



STATE OF THE STATES: 2005

A Profile of
FOOD AND NUTRITION
PROGRAMS ACROSS
THE NATION

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About FRAC

The Food Research and Action Center is the leading national organization working for more effective public and private policies to eradicate domestic hunger and under-nutrition.

This report was prepared by Randy Rosso and Jim Weill.

INTRODUCTION

Jean Meyer, one of the world's foremost nutritionists, former President of Tufts University, and recipient of the Presidential End Hunger Award from President Bush in 1989, said that there are a lot of dumb ways to save money, but not feeding children and pregnant women is about the dumbest. Despite our wealth, the United States has been doing a truly inadequate job in getting good nutrition to the nation's low-income children, elderly persons and working-age adults, but we now may be starting an era of cutting back on that help under the illusion that this is a smart way to save money and reduce deficits. It is not.

For the last several years participation in the nation's nutrition programs has been growing. Some of this growth is the result of a continuing weak economy for low-wage workers. But in significant part it stems also from the actions of the President, Congress, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, governors, state legislators, mayors, advocates and many others. They have improved laws and policies, funded and conducted outreach campaigns, and campaigned city by city, school by school, welfare office by welfare office, food pantry by food pantry, and neighborhood by neighborhood to ease federal nutrition program access for low-income children, elderly and families.

Advocates for our nation's neediest people have reason to feel proud. From July, 2000 to November, 2004 food stamp participation rose from 16.9 million to 25.1 million people. One million more low-income children now receive school breakfast every day than in 1999. The number of children in poor neighborhoods who get federally funded afterschool snacks every day grew by more than one third from 2001 to 2004.

One reason for this broad support and significant growth is that the nutrition programs do more than reduce hunger and boost nutrition, as important as those effects are. They produce a range of other crucial economic, educational and health outcomes. They boost and stabilize family incomes. By picking up most food costs, they play a critical role in helping families pay for rent, child care, and other essentials. They improve educational achievement. They attract hungry children to afterschool and summer programs and, in some cases, to school itself. They strengthen community-based service providers. They increase access to a range of supportive services, including child care, and help improve the quality of care. The WIC program raises birthweight and reduces infant mortality and early childhood obesity. Participation in food stamps, school lunch and school breakfast - - in any of the three, or any combination of them - - reduces the incidence of obesity among school-aged girls.

The programs also have unusually widespread support - - from anti-hunger and anti-poverty groups, to be sure, but also from institutions and leaders in labor, business, agriculture, health and education; service providers like school officials, child care and afterschool programs from both the public and private non-profit

sectors. Support comes from both parties. Last year was one in which very little legislation was passed by Congress. But the Senate and House in June, 2004 passed unanimously and the President signed a child nutrition reauthorization act that makes a range of improvements in the programs, a result reflecting the strengths of the programs and their bipartisan support.

But this glass is half empty as well. As of FY2002 (the latest year with complete data), only about 53.8 percent of potentially eligible people actually received food stamps. The recent rise to nearly 25 million people receiving food stamps only brings program participation back to 1996 levels – before Congress and the states pushed millions of needy people off the program through the 1996 welfare law and its implementation aftermath. For every 100 low-income children who eat school lunch each day, only 43.1 participate in school breakfast. And participation in summer food is only half the breakfast rate.

Millions of American families are struggling with low and stagnant wages, rising energy, housing and child care costs, and shrinking employer-based health coverage. The growth in the use of nutrition programs is helping desperate families cope with the erosion of other private and public supports - - but they can only help so much. The programs can't wholly replace lagging wages and benefits. And the amounts of assistance which the nutrition programs provide often are not adequate. Food stamps, for example, provide benefits at a level that can not deliver adequate nutrition throughout the month to a typical low-income family.

It is for these reasons that hunger and food security have been rising through the early years of this decade. In 2003 (the last year for which data are available), 36.3 million people lived in households experiencing hunger or “food insecurity without hunger,” the latter meaning that, for economic reasons, parents are skipping meals so children have enough to eat, or the family is only getting enough food into the house by using emergency food sources, or the family can not afford an adequate, healthy diet meeting basic nutritional standards. This was up from 34.9 million in 2002, 33.6 million in 2001 and 31 million in 1999. Overall, 11 percent of U.S. households (12.6 million households) experienced either food insecurity or hunger in 2003. Black and Hispanic households experienced food insecurity at double the national average. Of the 36.3 million, 13.3 are children (nearly one in five of all children).

While the U.S. Department of Agriculture has not yet released the 2004 data on the number of food insecure Americans, 2004 brought continuing reports from around the country – from anti-hunger groups, food banks, mayors and others – about growing hunger, growing need for emergency food, and growing requests for food stamps by working families hit by the loss of second jobs and by skyrocketing health, housing and energy costs. For millions of American families, earnings just are not enough to meet basic needs. Unemployment has stayed high. The minimum wage has been losing ground to inflation for years

and is now far below what is needed to support a small family, even if a parent works full-time, year round. It is not quite two-thirds of the poverty line for a family of three.

Far too many jobs pay too low wages, often for too few hours or too few weeks, and increasingly with few or no benefits. And government income supports for the poor and jobless, like food stamps, energy assistance, unemployment compensation, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and state general relief, have been eroding in their reach and value for years.

Now, however, the programs face the prospect of budget cuts.

- President Bush's budget proposals (released on February 7th) include a recommendation for the elimination of food stamps for 300,000 members of low-income families with children.
- While he proposes an adequate budget for WIC for 2006, the President's budget also includes a five year "cap" on all federal spending for discretionary programs which, according to the Office of Management and Budget, will lead to a likely cut of 11 percent by 2010 in the category of programs which includes WIC. An 11 percent cut in eligible people today would throw more than 850,000 pregnant women, infants and toddlers off the program.
- His proposal cuts funding also for other nutrition programs (the Commodity Supplemental Food Program and the Community Food and Nutrition Program) and slashes billions from a broad range of other programs essential to poor people – Medicaid, the Community Services Block Grant, child care supports and housing assistance - - meaning that vulnerable children, seniors and working families will be hungrier and sicker and less able to meet their other basic needs.

On top of the President's proposals have come a number of suggestions from Congressional leaders that they might consider even broader and deeper cuts.

These cuts are not because the nutrition programs have created the federal budget problems. For example, the largest of the programs – food stamps – has shrunk substantially over the last decade in comparison to the size of the growing economy and federal budget. The program is one third smaller than it used to be, in terms of the national economy. In 1981, food stamp spending was 34/100ths of 1 percent of the economy, and in 1993 it was at about the same level. But last year (FY2004) it only was 21/100ths of 1 percent.

Similarly, food stamps have shrunk dramatically as a share of the federal budget – from 1.96 percent of all federal spending in 1981 and 1.93 percent in 1993, to 1.27 percent in 2004.

These numbers are not declining so rapidly because the number of poor people in this country is declining rapidly. From 1981 to 2003 (2004 poverty data are not yet available) the poverty rate did fall by slightly more than 8 percent. But food

stamp expenditures fell almost three times as fast as poverty. Adjusting for inflation, food stamp spending per poor person fell by 17 percent from 1993 to 2003.

In other words, these declines in food stamp spending are not positive trends. They show the program meeting less of the need. And they show that there is no justification for nutrition program budget cuts – the programs haven't caused deficits, they have shrunk as deficits rose, and harming children's and seniors' nutrition, health, and well-being in the long run will increase deficits, not fix them. As stated at the beginning of this report, cutting these programs is just about the dumbest approach the country might take to address its fiscal concerns.

In December, 2003 the Washington Post reported that the President was considering several major initiatives to advance important and unifying national goals – one to end childhood hunger, one to make sure all children have health insurance, and one for an ambitious agenda of space travel. He chose the space travel concept (although that idea since has faded from the agenda). Fifteen months later, he has proposed to cut nutrition and child health programs.

The American people want to address the problems faced by struggling families and by children whose opportunities are being stunted by poverty, hunger, bad child care and schools, and lack of health insurance. The nation wants its leaders to provide solutions.

When it comes to hunger, the solutions are pretty clear. Cause and effect are straightforward. For example, in the last major rounds of food stamp cuts in 1996, most legal immigrants lost benefits. The results were quick and clear: the incidence of hunger and food insecurity among immigrants soared. Other reductions in food stamps, and in child nutrition programs like summer food and the Child and Adult Care Food Program enacted in 1996 also had wholly predictable effects, shown by study after study as low-income families fell out of the programs and could no longer afford enough food.

In the last few years these programs have been strengthened, and the country will be stronger as a result. To begin another round of cutting these programs would be foolhardy indeed.

Rather, we should further strengthen the federal nutrition investments and make sure all needy people participate. This FRAC report on the State of the States provides basic data describing the extent of hunger and the use of nutrition programs for the United States as a whole and for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Through these data the *State of the States* gives a snapshot of how well or badly each state is doing in using available tools to meet the needs of hungry people and improve the health of low-income families. Public officials, schools, concerned citizens, religious congregations, community organizations, anti-hunger advocates, food banks and many others can use these data to measure

their states' performance, and to make sure that the federal, state and local governments meet their responsibilities and that each community is taking full advantage of the available federal nutrition resources.

THE NATION'S NUTRITION PROGRAMS

Food Stamps

A Crucial Support for Low-Income Households

Food stamps are a critical support for millions of low-income people but should be reaching millions more. Without them many more people in this country would go hungry. The economy simply is not providing enough year-round, full-time jobs with wages high enough to support a family. Wages and benefits for workers in the bottom parts of the job market are lower than a generation ago. Individuals and families – both unemployed people and low-income working people and their families – need a set of key public supports: Medicaid and SCHIP health insurance, child care help, the benefits of the refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the Child Tax Credit, and nutrition programs like food stamps, WIC, school meals and others.

The monthly food stamp allotment is one of the most crucial of these supports, reaching across the spectrum of low-income individuals and families, with few categorical limitations. Food stamps and the EITC together often can be almost as much as take-home pay, and lift low-income working families above the poverty line. (See the chart in the Appendices of this report.) For these low-income families, food stamps often make the difference between hunger and food security, and they help families avoid impossible choices between buying food and paying rent and utilities, or between feeding their children and getting access to medical care, or between a healthy diet and paying for child care, school fees, or other necessities.

In addition to preventing hunger, food stamps are also preventive medicine in the fight against obesity. Recent research shows that school-age girls in food insecure households are at less risk of overweight if they receive food stamps or eat school meals – or both – than if they do not participate in any of these programs. The researchers found that “these results point to the importance of food assistance to children in food insecure households not only in alleviating food insecurity, but also in potentially protecting them from excess weight gain.”

There have been two periods of major change in food stamp participation in the last decade. First was a long period of steep decline beginning in the mid-1990s. More recently, the program has experienced more than four years of participation growth.

The period of decline resulted from a strong economy (fewer families and individuals needed food stamp help) and, more importantly, state and federal policies and practices that pushed millions of poor people out of the program. In an average month in 1995 there were 26.6 million food stamp participants. But the federal welfare law passed in 1996 forced millions of people out of the

program. Among those turned away from food stamps were most low-income legal immigrants, whom Congress made ineligible, despite their need for nutrition assistance; and jobless, childless 18-50 year-old adults given a limit of three months of benefits in any 36 months, unless states took certain options to soften the impact of this harsh rule. By November 1997 the number of participants had fallen by 4.2 million in a year, to 19.9 million.

But even after the changes Congress made in eligibility policy had mostly played themselves out, the caseload continued to plummet. By January 2000 there were 17.1 million recipients. The economy was booming in the late 1990s, but by and large this huge food stamp participation decline did not reflect decreased need. The participation drop far outpaced the decline in poverty or any other measure of improved economic circumstances of lower-income people. Study after study showed that the lion's share of the drop came among eligible families.

States were focusing their energy on pushing and keeping families off cash welfare, and gave much lower priority to the job of reducing family poverty and getting low-income families, including families with newly working parents, the supports they need. This denied millions of people the food stamps, child care or health benefits for which they were still eligible.

Multiple pre-existing barriers to working families remained in the program after the 1996 welfare law was enacted, and some new barriers were erected. New welfare office "diversion" practices intended to delay or deny cash assistance to Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) applicants had spillover effects of denying food stamps and Medicaid for working families (often in disregard of laws establishing their rights to the benefits).

TANF termination practices did not let families know they remained eligible for food stamps and Medicaid, or created confusing processes before they could retain eligibility. And frequent recertifications and intrusive reporting and verification processes had a particularly draconian impact on working families by making the costs for them to stay in the Food Stamp Program too high in terms of hours of waiting in welfare offices, time away from work, multiple office visits and basic lack of dignity in the way they were treated. On top of these practices, millions of families just did not know that they could get food stamps if they were not receiving welfare, or while they worked, or that the federal five-year lifetime time limit on TANF, which was so widely publicized, does not apply to food stamps.

