.81
	4	21	23.45	7.26
	Extremely valuable—5	55	69.50	7.53
	Total	86	100.00	
African American	Not valuable at all—0	5	1.09	0.61
	1	1	0.52	0.53
	2	6	1.72	0.95
	3	37	8.23	3.39
	4	43	7.58	2.28
	Extremely valuable—5	395	80.86	4.23
	Total	487	100.00	
White	Not valuable at all—0	9	0.69	0.41
	1	4	0.29	0.14
	2	27	3.16	1.62
	3	116	10.59	3.18
	4	187	16.41	3.15
	Extremely valuable—5	744	68.86	5.33
	Total	1087	100.00	
Others/Mixed Race	Not valuable at all—0	4	0.38	0.27
	1	2	0.24	0.17
	2	6	0.33	0.19
	3	19	1.96	0.61
	4	99	11.23	2.48
	Extremely valuable—5	747	85.87	2.63
	Total	877	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.4 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Nutrition Information (Q23.4)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Education Level</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than High School	Not valuable at all—0	1	0.01	0.01
	1	0	.	.
	2	3	0.43	0.38
	3	21	2.25	0.68
	4	84	10.79	2.90
	Extremely valuable—5	604	86.52	3.02
	Total	713	100.00	
High School Complete	Not valuable at all—0	10	1.08	0.55
	1	4	0.43	0.28
	2	17	2.18	0.91
	3	80	10.39	3.26
	4	112	10.17	2.16
	Extremely valuable—5	722	75.75	4.07
	Total	945	100.00	
More than High School	Not valuable at all—0	8	0.76	0.35
	1	5	0.60	0.31
	2	21	2.72	1.43
	3	82	7.97	2.35
	4	158	17.81	2.82
	Extremely valuable—5	630	70.14	4.05
	Total	904	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.4 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Nutrition Information (Q23.4)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
English	Not valuable at all—0	15	0.86	0.29
	1	9	0.57	0.26
	2	35	2.54	1.12
	3	141	8.49	1.93
	4	231	13.18	2.00
	Extremely valuable—5	1215	74.37	3.18
	Total	1646	100.00	
Spanish	Not valuable at all—0	3	0.27	0.18
	1	0	.	.
	2	4	0.39	0.23
	3	36	4.88	2.40
	4	105	12.67	3.96
	Extremely valuable—5	637	81.79	4.74
	Total	785	100.00	
Others	Not valuable at all—0	1	0.35	0.36
	1	0	.	.
	2	2	2.37	1.82
	3	6	2.89	1.17
	4	20	15.30	5.31
	Extremely valuable—5	112	79.10	4.65
	Total	141	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.5

Value of WIC Benefits: Checking Blood, Height and Weight (Q23.5)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total	Not valuable at all—0	91	3.05	1.22
	1	52	2.37	1.03
	2	61	2.26	0.52
	3	244	9.62	1.96
	4	317	11.00	1.46
	Extremely valuable—5	1807	71.71	3.29
	Total	2572	100.00	

Table 23.5 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Checking Blood, Height and Weight (Q23.5)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Pregnant	Not valuable at all—0	18	3.67	1.14
	1	9	2.20	1.64
	2	10	2.11	0.71
	3	46	9.45	2.11
	4	64	11.91	1.60
	Extremely valuable—5	366	70.67	3.04
	Total	513	100.00	
Breastfeeding	Not valuable at all—0	28	5.74	2.87
	1	14	3.73	2.01
	2	14	3.38	1.17
	3	51	10.13	2.18
	4	73	12.77	1.75
	Extremely valuable—5	327	64.26	4.81
	Total	507	100.00	
Postpartum	Not valuable at all—0	17	3.76	1.21
	1	7	1.73	0.94
	2	17	3.16	1.49
	3	50	10.25	2.58
	4	58	10.02	1.79
	Extremely valuable—5	340	71.09	4.05
	Total	489	100.00	
Infant	Not valuable at all—0	13	2.37	0.86
	1	8	1.81	0.97
	2	10	2.22	0.90
	3	46	9.16	1.68
	4	66	12.94	1.95
	Extremely valuable—5	349	71.50	3.39
	Total	492	100.00	
Child	Not valuable at all—0	15	2.82	1.38
	1	14	2.57	1.10
	2	10	2.07	0.73
	3	51	9.71	2.45
	4	56	9.90	1.81
	Extremely valuable—5	425	72.92	3.62
	Total	571	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		16.0946		
Pr > ChiSq		0.6244		

Table 23.5 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Checking Blood, Height and Weight (Q23.5)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Ethnically Hispanic</i>				
Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	42	3.35	2.10
	1	26	2.74	1.80
	2	13	0.91	0.36
	3	84	9.12	2.56
	4	126	9.16	1.84
	Extremely valuable—5	842	74.72	4.84
	Total	1133	100.00	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	49	2.82	0.69
	1	26	2.08	0.76
	2	48	3.43	0.83
	3	160	10.13	2.34
	4	190	12.58	1.87
	Extremely valuable—5	952	68.96	3.37
	Total	1425	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square				29.8873
Pr > ChiSq				0.2372

Table 23.5 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Checking Blood, Height and Weight (Q23.5)		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
American Indian	Not valuable at all—0	1	1.07	1.08
	1	1	2.47	3.06
	2	0	.	.
	3	5	14.70	13.37
	4	3	9.33	9.37
	Extremely valuable—5	25	72.43	19.71
	Total	35	100.00	
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Not valuable at all—0	5	3.48	2.19
	1	2	0.90	0.68
	2	3	3.60	2.52
	3	6	6.53	3.38
	4	13	10.11	5.45
	Extremely valuable—5	57	75.38	7.22
	Total	86	100.00	
African American	Not valuable at all—0	11	2.10	0.96
	1	8	1.30	0.71
	2	8	1.41	0.75
	3	53	10.70	4.60
	4	50	8.60	2.66
	Extremely valuable—5	357	75.88	5.68
	Total	487	100.00	
White	Not valuable at all—0	53	4.01	2.12
	1	29	3.18	1.81
	2	41	3.72	1.09
	3	146	13.27	3.18
	4	158	13.99	2.40
	Extremely valuable—5	660	61.83	5.38
	Total	1087	100.00	
Others/Mixed Race	Not valuable at all—0	21	2.45	1.68
	1	12	2.10	0.97
	2	9	0.93	0.42
	3	34	4.50	1.71
	4	93	8.80	1.62
	Extremely valuable—5	708	81.22	2.87
	Total	877	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.5 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Checking Blood, Height and Weight (Q23.5)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Education Level</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than High School	Not valuable at all—0	18	2.85	2.10
	1	15	2.67	1.69
	2	8	1.19	0.57
	3	33	5.23	1.87
	4	68	5.91	1.29
	Extremely valuable—5	571	82.15	4.09
	Total	713	100.00	
High School Complete	Not valuable at all—0	35	2.97	1.13
	1	17	1.22	0.50
	2	18	1.92	0.97
	3	105	13.00	3.75
	4	118	10.58	2.15
	Extremely valuable—5	652	70.32	4.25
	Total	945	100.00	
More than High School	Not valuable at all—0	38	3.30	1.10
	1	20	3.23	1.39
	2	35	3.49	0.82
	3	104	9.97	2.30
	4	131	15.68	2.05
	Extremely valuable—5	576	64.31	4.12
	Total	904	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		99.9854		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0002		

Table 23.5 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Checking Blood, Height and Weight (Q23.5)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
English	Not valuable at all—0	55	2.75	0.77
	1	30	2.33	0.78
	2	53	2.95	0.74
	3	187	10.97	2.10
	4	216	12.49	1.79
	Extremely valuable—5	1105	68.51	3.01
	Total	1646	100.00	
Spanish	Not valuable at all—0	32	3.89	2.49
	1	19	2.71	2.32
	2	5	0.87	0.41
	3	49	7.48	2.99
	4	79	8.28	2.04
	Extremely valuable—5	601	76.77	6.16
	Total	785	100.00	
Others	Not valuable at all—0	4	1.49	0.78
	1	3	0.72	0.59
	2	3	2.31	1.45
	3	8	5.88	2.89
	4	22	9.26	3.93
	Extremely valuable—5	101	80.34	5.77
	Total	141	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		40.109		
Pr > ChiSq		0.2055		

Table 23.6

Value of WIC Benefits: Advice from WIC Staff (Q23.6)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total	Not valuable at all—0	52	1.98	0.52
	1	12	0.42	0.15
	2	61	2.46	0.63
	3	350	14.09	2.54
	4	508	18.77	1.74
	Extremely valuable—5	1589	62.28	3.30
	Total	2572	100.00	

Table 23.6 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Advice from WIC Staff (Q23.6)		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
Pregnant	Not valuable at all—0	13	2.92	1.05
	1	5	1.26	0.57
	2	10	2.30	0.72
	3	62	13.30	2.52
	4	108	21.87	2.21
	Extremely valuable—5	315	58.35	3.47
	Total	513	100.00	
Breastfeeding	Not valuable at all—0	8	1.52	0.70
	1	2	0.42	0.32
	2	12	2.67	0.90
	3	78	16.81	3.87
	4	96	17.38	1.80
	Extremely valuable—5	311	61.20	4.69
	Total	507	100.00	
Postpartum	Not valuable at all—0	11	2.50	0.83
	1	1	0.43	0.43
	2	17	3.46	1.30
	3	66	14.11	2.88
	4	100	18.76	2.56
	Extremely valuable—5	294	60.74	3.93
	Total	489	100.00	
Infant	Not valuable at all—0	9	2.02	0.80
	1	1	0.33	0.33
	2	10	1.66	0.70
	3	74	15.02	1.91
	4	99	20.68	2.50
	Extremely valuable—5	299	60.30	3.40
	Total	492	100.00	
Child	Not valuable at all—0	11	1.77	0.70
	1	3	0.30	0.21
	2	12	2.70	0.91
	3	70	13.52	3.16
	4	105	17.50	2.56
	Extremely valuable—5	370	64.20	3.77
	Total	571	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		16.9084		
Pr > ChiSq		0.7312		

Table 23.6 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Advice from WIC Staff (Q23.6)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Ethnically Hispanic</i>				
Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	16	1.25	0.48
	1	5	0.32	0.20
	2	14	1.12	0.36
	3	130	12.18	3.66
	4	194	15.28	2.05
	Extremely valuable—5	774	69.85	4.63
	Total	1133	100.00	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	36	2.62	0.74
	1	7	0.51	0.22
	2	46	3.54	1.06
	3	220	15.85	2.37
	4	314	21.91	2.32
	Extremely valuable—5	802	55.57	3.46
	Total	1425	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square				63.5199
Pr > ChiSq				0.0004

