

State	UNEMPLOYMENT			POVERTY	FOOD SECURITY				SNAP		CHILD HUNGER
	Number of People	Percentage of People	Add'l People Lost Jobs Last 12 Months	Percentage of People	Food Insecure		Food Insecure with Hunger		Number of Households Participating	Percent Increase Participation Last 12 Months	Percentage of Food Insecure Children
					Number of Households	Percentage of Households	Number of Households	Percentage of Households			
Alabama	115,700	5.3	38,400	16.9	219,674	11.9	79,378	4.3	240,746	8.9	17.8
Alaska	24,600	6.8	2,300	8.9	30,380	12.4	11,760	4.8	22,885	6.9	18.0
Arizona	18,400	5.9	69,900	14.2	282,600	12.0	108,330	4.6	278,547	20.4	19.0
Arkansas	68,100	4.9	-7,500	17.9	163,872	14.4	55,762	4.9	159,198	1.6	18.5
California	1,425,000	7.7	397,800	12.4	1,313,862	10.2	450,835	3.5	962,778	13.7	20.4
Colorado	142,200	5.2	33,900	12.0	208,890	11.0	87,354	4.6	112,263	5.7	17.3
Connecticut	116,400	6.1	29,600	7.9	122,584	8.8	44,576	3.2	124,020	7.6	11.6
Delaware	21,600	4.8	7,000	10.5	28,896	8.6	11,088	3.3	33,626	10.8	12.1
D.C.	23,200	7	4,700	16.4	31,773	11.9	10,146	3.8	50,021	6.6	21.5
Florida	613,400	6.6	226,200	12.1	666,450	9.0	251,770	3.4	806,278	22.2	15.9
Georgia	317,500	6.5	101,300	14.3	468,260	13.0	180,100	5.0	446,050	14.6	17.4
Hawaii	30,200	4.5	12,100	8.0	38,136	8.4	13,166	2.9	51,265	11.3	12.1
Idaho	37,700	5	17,500	12.1	60,990	11.4	18,190	3.4	43,021	18.3	21.2
Illinois	460,900	6.9	114,500	11.9	468,730	9.5	172,690	3.5	611,531	5.1	15.4
Indiana	202,200	6.2	59,000	12.3	254,082	10.2	89,676	3.6	279,700	8.7	16.5
Iowa	71,100	4.2	7,800	11.0	143,559	11.7	55,215	4.5	124,070	12.6	17.3
Kansas	72,600	4.8	12,700	11.2	145,470	13.0	52,593	4.7	87,105	3.8	17.2
Kentucky	145,800	7.1	35,400	17.3	212,598	12.7	75,330	4.5	290,497	6.1	20.0
Louisiana	106,100	5.2	28,100	18.6	182,754	11.7	71,852	4.6	277,193	1.6	15.3
Maine	39,800	5.6	5,500	12.0	72,086	13.3	31,978	5.9	88,678	7.6	19.3
Maryland	138,800	4.6	30,500	8.3	183,868	8.6	72,692	3.4	177,556	15.3	13.4
Massachusetts	182,600	5.3	34,100	9.9	198,080	8.0	79,232	3.2	283,818	15.6	10.8
Michigan	429,300	8.7	63,500	14.0	473,416	11.8	180,540	4.5	609,359	7.8	18.1
Minnesota	173,800	5.9	38,200	9.5	198,740	9.5	77,404	3.7	143,375	5.3	10.6
Mississippi	102,800	7.8	19,800	20.6	199,230	17.4	80,150	7.0	193,343	5.5	20.3
Missouri	194,000	6.4	33,100	13.0	310,245	12.9	117,845	4.9	324,222	7.0	15.9
Montana	23,400	4.6	7,500	14.1	40,375	9.5	16,150	3.8	35,954	3.2	17.1
Nebraska	35,300	3.5	4,400	11.2	67,545	9.5	24,174	3.4	52,094	0.5	16.2
Nevada	102,300	7.3	35,200	10.7	100,152	10.4	38,520	4.0	72,228	20.1	15.8
New Hampshire	30,800	4.1	5,900	7.1	39,578	7.7	11,822	2.3	32,316	10.3	7.2
New Jersey	263,600	5.8	76,400	8.6	279,576	8.8	85,779	2.7	219,500	7.5	12.6
New Mexico	38,600	4	6,700	18.1	115,350	15.0	37,681	4.9	101,026	9.7	24.3
New York	561,600	5.8	129,200	13.7	746,559	9.9	248,853	3.3	1,087,481	12.7	16.8
North Carolina	318,300	7	104,300	14.3	441,000	12.6	140,000	4.0	437,299	9.1	21.1
North Dakota	13,500	3.6	1,500	12.1	17,225	6.5	5,830	2.2	21,951	4.3	9.3
Ohio	133,600	7.2	92,300	13.1	560,834	12.2	206,865	4.5	540,411	7.6	19.8
Oklahoma	66,000	3.8	-8,600	15.9	180,960	13.0	65,424	4.7	179,110	1.4	22.2
Oregon	126,500	6.4	23,400	12.9	180,296	12.4	79,970	5.5	254,128	11.0	22.8
Pennsylvania	367,200	5.7	91,200	11.6	494,600	10.0	168,164	3.4	571,973	5.8	16.8
Rhode Island	50,200	8.8	20,800	12.0	46,979	10.9	16,809	3.9	43,660	13.7	17.4
South Carolina	157,000	7.3	30,800	15.0	230,691	13.1	88,050	5.0	267,542	12.0	20.0
South Dakota	14,400	3.2	1,300	13.1	31,525	9.7	11,700	3.6	26,829	7.6	15.3
Tennessee	219,500	7.2	69,700	15.9	316,160	12.8	103,740	4.2	424,543	7.6	21.2
Texas	604,100	5.1	110,300	16.3	1,259,332	14.8	425,450	5.0	1,056,145	10.3	24.3
Utah	48,300	3.5	9,900	9.7	103,375	12.5	42,177	5.1	56,921	13.7	20.4
Vermont	18,300	5.2	4,700	10.1	26,724	10.2	12,052	4.6	28,515	7.7	14.4
Virginia	177,800	4.3	51,900	9.9	233,360	8.0	87,510	3.0	253,140	7.6	14.3
Washington	204,100	5.8	44,800	11.4	255,732	10.1	88,620	3.5	294,436	8.8	19.7
West Virginia	36,300	4.5	-1,900	16.9	78,324	10.7	29,280	4.0	126,328	4.6	13.9
Wisconsin	153,500	5	3,100	10.8	207,540	9.0	80,710	3.5	193,158	16.3	17.4
Wyoming	9,700	3.3	1,400	8.7	21,285	9.9	7,095	3.3	9,448	1.4	18.7
<b>United States</b>	<b>10,100,000</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2,789,000</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12,728,650</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>4,628,600</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>13,220,998</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>