It was all these factors working together that created a 35 percent decline in the number of people receiving food stamps from 1994 to 1999. The cost to families of these declines was clear. They showed up in the USDA hunger and food insecurity numbers, which remained high in spite of a booming economy, and in the many national and state studies showing the inability to afford food among

those people leaving cash welfare for low wage jobs (or no jobs) and not receiving food stamps.

In 1999 and 2000 USDA recommended a number of practices to states for improving access to benefits for low-income working families, including targeted outreach, extended office hours, on-site child care, and longer certification periods. USDA and the states further improved access to food stamps in the late 1990s by providing participants with Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards. The federal welfare law in 1996 required states to convert to EBT cards, which look and act like debit cards, by October 2002. EBT cards reduce the stigma of purchasing food with food stamps and make it easier for participants to receive their benefits. By September 2003, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico all had EBT systems.

Congress also acted, passing legislation in 1998 restoring benefits for some of the legal immigrants made ineligible in 1996, and again in 2000 to improve asset rules for families owning vehicles, making food stamp benefit levels more adequate for families with high shelter costs, and making funds available for food stamp outreach. And states increasingly began to pay greater attention to the need to stem the food stamp participation decline.

This momentum continued from 2001 through 2004. The Bush Administration's USDA worked to strengthen the program to reach more families in need. Continued funding of outreach represented both a means to bring needy people into the program and a signal to Congress, the states and the public of a USDA commitment to the program. The Administration worked in 2002 to restore coverage for many additional legal immigrants made ineligible in 1996, and for other essential improvements.

The Food Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2002 added \$6.4 billion in new funds for the Food Stamp Program and other nutrition programs over the next 10 years through a number of program enhancements and simplifications: partial legal immigrant restorations; transitional food stamp benefits (at state option) for families leaving TANF; a slight increase in benefits through an increase in the standard deduction from income; partial reform of Quality Control (QC) measures; and new state options on income and asset rules, frequency of reporting, length of certification periods, treatment of child support income, and other matters that will help applicants and recipients. Much work still needs to be done at the state and local levels to implement these reforms. States need to reach as many as possible of their needy, low-income residents with food stamps.

In the meantime, participation began growing even before implementation of the 2002 reauthorization law. The federal administrative and Congressional changes of 1998-2001 began to get traction. Growing outreach efforts had an effect. And positive state changes in policies and practices accelerated as many states realized the high price they and their low-income residents were paying for the food stamp

decline of the 1990s. And part of that price was the states forgoing billions of dollars of federal food stamp funding during an economic downturn – especially costly since USDA estimates that every \$1 in federal food stamps generates nearly \$2 of economic activity in a state.

These factors have combined to push participation back up, from 17.1 million people in September 2000 to 24.9 million in September 2004. Thanks to the efforts of the federal, state and local governments, advocates, local non-profits, businesses and others, the decline after the 1996 welfare law has been wiped out. This effect has not been uniform – overall participation rose only 12.6 percent in California while it rose 50.4 percent in the rest of the country over the four years from September 2000 to September 2004. California’s food insecurity rate remains above the national average as well. But nationwide, the program has responded to the state and federal improvements and to the rising tide of economic need far better than it did in the mid- and late-1990s. And both the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office are projecting further participation increases among eligible people.

Percent Change in Number of Food Stamp Participants, September 2000–September 2004			
Top 10 States		Lowest 10 States	
Arizona	102.7%	South Dakota	22.8%
Delaware	97.2%	New York	20.5%
Nevada	93.3%	New Jersey	19.6%
Texas	81.3%	West Virginia	16.8%
Oregon	77.7%	Wyoming	16.3%
Indiana	73.8%	District of Columbia	16.2%
South Carolina	73.0%	California	12.6%
Missouri	71.8%	Vermont	12.5%
Tennessee	68.7%	Rhode Island	6.8%
Oklahoma	66.9%	Hawaii	-14.7%

State Data in this Report

The profiles in this report provide information on several aspects of food stamps for each state:

- average monthly participation in the Food Stamp Program in FY 2004 (preliminary numbers) - - the number of individuals receiving benefits;

- the percentage change in average monthly participation from FY 2000 to FY 2004;
- the amount of the average monthly benefit per person in FY 2004; and
- the aggregate amount of federal funds the state received for food stamp benefits (excluding administrative funds) in FY 2004.

Each state's profile also includes the USDA estimate (for 2001, the last date for which an estimate is available) of the number of participants in the program as a percent of all eligible persons in the state. (Because these numbers are estimates, USDA expresses each state's percentage as a range, with a 90 percent confidence interval.)

Estimated Percentages of Eligible Persons Participating in Food Stamps, 2001			
Top 10 States		Lowest 10 States	
West Virginia	82% - 96%	Georgia	49% - 58%
Hawaii	78% - 92%	Colorado	47% - 57%
Oregon	77% - 91%	North Carolina	48% - 54%
Maine	75% - 88%	Arizona	46% - 56%
Missouri	72% - 86%	New Jersey	47% - 53%
Kentucky	71% - 84%	Texas	46% - 52%
District of Columbia	68% - 86%	Idaho	44% - 53%
Michigan	71% - 81%	Florida	45% - 51%
Illinois	68% - 78%	Nevada	42% - 50%
Louisiana	68% - 78%	Massachusetts	40% - 50%

Since 2001 (the date of the most recent available participation rate information), many of these states have seen substantial increases in participation. For example, the number of participants increased 104 percent in Arizona and 97 percent in Nevada.

The appendices in the back of this report include the following additional tables and charts with Food Stamp Program information:

- Table 1. State-by-state data on changes in food stamp participation from September 1999 to September 2004
- Table 2. State-by-state data on changes in food stamp participation from September 2003 to September 2004
- Chart 1. A comparison of the relative contributions of food stamps and EITC benefits to family economic

security, based on different levels of work at the federal minimum wage (\$5.15 per hour)

- Chart 2. An analysis of the national trend in the number of food stamp participants as a percentage of the number of people below 125 percent of poverty, 1980 – 2003

Chart 1, based on an analysis for 3-person families with one earner and two children, shows how vital both food stamps and the EITC are for working families struggling to reach the poverty line. Without food stamps or the EITC, a 3-person family with the parent working full time would barely reach two-thirds (66 percent) of the poverty line. The EITC would bring such a family to 92 percent of poverty, but this family still needs food stamps to reach above the poverty line. Adding food stamps would lift this family to 117 percent of poverty. (Similarly, food stamps alone would bring them up to 90 percent, but EITC takes that up to 117 percent.)

Chart 2 presents the proportion of low-income individuals reached by the Food Stamp Program over the last 23 years. This table captures the disastrous decline in participation among low-income people in the late 1990s, and the beginning of the rebound in the first part of this decade. Not all low-income people are eligible for food stamps; this table also captures the extent to which restrictive eligibility rules, such as the immigrant and able-bodied adult restrictions in the 1996 federal welfare reform law, are denying assistance to poor people.

Child Nutrition Programs

The federal government's child nutrition programs – School Lunch, School Breakfast, Summer Food, the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and WIC – provide healthy and nutritious food to pregnant women, infants and toddlers in their homes, to preschoolers in child care, to children living in shelters, and to school-aged children during the school day, in the morning before school, in afterschool programs, and over holidays and vacations. For many children these programs provide more than half of the nutrition they receive each weekday. Increasing evidence suggests that these programs also help combat the nation's obesity epidemic.

The food and the federal funding to pay for it help not only the children and their families, but also providers and communities. The food acts like a magnet to attract hungry children to the in-school and out-of-school programs; the good nutrition makes the children better prepared for school, healthier, less likely to be late or absent, better behaved, more attentive and better able to learn; and the funding helps stabilize the incomes of programs and providers, letting school and community-based programs use their scarce resources for other services children need.

Advocates, states, localities, schools and non-profits have worked hard to broaden the use of the programs' resources, to feed more hungry children and to bolster services for children. Breakfast, summer food, and afterschool food campaigns have had an impact in hundreds of communities. In 2004, in the Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act, Congress made a number of important improvements in the programs, expanding eligibility in targeted ways, improving reimbursement and improving the quality of nutrition.

As discussed below, school breakfast, afterschool food and WIC participation are all growing. In other programs, particularly food for children in family child care homes and in summer food programs, funding cutbacks, inadequate reimbursements, red tape and fits and starts in national or state policy are getting in the way of feeding hungry preschoolers and school-aged children.

In all the programs, there is still unmet need – great unmet need in some of them.

School Lunch

Background

The National School Lunch Program, which began in 1946, is the oldest and largest of the child nutrition programs. It serves lunch every day to more than half of America's school children, and the majority of the participants are low-income children.

The amount of federal funds going to a school for each child's lunch depends on that child's family income. For children who are not low-income, a nominal federal payment is made, but the child's family pays most of the cost. These are called "paid" meals. If family income is below 130 percent of the poverty level, the federal government pays the whole cost of the lunch – the lunch is free to the child. For children with family incomes between 130 and 185 percent of poverty, the government payment is 40 cents less than for a free lunch, and the school can charge the child up to 40 cents (hence, it is a "reduced price lunch").

In the 2003-2004 school year, on an average day more than 28.4 million children received lunches through the National School Lunch Program, up from 27.8 million the year before and 26.8 million in the 2001-2002 school year. On an average school day, 16.5 million of these 28.4 million total National School Lunch Program participants were receiving free or reduced price lunches. The number of low-income participants increased by more than 518,000 from the prior year. The number of public schools participating in the program was 97,674, up about 700 from the prior year, and up by more than 1,900 from 2000-2001.

State Data

In this report, each state data page sets out for the lunch program during the 2003-2004 school year:

- the average number of students eating school lunch each day in the state;
- the number of those students who were receiving free or reduced price lunches;
- the number of students paying the cost themselves;
- the number of schools in the state that were participating in the lunch program; and
- the amount of federal dollars the state received to operate its school lunch program.

School Breakfast

Background

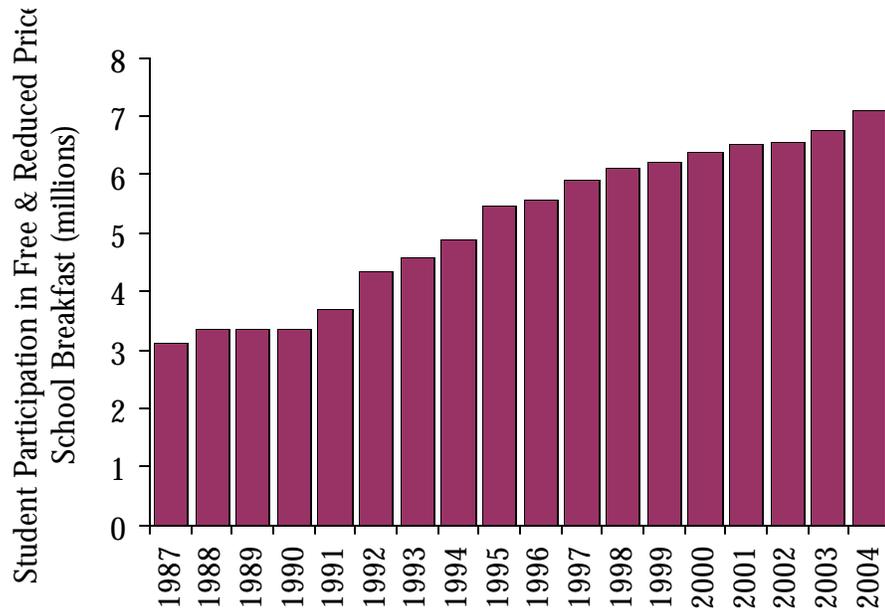
Most schools have recognized for several decades that serving lunch is important for their students. As a result, the lunch program is available in the vast majority of public schools. But schools have been slower to come to a realization of how important it is that they serve breakfast. Indeed, the federal breakfast program as a whole is a more recent initiative, created as a pilot program by Congress in 1966 and first permanently authorized in 1975.

For this and other reasons, breakfast participation numbers (for both schools and students) lag behind lunch numbers. Of course, many families eat breakfast at home together, so fewer children would be eating breakfast at school than eat lunch. But there are many reasons children need to be offered good breakfasts at school. Some poor families cannot afford to feed their children a nutritious breakfast every day, and the School Breakfast Program is an essential support to them. For many other families, today's long commuting patterns, varied work schedules and long work hours for parents mean that the children leave home long before school starts, or the parents leave the house before the children are awake or ready for breakfast. Moreover, many children, and teenagers in particular, have trouble eating a solid breakfast when they first awake – they eat better if there is some time between sleep and breakfast, and then do better in school if they have had a decent morning meal. A good breakfast in school is essential for all these children to be alert and ready to learn.