Table 23.6 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Advice from WIC Staff (Q23.6)		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
American Indian	Not valuable at all—0	3	3.14	1.80
	1	1	2.47	3.06
	2	1	0.84	1.04
	3	7	22.79	16.08
	4	5	12.97	5.34
	Extremely valuable—5	18	57.79	15.10
	Total	35	100.00	
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Not valuable at all—0	3	2.58	2.00
	1	1	0.62	0.63
	2	0	.	.
	3	18	20.04	6.48
	4	19	23.65	7.34
	Extremely valuable—5	45	53.12	8.66
	Total	86	100.00	
African American	Not valuable at all—0	15	3.30	1.21
	1	1	0.40	0.40
	2	10	1.62	0.78
	3	72	15.59	3.82
	4	95	20.37	2.90
	Extremely valuable—5	294	58.73	5.12
	Total	487	100.00	
White	Not valuable at all—0	20	1.59	0.58
	1	7	0.55	0.22
	2	40	4.12	1.37
	3	197	18.95	3.89
	4	258	22.61	2.93
	Extremely valuable—5	565	52.18	4.67
	Total	1087	100.00	
Others/Mixed Race	Not valuable at all—0	11	1.59	0.71
	1	2	0.16	0.13
	2	10	1.19	0.57
	3	56	6.29	1.76
	4	131	12.97	1.76
	Extremely valuable—5	667	77.80	3.10
	Total	877	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.6 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Advice from WIC Staff (Q23.6)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Education Level</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than High School	Not valuable at all—0	11	1.61	0.77
	1	1	0.07	0.07
	2	12	1.31	0.47
	3	70	10.53	3.07
	4	101	12.05	2.09
	Extremely valuable—5	518	74.43	4.51
	Total	713	100.00	
High School Complete	Not valuable at all—0	21	2.11	0.79
	1	8	0.96	0.42
	2	19	2.74	1.12
	3	143	16.84	3.62
	4	180	17.14	1.98
	Extremely valuable—5	574	60.22	4.47
	Total	945	100.00	
More than High School	Not valuable at all—0	20	2.17	0.62
	1	3	0.20	0.12
	2	30	3.18	1.00
	3	137	14.54	2.64
	4	226	25.97	2.90
	Extremely valuable—5	488	53.94	3.30
	Total	904	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		101.9744		
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001		

Table 23.6 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Advice from WIC Staff (Q23.6)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
English	Not valuable at all—0	44	2.72	0.72
	1	11	0.63	0.24
	2	52	3.35	0.94
	3	250	14.82	2.21
	4	364	21.56	2.44
	Extremely valuable—5	925	56.93	3.28
	Total	1646	100.00	
Spanish	Not valuable at all—0	6	0.66	0.35
	1	1	0.07	0.07
	2	8	1.06	0.41
	3	80	12.15	4.43
	4	119	13.41	2.35
	Extremely valuable—5	571	72.65	5.74
	Total	785	100.00	
Others	Not valuable at all—0	2	0.93	0.70
	1	0	.	.
	2	1	0.07	0.07
	3	20	17.17	4.95
	4	25	17.13	4.13
	Extremely valuable—5	93	64.69	6.69
	Total	141	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.7

Value of WIC Benefits: Vouchers for Foods I Know Are Nutritious (Q23.7)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total	Not valuable at all—0	15	0.59	0.30
	1	7	0.25	0.14
	2	25	1.13	0.53
	3	145	6.46	1.75
	4	299	9.68	1.89
	Extremely valuable—5	2081	81.88	2.87
	Total	2572	100.00	

Table 23.7 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Vouchers for Foods I Know Are Nutritious (Q23.7)		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
Pregnant	Not valuable at all—0	2	0.33	0.26
	1	2	0.61	0.45
	2	2	0.53	0.38
	3	25	5.39	2.12
	4	62	11.65	2.27
	Extremely valuable—5	420	81.49	3.30
	Total	513	100.00	
Breastfeeding	Not valuable at all—0	3	0.79	0.79
	1	2	0.49	0.35
	2	3	0.91	0.59
	3	26	5.35	1.87
	4	70	13.44	3.14
	Extremely valuable—5	403	79.03	4.32
	Total	507	100.00	
Postpartum	Not valuable at all—0	4	0.77	0.52
	1	0	.	.
	2	11	1.99	1.22
	3	25	5.57	2.23
	4	61	11.55	1.74
	Extremely valuable—5	388	80.11	3.24
	Total	489	100.00	
Infant	Not valuable at all—0	2	0.32	0.23
	1	0	.	.
	2	3	0.63	0.63
	3	34	6.60	1.52
	4	53	9.73	1.73
	Extremely valuable—5	400	82.72	3.00
	Total	492	100.00	
Child	Not valuable at all—0	4	0.71	0.47
	1	3	0.30	0.21
	2	6	1.38	0.76
	3	35	6.85	2.10
	4	53	8.62	2.35
	Extremely valuable—5	470	82.14	3.18
	Total	571	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.7 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Vouchers for Foods I Know Are Nutritious (Q23.7)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Ethnically Hispanic</i>				
Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	7	0.32	0.18
	1	3	0.21	0.19
	2	5	0.80	0.53
	3	62	6.51	2.48
	4	154	11.61	3.20
	Extremely valuable—5	902	80.55	3.96
	Total	1133	100.00	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	8	0.83	0.48
	1	4	0.29	0.17
	2	20	1.42	0.83
	3	83	6.49	1.74
	4	145	8.13	1.23
	Extremely valuable—5	1165	82.84	2.80
	Total	1425	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		13.4374		
Pr > ChiSq		0.5035		

Table 23.7 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Vouchers for Foods I Know Are Nutritious (Q23.7)		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
American Indian	Not valuable at all—0	0	.	.
	1	1	2.47	3.06
	2	0	.	.
	3	3	12.23	12.21
	4	2	2.27	2.73
	Extremely valuable—5	29	83.02	14.99
	Total	35	100.00	
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Not valuable at all—0	2	1.81	1.84
	1	1	0.62	0.63
	2	0	.	.
	3	3	1.77	1.11
	4	19	18.67	6.82
	Extremely valuable—5	61	77.13	7.31
	Total	86	100.00	
African American	Not valuable at all—0	2	0.67	0.60
	1	0	.	.
	2	3	0.42	0.29
	3	29	6.97	2.14
	4	47	8.07	1.74
	Extremely valuable—5	406	83.86	2.53
	Total	487	100.00	
White	Not valuable at all—0	9	0.88	0.47
	1	2	0.29	0.20
	2	18	1.77	1.08
	3	90	9.77	3.36
	4	144	11.74	2.55
	Extremely valuable—5	824	75.56	5.00
	Total	1087	100.00	
Others/Mixed Race	Not valuable at all—0	2	0.11	0.10
	1	3	0.22	0.14
	2	4	0.89	0.70
	3	20	2.20	0.72
	4	87	7.63	2.40
	Extremely valuable—5	761	88.95	2.54
	Total	877	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.7 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Vouchers for Foods I Know Are Nutritious (Q23.7)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Education Level</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than High School	Not valuable at all—0	3	0.45	0.38
	1	1	0.04	0.04
	2	3	0.86	0.80
	3	31	4.48	1.50
	4	77	8.22	2.73
	Extremely valuable—5	598	85.95	3.19
	Total	713	100.00	
High School Complete	Not valuable at all—0	9	0.85	0.55
	1	4	0.60	0.35
	2	10	1.52	0.93
	3	62	8.01	2.58
	4	102	9.39	1.99
	Extremely valuable—5	758	79.64	3.79
	Total	945	100.00	
More than High School	Not valuable at all—0	3	0.46	0.34
	1	2	0.11	0.07
	2	12	1.00	0.67
	3	52	6.69	2.32
	4	119	11.21	1.82
	Extremely valuable—5	716	80.53	3.31
	Total	904	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		23.7565		
Pr > ChiSq		0.4301		

Table 23.7 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Vouchers for Foods I Know Are Nutritious (Q23.7)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
English	Not valuable at all—0	9	0.70	0.41
	1	5	0.35	0.21
	2	23	1.59	0.79
	3	96	6.24	1.59
	4	171	8.13	1.25
	Extremely valuable—5	1342	82.99	2.60
	Total	1646	100.00	
Spanish	Not valuable at all—0	5	0.37	0.21
	1	1	0.04	0.04
	2	2	0.39	0.27
	3	42	7.07	3.05
	4	104	11.85	3.78
	Extremely valuable—5	631	80.28	4.74
	Total	785	100.00	
Others	Not valuable at all—0	1	0.56	0.57
	1	1	0.40	0.41
	2	0	.	.
	3	7	5.40	2.68
	4	24	15.73	4.36
	Extremely valuable—5	108	77.91	4.69
	Total	141	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.8

Value of WIC Benefits: Helps Me Stay on Time with Shots for My Child (Q23.8)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total	Not valuable at all—0	122	4.47	1.04
	1	41	1.79	0.86
	2	59	2.47	0.57
	3	189	8.01	2.18
	4	207	7.96	1.14
	Extremely valuable—5	1954	75.30	3.56
	Total	2572	100.00	

Table 23.8 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Helps Me Stay on Time with Shots for My Child (Q23.8)		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
Pregnant	Not valuable at all—0	20	3.55	1.06
	1	6	1.70	1.18
	2	8	1.55	0.55
	3	28	5.82	1.73
	4	40	7.89	1.13
	Extremely valuable—5	411	79.50	3.38
	Total	513	100.00	
Breastfeeding	Not valuable at all—0	38	7.16	2.48
	1	9	1.99	1.24
	2	13	2.65	0.98
	3	43	9.06	2.26
	4	32	5.41	1.21
	Extremely valuable—5	372	73.73	4.62
	Total	507	100.00	
Postpartum	Not valuable at all—0	19	4.37	1.29
	1	6	1.32	0.63
	2	15	2.69	1.27
	3	37	7.87	2.49
	4	41	6.99	1.37
	Extremely valuable—5	371	76.77	3.68
	Total	489	100.00	
Infant	Not valuable at all—0	21	4.63	1.17
	1	9	1.63	0.87
	2	9	1.84	0.85
	3	38	7.45	1.64
	4	48	9.92	1.37
	Extremely valuable—5	367	74.53	3.49
	Total	492	100.00	
Child	Not valuable at all—0	24	4.28	1.22
	1	11	1.91	0.93
	2	14	2.88	0.84
	3	43	8.57	2.75
	4	46	7.53	1.59
	Extremely valuable—5	433	74.84	4.14
	Total	571	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		14.5898		
Pr > ChiSq		0.6155		

Table 23.8 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Helps Me Stay on Time with Shots for My Child (Q23.8)				
		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Ethnically Hispanic</i>				
Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	45	3.49	1.53
	1	18	1.75	1.50
	2	13	1.57	0.67
	3	65	7.33	3.17
	4	93	7.54	1.77
	Extremely valuable—5	899	78.31	5.26
	Total	1133	100.00	
<i>Not Hispanic or Latino</i>				
Not Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	76	5.19	0.95
	1	23	1.83	0.68
	2	46	3.26	0.84
	3	124	8.67	2.31
	4	114	8.39	1.16
	Extremely valuable—5	1042	72.66	3.51
	Total	1425	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		16.111		
Pr > ChiSq		0.717		