Unemployment: Bureau of Labor Statistics: state data for Sept 2008; national data for Oct 2008; Poverty: U.S. Census Bureau: data for 2007; Food Security: U.S. Department of Agriculture: data for 2007; SNAP: U.S. Department of Agriculture: data for August 2008; Child Hunger: Feeding America: data for 2005





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# **No Progress Against Hunger**

## **Food insecurity increased slightly in 2007<sup>1</sup>**

### **Food Insecurity and hunger in the United States increased in 2007:<sup>2</sup>**

#### **Households:**

- 11.1 percent of households in the United States were food insecure, or unsure of how they would provide for their next meal. The number of food insecure households increased from 12.6 million in 2006 to 13 million in 2007.
- 4.1 percent of U.S. households experienced hunger, also known as very low food security. The number of food insecure households with hunger increased from 4.6 million in 2006 to 4.7 million in 2007.

#### **Individuals:**

- 36.2 million people lived in food insecure households.
- 11.9 million people lived in households that experience hunger.
- 12.4 million children lived in food insecure families.

### **Child hunger increased in 2007:<sup>3</sup>**

- While the overall number of food insecure children fell from 12.6 million in 2006 to 12.4 million in 2007, the number of hungry children – very low food secure – increased by over 60 percent, from 430,000 to 691,000.

### **Food insecurity and hunger are more prevalent in households with children:<sup>4</sup>**

- Households with children were almost twice as likely to experience food insecurity: 15.8 percent of households with children were food insecure, compared to 8.7 percent of households with no children.
- 30.2 percent of households made up of single mothers and their children were food insecure.
- Families headed by single mothers were three times as likely to experience hunger as married-couple families (30.2 percent compared to 10.5 percent).

### **Food insecurity remains higher among African-American and Hispanic households:<sup>5</sup>**

- 22.2 percent of African American and 20.1 percent of Hispanic households were food insecure during 2007.
- At 7.9 percent, the rate of food insecurity among white households was much lower, roughly a third of that of African American households and Hispanic households.

### **Hunger and poverty correspond. States with the highest levels of poverty also had food insecurity rates above the national average:<sup>6</sup>**

- In 2007 the national poverty rate was 12.5 percent of all individuals, while the rate of food insecurity was 12.2 percent among individuals.
- Nine of the ten states with the highest poverty rates in 2007 also had food insecurity rates above the national average: Mississippi, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arkansas, Kentucky, Alabama, District of Columbia, Texas and Tennessee.

## **A note about how we measure hunger:**

USDA measures food security and releases data annually each November. Food insecurity is measured on the household level. Food insecure households are those in which the eating patterns of at least one but not necessarily all members are disrupted. Food insecure households are broken out into two subcategories:

- Low food security is defined as the limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods or not knowing the source of the next meal.
- Very low food security, or food insecurity with hunger, is defined as disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake, such as cutting portion sizes or skipping meals entirely.

In 2006, the USDA changed the labels it uses for household food security categories. Households and individuals that were previously “food insecure” and “food insecure with hunger” were renamed “low food secure” or “very low food secure” respectively. No changes were made to the Food Security Survey Questionnaire or methodology, so data is comparable with past years.

Bread for the World continues to refer to “very low food secure” households as “food insecure with hunger.”

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<sup>1</sup> All data compiled from *Household Food Security in the United States, 2007* (USDA, Economic Research Service, November 2008) and *Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2007* (U.S. Census Bureau, August 2008).

<sup>2</sup> Table 1A

<sup>3</sup> Table 1B

<sup>4</sup> Table 2

<sup>5</sup> Table 2

<sup>6</sup> Table 7