At the same time that more children need school breakfast just to avoid being hungry during morning classes, the evidence is mounting of the powerful positive nutritional, educational and behavioral effects of a good breakfast eaten at school – close in time to the period during which a child is being taught. Indeed, more and more schools are having children eat breakfast in the classroom – often served from a cart in the hallway – just before and during the first class of the day. The studies show that, in addition to ensuring that students do not start the day hungry, school breakfast also promotes healthier eating to fight obesity; improves

students' achievement, behavior and test scores; and reduces absenteeism, tardiness and visits to the school nurse.

Anti-hunger groups, educators, nutritionists, and child advocates have worked hard to expand the reach of school breakfast, and have made considerable progress. In the 2003-2004 school year, breakfast was available in 79 percent of the schools where lunch was available, up from 76 percent three years earlier and 42 percent in 1989. On a typical day in the 2003-2004 school year, 8.7 million children participated in the program, up from 8.2 million in the prior year. Of the participating children, 7.1 million in 2003-2004 received free or reduced price breakfasts. This was up from 6.8 million children in the prior year, and more than double the level in 1990.



For every 100 students who received free or reduced price lunches in 2003-2004, 43 got a free or reduced price breakfast, up from 29 per 100 in 1989.

While there is room for all states to improve on this measure, there is broad variation among the states:

**Ratio of Students in Free and Reduced Price
Breakfast for Every 100 Students in Free and
Reduced Price School Lunch**

Top States		Lowest States	
Oregon	56.0	North Dakota	35.3
West Virginia	56.0	Connecticut	33.7
Kentucky	54.8	Colorado	33.4
Mississippi	54.7	New Hampshire	32.9
Texas	54.0	Nebraska	32.4
Oklahoma	54.0	Alaska	31.6
Arkansas	53.7	Illinois	27.9
New Mexico	53.0	Utah	27.8
South Carolina	52.5	New Jersey	26.0
Vermont	52.3	Wisconsin	24.8

State Data

The state data profiles in this report show for each state:

- \$ the number of students participating in the School Breakfast Program in the 2003-2004 school year on an average day;
- \$ the number receiving a free or reduced price breakfast, and the percentage change in this number in the last 10 years;
- \$ the number of students who are not low-income and therefore pay most of the cost of the school breakfast (they receive a “paid breakfast”);
- \$ how the breakfast participation number of students compares to lunch participation, and how the state ranks on this measure;
- \$ how many schools participated in the breakfast program, and how that compared to the number of schools in the lunch program; and
- \$ the amount of federal funds coming to the state to operate the breakfast program.

The several states with the best utilization of the program are serving breakfast to an average of 55 low-income students for every 100 in the lunch program. While there is potential for states to go even higher than this, if all states reached just this 55:100 level nearly two million more low-income students would be eating breakfast each morning nationwide. In the appendices to this report is a list of

how many more students would be served in each state, and how much more federal breakfast money would be coming to each state, if all states reached this 55:100 breakfast-to-lunch ratio (Table 3). Chart 3 in the appendix shows how this ratio has changed at the national level from 1991 to 2004. After increasing substantially from 1991 to 2001, this ratio leveled off from 2001 to 2003, before increasing again in 2004.

Summer Nutrition Programs

Background

When school is out, over vacations and the summer, low-income children typically lose their access to regular daily school lunches and breakfasts. This is perilous for many poor children. School lunch and breakfast generally provide during the school year at least one-third and one-fourth, respectively, of the nutrients that a child needs. Families often cannot meet this need when school is out. Indeed, many food banks report significant increases in requests for emergency food from low-income families during the summer.

The Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) is intended to fill this vacuum. It provides nutritious meals and snacks to low-income children during this time of particular need. And it helps pay the costs of programs that keep children safe and engaged over the summer. Educational problems that are caused by the “summer learning gap” - - when poor children don’t have access to good summer programs that more affluent children do- - can be remedied in part by the nutrition dollars helping to support and strengthen summer programs. A USDA evaluation of SFSP showed that 95 percent of summer food sites provide activities as well as nutrition – meeting the needs of families for supervised, positive activities that help children keep up in school. In addition to the SFSP, the National School Lunch Program continues to operate during the summer to provide meals and snacks to children in summer school or year-round schools.

Participation in the SFSP is still much higher than it was in the late 1980s and early 1990s. But recent progress has been modest: the 1996 welfare law went far beyond reducing cash welfare access- - it also took steps like reducing reimbursement amounts for summer food. It ended Summer Food Service Program start-up grants as well. Summer food expansion then generally stopped and participation slipped in many states.

The total number of children participating in summer nutrition programs fell by more than 40,000 from 2002 to 2003. When the Summer Food Service Program and summer National School Lunch Program participation are combined, serving almost 3.2 million children in 2003, they still reach barely one in five (20 percent) of the low-income children receiving free and reduced price meals during the regular school year.

The U.S. Congress and USDA both believe that states can do much better. In the latter part of 2000, Senator Richard Lugar, seeing the disappointing summer food results, put into legislation a pilot project to reduce paperwork and maximize reimbursement for schools and other public agency sponsors in the 13 states identified by FRAC's analysis as having the worst participation rates. In 2001 those 13 states using the pilot increased SFSP participation by 9 percent while the rest of the nation fell 3 percent. In 2002 many of these states continued to make great strides, and in 2003 these 13 states increased SFSP participation by 14 percent while the rest of the nation dropped 6 percent.

**Percentage Change in SFSP Participation in States With
"Lugar Pilot," 2000-2003**

"Lugar Pilot" States	2000-2003	
	% Change	Rank in % Change (among 50 states and D.C.)
Alaska	199.0%	2
Arkansas	23.8%	12
Idaho	213.2%	1
Indiana	43.9%	8
Iowa	33.6%	11
Kansas	35.7%	10
Kentucky	66.1%	5
Nebraska	5.7%	17
New Hampshire	54.9%	7
North Dakota	-15.7%	35
Oklahoma	-22.8%	41
Texas	6.5%*	16
Wyoming	71.5%	3
Lugar Pilot States	25.5%	--
Rest of U.S.	-18.0%	--

Starting in 2002, states could apply for a USDA-created waiver, dubbed the "Seamless Summer Food Waiver," that allowed school systems offering summer food programs to bypass SFSP paperwork and run the program as an extension of the school's regular school-year NSLP. Students participating in a school taking this option were counted as participants of NSLP in the summer months, rather than SFSP. This had the effect of removing students and meals from SFSP counts and placing them in the counts for summer-time use of NSLP instead. For example, in July 2003 SFSP participation on an average day was a little less than 1.8 million children, a decrease of over 258,000 children from 2001. But the

number of children participating in NSLP in July increased to 1.4 million, an increase of 223,817.

The Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004 improved the Summer Food Service Program by expanding this pilot and making it permanent. Now called the Simplified Summer Food Program, this program is now open to all sponsors – including non-profits as well as public sponsors – in the original 13 states (plus Puerto Rico) and in six new states: Colorado, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Ohio, and Oregon. These changes took effect in January 2005.

Looking at the programs together, however, it remains crystal clear that participation is too low. And, as in the case of school breakfasts, it is evident that there are practical ways to improve these numbers because a number of states are doing considerably better. The top states in the past few years have served at least two out of five children in need in the summer.

State Data

Each state's profile in this report shows:

- average daily participation for July 2003 in the Summer Food Service Program;
- average daily free and reduced price National School Lunch Program participation in July 2003;
- participation in the two programs combined (“summer nutrition”);
- change in average daily participation in summer nutrition since 1993;
- the number of Summer Food Service Program sites and sponsors; and
- the amount of federal SFSP funds the state received.

The state data pages also compare participation in the combined summer nutrition programs to free and reduced price participation in the regular school year lunch program, and the state's rank on this measure. This is a rough measurement of how well states are doing in reaching low-income children in the summer. Nationally, 20.0 children were served in the summer for every 100 students receiving free and reduced price school lunch during the school year. The ten best and worst states on this ratio are listed below.

Ratio of Children in 2003 Summer Nutrition To Children in Free and Reduced Price School-Year School Lunch			
Top 10 States		Lowest 10 States	
District of Columbia	52.4	Arkansas	9.7
California	37.3	Colorado	9.5
New Mexico	35.6	Kansas	8.7
Pennsylvania	35.5	North Dakota	8.7
Hawaii	34.2	Nebraska	8.2
Nevada	33.3	Iowa	8.1
Utah	32.7	Wyoming	7.9
New York	29.9	Alaska	7.9
South Carolina	28.2	Texas	7.5
Connecticut	26.9	Oklahoma	4.9

In the appendix is a table (Table 4) showing how many more children would be fed in the summer (3.2 million nationwide), by state, if each state performed as well as the top states in the past few years (serving 40 children for every 100 served during the school year), and how much additional federal reimbursement would flow to each state.

The Child and Adult Care Food Program

The Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) provides meals and snacks to children in child care centers, Head Start programs, family child care homes, homeless and domestic violence shelters, and afterschool programs. CACFP reaches more than 1.9 million children in child care centers and Head Start programs, and more than 913,000 children in family child care.

Changing demographics, changing gender roles, a changing job market, declining wages for many young workers, and the 1996 welfare law's strong push of low-income parents to work all have meant that more and more low-income children have both parents (or their single custodial parent) working and commuting – often for more and more hours – to support their families. The need for quality child care therefore keeps growing.

CACFP supports quality care in several ways. It funds the excellent nutrition, in child care, that is crucial for children's health, growth and development. It provides a stream of income that helps reduce caretaker turnover in family child care. A family child care provider serving five low-income children can receive more than \$4,000 a year in CACFP funds. It assures inspection of family child care homes. And its funding for nutrition allows other child care monies to be spent on quality of care and other services for the children.

Pre-schoolers

The number of participating child care centers increased from 36,005 in 1996 to 38,430 in 2000 and 44,323 in 2004. The number of children fed by CACFP in centers grew by more than 25 percent in those same years, from a little more than 1.5 million average daily participation in 1996 to nearly 2.0 million in 2004.

The recent story in family child care is more complicated. In 1996 Congress enacted substantial changes in the CACFP program for family child care homes. The most dramatic change was the institution of a means test – cutting in half the federal reimbursement for meals and snacks if the provider's and the child's family incomes exceed 185 percent of the federal poverty level and the home is not in a low-income area. The period since then has seen a sharp drop in the number of homes participating, from 196,550 in 1996 to 157,522 in 2004. The number of children participating also fell, albeit not as sharply, from just over one million in FY 1996 to 910,130 in FY 2002, before increasing to 913,071 in FY 2004.

Based on past experience, a very significant increase in participation would have been expected during these years if the 1996 welfare law reimbursement cuts in CACFP had not been implemented. Instead, participation numbers have trended down. Currently, CACFP reaches only one quarter of the children in family child care, leaving approximately three million children and more than one-half million homes unserved.

The state data pages set out:

average daily participation of children in CACFP in family child care homes and in child care centers (including Head Start) by state in FY 2004;

- how much those numbers have changed since FY 1994;
- the number of homes and centers participating; and
- the amount of federal funds to the state for all CACFP programs combined.

Afterschool

School-aged children need healthy nutrition after school. One part of the Child and Adult Care Food Program provides meals and snacks to children participating in afterschool programs operated by nonprofit organizations, schools, and public agencies. Alternatively, schools can use the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) to serve afterschool snacks, and schools also can sponsor community-based programs so that they receive NSLP funds for afterschool snacks as well.

Legislation passed in 1998 created a considerable expansion of the snack program in both CACFP and NSLP, and reduced red tape for schools and non-profits.

Legislation passed since then also is expanding eligibility for suppers in afterschool programs in seven pilot states: Delaware, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Oregon, and Pennsylvania.

Participation in the afterschool nutrition programs has been increasing dramatically. For example, from 1999 to 2003 the number of children eating afterschool snacks through CACFP and NSLP combined went from 645,167 to about 1.2 million, an 86 percent increase. Reliable state-by-state data, however, are not yet available.

WIC

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) provides nutritious foods, nutrition education, and access to health care for low-income pregnant women, new mothers, and infants and young children at nutritional risk.

Numerous studies have shown the positive benefits of participation in WIC. For example, it is estimated that every dollar spent on WIC results in between \$1.77 and \$3.13 in Medicaid savings for newborns and their mothers. The program has been proven to increase the number of women receiving prenatal care, reduce the incidence of low birthweight and infant mortality, reduce anemia, and enhance the nutritional quality of the diet of participants.