Table 23.8 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Helps Me Stay on Time with Shots for My Child (Q23.8)		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
American Indian	Not valuable at all—0	1	0.84	1.04
	1	1	2.47	3.06
	2	0	.	.
	3	3	12.23	12.21
	4	1	2.16	2.68
	Extremely valuable—5	29	82.29	15.41
	Total	35	100.00	
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Not valuable at all—0	4	2.97	2.17
	1	2	0.68	0.63
	2	2	1.26	0.95
	3	10	9.22	3.73
	4	11	17.72	6.49
	Extremely valuable—5	57	68.16	7.56
	Total	86	100.00	
African American	Not valuable at all—0	12	2.72	1.07
	1	4	0.76	0.56
	2	8	1.57	0.74
	3	36	6.85	2.87
	4	33	5.44	1.09
	Extremely valuable—5	394	82.67	3.91
	Total	487	100.00	
White	Not valuable at all—0	74	5.72	1.18
	1	29	3.36	1.72
	2	39	3.92	1.13
	3	121	12.87	4.11
	4	102	9.86	1.69
	Extremely valuable—5	722	64.27	5.43
	Total	1087	100.00	
Others/Mixed Race	Not valuable at all—0	31	4.23	1.83
	1	5	0.48	0.37
	2	10	1.43	0.80
	3	19	2.34	0.91
	4	60	6.48	1.54
	Extremely valuable—5	752	85.06	3.59
	Total	877	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.8 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Helps Me Stay on Time with Shots for My Child (Q23.8)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Education Level</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than High School	Not valuable at all—0	24	3.55	1.32
	1	9	1.21	1.21
	2	3	0.71	0.50
	3	27	4.00	2.25
	4	50	7.93	1.94
	Extremely valuable—5	600	82.60	4.41
	Total	713	100.00	
High School Complete	Not valuable at all—0	41	4.14	1.37
	1	10	1.22	0.60
	2	25	2.59	0.86
	3	76	9.33	2.87
	4	81	8.28	1.55
	Extremely valuable—5	712	74.44	3.77
	Total	945	100.00	
More than High School	Not valuable at all—0	57	5.58	1.11
	1	22	2.82	1.33
	2	31	3.83	1.05
	3	86	10.14	2.98
	4	75	7.71	1.09
	Extremely valuable—5	633	69.92	4.18
	Total	904	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		60.7243		
Pr > ChiSq		0.023		

Table 23.8 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Helps Me Stay on Time with Shots for My Child (Q23.8)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
English	Not valuable at all—0	90	5.44	0.97
	1	24	1.74	0.61
	2	51	3.41	0.82
	3	132	8.17	2.07
	4	119	7.05	0.92
	Extremely valuable—5	1230	74.19	3.23
	Total	1646	100.00	
Spanish	Not valuable at all—0	30	3.07	1.68
	1	14	2.07	1.98
	2	6	0.85	0.45
	3	45	7.75	3.83
	4	69	8.45	2.25
	Extremely valuable—5	621	77.80	6.07
	Total	785	100.00	
Others	Not valuable at all—0	2	0.92	0.69
	1	3	0.59	0.56
	2	2	0.75	0.58
	3	12	7.67	2.87
	4	19	16.49	5.10
	Extremely valuable—5	103	73.58	4.77
	Total	141	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		42.7713		
Pr > ChiSq		0.1707		

Table 23.9

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About Breastfeeding (Q23.9)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total	Not valuable at all—0	295	12.94	1.67
	1	49	2.14	0.46
	2	94	4.03	0.71
	3	237	9.33	1.72
	4	266	9.30	1.20
	Extremely valuable—5	1631	62.26	2.70
	Total	2572	100.00	

Table 23.9 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About Breastfeeding (Q23.9)		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
Pregnant	Not valuable at all—0	46	8.82	1.72
	1	11	2.48	0.75
	2	16	3.29	0.86
	3	49	9.46	2.20
	4	49	8.90	1.26
	Extremely valuable—5	342	67.05	3.03
	Total	513	100.00	
Breastfeeding	Not valuable at all—0	23	4.50	1.40
	1	4	1.01	0.50
	2	14	3.36	0.92
	3	41	8.72	2.57
	4	53	10.08	1.90
	Extremely valuable—5	372	72.32	3.38
	Total	507	100.00	
Postpartum	Not valuable at all—0	78	16.18	2.49
	1	8	1.83	0.66
	2	26	4.32	1.24
	3	54	11.26	2.71
	4	55	10.15	1.56
	Extremely valuable—5	268	56.26	4.60
	Total	489	100.00	
Infant	Not valuable at all—0	66	13.06	1.90
	1	14	3.55	1.22
	2	16	3.03	0.88
	3	40	8.45	1.59
	4	65	13.35	1.86
	Extremely valuable—5	291	58.56	3.57
	Total	492	100.00	
Child	Not valuable at all—0	82	14.24	2.19
	1	12	1.62	0.59
	2	22	4.64	1.14
	3	53	9.53	2.04
	4	44	7.41	1.45
	Extremely valuable—5	358	62.56	3.22
	Total	571	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		50.5613		
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001		

Table 23.9 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About Breastfeeding (Q23.9)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Ethnically Hispanic</i>				
Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	60	6.62	1.21
	1	8	0.81	0.38
	2	27	2.33	0.64
	3	88	9.24	2.21
	4	112	8.65	1.71
	Extremely valuable—5	838	72.36	3.04
	Total	1133	100.00	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	233	18.20	2.23
	1	41	3.29	0.67
	2	66	5.50	1.10
	3	148	9.41	2.00
	4	154	9.94	1.46
	Extremely valuable—5	783	53.67	2.78
	Total	1425	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square				136.9509
Pr > ChiSq				<.0001

Table 23.9 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About Breastfeeding (Q23.9)		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
American Indian	Not valuable at all—0	8	28.00	6.71
	1	1	2.47	3.06
	2	1	0.61	0.77
	3	3	12.23	12.21
	4	3	3.62	3.72
	Extremely valuable—5	19	53.06	11.61
	Total	35	100.00	
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Not valuable at all—0	8	10.26	4.47
	1	1	0.62	0.63
	2	3	2.65	1.81
	3	6	4.75	2.47
	4	13	15.09	6.72
	Extremely valuable—5	55	66.63	7.99
	Total	86	100.00	
African American	Not valuable at all—0	73	17.29	3.57
	1	8	2.00	0.91
	2	15	4.25	1.36
	3	54	11.72	2.90
	4	58	9.88	2.47
	Extremely valuable—5	279	54.87	3.86
	Total	487	100.00	
White	Not valuable at all—0	163	15.17	2.25
	1	34	3.33	0.83
	2	54	5.44	1.40
	3	138	13.24	2.92
	4	120	10.49	1.76
	Extremely valuable—5	578	52.34	3.21
	Total	1087	100.00	
Others/Mixed Race	Not valuable at all—0	43	7.20	1.90
	1	5	0.85	0.44
	2	21	2.46	0.76
	3	36	3.41	0.96
	4	72	7.28	1.61
	Extremely valuable—5	700	78.80	2.94
	Total	877	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		195.3441		
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001		

Table 23.9 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About Breastfeeding (Q23.9)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Education Level</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than High School	Not valuable at all—0	61	10.06	1.98
	1	13	1.48	0.44
	2	18	2.92	1.11
	3	28	4.22	1.24
	4	74	8.92	1.71
	Extremely valuable—5	519	72.39	3.26
	Total	713	100.00	
High School Complete	Not valuable at all—0	110	14.00	2.20
	1	15	2.02	0.65
	2	38	4.38	1.19
	3	106	11.83	2.56
	4	97	8.86	1.71
	Extremely valuable—5	579	58.92	3.56
	Total	945	100.00	
More than High School	Not valuable at all—0	124	14.42	2.37
	1	21	2.81	0.97
	2	38	4.65	1.16
	3	102	11.16	2.63
	4	95	10.10	1.62
	Extremely valuable—5	524	56.86	3.52
	Total	904	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		64.0799		
Pr > ChiSq		0.002		

Table 23.9 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About Breastfeeding (Q23.9)		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
<i>Primary Language</i>				
English	Not valuable at all—0	262	17.33	2.10
	1	46	3.19	0.68
	2	78	5.14	0.98
	3	173	9.94	1.77
	4	172	9.01	1.24
	Extremely valuable—5	915	55.39	2.99
	Total	1646	100.00	
Spanish	Not valuable at all—0	24	4.50	1.21
	1	2	0.30	0.21
	2	12	1.91	0.68
	3	53	7.89	2.52
	4	78	10.10	2.10
	Extremely valuable—5	616	75.29	3.26
	Total	785	100.00	
Others	Not valuable at all—0	9	10.50	3.93
	1	1	0.31	0.32
	2	4	3.38	2.18
	3	11	10.78	5.18
	4	16	7.92	3.52
	Extremely valuable—5	100	67.12	5.27
	Total	141	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		145.885		
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001		

Table 23.10

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About Foods Babies Need (Q23.10)		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	Not valuable at all—0	38	1.92	0.58
	1	10	0.33	0.15
	2	37	1.59	0.38
	3	145	7.30	1.88
	4	304	11.33	1.72
	Extremely valuable—5	2038	77.53	2.70
	Total	2572	100.00	

Table 23.10 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About Foods Babies Need (Q23.10)		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
Pregnant	Not valuable at all—0	6	0.71	0.41
	1	2	0.36	0.27
	2	3	0.59	0.38
	3	19	3.56	1.04
	4	54	10.05	1.80
	Extremely valuable—5	429	84.73	2.13
	Total	513	100.00	
Breastfeeding	Not valuable at all—0	3	0.42	0.33
	1	3	0.96	0.61
	2	4	0.56	0.30
	3	27	6.40	1.90
	4	65	12.37	3.30
	Extremely valuable—5	405	79.28	4.03
	Total	507	100.00	
Postpartum	Not valuable at all—0	10	1.70	0.59
	1	1	0.19	0.19
	2	12	2.15	1.28
	3	27	6.20	1.97
	4	54	10.19	1.56
	Extremely valuable—5	385	79.57	3.16
	Total	489	100.00	
Infant	Not valuable at all—0	6	1.07	0.49
	1	1	0.15	0.15
	2	9	1.83	0.77
	3	30	5.96	1.51
	4	64	12.33	1.73
	Extremely valuable—5	382	78.66	2.93
	Total	492	100.00	
Child	Not valuable at all—0	13	2.72	1.05
	1	3	0.34	0.24
	2	9	1.73	0.60
	3	42	8.83	2.59
	4	67	11.15	2.28
	Extremely valuable—5	437	75.22	3.35
	Total	571	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		32.4988		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0295		

Table 23.10 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About Foods Babies Need (Q23.10)				
		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
<i>Ethnically Hispanic</i>				
Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	10	0.83	0.40
	1	2	0.18	0.19
	2	8	1.00	0.41
	3	52	6.61	2.11
	4	130	10.61	2.76
	Extremely valuable—5	931	80.77	3.73
	Total	1133	100.00	
<i>Not Hispanic or Latino</i>				
Not Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	27	2.71	0.98
	1	8	0.45	0.20
	2	29	2.11	0.62
	3	92	7.88	2.08
	4	174	12.04	1.77
	Extremely valuable—5	1095	74.81	2.68
	Total	1425	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		23.8843		
Pr > ChiSq		0.1536		