As the economy continues to struggle, families are increasingly turning to WIC for assistance. In FY 2004 nearly 7.7 million pregnant women, infants and children participated in WIC in the average month. This is up from 7.4 million in FY 2003. While participation in WIC grew 30 percent from 1994 to 2004, potentially eligible children remain unserved.

The data pages set out for each state:

- \$ the total number of WIC participants in the average month in FY 2004;
- \$ the increase in participation since 1994; and the amount of federal WIC funds flowing into the state.

TEFAP

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) provides USDA commodities to states, which distribute the food through local emergency food providers such as food banks, soup kitchens, and food pantries. The FY 2004 TEFAP numbers in this report are based upon a Congressional appropriation of \$123 million for state TEFAP commodity entitlements (entitlement funding) and \$56 million for storage and distribution costs (administrative funding). The final allocations to states reflect some permissible shifting of funds from entitlement (commodity) to administrative funds to assist the storage and transportation of bonus commodities, which can be distributed by the Secretary of Agriculture when they become available.

TEFAP is crucial because it fills gaps for those in immediate need who are not receiving sufficient benefits from federal nutrition programs, or for those who are not receiving other federal nutrition programs.

Each state data page provides information on the value of federal TEFAP entitlement, bonus commodity, and administrative funds going into that state in FY 2004.

CSFP

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) provides USDA commodities primarily to seniors age 60 years or older, but also to some pregnant and postpartum women, infants, children up to 6 years old. (Individuals can only participate if they are not concurrently participating in WIC.) Seniors currently comprise an overwhelming majority of the participants served.

Individuals are eligible for the program if they reside in a State or Indian Reservation participating in the program and if they meet federal or State income eligibility criteria. CSFP operates in 32 states, the District of Columbia and two Indian Reservations. For seniors, household income must be 130 percent of the federal poverty level or less. Women, infants and children must meet state eligibility criteria – in most states, household income must be 185 percent of the federal poverty level or less.

An estimated 520,903 people were served by CSFP in FY 2004. Each monthly food package, which contains foods high in protein and calcium and other nutrients these populations often lack, is valued at \$50 average retail. The state data pages set out, for participating states:

- the number of people (of any age) the state served in FY 2004; and
- federal funding in FY 2004 to the state to operate CSFP.

United States

FOOD INSECURITY (2003)

Percent of all households food insecure	11.2
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.5
Number of individuals living in food insecure households	36,255,000

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	8,680,178
Free and reduced-price	7,118,313
Paid	1,561,865
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	41.9%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	43.1
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Number of schools participating	78,118
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	79.4%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$1,740,181,232

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	28,426,911
Free and reduced-price	16,508,440
Paid	11,918,471
Number of schools participating	98,375
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$6,527,731,630

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	1,791,821
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,405,768
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	3,197,589
Change in average daily July summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	8.6%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	20.0
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Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	3,486
Number of Summer Food Service sites	29,193
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$215,805,038

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	290,809,777
Number of children under age 18	73,043,506
Number of children under age 6	23,637,134
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	5.6%
Poverty rate	12.5%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	35,861,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	12,244,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	16.9%

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	23,814,952
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	38.8%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$85.94

Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	59-61%
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Federal funding for food stamps	\$24,560,440,860
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	7,677,007
Change in last 10 years	22.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$4,678,163,616

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	913,071
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-0.6%
Number of participating family child care homes	157,522

Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	1,969,129
Change in child participation in last 10 years	62.4%
Number of participating child care centers	44,323

Federal funding for CACFP	\$1,918,190,945
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$123,464,186
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$231,628,694
Administrative funding	\$56,486,808

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	520,903
Federal funding for CSFP	\$28,569,235

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Alabama

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	12.5
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.2

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	175,002
Free and reduced-price	148,636
Paid	26,367
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	26.3%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	43.6
Rank	18

Number of schools participating	1,292
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	83.5%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$34,365,992

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	556,226
Free and reduced-price	340,606
Paid	215,621
Number of schools participating	1,548
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$127,503,898

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	38,264
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	28,239
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	66,503
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	7.5%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	19.9
Rank	20

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	59
Number of Summer Food Service sites	616
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$3,739,373

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	4,500,752
Number of children under age 18	1,080,459
Number of children under age 6	309,982
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	5.8%
Poverty rate	15.1%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	663,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	240,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	21.5%

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	497,591
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	25.6%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$85.85

Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	56-63%
Rank	31

Federal funding for food stamps	\$512,604,194
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	120,310
Change in last 10 years	-1.0%
Federal funding for WIC	\$78,355,461

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	8,204
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-26.8%
Number of participating family child care homes	1,540

Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	33,405
Change in child participation in last 10 years	73.0%
Number of participating child care centers	719

Federal funding for CACFP	\$32,367,108
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,288,058
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$4,348,267
Administrative funding	\$822,268

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Alaska

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	11.5
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.1

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	648,818
Number of children under age 18	182,387
Number of children under age 6	53,165
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	7.5%
Poverty rate	9.0%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	62,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	22,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	11.7%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	12,318
Free and reduced-price	9,746
Paid	2,573
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	76.6%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	31.6
Rank	47

Number of schools participating	270
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	61.1%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$3,751,131

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	52,112
Free and reduced-price	30,859
Paid	21,253
Number of schools participating	442
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$19,166,751

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	1,552
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	824
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	2,376
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	161.3%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	7.9
Rank	49

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	16
Number of Summer Food Service sites	43
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$315,275

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	49,323
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	31.4%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$108.81
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	66-78%
Rank	11
Federal funding for food stamps	\$64,404,884

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	26,607
Change in last 10 years	73.7%
Federal funding for WIC	\$21,242,389

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	2,535
Change in child participation in last 10 years	4.4%
Number of participating family child care homes	515
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	7,309
Change in child participation in last 10 years	65.2%
Number of participating child care centers	192
Federal funding for CACFP	\$6,869,353

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$260,859
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$886,138
Administrative funding	\$125,188

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	2,016
Federal funding for CSFP	\$157,921

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Arizona

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	12.3
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.8

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	5,580,811
Number of children under age 18	1,405,901
Number of children under age 6	434,095
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	4.9%
Poverty rate	13.9%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	749,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	303,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	20.2%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	176,901
Free and reduced-price	148,382
Paid	28,519
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	46.4%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	40.6
Rank	24

Number of schools participating	1,337
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	88.4%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$36,158,322

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	540,452
Free and reduced-price	365,271
Paid	175,182
Number of schools participating	1,512
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$143,935,871

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	5,749
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	48,687
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	54,436
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	78.5%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	16.0
Rank	28

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	17
Number of Summer Food Service sites	100
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,081,542

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	529,559
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	104.5%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$90.94

Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	46-56%
Rank	44

Federal funding for food stamps	\$577,867,879
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	176,223
Change in last 10 years	58.7%
Federal funding for WIC	\$114,660,663

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	12,618
Change in child participation in last 10 years	47.5%
Number of participating family child care homes	3,900

Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	33,586
Change in child participation in last 10 years	20.9%
Number of participating child care centers	752

Federal funding for CACFP	\$43,060,253
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,472,116
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$4,399,992
Administrative funding	\$1,155,872

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	17,509
Federal funding for CSFP	\$992,153

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Arkansas

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	15.5
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.7

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	2,725,714
Number of children under age 18	662,792
Number of children under age 6	191,407
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	5.8%
Poverty rate	18.5%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	474,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	194,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	28.8%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	131,944
Free and reduced-price	108,743
Paid	23,200
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	9.1%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	53.7
Rank	7

Number of schools participating	1,242
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	97.8%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$23,764,649

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	321,544
Free and reduced-price	202,474
Paid	119,070
Number of schools participating	1,270
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$76,361,949

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	12,559
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	6,590
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	19,149
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-12.8%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	9.7
Rank	42

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	94
Number of Summer Food Service sites	200
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,768,397

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	346,441
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	40.5%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$83.44
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	57-66%
Rank	24
Federal funding for food stamps	\$346,881,013

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	89,113
Change in last 10 years	1.7%
Federal funding for WIC	\$54,949,012

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	5,757
Change in child participation in last 10 years	11.2%
Number of participating family child care homes	992
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	24,936
Change in child participation in last 10 years	91.8%
Number of participating child care centers	601
Federal funding for CACFP	\$23,405,600

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,428,069
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,637,151
Administrative funding	\$687,408

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

California

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	12.2
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.6

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	35,484,453
Number of children under age 18	8,908,855
Number of children under age 6	2,706,004
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	6.3%
Poverty rate	12.9%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	4,634,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	1,714,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	17.9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	938,588
Free and reduced-price	839,087
Paid	99,501
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	32.1%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	40.0
Rank	28
Number of schools participating	8,390
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	78.2%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$230,213,825

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	2,795,812
Free and reduced-price	2,096,190
Paid	699,622
Number of schools participating	10,732
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$893,348,895

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	117,738
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	640,547
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	758,285
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	19.0%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	37.4
Rank	2
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	181
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,404
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$13,201,225

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	1,855,898
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	1.4%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$89.35
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	50-58%
Rank	40
Federal funding for food stamps	\$1,989,811,290

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	1,292,702
Change in last 10 years	54.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$840,071,818

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	134,675
Change in child participation in last 10 years	7.0%
Number of participating family child care homes	21,154
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	170,459
Change in child participation in last 10 years	45.0%
Number of participating child care centers	4,596
Federal funding for CACFP	\$221,472,212

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$16,535,371
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$33,094,234
Administrative funding	\$7,741,167

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	52,923
Federal funding for CSFP	\$3,016,611

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Colorado

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	9.7
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.0

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	4,550,688
Number of children under age 18	1,105,977
Number of children under age 6	328,710
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	5.3%
Poverty rate	9.4%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	436,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	135,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	11.6%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	72,692
Free and reduced-price	57,416
Paid	15,276
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	59.5%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	33.4
Rank	44
Number of schools participating	1,060
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	65.5%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$13,624,295

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	332,902
Free and reduced-price	172,108
Paid	160,794
Number of schools participating	1,619
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$66,303,659

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	7,051
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	8,530
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	15,581
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-14.9%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	9.6
Rank	43
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	28
Number of Summer Food Service sites	87
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$638,766

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	241,780
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	55.0%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$86.49
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	47-57%
Rank	43
Federal funding for food stamps	\$250,928,763

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	83,409
Change in last 10 years	22.5%
Federal funding for WIC	\$49,842,466

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	13,378
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-40.5%
Number of participating family child care homes	2,477
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	21,627
Change in child participation in last 10 years	15.1%
Number of participating child care centers	539
Federal funding for CACFP	\$20,109,266

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,751,131
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$2,972,868
Administrative funding	\$810,147

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	21,769
Federal funding for CSFP	\$1,158,839

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Connecticut

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	8.0
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.0

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	3,483,372
Number of children under age 18	781,348
Number of children under age 6	231,714
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	4.9%
Poverty rate	7.9%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	278,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	86,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	10.2%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	52,169
Free and reduced-price	44,884
Paid	7,285
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	28.9%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	33.7
Rank	43
Number of schools participating	563
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	50.7%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$11,609,844

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	290,934
Free and reduced-price	133,158
Paid	157,776
Number of schools participating	1,110
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$54,498,815

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	10,561
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	24,211
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	34,772
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	43.1%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	27.0
Rank	10
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	25
Number of Summer Food Service sites	150
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,022,528

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	195,980
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	18.7%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$83.99
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	61-72%
Rank	16
Federal funding for food stamps	\$197,530,353

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	52,130
Change in last 10 years	-20.4%
Federal funding for WIC	\$34,590,865

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	5,137
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-52.6%
Number of participating family child care homes	1,007
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	11,342
Change in child participation in last 10 years	20.5%
Number of participating child care centers	303
Federal funding for CACFP	\$9,829,393

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,172,557
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$2,203,160
Administrative funding	\$423,428

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Delaware

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	6.7
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	1.8

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	817,491
Number of children under age 18	194,157
Number of children under age 6	56,563
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	3.9%
Poverty rate	7.7%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	60,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	21,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	10.9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	21,747
Free and reduced-price	15,574
Paid	6,172
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	-2.8%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	40.7
Rank	23
Number of schools participating	218
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	98.6%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$3,852,518

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	79,416
Free and reduced-price	38,266
Paid	41,151
Number of schools participating	221
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$14,140,983

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	8,126
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,138
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	9,264
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-47.6%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	22.3
Rank	15
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	20
Number of Summer Food Service sites	238
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,037,521

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	55,642
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	72.7%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$84.68
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	49-61%
Rank	36
Federal funding for food stamps	\$56,542,045

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	18,340
Change in last 10 years	15.9%
Federal funding for WIC	\$10,115,485

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	4,179
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-25.7%
Number of participating family child care homes	913
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	6,899
Change in child participation in last 10 years	28.1%
Number of participating child care centers	136
Federal funding for CACFP	\$8,573,395

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$235,686
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$504,742
Administrative funding	\$109,509

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

District of Columbia

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	9.0
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.4

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	564,326
Number of children under age 18	120,089
Number of children under age 6	34,045
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	7.2%
Poverty rate	17.3%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	92,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	35,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	31.6%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	18,041
Free and reduced-price	16,051
Paid	1,990
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	31.4%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	44.2
Rank	16

Number of schools participating	168
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	87.0%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$3,830,713

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	44,392
Free and reduced-price	36,336
Paid	8,056
Number of schools participating	193
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$14,431,292

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	19,983
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,736
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	21,718
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	184.4%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	61.9
Rank	1

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	21
Number of Summer Food Service sites	262
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,921,648

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	88,655
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	9.7%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$91.66

Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	68-86%
Rank	6

Federal funding for food stamps	\$97,507,742
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	16,019
Change in last 10 years	-7.7%
Federal funding for WIC	\$12,740,942

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	264
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-50.6%
Number of participating family child care homes	88

Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	5,431
Change in child participation in last 10 years	21.9%
Number of participating child care centers	145

Federal funding for CACFP	\$3,261,934
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$329,153
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$774,307
Administrative funding	\$151,179

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	8,200
Federal funding for CSFP	\$447,667

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Florida

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	11.7
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.7

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	17,019,068
Number of children under age 18	3,752,196
Number of children under age 6	1,106,488
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	4.7%
Poverty rate	12.7%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	2,148,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	707,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	18.2%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	526,976
Free and reduced-price	430,275
Paid	96,701
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	43.1%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	43.7
Rank	17

Number of schools participating	3,177
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	94.3%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$103,562,427

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	1,445,751
Free and reduced-price	984,164
Paid	461,586
Number of schools participating	3,370
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$379,220,021

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	115,535
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	46,273
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	161,808
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-38.6%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	17.0
Rank	25

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	113
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,926
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$13,984,725

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	1,202,227
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	36.3%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$87.93
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	45-51%
Rank	48
Federal funding for food stamps	\$1,268,549,090

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	373,214
Change in last 10 years	28.5%
Federal funding for WIC	\$234,280,911

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	13,048
Change in child participation in last 10 years	35.6%
Number of participating family child care homes	2,749
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	132,162
Change in child participation in last 10 years	149.2%
Number of participating child care centers	2,500
Federal funding for CACFP	\$100,761,343

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$6,851,210
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$9,739,440
Administrative funding	\$3,184,020

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Georgia

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	12.9
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.6

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	8,684,715
Number of children under age 18	2,187,530
Number of children under age 6	658,142
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	4.1%
Poverty rate	12.0%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	1,014,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	404,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	17.7%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	441,098
Free and reduced-price	346,589
Paid	94,508
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	57.8%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	52.3
Rank	11

Number of schools participating	2,070
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	97.5%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$84,595,003

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	1,166,230
Free and reduced-price	663,074
Paid	503,156
Number of schools participating	2,122
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$263,811,302

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	78,695
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	36,153
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	114,848
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	9.0%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	18.3
Rank	22

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	115
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,738
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$8,817,590

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	867,148
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	55.0%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$88.78

Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	49-58%
Rank	42

Federal funding for food stamps	\$923,814,897
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	259,992
Change in last 10 years	22.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$148,243,943

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	30,005
Change in child participation in last 10 years	93.6%
Number of participating family child care homes	3,472

Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	89,209
Change in child participation in last 10 years	189.8%
Number of participating child care centers	1,603

Federal funding for CACFP	\$70,517,898
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$3,428,245
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$6,217,548
Administrative funding	\$1,601,718

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Hawaii

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	9.9
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.3

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	1,257,608
Number of children under age 18	296,121
Number of children under age 6	87,301
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	3.7%
Poverty rate	10.7%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	117,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	43,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	14.0%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	38,965
Free and reduced-price	25,402
Paid	13,564
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	47.7%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	41.7
Rank	21

Number of schools participating	280
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	94.0%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$6,498,340

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	125,268
Free and reduced-price	60,866
Paid	64,402
Number of schools participating	298
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$28,782,466

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	5,866
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	16,288
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	22,154
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	441.4%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	34.2
Rank	5

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	19
Number of Summer Food Service sites	87
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$694,674

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	98,589
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	-16.5%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$128.32

Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	78-92%
Rank	2

Federal funding for food stamps	\$151,809,426
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	33,202
Change in last 10 years	33.9%
Federal funding for WIC	\$28,666,012

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	890
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-42.0%
Number of participating family child care homes	339

Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	8,012
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-40.3%
Number of participating child care centers	227

Federal funding for CACFP	\$4,867,238
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$423,621
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,060,072
Administrative funding	\$163,449

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Idaho

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	13.7
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.9

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	1,366,332
Number of children under age 18	364,931
Number of children under age 6	103,503
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	4.8%
Poverty rate	11.0%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	138,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	55,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	14.9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	41,156
Free and reduced-price	32,005
Paid	9,151
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	78.5%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	39.4
Rank	30
Number of schools participating	578
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	91.5%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$7,080,449

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	152,014
Free and reduced-price	81,131
Paid	70,883
Number of schools participating	632
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$30,487,217

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	12,193
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,238
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	13,431
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	178.3%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	17.3
Rank	24
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	55
Number of Summer Food Service sites	139
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,558,296

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	91,395
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	57.1%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$82.95
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	44-53%
Rank	48
Federal funding for food stamps	\$90,971,822

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	36,279
Change in last 10 years	14.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$19,996,562

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	2,143
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-33.4%
Number of participating family child care homes	398
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	4,585
Change in child participation in last 10 years	38.9%
Number of participating child care centers	143
Federal funding for CACFP	\$4,510,223

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$547,990
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,152,730
Administrative funding	\$255,892

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Illinois

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	7.9
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.5

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	12,653,544
Number of children under age 18	3,079,884
Number of children under age 6	917,529
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	6.3%
Poverty rate	11.9%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	1,592,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	542,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	17.0%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	215,132
Free and reduced-price	188,271
Paid	26,862
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	31.1%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	27.9
Rank	48
Number of schools participating	2,608
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	59.4%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$44,001,125

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	1,082,331
Free and reduced-price	675,487
Paid	406,843
Number of schools participating	4,389
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$265,834,102

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	60,637
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	76,184
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	136,821
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	7.1%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	20.3
Rank	19
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	98
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,256
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$8,360,957

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	1,069,596
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	31.0%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$94.38
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	68-78%
Rank	9
Federal funding for food stamps	\$1,211,361,942

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	275,833
Change in last 10 years	22.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$179,883,287

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	28,361
Change in child participation in last 10 years	23.8%
Number of participating family child care homes	7,742
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	88,263
Change in child participation in last 10 years	95.4%
Number of participating child care centers	1,583
Federal funding for CACFP	\$92,585,914

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$5,394,392
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$9,165,058
Administrative funding	\$2,516,962

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	16,578
Federal funding for CSFP	\$946,303

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Indiana

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	9.9
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.4

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	6,195,643
Number of children under age 18	1,532,419
Number of children under age 6	446,514
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	5.1%
Poverty rate	9.2%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	610,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	182,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	11.8%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	139,887
Free and reduced-price	111,946
Paid	27,942
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	101.5%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	38.4
Rank	33
Number of schools participating	1,624
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	72.5%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$26,869,091

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	676,664
Free and reduced-price	291,522
Paid	385,142
Number of schools participating	2,241
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$119,829,126

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	24,776
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	8,786
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	33,562
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	59.4%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	12.2
Rank	38
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	100
Number of Summer Food Service sites	491
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$2,870,919

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	526,324
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	75.3%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$87.00
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	65-77%
Rank	13
Federal funding for food stamps	\$549,500,594

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	131,485
Change in last 10 years	-2.8%
Federal funding for WIC	\$74,689,008

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	21,685
Change in child participation in last 10 years	42.3%
Number of participating family child care homes	1,953
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	32,125
Change in child participation in last 10 years	29.4%
Number of participating child care centers	691
Federal funding for CACFP	\$29,615,573

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,069,597
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$4,515,135
Administrative funding	\$973,382

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	3,522
Federal funding for CSFP	\$263,202

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Iowa

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	9.5
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.0

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	2,944,062
Number of children under age 18	708,799
Number of children under age 6	193,484
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	4.3%
Poverty rate	8.5%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	260,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	74,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	10.5%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	72,295
Free and reduced-price	47,344
Paid	24,950
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	61.1%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	35.6
Rank	40
Number of schools participating	1,390
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	89.2%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$11,439,556

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	384,259
Free and reduced-price	132,996
Paid	251,263
Number of schools participating	1,559
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$55,889,300

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	6,109
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	4,212
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	10,321
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	17.0%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	8.1
Rank	47
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	36
Number of Summer Food Service sites	123
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$784,541

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	179,179
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	45.3%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$82.01
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	55-67%
Rank	26
Federal funding for food stamps	\$176,334,334

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	66,188
Change in last 10 years	12.7%
Federal funding for WIC	\$37,506,163

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	11,502
Change in child participation in last 10 years	9.4%
Number of participating family child care homes	2,306
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	18,701
Change in child participation in last 10 years	17.0%
Number of participating child care centers	530
Federal funding for CACFP	\$18,549,328

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$945,758
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,107,907
Administrative funding	\$441,431

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	4,136
Federal funding for CSFP	\$231,552

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Kansas

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	11.7
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.4

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	2,723,507
Number of children under age 18	689,207
Number of children under age 6	193,770
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	4.9%
Poverty rate	10.3%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	288,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	92,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	13.6%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	77,889
Free and reduced-price	59,987
Paid	17,902
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	28.6%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	40.7
Rank	22

Number of schools participating	1,319
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	82.8%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$13,634,299

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	322,622
Free and reduced-price	147,213
Paid	175,409
Number of schools participating	1,593
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$57,102,190

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	10,707
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,563
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	12,270
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	36.0%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	8.8
Rank	44

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	37
Number of Summer Food Service sites	123
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,204,772

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	169,528
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	45.5%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$77.68

Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	51-59%
Rank	36

Federal funding for food stamps	\$158,017,032
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	63,987
Change in last 10 years	12.2%
Federal funding for WIC	\$37,850,043

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	35,099
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-16.0%
Number of participating family child care homes	4,347

Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	19,731
Change in child participation in last 10 years	24.4%
Number of participating child care centers	478

Federal funding for CACFP	\$29,355,307
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$944,331
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$2,376,545
Administrative funding	\$451,777

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	6,145
Federal funding for CSFP	\$325,397

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Kentucky

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	11.2
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.3

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	4,117,827
Number of children under age 18	969,602
Number of children under age 6	280,112
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	5.5%
Poverty rate	13.7%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	589,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	185,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	18.9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	205,330
Free and reduced-price	159,383
Paid	45,946
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	24.3%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	54.8
Rank	3
Number of schools participating	1,392
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	92.4%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$37,613,841

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	526,954
Free and reduced-price	290,879
Paid	236,075
Number of schools participating	1,507
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$111,762,843

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	41,946
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	5,568
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	47,514
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	66.2%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	17.0
Rank	26
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	137
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,190
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$5,266,766

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	544,744
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	35.0%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$83.03
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	71-84%
Rank	6
Federal funding for food stamps	\$542,743,611

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	117,201
Change in last 10 years	2.0%
Federal funding for WIC	\$71,709,001

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	4,782
Change in child participation in last 10 years	33.9%
Number of participating family child care homes	838
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	37,156
Change in child participation in last 10 years	23.0%
Number of participating child care centers	856
Federal funding for CACFP	\$23,227,247

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,844,656
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$3,905,758
Administrative funding	\$857,950

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	17,682
Federal funding for CSFP	\$943,750

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Louisiana

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	12.3
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.6

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	4,496,334
Number of children under age 18	1,173,870
Number of children under age 6	335,176
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	5.9%
Poverty rate	16.9%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	750,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	297,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	25.0%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	245,462
Free and reduced-price	210,281
Paid	35,181
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	2.3%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	51.2
Rank	12
Number of schools participating	1,575
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	92.5%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$49,379,480

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	629,166
Free and reduced-price	411,037
Paid	218,129
Number of schools participating	1,702
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$155,412,311