Table 23.10 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About Foods Babies Need (Q23.10)		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
American Indian	Not valuable at all—0	0	.	.
	1	1	2.47	3.06
	2	1	3.85	3.90
	3	5	18.47	9.38
	4	3	3.21	3.34
	Extremely valuable—5	25	72.00	9.98
	Total	35	100.00	
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Not valuable at all—0	2	1.22	0.98
	1	1	0.62	0.63
	2	0	.	.
	3	4	6.94	3.79
	4	12	11.50	5.46
	Extremely valuable—5	67	79.72	6.61
	Total	86	100.00	
African American	Not valuable at all—0	8	4.48	2.74
	1	2	0.69	0.54
	2	7	1.54	0.71
	3	25	5.30	1.83
	4	50	9.50	2.38
	Extremely valuable—5	395	78.50	3.03
	Total	487	100.00	
White	Not valuable at all—0	19	1.27	0.43
	1	5	0.22	0.11
	2	22	1.93	0.78
	3	93	11.62	3.60
	4	172	15.84	2.44
	Extremely valuable—5	776	69.12	4.36
	Total	1087	100.00	
Others/Mixed Race	Not valuable at all—0	9	1.44	0.69
	1	1	0.12	0.13
	2	7	1.23	0.53
	3	18	2.56	0.76
	4	67	7.16	1.98
	Extremely valuable—5	775	87.49	2.42
	Total	877	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.10 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About Foods Babies Need (Q23.10)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Education Level</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than High School	Not valuable at all—0	6	1.77	1.07
	1	2	0.13	0.10
	2	7	1.88	0.74
	3	27	4.56	1.31
	4	73	9.18	2.25
	Extremely valuable—5	598	82.48	3.07
	Total	713	100.00	
High School Complete	Not valuable at all—0	15	2.09	0.92
	1	3	0.27	0.25
	2	10	1.81	0.87
	3	64	8.33	2.37
	4	107	11.73	2.24
	Extremely valuable—5	746	75.77	3.37
	Total	945	100.00	
More than High School	Not valuable at all—0	17	1.91	0.55
	1	5	0.55	0.30
	2	20	1.16	0.42
	3	54	8.65	3.14
	4	124	12.81	1.82
	Extremely valuable—5	684	74.93	3.76
	Total	904	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		24.2823		
Pr > ChiSq		0.4327		

Table 23.10 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About Foods Babies Need (Q23.10)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
English	Not valuable at all—0	30	2.61	0.88
	1	10	0.51	0.23
	2	31	1.93	0.56
	3	102	7.55	1.94
	4	195	11.35	1.56
	Extremely valuable—5	1278	76.05	2.63
	Total	1646	100.00	
Spanish	Not valuable at all—0	6	0.73	0.38
	1	0	.	.
	2	6	1.17	0.55
	3	36	6.76	2.60
	4	90	11.29	3.45
	Extremely valuable—5	647	80.05	4.55
	Total	785	100.00	
Others	Not valuable at all—0	2	0.73	0.60
	1	0	.	.
	2	0	.	.
	3	7	7.54	2.61
	4	19	11.28	4.25
	Extremely valuable—5	113	80.46	4.48
	Total	141	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.11

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About Foods Children Need (Q23.11)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total	Not valuable at all—0	44	1.80	0.46
	1	14	0.62	0.23
	2	41	1.73	0.43
	3	150	6.89	1.59
	4	297	11.10	1.84
	Extremely valuable—5	2026	77.84	2.62
	Total	2572	100.00	

Table 23.11 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About Foods Children Need (Q23.11)		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
Pregnant	Not valuable at all—0	8	1.35	0.67
	1	2	0.41	0.32
	2	6	0.95	0.43
	3	25	4.59	0.79
	4	59	12.02	2.01
	Extremely valuable—5	413	80.68	2.76
	Total	513	100.00	
Breastfeeding	Not valuable at all—0	6	1.04	0.46
	1	3	0.96	0.61
	2	8	1.50	0.60
	3	30	6.61	1.92
	4	59	11.57	3.19
	Extremely valuable—5	401	78.32	4.37
	Total	507	100.00	
Postpartum	Not valuable at all—0	12	1.99	0.73
	1	2	0.30	0.22
	2	12	2.39	1.29
	3	28	6.69	1.88
	4	54	10.20	1.56
	Extremely valuable—5	381	78.43	3.34
	Total	489	100.00	
Infant	Not valuable at all—0	7	1.32	0.54
	1	2	0.51	0.39
	2	8	1.57	0.75
	3	29	6.14	1.30
	4	62	11.91	2.03
	Extremely valuable—5	384	78.55	3.13
	Total	492	100.00	
Child	Not valuable at all—0	11	2.16	0.72
	1	5	0.71	0.35
	2	7	1.90	0.76
	3	38	7.72	2.19
	4	63	10.64	2.39
	Extremely valuable—5	447	76.88	3.07
	Total	571	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		10.701		
Pr > ChiSq		0.9627		

Table 23.11 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About Foods Children Need (Q23.11)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Ethnically Hispanic</i>				
Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	12	0.80	0.37
	1	2	0.18	0.19
	2	11	0.93	0.41
	3	56	6.50	2.10
	4	129	11.29	2.91
	Extremely valuable—5	923	80.30	3.73
	Total	1133	100.00	
Not Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	31	2.52	0.68
	1	12	1.00	0.37
	2	30	2.44	0.76
	3	94	7.29	1.50
	4	168	11.05	1.65
	Extremely valuable—5	1090	75.70	2.41
	Total	1425	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		28.2974		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0648		

Table 23.11 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About Foods Children Need (Q23.11)		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
American Indian	Not valuable at all—0	0	.	.
	1	1	2.47	3.06
	2	0	.	.
	3	6	22.32	8.56
	4	3	3.21	3.34
	Extremely valuable—5	25	72.00	9.98
	Total	35	100.00	
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Not valuable at all—0	4	7.63	5.96
	1	1	0.62	0.63
	2	1	0.60	0.61
	3	5	7.47	3.79
	4	15	13.68	5.73
	Extremely valuable—5	60	70.01	8.05
	Total	86	100.00	
African American	Not valuable at all—0	8	3.33	1.75
	1	2	0.69	0.54
	2	7	1.57	0.71
	3	28	5.56	1.83
	4	45	8.07	2.17
	Extremely valuable—5	397	80.78	2.57
	Total	487	100.00	
White	Not valuable at all—0	24	1.40	0.47
	1	8	0.63	0.35
	2	28	3.11	1.00
	3	87	9.60	2.87
	4	162	14.03	2.46
	Extremely valuable—5	778	71.23	4.05
	Total	1087	100.00	
Others/Mixed Race	Not valuable at all—0	8	1.02	0.54
	1	2	0.48	0.38
	2	5	0.31	0.19
	3	24	3.48	1.03
	4	72	9.37	2.31
	Extremely valuable—5	766	85.35	2.71
	Total	877	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.11 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About Foods Children Need (Q23.11)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Education Level</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than High School	Not valuable at all—0	8	1.54	0.83
	1	2	0.07	0.05
	2	8	1.01	0.49
	3	31	4.82	1.59
	4	74	10.85	2.94
	Extremely valuable—5	590	81.70	3.05
	Total	713	100.00	
High School Complete	Not valuable at all—0	18	2.23	1.05
	1	5	0.59	0.35
	2	11	1.85	0.86
	3	65	8.81	2.19
	4	106	11.10	1.94
	Extremely valuable—5	740	75.41	3.45
	Total	945	100.00	
More than High School	Not valuable at all—0	18	1.62	0.48
	1	7	1.12	0.48
	2	22	2.23	0.89
	3	53	6.81	2.38
	4	117	11.40	2.11
	Extremely valuable—5	687	76.81	3.46
	Total	904	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		24.1667		
Pr > ChiSq		0.5149		

Table 23.11 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About Foods Children Need (Q23.11)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
English	Not valuable at all—0	34	2.29	0.66
	1	14	0.98	0.35
	2	32	2.44	0.69
	3	104	6.80	1.45
	4	192	11.21	1.68
	Extremely valuable—5	1270	76.29	2.31
	Total	1646	100.00	
Spanish	Not valuable at all—0	6	0.39	0.20
	1	0	.	.
	2	8	0.54	0.23
	3	37	6.92	2.61
	4	88	11.18	3.46
	Extremely valuable—5	646	80.98	4.64
	Total	785	100.00	
Others	Not valuable at all—0	4	4.54	3.66
	1	0	.	.
	2	1	0.36	0.37
	3	9	8.01	2.65
	4	17	9.31	3.65
	Extremely valuable—5	110	77.78	5.29
	Total	141	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.12

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About the Foods I Need (Q23.12)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Total	Not valuable at all—0	58	2.64	0.60
	1	15	0.51	0.18
	2	46	1.99	0.48
	3	226	9.70	1.69
	4	365	14.68	1.66
	Extremely valuable—5	1862	70.47	2.63
	Total	2572	100.00	

Table 23.12 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About the Foods I Need (Q23.12)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Pregnant	Not valuable at all—0	9	1.53	0.66
	1	3	0.56	0.35
	2	4	0.57	0.35
	3	38	7.51	1.46
	4	72	13.93	2.09
	Extremely valuable—5	387	75.89	2.63
	Total	513	100.00	
Breastfeeding	Not valuable at all—0	9	1.59	0.54
	1	3	0.96	0.61
	2	5	0.78	0.40
	3	45	9.53	2.22
	4	77	15.20	2.44
	Extremely valuable—5	368	71.94	3.80
	Total	507	100.00	
Postpartum	Not valuable at all—0	10	2.00	0.62
	1	4	1.01	0.54
	2	16	3.11	1.32
	3	39	8.75	2.03
	4	66	12.50	2.19
	Extremely valuable—5	354	72.62	3.68
	Total	489	100.00	
Infant	Not valuable at all—0	13	2.49	0.77
	1	3	1.01	0.63
	2	9	1.84	0.83
	3	53	10.65	1.85
	4	64	11.95	1.82
	Extremely valuable—5	350	72.06	3.42
	Total	492	100.00	
Child	Not valuable at all—0	17	3.12	0.91
	1	2	0.16	0.16
	2	12	2.33	0.79
	3	51	9.85	2.32
	4	86	16.23	2.40
	Extremely valuable—5	403	68.32	3.31
	Total	571	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		27.4579		
Pr > ChiSq		0.1977		

Table 23.12 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About the Foods I Need (Q23.12)				
		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
<i>Ethnically Hispanic</i>				
Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	17	1.67	0.58
	1	2	0.18	0.19
	2	9	0.90	0.47
	3	81	8.84	2.19
	4	155	13.16	2.61
	Extremely valuable—5	869	75.25	3.37
	Total	1133	100.00	
<i>Not Hispanic or Latino</i>				
Not Hispanic or Latino	Not valuable at all—0	40	3.34	0.88
	1	13	0.78	0.29
	2	36	2.86	0.75
	3	144	10.43	1.68
	4	210	16.12	1.85
	Extremely valuable—5	982	66.47	2.88
	Total	1425	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		36.1568		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0232		