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	40,988
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	7,414
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	48,402
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-21.7%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	12.0
Rank	39
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	75
Number of Summer Food Service sites	569
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$6,373,262

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	705,700
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	41.2%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$89.03
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	68-78%
Rank	9
Federal funding for food stamps	\$753,905,377

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	141,661
Change in last 10 years	19.0%
Federal funding for WIC	\$91,234,906

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	25,547
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-28.7%
Number of participating family child care homes	5,795
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	33,459
Change in child participation in last 10 years	67.3%
Number of participating child care centers	774
Federal funding for CACFP	\$50,566,178

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,422,952
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$5,940,650
Administrative funding	\$1,144,493

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	85,397
Federal funding for CSFP	\$4,539,024

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Maine

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	9.2
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.9

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	1,305,728
Number of children under age 18	290,688
Number of children under age 6	78,163
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	4.7%
Poverty rate	11.8%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	149,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	42,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	15.7%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	28,979
Free and reduced-price	20,085
Paid	8,894
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	34.3%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	40.5
Rank	25
Number of schools participating	597
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	82.1%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$5,124,385

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	106,264
Free and reduced-price	49,606
Paid	56,658
Number of schools participating	727
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$19,941,383

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	6,547
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	646
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	7,193
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	88.8%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	15.0
Rank	31
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	51
Number of Summer Food Service sites	128
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$721,504

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	141,929
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	39.7%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$81.98
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	75-88%
Rank	4
Federal funding for food stamps	\$139,618,857

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	22,916
Change in last 10 years	-16.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$12,042,562

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	8,892
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-3.2%
Number of participating family child care homes	1,358
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	4,800
Change in child participation in last 10 years	16.2%
Number of participating child care centers	211
Federal funding for CACFP	\$9,574,009

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$506,020
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,533,545
Administrative funding	\$233,707

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Maryland

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	7.7
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.9

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	5,508,909
Number of children under age 18	1,307,094
Number of children under age 6	390,767
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	4.2%
Poverty rate	7.7%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	472,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	119,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	8.5%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	117,569
Free and reduced-price	87,347
Paid	30,222
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	47.0%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	40.4
Rank	27

Number of schools participating	1,398
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	91.4%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$21,101,768

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	424,290
Free and reduced-price	216,166
Paid	208,124
Number of schools participating	1,529
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$84,028,099

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	41,276
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	6,206
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	47,482
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	39.1%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	21.1
Rank	18

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	47
Number of Summer Food Service sites	794
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$3,599,792

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	273,872
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	25.0%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$87.24

Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	49-61%
Rank	36

Federal funding for food stamps	\$286,695,375
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	107,542
Change in last 10 years	30.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$61,230,735

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	22,463
Change in child participation in last 10 years	44.9%
Number of participating family child care homes	4,010

Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	23,591
Change in child participation in last 10 years	42.4%
Number of participating child care centers	505

Federal funding for CACFP	\$26,989,673
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,612,046
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$2,057,475
Administrative funding	\$755,132

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Massachusetts

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	6.2
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.3

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	6,433,422
Number of children under age 18	1,441,406
Number of children under age 6	421,150
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	5.3%
Poverty rate	9.7%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	652,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	178,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	12.3%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	116,765
Free and reduced-price	98,238
Paid	18,527
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	31.8%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	43.4
Rank	19
Number of schools participating	1,542
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	65.4%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$22,920,289

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	547,375
Free and reduced-price	226,276
Paid	321,099
Number of schools participating	2,357
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$91,746,922

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	43,086
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	7,048
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	50,134
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	71.1%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	22.6
Rank	14
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	83
Number of Summer Food Service sites	646
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$4,073,547

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	334,939
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	44.5%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$75.74
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	40-50%
Rank	51
Federal funding for food stamps	\$304,420,939

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	115,730
Change in last 10 years	6.9%
Federal funding for WIC	\$65,710,352

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	21,924
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-4.3%
Number of participating family child care homes	5,416
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	29,983
Change in child participation in last 10 years	26.7%
Number of participating child care centers	845
Federal funding for CACFP	\$40,682,892

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,454,985
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$2,834,315
Administrative funding	\$1,142,661

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Michigan

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	10.1
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.4

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	10,079,985
Number of children under age 18	2,443,408
Number of children under age 6	708,052
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	6.9%
Poverty rate	10.8%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	1,125,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	352,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	14.2%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	222,644
Free and reduced-price	182,330
Paid	40,313
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	157.9%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	40.5
Rank	26

Number of schools participating	3,030
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	75.8%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$42,400,489

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	857,895
Free and reduced-price	450,350
Paid	407,545
Number of schools participating	4,000
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$169,911,601

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	34,867
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	21,312
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	56,179
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-16.1%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	13.0
Rank	37

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	114
Number of Summer Food Service sites	813
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$3,674,645

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	943,713
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	56.5%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$79.13

Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	71-81%
Rank	8

Federal funding for food stamps	\$896,139,758
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	222,077
Change in last 10 years	8.5%
Federal funding for WIC	\$126,247,112

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	27,910
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-13.9%
Number of participating family child care homes	7,176

Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	39,557
Change in child participation in last 10 years	18.6%
Number of participating child care centers	1,033

Federal funding for CACFP	\$49,778,653
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$4,331,632
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$5,763,017
Administrative funding	\$2,030,110

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	83,244
Federal funding for CSFP	\$4,465,551

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Minnesota

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	7.1
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.2

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	5,059,375
Number of children under age 18	1,237,893
Number of children under age 6	346,521
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	4.7%
Poverty rate	7.1%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	376,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	104,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	8.6%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	113,755
Free and reduced-price	77,164
Paid	36,591
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	62.9%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	37.8
Rank	36
Number of schools participating	1,432
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	69.1%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$18,205,140

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	582,342
Free and reduced-price	204,300
Paid	378,043
Number of schools participating	2,073
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$83,620,227

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	28,242
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	3,474
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	31,716
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	74.4%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	16.3
Rank	27
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	43
Number of Summer Food Service sites	331
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$2,477,899

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	247,465
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	26.2%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$83.85
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	56-70%
Rank	21
Federal funding for food stamps	\$248,989,783

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	116,677
Change in last 10 years	25.2%
Federal funding for WIC	\$66,477,703

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	77,993
Change in child participation in last 10 years	3.0%
Number of participating family child care homes	10,433
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	24,580
Change in child participation in last 10 years	35.2%
Number of participating child care centers	633
Federal funding for CACFP	\$56,493,211

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,454,693
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$2,583,841
Administrative funding	\$683,209

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	14,463
Federal funding for CSFP	\$811,741

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Mississippi

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	14.9
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.0

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	181,266
Free and reduced-price	161,356
Paid	19,911
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	19.9%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	54.7
Rank	4

Number of schools participating	850
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	89.5%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$38,949,378

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	400,157
Free and reduced-price	295,094
Paid	105,063
Number of schools participating	950
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$113,267,742

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	27,623
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,403
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	29,026
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-34.1%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	10.0
Rank	41

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	70
Number of Summer Food Service sites	236
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$3,811,434

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	2,881,281
Number of children under age 18	754,528
Number of children under age 6	216,989
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	5.6%
Poverty rate	17.9%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	456,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	183,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	23.9%

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	376,864
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	36.6%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$79.81

Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	51-63%
Rank	35

Federal funding for food stamps	\$360,952,477
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	102,738
Change in last 10 years	-1.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$62,091,354

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	3,093
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-64.6%
Number of participating family child care homes	600

Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	28,410
Change in child participation in last 10 years	25.0%
Number of participating child care centers	509

Federal funding for CACFP	\$26,564,511
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,618,524
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$2,540,437
Administrative funding	\$751,233

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	7,703
Federal funding for CSFP	\$399,922

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Missouri

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	10.4
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.6

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	5,704,484
Number of children under age 18	1,383,210
Number of children under age 6	395,521
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	5.2%
Poverty rate	10.1%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	602,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	197,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	14.3%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	182,082
Free and reduced-price	140,677
Paid	41,405
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	38.0%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	45.6
Rank	15

Number of schools participating	2,144
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	84.5%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$34,296,138

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	608,660
Free and reduced-price	308,460
Paid	300,200
Number of schools participating	2,537
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$121,827,688

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	38,990
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	27,332
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	66,322
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	116.4%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	22.2
Rank	16

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	60
Number of Summer Food Service sites	537
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$6,415,198

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	699,616
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	65.3%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$79.02

Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	72-86%
Rank	5

Federal funding for food stamps	\$663,426,425
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	132,763
Change in last 10 years	11.6%
Federal funding for WIC	\$75,523,285

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	13,801
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-20.9%
Number of participating family child care homes	1,899

Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	36,641
Change in child participation in last 10 years	62.2%
Number of participating child care centers	892

Federal funding for CACFP	\$36,185,496
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,159,146
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$5,504,938
Administrative funding	\$990,207

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	10,306
Federal funding for CSFP	\$526,404

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Montana

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	12.5
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.0

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	917,621
Number of children under age 18	222,636
Number of children under age 6	59,249
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	4.6%
Poverty rate	14.0%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	139,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	39,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	18.2%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	19,384
Free and reduced-price	14,845
Paid	4,539
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	43.0%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	38.2
Rank	34
Number of schools participating	579
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	72.1%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$3,817,260

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	78,644
Free and reduced-price	38,832
Paid	39,812
Number of schools participating	803
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$15,900,299

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	8,893
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	639
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	9,532
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	131.6%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	25.3
Rank	12
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	56
Number of Summer Food Service sites	135
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$604,291

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	77,478
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	30.3%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$85.18
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	55-68%
Rank	26
Federal funding for food stamps	\$79,197,442

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	21,302
Change in last 10 years	9.9%
Federal funding for WIC	\$13,701,569

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	7,364
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-6.7%
Number of participating family child care homes	912
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	5,886
Change in child participation in last 10 years	33.0%
Number of participating child care centers	186
Federal funding for CACFP	\$8,802,921

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$402,832
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$642,442
Administrative funding	\$183,487

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	6,748
Federal funding for CSFP	\$357,744

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Nebraska

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	10.4
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.0

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	1,739,291
Number of children under age 18	439,963
Number of children under age 6	124,261
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	3.7%
Poverty rate	9.9%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	168,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	54,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	12.5%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	41,691
Free and reduced-price	29,637
Paid	12,055
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	84.5%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	32.4
Rank	46
Number of schools participating	554
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	54.2%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$7,075,396

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	225,130
Free and reduced-price	91,424
Paid	133,706
Number of schools participating	1,023
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$35,945,105

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	5,444
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,822
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	7,266
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-13.4%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	8.2
Rank	46
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	29
Number of Summer Food Service sites	92
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$799,400

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	113,900
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	38.2%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$79.52
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	55-67%
Rank	26
Federal funding for food stamps	\$108,691,184

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	39,569
Change in last 10 years	15.6%
Federal funding for WIC	\$23,794,722

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	19,175
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-22.5%
Number of participating family child care homes	2,784
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	16,875
Change in child participation in last 10 years	26.2%
Number of participating child care centers	423
Federal funding for CACFP	\$22,146,783

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$598,431
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$946,865
Administrative funding	\$269,114

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	13,792
Federal funding for CSFP	\$757,561

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Nevada

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	9.2
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.4

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	2,241,154
Number of children under age 18	522,987
Number of children under age 6	165,201
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	4.4%
Poverty rate	9.0%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	244,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	69,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	12.0%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	44,248
Free and reduced-price	36,110
Paid	8,138
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	79.2%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	38.8
Rank	31
Number of schools participating	432
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	89.4%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$9,460,286

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	143,620
Free and reduced-price	92,996
Paid	50,624
Number of schools participating	483
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$38,117,220

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	3,237
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	25,625
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	28,862
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	232.8%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	33.3
Rank	6
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	21
Number of Summer Food Service sites	60
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$608,474

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	120,275
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	97.5%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$82.81
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	42-50%
Rank	50
Federal funding for food stamps	\$119,520,455

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	46,355
Change in last 10 years	72.8%
Federal funding for WIC	\$26,871,241

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	1,653
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-8.2%
Number of participating family child care homes	320
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	8,140
Change in child participation in last 10 years	197.2%
Number of participating child care centers	138
Federal funding for CACFP	\$3,885,148

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$732,486
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$649,573
Administrative funding	\$339,544

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	5,109
Federal funding for CSFP	\$473,764

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

New Hampshire

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	6.4
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.1

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	1,287,687
Number of children under age 18	299,063
Number of children under age 6	84,855
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	4.0%
Poverty rate	6.0%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	73,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	21,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	7.0%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	20,018
Free and reduced-price	10,461
Paid	9,557
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	42.9%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	32.9
Rank	45
Number of schools participating	376
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	74.3%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$2,696,895