Table 23.12 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About the Foods I Need (Q23.12)		Unweighted (n)	Percent	Std Err of Percent
American Indian	Not valuable at all—0	0	.	.
	1	1	2.47	3.06
	2	0	.	.
	3	6	22.32	8.56
	4	3	6.51	6.65
	Extremely valuable—5	25	68.70	11.58
	Total	35	100.00	
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Not valuable at all—0	1	0.58	0.59
	1	1	0.62	0.63
	2	1	0.39	0.39
	3	9	13.52	5.02
	4	19	19.40	7.85
	Extremely valuable—5	55	65.50	8.67
	Total	86	100.00	
African American	Not valuable at all—0	13	3.84	1.76
	1	5	1.45	0.76
	2	7	1.63	0.70
	3	35	6.56	1.97
	4	51	13.35	3.64
	Extremely valuable—5	376	73.17	3.54
	Total	487	100.00	
White	Not valuable at all—0	30	3.03	1.02
	1	7	0.29	0.13
	2	30	2.91	0.98
	3	134	13.72	2.83
	4	201	17.87	2.44
	Extremely valuable—5	685	62.18	4.03
	Total	1087	100.00	
Others/Mixed Race	Not valuable at all—0	14	1.80	0.64
	1	1	0.12	0.13
	2	8	1.30	0.68
	3	42	5.55	1.37
	4	91	11.50	2.13
	Extremely valuable—5	721	79.73	2.66
	Total	877	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 23.12 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About the Foods I Need (Q23.12)		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Education Level</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than High School	Not valuable at all—0	13	2.06	0.89
	1	2	0.14	0.11
	2	9	1.97	0.92
	3	41	6.06	1.30
	4	92	14.41	2.70
	Extremely valuable—5	556	75.36	3.05
	Total	713	100.00	
High School Complete	Not valuable at all—0	18	1.87	0.68
	1	6	0.63	0.35
	2	16	2.61	0.94
	3	97	12.37	2.36
	4	118	11.88	1.96
	Extremely valuable—5	690	70.64	3.28
	Total	945	100.00	
More than High School	Not valuable at all—0	27	3.88	1.16
	1	7	0.69	0.37
	2	21	1.44	0.49
	3	87	10.23	2.41
	4	155	17.70	1.84
	Extremely valuable—5	607	66.06	3.60
	Total	904	100.00	
Pearson Chi-Square		46.904		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0107		

Table 23.12 (cont.)

Value of WIC Benefits: Teaching Me About the Foods I Need (Q23.12)		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
<i>Primary Language</i>				
English	Not valuable at all—0	47	3.36	0.82
	1	14	0.77	0.29
	2	39	2.63	0.68
	3	166	10.11	1.63
	4	241	15.74	1.76
	Extremely valuable—5	1139	67.38	2.67
	Total	1646	100.00	
Spanish	Not valuable at all—0	9	1.35	0.70
	1	0	.	.
	2	7	1.02	0.63
	3	47	8.44	2.72
	4	102	12.53	3.17
	Extremely valuable—5	620	76.66	4.24
	Total	785	100.00	
Others	Not valuable at all—0	2	1.60	1.31
	1	1	0.31	0.32
	2	0	.	.
	3	13	12.61	4.02
	4	22	14.92	4.84
	Extremely valuable—5	103	70.56	5.31
	Total	141	100.00	

Significance test not possible due to zero cell counts for one or more subgroups.

Table 24

One-on-One Nutrition Counseling: Number of Sessions (Q24)		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
None		922	35.98	3.6
One Session		431	15.63	1.33
Two or More		1184	48.38	3.6
Total		2537	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		416.2061		
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001		

Table 25

Amount of One-on-One Training Received (Q25)					
<i>Variable</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Mean (Min's)</i>	<i>Std Error of Mean</i>	<i>95% CL for Mean</i>	
	1614	22.4545	1.09	20.26	24.65
<i>Participant Category</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Mean (Min's)</i>	<i>Std Error of Mean</i>	<i>95% CL for Mean</i>	
Pregnant	319	24.69	1.53	21.6	27.78
Breastfeeding	340	24.13	1.5	21.09	27.17
Postpartum	289	21.2	1.28	18.62	23.78
Infant	320	21.34	1.3	18.71	23.98
Child	346	22.5	1.26	19.95	25.05
<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Mean (Min's)</i>	<i>Std Error of Mean</i>	<i>95% CL for Mean</i>	
Hispanic	721	24.91	1.3	22.28	27.54
Not Hispanic	885	20.3	1.01	18.26	22.34
<i>Self-Identified Race</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Mean (Min's)</i>	<i>Std Error of Mean</i>	<i>95% CL for Mean</i>	
American Indian	20	25.22	3.68	17.77	32.67
Asian Pacific Islander	43	21.27	4.11	12.96	29.58
African American	329	20.47	1.58	17.28	23.67
White	689	21.58	1.5	18.53	24.62
Other	533	24.83	1.21	22.39	27.27
<i>WIC Women Education</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Mean (Min's)</i>	<i>Std Error of Mean</i>	<i>95% CL for Mean</i>	
Less Than High School	424	24.58	1.33	21.88	27.27
High School	595	23.49	1.26	20.94	26.04
More Than High School	588	20.02	1.25	17.49	22.56
<i>Primary Language</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Mean (Min's)</i>	<i>Std Error of Mean</i>	<i>95% CL for Mean</i>	
English	1052	20.86	0.94	18.97	22.76
Spanish	485	26.14	1.49	23.13	29.16
Others	77	19.72	1.83	16.01	23.42

Table 26.1

Nutrition Counseling: Healthy weight (Q26.1)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Unaided Yes	603	40.92	3.3
Aided Yes	735	44.96	3.37
No	269	14.12	1.65
Total	1607	100	
Pearson Chi-Square	270.8343		
Pr > ChiSq	<.0001		

Table 26.2

Nutrition Counseling: Fruits and Vegetables (Q26.2)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Unaided Yes	599	41.37	3.31
Aided Yes	837	50.19	3.64
No	167	8.44	1.32
Total	1603	100	
Pearson Chi-Square	465.897		
Pr > ChiSq	<.0001		

Table 26.3

Nutrition Counseling: Protein (Q26.3)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Unaided Yes	318	20.55	3.29
Aided Yes	954	59.03	3.5
No	329	20.41	1.94
Total	1601	100	
Pearson Chi-Square	475.7692		
Pr > ChiSq	<.0001		

Table 26.4

Nutrition Counseling: Getting enough iron (Q26.4)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Unaided Yes	330	21.87	3.08
Aided Yes	1021	62.07	3.42
No	252	16.06	1.64
Total	1603	100	
Pearson Chi-Square	603.7014		
Pr > ChiSq	<.0001		

Table 26.5

Nutrition Counseling: Calcium for bone health (Q26.5)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Unaided Yes	303	19.73	2.82
Aided Yes	981	60.92	3.24
No	318	19.35	2.17
Total	1602	100	
Pearson Chi-Square	548.8423		
Pr > ChiSq	<.0001		

Table 26.6

Nutrition Counseling: Vitamin C (Q26.6)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Unaided Yes	259	17.97	3.18
Aided Yes	905	57.42	3.29
No	436	24.62	2.77
Total	1600	100	
Pearson Chi-Square	428.2046		
Pr > ChiSq	<.0001		

Table 26.7

Nutrition Counseling: Other vitamins and food supplements (Q26.7)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Unaided Yes	261	15.59	2.46
Aided Yes	827	52.64	2.72
No	511	31.77	2.9
Total	1599	100	
Pearson Chi-Square	331.1778		
Pr > ChiSq	<.0001		

Table 26.8

Nutrition Counseling: Food safety (Q26.8)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Unaided Yes	276	18.04	3.69
Aided Yes	845	52.52	3.16
No	479	29.45	2.92
Total	1600	100	
Pearson Chi-Square	296.2556		
Pr > ChiSq	<.0001		

Table 26.9

Nutrition Counseling: Physical activity (Q26.9)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Unaided Yes	248	16.71	3.39
Aided Yes	828	52.8	3.33
No	524	30.48	2.69
Total	1600	100	
Pearson Chi-Square	318.4459		
Pr > ChiSq	<.0001		

Table 26.10

Nutrition Counseling: Eating/preparing healthy meals (Q26.10)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Unaided Yes	585	37.44	3.36
Aided Yes	719	45.38	3.29
No	299	17.18	2.37
Total	1603	100	
Pearson Chi-Square	203.3884		
Pr > ChiSq	<.0001		

Table 26.11

Nutrition Counseling: Picky eaters, (Q26.11)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Unaided Yes	142	12.14	1.85
Aided Yes	627	40.88	2.73
No	829	46.98	2.29
Total	1598	100	
Pearson Chi-Square	331.7946		
Pr > ChiSq	<.0001		

Table 27

WIC Clients Who Found Nutrition Counseling Useful (Q27)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No	104	6.09	1.02
Yes	1512	93.91	1.02
Total	1616	100	
Pearson Chi-Square	1246.486		
Pr > ChiSq	<.0001		

Table 28

Reasons Why WIC Participants Found Counseling Helpful (Q28)				
	<i>Unweighted</i>	<i>Weighted</i>		
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
<i>Learned New Things</i>				
No	294	979300	17.64	1.87
Yes	1240	4572937	82.36	1.87
Total	1534	5552237	100.00	
	Frequency Missing = 1004			
<i>Counselor Seemed To Understand/Care About Me</i>				
No	1420	5178365	93.27	1.46
Yes	114	373872	6.73	1.46
Total	1534	5552237	100.00	
	Frequency Missing = 1004			
<i>It Motivated Me To Make Changes/Helped Me To Set Goals</i>				
No	1270	4601234	82.87	2.44
Yes	264	951003	17.13	2.44
Total	1534	5552237	100.00	
	Frequency Missing = 1004			
<i>Helped Me Eat/Be Healthier</i>				
No	891	3199214	57.62	3.38
Yes	643	2353023	42.38	3.38
Total	1534	5552237	100.00	
	Frequency Missing = 1004			
<i>Other</i>				
No	1517	5508283	99.21	0.21
Yes	17	43954	0.79	0.21
Total	1534	5552237	100.00	
	Frequency Missing = 1004			

Table 29

Reasons Why WIC Participants Did Not Find Counseling Helpful (Q29)				
<i>Boring/Nothing New Learned</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>	<i>Weighted</i>		
	(n)	Frequency	Percent	Std Err of Percent
No	51	178589	50.29	8.31
Yes	53	176544	49.71	8.31
Total	104	355134	100.00	
	Frequency Missing = 2434			
<i>Repetitive</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>	<i>Weighted</i>		
	(n)	Frequency	Percent	Std Err of Percent
No	87	312998	88.14	3.85
Yes	17	42136	11.86	3.85
Total	104	355134	100.00	
	Frequency Missing = 2434			
<i>Language Problems</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>	<i>Weighted</i>		
	(n)	Frequency	Percent	Std Err of Percent
No	102	350601	98.72	0.95
Yes	2	4533	1.28	0.95
Total	104	355134	100.00	
	Frequency Missing = 2434			
<i>Too Fast/Felt Rushed</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>	<i>Weighted</i>		
	(n)	Frequency	Percent	Std Err of Percent
No	99	337798	95.12	2.95
Yes	5	17336	4.88	2.95
Total	104	355134	100.00	
	Frequency Missing = 2434			
<i>Distractions (Noise)</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>	<i>Weighted</i>		
	(n)	Frequency	Percent	Std Err of Percent
No	100	345132	97.18	1.61
Yes	4	10002	2.82	1.61
Total	104	355134	100.00	
	Frequency Missing = 2434			
<i>Counselor Didn't Understand/Tailor to Individual Concerns</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>	<i>Weighted</i>		
	(n)	Frequency	Percent	Std Err of Percent
No	88	285855	80.49	6.20
Yes	16	69279	19.51	6.20
Total	104	355134	100.00	
	Frequency Missing = 2434			
<i>Other</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>	<i>Weighted</i>		
	(n)	Frequency	Percent	Std Err of Percent
No	81	280791	79.07	6.52
Yes	23	74342	20.93	6.52
Total	104	355134	100.00	
	Frequency Missing = 2434			