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	118,237
Free and reduced-price	31,805
Paid	86,432
Number of schools participating	506
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$13,586,863

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	3,537
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,029
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	4,566
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	43.7%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	16.0
Rank	29
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	29
Number of Summer Food Service sites	67
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$529,712

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	48,449
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	33.6%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$74.90
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	49-61%
Rank	36
Federal funding for food stamps	\$43,549,015

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	16,722
Change in last 10 years	-13.2%
Federal funding for WIC	\$9,773,580

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	1,398
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-29.5%
Number of participating family child care homes	190
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	4,823
Change in child participation in last 10 years	24.8%
Number of participating child care centers	129
Federal funding for CACFP	\$2,529,004

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$325,053
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,010,202
Administrative funding	\$149,852

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	7,796
Federal funding for CSFP	\$423,110

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

New Jersey

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	8.6
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.1

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	8,638,396
Number of children under age 18	1,948,285
Number of children under age 6	601,055
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	5.2%
Poverty rate	8.2%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	741,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	206,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	10.0%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	99,627
Free and reduced-price	82,220
Paid	17,407
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	51.0%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	26.0
Rank	50
Number of schools participating	1,316
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	48.7%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$22,325,563

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	616,913
Free and reduced-price	316,285
Paid	300,629
Number of schools participating	2,701
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$130,539,459

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	54,020
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	13,332
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	67,352
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-7.3%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	21.5
Rank	17
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	93
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,126
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$5,636,792

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	368,695
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	7.0%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$85.33
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	47-53%
Rank	46
Federal funding for food stamps	\$377,525,993

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	143,341
Change in last 10 years	4.4%
Federal funding for WIC	\$88,858,285

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	4,814
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-33.2%
Number of participating family child care homes	955
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	52,825
Change in child participation in last 10 years	87.7%
Number of participating child care centers	1,191
Federal funding for CACFP	\$38,450,878

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,958,888
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$4,604,447
Administrative funding	\$1,374,585

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

New Mexico

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	14.8
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.8

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	99,327
Free and reduced-price	83,063
Paid	16,264
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	59.1%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	53.0
Rank	8
Number of schools participating	757
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	92.4%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$19,745,907

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	207,558
Free and reduced-price	156,676
Paid	50,882
Number of schools participating	819
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$60,256,010

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	39,056
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	15,354
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	54,410
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-9.3%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	35.6
Rank	3
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	58
Number of Summer Food Service sites	691
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$5,113,677

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	1,874,614
Number of children under age 18	489,156
Number of children under age 6	140,469
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	5.7%
Poverty rate	18.0%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	338,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	126,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	25.6%

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	222,716
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	31.5%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$81.35
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	57-66%
Rank	24
Federal funding for food stamps	\$217,424,159

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	63,530
Change in last 10 years	24.4%
Federal funding for WIC	\$39,929,645

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	23,128
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-8.7%
Number of participating family child care homes	5,928
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	19,805
Change in child participation in last 10 years	14.9%
Number of participating child care centers	440
Federal funding for CACFP	\$34,100,871

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,011,344
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$2,718,420
Administrative funding	\$476,148

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	20,393
Federal funding for CSFP	\$1,113,015

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

New York

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	10.0
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.1

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	19,190,115
Number of children under age 18	4,406,087
Number of children under age 6	1,290,554
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	6.1%
Poverty rate	14.2%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	2,707,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	914,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	20.1%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	490,306
Free and reduced-price	403,890
Paid	86,415
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	20.9%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	35.4
Rank	41

Number of schools participating	5,057
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	85.4%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$100,951,822

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	1,798,360
Free and reduced-price	1,139,526
Paid	658,834
Number of schools participating	5,920
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$428,581,195

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	276,073
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	63,515
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	339,588
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-20.1%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	29.9
Rank	8

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	279
Number of Summer Food Service sites	2,541
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$34,706,247

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	1,598,143
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	11.1%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$97.83

Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	54-62%
Rank	32

Federal funding for food stamps	\$1,876,077,920
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	473,058
Change in last 10 years	10.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$325,409,227

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	54,645
Change in child participation in last 10 years	82.2%
Number of participating family child care homes	8,651

Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	167,484
Change in child participation in last 10 years	46.3%
Number of participating child care centers	3,343

Federal funding for CACFP	\$137,292,422
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$9,236,067
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$15,029,844
Administrative funding	\$4,221,116

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	34,622
Federal funding for CSFP	\$1,846,888

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

North Carolina

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	13.7
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.5

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	8,407,248
Number of children under age 18	1,992,383
Number of children under age 6	594,987
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	5.6%
Poverty rate	14.2%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	1,289,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	412,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	20.0%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	317,677
Free and reduced-price	252,753
Paid	64,924
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	40.4%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	48.9
Rank	13

Number of schools participating	2,218
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	97.4%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$63,379,950

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	883,125
Free and reduced-price	517,254
Paid	365,871
Number of schools participating	2,277
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$206,682,550

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	40,784
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	31,625
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	72,409
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	20.5%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	14.7
Rank	34

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	94
Number of Summer Food Service sites	833
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$4,355,245

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	747,301
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	53.1%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$83.99

Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	48-54%
Rank	44

Federal funding for food stamps	\$753,200,353
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	218,930
Change in last 10 years	25.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$133,518,169

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	18,075
Change in child participation in last 10 years	69.4%
Number of participating family child care homes	3,751

Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	100,047
Change in child participation in last 10 years	140.3%
Number of participating child care centers	2,180

Federal funding for CACFP	\$73,433,665
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$3,902,584
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$6,677,115
Administrative funding	\$1,817,880

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	1,454
Federal funding for CSFP	\$82,803

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

North Dakota

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	6.9
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.0

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	633,837
Number of children under age 18	158,792
Number of children under age 6	40,208
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	3.3%
Poverty rate	11.7%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	61,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	22,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	15.9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	15,015
Free and reduced-price	9,434
Paid	5,580
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	46.1%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	35.3
Rank	42
Number of schools participating	281
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	65.8%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$2,340,989

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	77,406
Free and reduced-price	26,763
Paid	50,643
Number of schools participating	427
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$11,272,836

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	1,916
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	442
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	2,358
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-28.2%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	8.7
Rank	45
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	20
Number of Summer Food Service sites	23
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$307,989

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	41,421
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	30.2%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$81.05
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	57-69%
Rank	21
Federal funding for food stamps	\$40,286,413

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	14,117
Change in last 10 years	-23.0%
Federal funding for WIC	\$10,541,537

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	10,541
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-30.8%
Number of participating family child care homes	1,548
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	6,701
Change in child participation in last 10 years	67.3%
Number of participating child care centers	166
Federal funding for CACFP	\$9,099,747

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$224,187
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$447,566
Administrative funding	\$109,381

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	3,032
Federal funding for CSFP	\$157,368

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Ohio

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	10.9
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.6

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	11,435,798
Number of children under age 18	2,727,307
Number of children under age 6	789,508
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	6.0%
Poverty rate	10.4%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	1,226,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	411,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	14.7%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	232,497
Free and reduced-price	193,063
Paid	39,434
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	36.8%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	38.7
Rank	32

Number of schools participating	2,257
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	53.8%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$46,410,913

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	1,045,144
Free and reduced-price	498,356
Paid	546,789
Number of schools participating	4,192
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$192,568,616

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	42,893
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	9,779
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	52,672
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	13.0%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	11.2
Rank	40

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	128
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,056
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$4,909,704

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	945,435
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	55.1%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$88.96

Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	59-67%
Rank	21

Federal funding for food stamps	\$1,009,262,441
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	267,300
Change in last 10 years	7.8%
Federal funding for WIC	\$150,069,403

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	19,688
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-16.2%
Number of participating family child care homes	3,430

Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	87,100
Change in child participation in last 10 years	64.6%
Number of participating child care centers	1,747

Federal funding for CACFP	\$59,539,020
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$4,998,564
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$10,107,619
Administrative funding	\$1,792,780

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	13,632
Federal funding for CSFP	\$713,646

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Oklahoma

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	14.1
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	5.2

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	3,511,532
Number of children under age 18	879,079
Number of children under age 6	248,903
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	4.9%
Poverty rate	14.0%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	440,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	166,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	19.2%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	165,086
Free and reduced-price	134,830
Paid	30,256
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	45.2%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	54.0
Rank	6

Number of schools participating	1,723
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	91.3%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$31,471,997

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	387,692
Free and reduced-price	249,911
Paid	137,781
Number of schools participating	1,887
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$94,024,819

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	9,370
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	2,444
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	11,814
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	14.0%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	4.9
Rank	51

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	47
Number of Summer Food Service sites	179
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,615,678

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	411,840
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	62.6%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$80.49
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	56-66%
Rank	26
Federal funding for food stamps	\$397,776,777

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	116,145
Change in last 10 years	33.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$66,301,940

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	23,849
Change in child participation in last 10 years	67.3%
Number of participating family child care homes	3,326
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	33,327
Change in child participation in last 10 years	31.2%
Number of participating child care centers	957
Federal funding for CACFP	\$47,960,617

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,758,572
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$5,587,927
Administrative funding	\$647,428

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Oregon

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	12.9
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.3

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	3,559,596
Number of children under age 18	826,126
Number of children under age 6	234,737
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	7.3%
Poverty rate	11.7%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	446,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	137,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	16.3%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	121,760
Free and reduced-price	96,822
Paid	24,937
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	93.7%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	56.0
Rank	1

Number of schools participating	1,272
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	94.9%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$22,893,715

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	281,622
Free and reduced-price	172,980
Paid	108,641
Number of schools participating	1,340
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$64,300,292

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	10,021
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	12,961
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	22,982
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	88.7%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	13.9
Rank	36

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	39
Number of Summer Food Service sites	166
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,041,430

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	419,736
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	79.1%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$82.45

Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	77-91%
Rank	3

Federal funding for food stamps	\$415,267,009
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	100,135
Change in last 10 years	34.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$62,056,390

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	13,972
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-31.8%
Number of participating family child care homes	2,916

Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	18,041
Change in child participation in last 10 years	62.2%
Number of participating child care centers	460

Federal funding for CACFP	\$21,864,284
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,735,781
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$4,126,806
Administrative funding	\$811,791

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	1,007
Federal funding for CSFP	\$53,312

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Pennsylvania

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	9.5
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.6

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	12,365,455
Number of children under age 18	2,812,158
Number of children under age 6	786,138
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	5.3%
Poverty rate	9.9%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	1,279,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	404,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	14.5%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	223,858
Free and reduced-price	175,429
Paid	48,429
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	56.2%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	36.0
Rank	38
Number of schools participating	2,650
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	68.5%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$44,460,160

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	1,081,705
Free and reduced-price	486,731
Paid	594,974
Number of schools participating	3,869
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$199,040,516

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	115,524
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	50,493
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	166,017
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	46.6%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	35.5
Rank	4
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	174
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,973
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$9,656,449

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	960,941
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	23.7%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$80.93
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	64-73%
Rank	14
Federal funding for food stamps	\$933,273,618

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	240,836
Change in last 10 years	-7.4%
Federal funding for WIC	\$134,805,855

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	14,842
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-8.0%
Number of participating family child care homes	2,265
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	81,693
Change in child participation in last 10 years	50.5%
Number of participating child care centers	1,986
Federal funding for CACFP	\$51,426,446

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$4,485,386
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$8,127,352
Administrative funding	\$2,088,342

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	15,186
Federal funding for CSFP	\$795,923

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Rhode Island

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	11.1
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.6

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	1,076,164
Number of children under age 18	249,807
Number of children under age 6	68,411
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	5.4%
Poverty rate	10.7%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	121,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	35,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	14.5%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	22,812
Free and reduced-price	18,894
Paid	3,918
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	155.4%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	37.8
Rank	35
Number of schools participating	442
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	98.7%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$4,561,476

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	85,545
Free and reduced-price	49,976
Paid	35,570
Number of schools participating	448
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$19,431,376

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	8,906
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	2,177
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	11,083
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	9.0%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	26.0
Rank	11
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	14
Number of Summer Food Service sites	169
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$908,098

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	77,528
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	4.4%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$79.06
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	61-73%
Rank	16
Federal funding for food stamps	\$73,550,567

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	22,780
Change in last 10 years	12.7%
Federal funding for WIC	\$13,647,975

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	1,808
Change in child participation in last 10 years	41.6%
Number of participating family child care homes	372
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	7,818
Change in child participation in last 10 years	42.3%
Number of participating child care centers	182
Federal funding for CACFP	\$6,447,405