Table 30

Insurance Coverage for Children in WIC Families (Q30)				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	None	212	6.81	0.94
	Medicaid	1,583	63.64	4.26
	State CHIP	228	8.96	2.35
	Other state program	234	9.92	3.54
	Military/TRICARE	28	1.03	0.39
	Private insurance through an employer	183	7.37	0.95
	Private insurance not through an employer	21	0.96	0.3
	Other (SPECIFY)	30	0.85	0.32
	Don't know	19	0.46	0.19
	Total	2,538	100	

Table 30 (con't)

Insurance Coverage for Children in WIC Families (Q30)				
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	None	54	10.33	1.79
	Medicaid	300	56.25	4.49
	State programs	99	21.29	4.78
	Others	26	5.14	1.21
	Private insurances	34	6.99	1.43
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	None	27	5.57	1.42
	Medicaid	328	65.21	4.53
	State programs	90	17.97	4.21
	Others	17	2.74	0.76
	Private insurances	45	8.51	1.54
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	None	64	11.31	2.09
	Medicaid	290	61.5	4.71
	State programs	87	17.94	4.65
	Others	17	3	0.97
	Private insurances	31	6.26	1.17
	Total	489	100	
Infant	None	36	6.07	1.37
	Medicaid	308	62.57	4.52
	State programs	82	17.9	4.18
	Others	10	2.68	1.07
	Private insurances	56	10.78	1.42
	Total	492	100	
Child	None	31	5.99	1.2
	Medicaid	357	65.74	4.64
	State programs	104	19.09	4.34
	Others	7	1.47	0.63
	Private insurances	38	7.7	1.36
	Total	537	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		37.5178		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0005		

Table 30 (con't)

Insurance Coverage for Children in WIC Families (Q30)				
		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Participation in WIC</i>				
New to WIC	None	137	7.82	1.48
	Medicaid	896	65.93	3.7
	State programs	205	14.66	3.31
	Others	48	2.67	0.61
	Private insurances	112	8.93	1.22
	Total	1398	100	
Participated Before	None	75	5.81	1.09
	Medicaid	687	61.39	5.7
	State programs	257	23.07	5.71
	Others	29	2.01	0.66
	Private insurances	92	7.73	1.35
	Total	1140	100	
Pearson Chi-Square			31.8791	
Pr > ChiSq			0.0246	

Table 31

Insurance Coverage for Adults in WIC Families (Q31)				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	None	517	32.24	3.06
	Medicaid	564	38.86	3.88
	State CHIP	4	0.25	0.17
	State program	168	11.95	3.14
	Military/TRICARE	22	1.78	0.63
	Private insurance through an employer	169	11.36	1.17
	Private insurance not through an employer	19	1.04	0.26
	Other (SPECIFY)	28	1.52	0.44
	Don't know	15	1	0.28
	Total	1,506	100	
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
<i>Participation in WIC</i>				
New to WIC	None	326	34.87	3.33
	Medicaid	329	38.82	3.67
	State programs	83	9.25	2.16
	Others	41	4.73	0.98
	Private insurances	114	12.33	1.67
	Total	893	100	
Participated Before	None	191	28.26	3.6
	Medicaid	235	38.91	5.53
	State programs	89	16.67	5.51
	Others	24	3.66	1.14
	Private insurances	74	12.51	1.87
	Total	613	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		22.1829		
Pr > ChiSq		0.042		

Table 30/31

Health Insurance Coverage for Women/Children in Household (Q30/31)				
	<i>Insured</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	No	584	12.27	1.27
	Yes	1951	87.73	1.27
	Total	2535	100	
<i>Participant Category</i>	<i>Insured</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	No	158	28.8	3.45
	Yes	355	71.2	3.45
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	No	216	41.74	3.98
	Yes	290	58.26	3.98
	Total	506	100	
Postpartum	No	143	28.71	3.24
	Yes	344	71.29	3.24
	Total	487	100	
Child or Infant	No	67	6.02	1
	Yes	962	93.98	1
	Total	1029	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		312.6941		
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001		
<i>Participation in WIC</i>	<i>Insured</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
New to WIC	No	365	14.86	1.95
	Yes	1031	85.14	1.95
	Total	1396	100	
Participated Before	No	219	9.7	1.22
	Yes	920	90.3	1.22
	Total	1139	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		15.6677		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0059		

Table 30/31 (cont.)

Health Insurance Coverage for Women/Children in Household (Q30/31)					
<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>Insured</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	No		347	16.45	1.78
	Yes		763	83.55	1.78
	Total		1110	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	No		234	8.81	1.15
	Yes		1177	91.19	1.15
	Total		1411	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		33.8635			
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001			
<i>Metro Area</i>	<i>Insured</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Non-Metropolitan	No		90	7.26	1.23
	Yes		478	92.74	1.23
	Total		568	100	
Metropolitan	No		494	13.88	1.5
	Yes		1473	86.12	1.5
	Total		1967	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		19.0189			
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001			
<i>Race</i>	<i>Insured</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
American Indian	No		4	6.4	3.21
	Yes		31	93.6	3.21
	Total		35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	No		22	13.6	3.51
	Yes		62	86.4	3.51
	Total		84	100	
African American	No		71	7.8	1.47
	Yes		411	92.2	1.47
	Total		482	100	
White	No		220	10.3	1.39
	Yes		854	89.7	1.39
	Total		1074	100	
Other	No		267	17.6	2.12
	Yes		593	82.4	2.12
	Total		860	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		37.1048			
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001			

Table 30/31 (cont.)

Health Insurance Coverage for Women/Children in Household (Q30/31)				
<i>Level of Education</i>	<i>Insured</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Less Than HS	No	199	15.7	1.98
	Yes	496	84.3	1.98
	Total	695	100	
HS	No	223	11.95	1.58
	Yes	713	88.05	1.58
	Total	936	100	
More Than HS	No	158	9.73	1.52
	Yes	736	90.27	1.52
	Total	894	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		13.5711		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0076		
<i>Primary Language</i>	<i>Insured</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
English	No	265	7.96	1.04
	Yes	1363	92.04	1.04
	Total	1628	100	
Spanish	No	279	19.85	2.26
	Yes	489	80.15	2.26
	Total	768	100	
Others	No	40	20.35	3.92
	Yes	99	79.65	3.92
	Total	139	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		77.6472		
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001		

Table 32

WIC Clients Participation in Other Food Assistance Programs (Q32)				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	No Assistance	1,013	33.57	2.8
	Yes. Not SNAP	315	13.35	1.31
	Yes. Includes SNAP	1,210	53.08	3.02
	Total	2,538	100	

Table 33/34

WIC Clients Food Security (Q33/34)				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	High food security	968	81.72	1.73
	Marginal food security	21	1.06	0.37
	Low food security	118	9.34	1.21
	Very low food security	101	7.88	1.22
	Total	1208	100	
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	High food security	197	79.18	3.03
	Marginal food security	8	3.2	1.31
	Low food security	20	8.06	1.93
	Very low food security	24	9.56	1.89
	Total	249	100	
Breastfeeding	High food security	197	78.6	3.14
	Marginal food security	7	2.75	1.07
	Low food security	26	9.08	1.92
	Very low food security	28	9.57	2.34
	Total	258	100	
Postpartum	High food security	177	81.04	3.47
	Marginal food security	2	0.66	0.56
	Low food security	25	10.39	1.92
	Very low food security	20	7.91	2.18
	Total	224	100	
Infant	High food security	184	81.09	3.18
	Marginal food security	4	2.09	1.36
	Low food security	26	11.04	2.14
	Very low food security	12	5.79	1.67
	Total	226	100	
Child	High food security	213	83.01	2.66
	Marginal food security	0	.	.
	Low food security	21	8.69	2.14
	Very low food security	17	8.3	2.03

Table 33/34 (cont.)

WIC Clients Food Security (Q33/34)				
<i>Ethnicity</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	High food security	421	80.34	2.84
	Marginal food security	11	1.17	0.5
	Low food security	55	9.65	2.13
	Very low food security	46	8.84	2.06
	Total	533	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	High food security	543	82.79	2.34
	Marginal food security	10	0.98	0.56
	Low food security	62	9.11	1.42
	Very low food security	55	7.12	1.6
	Total	670	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		1.5242		
Pr > ChiSq		0.8768		
<i>Race</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
American Indian	High food security	10	76.06	17.1
	Marginal food security	1	4.75	6.32
	Low food security	0	.	.
	Very low food security	1	19.19	19.87
	Total	12	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	High food security	21	87.35	6.22
	Marginal food security	1	0.49	0.51
	Low food security	2	5.72	4.78
	Very low food security	3	6.45	3.6
	Total	27	100	
African American	High food security	197	81.04	4.07
	Marginal food security	4	0.72	0.47
	Low food security	25	11.91	3.36
	Very low food security	17	6.33	2.25
	Total	243	100	
White	High food security	426	82.26	3
	Marginal food security	6	0.81	0.54
	Low food security	49	8.6	1.74
	Very low food security	41	8.34	2.24
	Total	522	100	
Other	High food security	295	80.82	3.67
	Marginal food security	9	1.62	0.73
	Low food security	41	9.48	2.74
	Very low food security	37	8.08	2.26
	Total	382	100	

Table 33/34 (cont.)

WIC Clients Food Security (Q33/34)				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
<i>Level of Education</i>				
Less Than HS	High food security	263	79.12	3.91
	Marginal food security	7	1.35	0.77
	Low food security	31	8.05	2.28
	Very low food security	40	11.49	2.77
	Total	341	100	
HS	High food security	351	86.85	2.28
	Marginal food security	8	1.47	0.76
	Low food security	41	8.91	1.86
	Very low food security	21	2.77	0.8
	Total	421	100	
More Than HS	High food security	350	79.25	3.15
	Marginal food security	6	0.5	0.23
	Low food security	46	10.74	2.44
	Very low food security	40	9.51	2.53
	Total	442	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		26.2125		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0291		
<i>Primary Language</i>				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
English	High food security	630	82.05	2.27
	Marginal food security	13	1.15	0.56
	Low food security	73	9.92	1.74
	Very low food security	57	6.87	1.46
	Total	773	100	
Spanish	High food security	295	80.72	3.79
	Marginal food security	6	0.85	0.39
	Low food security	41	7.83	1.97
	Very low food security	39	10.6	2.74
	Total	381	100	
Others	High food security	43	84.03	5.69
	Marginal food security	2	1.37	1.12
	Low food security	4	11.37	6.08
	Very low food security	5	3.23	1.95
	Total	54	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		7.6737		
Pr > ChiSq		0.537		

Table 33/34 (cont.)

WIC Clients Food Security (Q33/34)				
<i>Metro Location</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Non-Metro	High food security	236	82.43	3.8
	Marginal food security	2	1.07	0.99
	Low food security	19	5.85	1.8
	Very low food security	21	10.64	3.23
	Total	278	100	
Metro	High food security	732	81.5	2.08
	Marginal food security	19	1.06	0.34
	Low food security	99	10.44	1.48
	Very low food security	80	7	1.31
	Total	930	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		8.7406		
Pr > ChiSq		0.2607		
<i>Participation in WIC</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
New to WIC	High food security	527	79.8	2.65
	Marginal food security	12	1.44	0.6
	Low food security	67	10.03	1.9
	Very low food security	58	8.73	1.88
	Total	664	100	
Participated Before	High food security	441	83.54	2.31
	Marginal food security	9	0.71	0.26
	Low food security	51	8.68	1.64
	Very low food security	43	7.07	1.45
	Total	544	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		3.6634		
Pr > ChiSq		0.5256		

Table 33/34 (cont.)

WIC Clients Food Security (Q33/34)				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Error of Percent</i>
<i>With Child</i>				
With Child	High food security	934	81.63	1.75
	Marginal food security	20	1.06	0.38
	Low food security	116	9.41	1.23
	Very low food security	98	7.89	1.25
	Total	1168	100	
Without Child	High food security	34	88.2	5.77
	Marginal food security	1	1.21	1.25
	Low food security	2	3.81	2.82
	Very low food security	3	6.79	4.57
	Total	40	100	
Total	High food security	968		
	Marginal food security	21		
	Low food security	118		
	Very low food security	101		
	Total	1208		
Pearson Chi-Square		0.6777		
Pr > ChiSq		0.6429		
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No Assistance	High food security	353	82.88	2.91
	Marginal food security	9	1.55	0.81
	Low food security	41	9.83	2.04
	Very low food security	29	5.73	1.87
	Total	432	100	
Yes Not SNAP	High food security	104	80.25	5.14
	Marginal food security	2	0.83	0.58
	Low food security	18	10.69	3.73
	Very low food security	18	8.23	3.13
	Total	142	100	
Yes Includes SNAP	High food security	492	81.18	2.38
	Marginal food security	10	0.87	0.42
	Low food security	58	8.92	1.81
	Very low food security	52	9.04	1.73
	Total	612	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		5.0727		
Pr > ChiSq		0.8165		

Table 35

Number of Children Breastfed (Q35)			
<i>Number of Children</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
0	164	27.01	3.2
1	246	39.5	3.05
2	139	21.99	2.63
3	52	7.82	1.29
4	26	3.68	0.97
Total (Women Who Had Other Children)	627	100	

Table 36

Breastfeeding Last/Previous Baby Before This One (Q36)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No	51	11.06	1.67
Yes	412	88.94	1.67
Total	463	100	

Table 36a

Days Previous Baby Breastfed (Q36a)					
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Error of Mean</i>	<i>95% CL for Mean</i>	
	402	183	13.44	155.55	209.94
<i>Participant Category</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Error of Mean</i>	<i>95% CL for Mean</i>	
Pregnant	117	134.29	14.99	103.97	164.61
Breastfeeding	173	263.69	18.94	225.37	302
Postpartum	112	148.2	22.46	102.78	193.62
Child/Infant	0

Table 36b

Days Previous Baby Exclusively Breastfed (Q36b)					
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Error of Mean</i>	<i>95% CL for Mean</i>	
	373	109	7.61	93.38	124.16
<i>Participant Category</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Error of Mean</i>	<i>95% CL for Mean</i>	
Pregnant	109	89.97	7.43	74.94	105.01
Breastfeeding	158	140.28	15.36	109.22	171.34
Postpartum	106	96.12	11.93	71.98	120.25
Child/Infant	0

Table 38

Breastfeeding Most Recent/Current Baby (Q38)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No	738	33.03	2.43
Yes	1597	66.97	2.43
Total	2335	100	

Table 39a

Days Current Baby Breastfed (Q39a)					
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Error of Mean</i>	<i>95% CL for Mean</i>	
	1164	171	10.28	149.76	191.36
<i>Participant Category</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Error of Mean</i>	<i>95% CL for Mean</i>	
Pregnant	99	46.19	5.25	35.56	56.82
Breastfeeding	259	159.51	9.01	141.29	177.73
Postpartum	194	67.88	7.38	52.96	82.8
Child/Infant	612	183.56	11.55	160.19	206.92

Table 39b

Days Current Baby Exclusively Breastfed (Q39b)					
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Error of Mean</i>	<i>95% CL for Mean</i>	
	1021	95	5.36	83.68	105.35
<i>Participant Category</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Error of Mean</i>	<i>95% CL for Mean</i>	
Pregnant	79	35.84	5.65	24.41	47.26
Breastfeeding	237	102.47	7.43	87.45	117.49
Postpartum	166	54.94	6.8	41.19	68.7
Child/Infant	539	98.81	5.67	87.34	110.28

Table 40

What might have helped participants to Breastfeed (Q40)			
	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Help baby that had trouble nursing	56	7.20	2.33
Show me ways to make it hurt less	22	2.08	0.68
Show me ways to make it easier	33	3.57	1.14
Show me how to pump milk	9	1.21	0.52
Talk to unsupportive husband/partner	1	0.04	0.04
Talk to unsupportive mother/grandmother	1	0.05	0.05
Tell me how to work it into my schedule	10	2.20	0.77
Nothing	475	65.43	3.56
Other	131	18.20	3.08
Total	738	100.00	

Frequency Missing = 1800

Table 41

Things That Would Have Helped WIC Participant To Breastfeed Longer (Q41)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Help baby that had trouble nursing	114	9.06	1.65
Show me ways to make it hurt less	55	4.98	1.09
Show me ways to make it easier	43	2.50	0.89
Show me how to pump milk	61	4.51	1.25
Talk to unsupportive mother/grandmother	1	0.02	0.02
Tell me how to work it into my schedule	45	3.91	0.83
Nothing	653	57.56	3.13
Other	211	17.44	2.53
Total	1183	100.00	

Frequency Missing = 1355

Table 42

Plans to Breastfeed (Q42)				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	No	59	29.79	4.36
	Yes	133	70.21	4.36
	Total	192	100	
<i>Ethnicity</i>				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	No	17	7.95	2.41
	Yes	69	35.11	5.65
	Total	86	43.06	6.04
Not Hispanic or Latino	No	42	21.84	4.46
	Yes	64	35.1	4.06
	Total	106	56.94	6.04
<i>Race</i>				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Asian Pacific Islander	No	0	.	.
	Yes	2	0.83	0.67
	Total	2	0.83	0.67
African American	No	15	8.38	2.67
	Yes	20	9.21	3.01
	Total	35	17.59	4.86
White	No	33	16.03	3.86
	Yes	52	28.49	4.14
	Total	85	44.52	6.49
Other	No	11	5.39	2.14
	Yes	59	31.68	6.47
	Total	70	37.06	6.94
<i>Participation with WIC</i>				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
New to WIC	No	5	2.98	1.29
	Yes	19	9.36	2.41
	Total	24	12.34	3.01
Participated before	No	54	26.81	4.03
	Yes	114	60.85	5.09
	Total	168	87.66	3.01

Table 43

Months Planning to Breastfeed (Q43)			
<i>Months</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
0	6	3.45	1.54
1	8	4.675	1.86
2	10	7.105	2.02
3	12	10.09	3.04
4	5	3.88	2.26
5	2	1.44	1.05
6	29	23.78	4.15
8	3	1.64	1.31
9	4	2.44	1.76
10	1	0.68	0.68
12	22	17.07	3.28
15	1	0.63	0.64
16	2	1.06	0.78
99- Don't know	28	22.05	5.49
Total	133	100	

Table 44

Advantages of Breastfeeding (Q44)			
	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Better/Healthier Baby</i>			
No	394	16.29	1.6
Yes	2138	83.71	1.6
Total	2532	100	
<i>Mother-Baby Bonding, Closeness</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
No	1935	76.89	2.49
Yes	597	23.11	2.49
Total	2532	100	
<i>Breastfeeding Enjoyable</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
No	2431	95.82	0.94
Yes	101	4.18	0.94
Total	2532	100	
<i>Easier, or Convenient</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
No	2083	84.78	1.93
Yes	449	15.22	1.93
Total	2532	100	
<i>Cheaper/Provided for Free</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
No	2087	84.04	2.07
Yes	445	15.96	2.07
Total	2532	100	
<i>Friends/Family are Familiar with It and Can Help</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
No	2526	99.84	0.08
Yes	6	0.16	0.08
Total	2532	100	
<i>Other</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
No	2403	95.1	0.95
Yes	129	4.9	0.95
Total	2532	100	

Table 45

Disadvantages of Breastfeeding (Q45)			
<i>Not Enough Breast Milk to Satisfy Baby</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No	2296	90.55	1.42
Yes	237	9.45	1.42
Total	2533	100	
<i>Hard To Do When One Is Going Back to Work or School</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No	2319	92.21	1.39
Yes	214	7.79	1.39
Total	2533	100	
<i>Pain or Discomfort</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No	2155	86.64	1.87
Yes	378	13.36	1.87
Total	2533	100	
<i>No One Else Can Feed the Baby</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No	2293	89.88	2.98
Yes	240	10.12	2.98
Total	2533	100	
<i>Too Time-Consuming</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No	2259	89.73	1.08
Yes	274	10.27	1.08
Total	2533	100	
<i>Too Much Work Compared to Formula</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No	2486	97.73	0.76
Yes	47	2.27	0.76
Total	2533	100	
<i>More Expensive Compared to Formula</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No	2518	99.38	0.22
Yes	15	0.62	0.22
Total	2533	100	
<i>Friends/Family Not Familiar with it and Cannot Help Me</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No	2498	98.79	0.31
Yes	35	1.21	0.31
Total	2533	100	
<i>Other</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No	2397	94.96	1.01
Yes	136	5.04	1.01
Total	2533	100	

Table 46

Has Friends Who Might Be Eligible for WIC but Haven't Applied (Q46)				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	No	2166	86.1258	1.76
	Yes	369	13.8742	1.76
	Total	2535	100	
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	No	437	85.53	2.4
	Yes	76	14.47	2.4
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	No	422	83.17	2.45
	Yes	85	16.83	2.45
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	No	424	87.54	2.87
	Yes	64	12.46	2.87
	Total	488	100	
Infant	No	424	87.43	2.03
	Yes	68	12.57	2.03
	Total	492	100	
Child	No	459	85.81	2.1
	Yes	76	14.19	2.1
	Total	535	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		2.5546		
Pr > ChiSq		0.6052		
<i>Participation in WIC</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
New to WIC	No	1186	86.08	2.24
	Yes	209	13.92	2.24
	Total	1395	100	
Participated Before	No	980	86.17	2.22
	Yes	160	13.83	2.22
	Total	1140	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		0.0046		
Pr > ChiSq		0.9728		

Table 46 (cont.)

Has Friends Who Might Be Eligible for WIC but Haven't Applied (Q46)				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
<i>Ethnicity</i>				
Hispanic or Latino	No	950	86.17	1.93
	Yes	160	13.83	1.93
	Total	1110	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	No	1210	86.14	2.46
	Yes	204	13.86	2.46
	Total	1414	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		0.0005		
Pr > ChiSq		0.9912		
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
<i>Race</i>				
American Indian	No	31	89.64	6.79
	Yes	4	10.36	6.79
	Total	35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	No	70	85.76	5.07
	Yes	16	14.24	5.07
	Total	86	100	
African American	No	388	79.05	5.36
	Yes	95	20.95	5.36
	Total	483	100	
White	No	936	87.86	1.87
	Yes	138	12.14	1.87
	Total	1074	100	
Other	No	741	87.93	1.86
	Yes	116	12.07	1.86
	Total	857	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		26.2497		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0407		

Table 46 (cont.)

Has Friends Who Might Be Eligible for WIC but Haven't Applied (Q46)				
		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err Row</i>
<i>Level of Education</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less Than HS	No	595	85.65	1.87
	Yes	101	14.35	1.87
	Total	696	100	
HS	No	803	86.83	2.37
	Yes	134	13.17	2.37
	Total	937	100	
More Than HS	No	763	85.84	2.4
	Yes	132	14.16	2.4
	Total	895	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		0.5628		
Pr > ChiSq		0.8705		
		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
English	No	1400	86.16	2.24
	Yes	229	13.84	2.24
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	No	650	86.31	2.34
	Yes	118	13.69	2.34
	Total	768	100	
Others	No	116	84.48	4.71
	Yes	22	15.52	4.71
	Total	138	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		0.308		
Pr > ChiSq		0.9462		

Table 47

Knows Anyone Who Was in WIC but Dropped Out Before Certification Period Was Over (Q47)				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Total	No	2275	89.0114	1.81
	Yes	260	10.9886	1.81
	Total	2535	100	
<i>Participant Category</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	No	479	94.12	1.18
	Yes	34	5.88	1.18
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	No	450	88.99	1.94
	Yes	57	11.01	1.94
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	No	451	93.22	1.7
	Yes	37	6.78	1.7
	Total	488	100	
Infant	No	435	89.64	1.55
	Yes	57	10.36	1.55
	Total	492	100	
Child	No	460	87.11	2.73
	Yes	75	12.89	2.73
	Total	535	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		15.4015		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0036		
<i>Participation in WIC</i>		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
New to WIC	No	1248	89.26	1.93
	Yes	147	10.74	1.93
	Total	1395	100	
Participated Before	No	1027	88.76	2.24
	Yes	113	11.24	2.24
	Total	1140	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		0.1596		
Pr > ChiSq		0.8099		

Table 47 (cont.)

Knows Anyone Who Was in WIC but Dropped Out Before Certification Period Was Over (Q47)				
		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Ethnicity</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Hispanic or Latino	No	966	85.66	3.15
	Yes	144	14.34	3.15
	Total	1110	100	
Not Hispanic or Latino	No	1302	91.87	1.24
	Yes	112	8.13	1.24
	Total	1414	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		24.7893		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0063		
		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Race</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
American Indian	No	33	90.38	9.71
	Yes	2	9.62	9.71
	Total	35	100	
Asian Pacific Islander	No	78	91.56	3.27
	Yes	8	8.44	3.27
	Total	86	100	
African American	No	442	90.2	2.36
	Yes	41	9.8	2.36
	Total	483	100	
White	No	963	88.85	3.41
	Yes	111	11.15	3.41
	Total	1074	100	
Other	No	759	88.21	2.35
	Yes	98	11.79	2.35
	Total	857	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		1.8993		
Pr > ChiSq		0.9718		

Table 47 (cont.)

Knows Anyone Who Was in WIC but Dropped Out Before Certification Period Was Over (Q47)				
		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err Row</i>
<i>Level of Education</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less than HS	No	619	88.9	3.22
	Yes	77	11.1	3.22
	Total	696	100	
HS	No	853	92.31	1.75
	Yes	84	7.69	1.75
	Total	937	100	
More Than HS	No	798	85.96	1.99
	Yes	97	14.04	1.99
	Total	895	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		0.5628		
Pr > ChiSq		0.8705		
		<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
<i>Primary Language</i>		<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
English	No	1490	91.47	1.25
	Yes	139	8.53	1.25
	Total	1629	100	
Spanish	No	655	83.16	4.24
	Yes	113	16.84	4.24
	Total	768	100	
Others	No	130	93.87	2.79
	Yes	8	6.13	2.79
	Total	138	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		40.5427		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0012		

Table 48

Main Reasons Why People Do Not Participate in WIC (Q48)			
	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Lack of Transportation to Clinic, Transportation Difficulties</i>			
No	2376	93.7	1.1198
Yes	156	6.3	1.1198
Total	2532	100.0	
	Frequency Missing = 6		
<i>They Don't Know That WIC Exists</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
No	1882	73.7	2.4972
Yes	650	26.3	2.4972
Total	2532	100.0	
	Frequency Missing = 6		
<i>Inconvenient Hours/Days Clinic Is Open</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
No	2439	96.2	0.5811
Yes	93	3.8	0.5811
Total	2532	100.0	
	Frequency Missing = 6		
<i>Services (Including Waiting Time) Take Too Much Time</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
No	2278	89.5	1.8995
Yes	254	10.5	1.8995
Total	2532	100.0	
	Frequency Missing = 6		
<i>Waiting Space at Clinic Is Limited</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
No	2495	98.5	0.6715
Yes	37	1.5	0.6715
Total	2532	100.0	
	Frequency Missing = 6		
<i>Lack of Child Care</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
No	2516	99.4	0.301
Yes	16	0.6	0.301
Total	2532	100.0	
	Frequency Missing = 6		
<i>Language Barriers</i>	<i>Unweighted</i>		<i>Std Err of</i>
	<i>(n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
No	2488	97.7	0.7557
Yes	44	2.3	0.7557
Total	2532	100.0	
	Frequency Missing = 6		

Table 48 (cont.)

Main Reasons Why People Do Not Participate in WIC (Q48)			
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
<i>Problems Qualifying for Benefits</i>			
No	2065	82.2	2.1718
Yes	467	17.8	2.1718
Total	2532	100.0	
	Frequency Missing = 6		
<i>Difficulties Keeping Appointment Times</i>			
No	2404	95.2	0.8915
Yes	128	4.8	0.8915
Total	2532	100.0	
	Frequency Missing = 6		
<i>WIC Food Selection Not Desirable</i>			
No	2504	99.2	0.1998
Yes	28	0.8	0.1998
Total	2532	100.0	
	Frequency Missing = 6		
<i>WIC Food Stores Inconvenient (Hours or Location)</i>			
No	2525	99.7	0.1753
Yes	7	0.3	0.1753
Total	2532	100.0	
	Frequency Missing = 6		
<i>WIC Food Hard To Find on Shelves (Brands, Quantities)</i>			
No	2520	99.6	0.1535
Yes	12	0.4	0.1535
Total	2532	100.0	
	Frequency Missing = 6		
<i>Immigration Problems</i>			
No	2415	95.4	1.667
Yes	117	4.6	1.667
Total	2532	100.0	
	Frequency Missing = 6		
<i>Didn't Need Food Benefit</i>			
No	2370	93.1	1.2368
Yes	162	6.9	1.2368
Total	2532	100.0	
	Frequency Missing = 6		

Table 48 (cont.)

Main Reasons Why People Do Not Participate in WIC (Q48)			
<i>Other</i>	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
No	2435	95.9	0.9365
Yes	97	4.1	0.9365
Total	2532	100.0	

Frequency Missing = 6

Table 49

Table 49 Participant Category by Hispanic Ethnicity (Q49)				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	Hispanic or Latino	219	39.26	5
	Not Hispanic or Latino	293	60.74	5
	Total	512	100	
Breastfeeding	Hispanic or Latino	266	54.62	4.47
	Not Hispanic or Latino	239	45.38	4.47
	Total	505	100	
Postpartum	Hispanic or Latino	155	30.76	4.92
	Not Hispanic or Latino	329	69.24	4.92
	Total	484	100	
Infant	Hispanic or Latino	199	38.47	4.45
	Not Hispanic or Latino	290	61.53	4.45
	Total	489	100	
Child	Hispanic or Latino	271	50.02	4.78
	Not Hispanic or Latino	263	49.98	4.78
	Total	534	100	
Total	Hispanic or Latino	1110	45.05	4.44
	Not Hispanic or Latino	1414	54.95	4.44
	Total	2524	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		47.776		
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001		

Table 50

Participant Category by Race (Q50)				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	American Indian	1	0.15	0.15
	Asian Pacific Islander	18	3.43	0.95
	African American	83	16.49	3.28
	White	238	47.22	4.8
	Other/Multiracial	173	32.72	4.97
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	American Indian	3	0.6	0.41
	Asian Pacific Islander	19	3.67	0.88
	African American	78	14.74	2.99
	White	215	42.87	4.13
	Other/Multiracial	192	38.11	4.42
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	American Indian	9	2.16	1.37
	Asian Pacific Islander	16	3.73	1.24
	African American	119	23.94	3.96
	White	224	46.72	5.06
	Other/Multiracial	121	23.44	4.5
	Total	489	100	
Infant	American Indian	12	2.65	1.44
	Asian Pacific Islander	14	2.71	0.86
	African American	101	20.85	3.43
	White	196	42.46	4.52
	Other/Multiracial	169	31.33	4.36
	Total	492	100	
Child	American Indian	10	1.77	0.75
	Asian Pacific Islander	19	2.97	0.71
	African American	102	19.49	3.49
	White	201	40.5	4.17
	Other/Multiracial	205	35.26	4.72
	Total	537	100	
Total	American Indian	35	1.77	0.78
	Asian Pacific Islander	86	3.06	0.49
	African American	483	19.51	3.21
	White	1074	42.27	4.02
	Other/Multiracial	860	33.4	4.37
	Total	2538	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		26.3125		
Pr > ChiSq		0.0054		

Table 51

Level of Education (Q51)		
	<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Less Than High School	696	28.86
High School Complete	937	34.7
More Than High School	895	36.44
Total	2528	100

Table 52

Participant Category by Primary Language (Q52)				
		<i>Unweighted (n)</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Std Err of Percent</i>
Pregnant	English	339	70.21	4.34
	Spanish	148	25.17	3.77
	Others	26	4.62	1.44
	Total	513	100	
Breastfeeding	English	278	52.4	4.55
	Spanish	194	41.05	4.32
	Others	35	6.54	1.55
	Total	507	100	
Postpartum	English	357	74.83	4.61
	Spanish	111	20.53	4.06
	Others	21	4.64	1.32
	Total	489	100	
Infant	English	350	72.87	3.91
	Spanish	113	20.67	3.21
	Others	29	6.45	2.05
	Total	492	100	
Child	English	305	58.45	4.27
	Spanish	202	37.05	4.42
	Others	30	4.5	0.77
	Total	537	100	
Total	English	1629	63.94	3.82
	Spanish	768	30.94	3.7
	Others	141	5.13	0.92
	Total	2538	100	
Pearson Chi-Square		77.4486		
Pr > ChiSq		<.0001		