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$422,929
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,091,397
Administrative funding	\$197,028

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

South Carolina

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	13.5
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.9

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	4,147,152
Number of children under age 18	1,008,711
Number of children under age 6	289,462
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	6.6%
Poverty rate	14.0%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	516,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	198,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	19.8%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	186,592
Free and reduced-price	158,824
Paid	27,768
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	19.3%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	52.5
Rank	9

Number of schools participating	1,103
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	99.5%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$38,446,180

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	471,856
Free and reduced-price	302,723
Paid	169,133
Number of schools participating	1,109
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$118,246,444

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	66,755
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	16,578
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	83,333
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	14.5%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	28.2
Rank	9

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	48
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,095
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$6,587,865

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	497,218
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	68.4%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$84.00

Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	55-66%
Rank	26

Federal funding for food stamps	\$501,204,515
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	106,784
Change in last 10 years	-9.8%
Federal funding for WIC	\$62,896,256

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	7,025
Change in child participation in last 10 years	7.6%
Number of participating family child care homes	927

Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	24,044
Change in child participation in last 10 years	84.1%
Number of participating child care centers	465

Federal funding for CACFP	\$21,651,542
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,947,020
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$2,818,079
Administrative funding	\$915,005

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	3,389
Federal funding for CSFP	\$210,562

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

South Dakota

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	8.9
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.4

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	764,309
Number of children under age 18	197,615
Number of children under age 6	54,097
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	3.4%
Poverty rate	10.9%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	95,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	22,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	11.6%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	20,321
Free and reduced-price	15,881
Paid	4,440
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	21.4%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	36.9
Rank	37
Number of schools participating	437
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	66.5%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$4,018,521

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	103,267
Free and reduced-price	43,034
Paid	60,233
Number of schools participating	657
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$17,568,184

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	3,347
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	4,347
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	7,694
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-0.7%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	18.0
Rank	23
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	23
Number of Summer Food Service sites	42
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$546,551

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	53,459
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	24.7%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$84.07
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	58-72%
Rank	18
Federal funding for food stamps	\$53,934,333

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	21,607
Change in last 10 years	-5.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$14,100,831

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	5,055
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-26.4%
Number of participating family child care homes	666
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	6,606
Change in child participation in last 10 years	42.2%
Number of participating child care centers	237
Federal funding for CACFP	\$6,349,828

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$248,807
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,042,399
Administrative funding	\$114,363

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	3,204
Federal funding for CSFP	\$157,921

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Tennessee

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	10.9
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.3

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	5,841,748
Number of children under age 18	1,357,498
Number of children under age 6	395,112
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	5.2%
Poverty rate	14.3%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	829,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	272,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	19.7%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	219,977
Free and reduced-price	177,886
Paid	42,091
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	31.8%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	48.0
Rank	14
Number of schools participating	1,518
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	89.7%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$40,033,441

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	646,720
Free and reduced-price	370,489
Paid	276,231
Number of schools participating	1,692
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$142,338,585

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	38,802
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	10,643
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	49,445
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	50.0%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	14.0
Rank	35
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	49
Number of Summer Food Service sites	992
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$5,710,499

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	806,490
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	62.6%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$83.88
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	64-74%
Rank	14
Federal funding for food stamps	\$811,798,438

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	155,394
Change in last 10 years	19.2%
Federal funding for WIC	\$98,263,089

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	10,475
Change in child participation in last 10 years	15.7%
Number of participating family child care homes	1,630
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	46,457
Change in child participation in last 10 years	95.0%
Number of participating child care centers	1,301
Federal funding for CACFP	\$39,768,365

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,577,605
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$4,533,071
Administrative funding	\$1,228,699

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	15,050
Federal funding for CSFP	\$840,733

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Texas

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	14.9
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.1

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	22,118,509
Number of children under age 18	5,886,425
Number of children under age 6	1,789,351
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	6.1%
Poverty rate	15.8%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	3,705,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	1,378,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	22.4%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	1,227,658
Free and reduced-price	1,038,136
Paid	189,522
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	68.8%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	54.0
Rank	5
Number of schools participating	6,962
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	97.7%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$249,001,106

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	2,760,094
Free and reduced-price	1,922,409
Paid	837,685
Number of schools participating	7,126
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$743,658,148

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	88,676
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	48,800
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	137,476
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-23.4%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	7.5
Rank	50
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	171
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,379
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$20,411,083

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	2,258,951
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	69.5%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$85.10
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	46-52%
Rank	47
Federal funding for food stamps	\$2,306,786,060

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	867,586
Change in last 10 years	43.9%
Federal funding for WIC	\$464,188,646

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	43,806
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-36.0%
Number of participating family child care homes	7,649
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	159,243
Change in child participation in last 10 years	103.9%
Number of participating child care centers	2,907
Federal funding for CACFP	\$150,112,219

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$11,284,424
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$21,359,246
Administrative funding	\$5,289,195

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	12,857
Federal funding for CSFP	\$671,165

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Utah

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	14.6
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.4

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	2,351,467
Number of children under age 18	717,832
Number of children under age 6	211,157
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	4.8%
Poverty rate	9.8%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	213,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	92,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	12.4%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	43,138
Free and reduced-price	35,838
Paid	7,301
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	88.7%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	27.8
Rank	49
Number of schools participating	601
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	73.0%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$8,796,504

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	288,281
Free and reduced-price	129,023
Paid	159,258
Number of schools participating	823
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$52,247,861

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	16,771
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	23,423
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	40,194
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	60.8%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	32.7
Rank	7
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	16
Number of Summer Food Service sites	150
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,441,069

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	123,411
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	50.7%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$83.14
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	48-60%
Rank	40
Federal funding for food stamps	\$123,127,454

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	66,822
Change in last 10 years	20.8%
Federal funding for WIC	\$33,472,129

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	16,389
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-27.8%
Number of participating family child care homes	2,278
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	12,015
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-19.1%
Number of participating child care centers	250
Federal funding for CACFP	\$20,287,211

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$825,499
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,531,791
Administrative funding	\$389,830

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Vermont

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	8.9
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.0

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	619,107
Number of children under age 18	143,913
Number of children under age 6	36,937
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	3.8%
Poverty rate	9.4%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	52,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	15,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	11.8%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	17,764
Free and reduced-price	11,747
Paid	6,018
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	65.4%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	52.3
Rank	10
Number of schools participating	289
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	87.0%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$2,734,398

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	54,737
Free and reduced-price	22,465
Paid	32,272
Number of schools participating	332
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$8,843,779

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	3,042
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	2,004
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	5,046
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	101.5%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	23.2
Rank	13
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	33
Number of Summer Food Service sites	110
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$294,620

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	42,862
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	5.0%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$77.92
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	68-77%
Rank	11
Federal funding for food stamps	\$40,076,383

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	16,290
Change in last 10 years	1.4%
Federal funding for WIC	\$11,196,805

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	4,295
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-35.5%
Number of participating family child care homes	621
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	2,361
Change in child participation in last 10 years	32.5%
Number of participating child care centers	103
Federal funding for CACFP	\$3,828,431

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$208,403
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$685,479
Administrative funding	\$100,513

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	4,705
Federal funding for CSFP	\$291,667

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Virginia

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	8.4
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.2

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	7,386,330
Number of children under age 18	1,756,302
Number of children under age 6	509,200
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	3.6%
Poverty rate	9.3%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	740,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	214,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	11.9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	176,388
Free and reduced-price	132,557
Paid	43,831
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	21.5%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	42.9
Rank	20

Number of schools participating	1,762
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	87.4%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$30,792,851

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	696,472
Free and reduced-price	308,767
Paid	387,706
Number of schools participating	2,015
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$124,015,261

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	45,177
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	14,222
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	59,399
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	35.6%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	19.4
Rank	21

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	111
Number of Summer Food Service sites	864
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$4,268,847

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	485,877
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	44.6%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$81.67

Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	53-63%
Rank	32

Federal funding for food stamps	\$476,165,722
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	131,832
Change in last 10 years	5.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$75,520,469

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	12,626
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-6.0%
Number of participating family child care homes	2,780

Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	39,732
Change in child participation in last 10 years	74.7%
Number of participating child care centers	955

Federal funding for CACFP	\$27,609,003
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,219,250
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$6,355,533
Administrative funding	\$1,032,818

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Washington

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	11.6
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.9

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	6,131,445
Number of children under age 18	1,470,437
Number of children under age 6	416,551
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	6.4%
Poverty rate	11.4%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	766,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	233,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	15.6%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	136,612
Free and reduced-price	113,288
Paid	23,323
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	44.3%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	39.9
Rank	29
Number of schools participating	1,806
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	87.4%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$26,675,402

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	504,797
Free and reduced-price	283,756
Paid	221,042
Number of schools participating	2,066
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$108,903,224

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	24,909
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	16,065
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	40,974
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	69.1%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	15.0
Rank	32
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	75
Number of Summer Food Service sites	441
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$2,255,789

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	453,497
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	53.7%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$83.66
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	59-68%
Rank	19
Federal funding for food stamps	\$455,273,391

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	159,234
Change in last 10 years	63.7%
Federal funding for WIC	\$105,637,195

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	27,848
Change in child participation in last 10 years	24.4%
Number of participating family child care homes	4,139
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	47,892
Change in child participation in last 10 years	101.8%
Number of participating child care centers	1,013
Federal funding for CACFP	\$37,802,071

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,784,229
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$5,106,200
Administrative funding	\$1,293,827

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	2,416
Federal funding for CSFP	\$134,194

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

West Virginia

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	8.9
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.7

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	1,810,354
Number of children under age 18	395,484
Number of children under age 6	109,200
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	5.4%
Poverty rate	16.9%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	310,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	95,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	24.7%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	87,803
Free and reduced-price	63,932
Paid	23,871
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	2.3%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	56.0
Rank	2
Number of schools participating	756
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	97.4%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$15,057,530

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	200,886
Free and reduced-price	114,260
Paid	86,626
Number of schools participating	776
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$42,634,065

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	14,504
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	2,660
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	17,164
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	38.0%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	14.8
Rank	33
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	80
Number of Summer Food Service sites	387
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,440,228

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	255,936
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	12.8%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$75.45
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	82-96%
Rank	1
Federal funding for food stamps	\$231,721,076

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	50,436
Change in last 10 years	-1.5%
Federal funding for WIC	\$31,372,210

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	7,732
Change in child participation in last 10 years	283.1%
Number of participating family child care homes	1,806
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	9,690
Change in child participation in last 10 years	21.1%
Number of participating child care centers	512
Federal funding for CACFP	\$14,747,208

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$915,533
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$3,288,809
Administrative funding	\$426,707

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Wisconsin

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	9.0
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.2

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	5,472,299
Number of children under age 18	1,332,473
Number of children under age 6	368,854
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	5.1%
Poverty rate	8.8%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	528,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	173,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	13.2%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	73,489
Free and reduced-price	53,646
Paid	19,843
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	93.0%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	24.8
Rank	51
Number of schools participating	1,172
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	47.2%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$12,257,460

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	567,788
Free and reduced-price	216,054
Paid	351,734
Number of schools participating	2,483
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$88,275,785

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	29,486
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	3,474
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	32,960
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	55.5%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	15.8
Rank	30
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	77
Number of Summer Food Service sites	376
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$2,506,634

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	324,047
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	67.9%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$69.29
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	59-69%
Rank	19
Federal funding for food stamps	\$269,438,872

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	110,186
Change in last 10 years	4.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$65,193,275

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	23,298
Change in child participation in last 10 years	10.4%
Number of participating family child care homes	3,816
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	39,759
Change in child participation in last 10 years	54.6%
Number of participating child care centers	916
Federal funding for CACFP	\$34,602,791

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,005,470
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$3,869,358
Administrative funding	\$935,799

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	4,918
Federal funding for CSFP	\$261,820

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Wyoming

FOOD INSECURITY (2001-2003, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	10.1
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.2

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2003)	501,242
Number of children under age 18	126,691
Number of children under age 6	33,554
Unemployment rate (FY 2004)	3.8%
Poverty rate	9.2%
Number of persons living in poverty (2003)	48,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2001-2003)	14,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2001-2003)	11.7%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	10,478
Free and reduced-price	7,928
Paid	2,550
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	34.9%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2003-2004 school year	35.9
Rank	39

Number of schools participating	252
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	68.5%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$1,933,023

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2003-2004)

Average daily student participation	49,277
Free and reduced-price	22,060
Paid	27,217
Number of schools participating	368
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$8,586,485

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2003)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	1,012
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	713
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	1,725
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	45.6%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	7.9
Rank	48

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	8
Number of Summer Food Service sites	19
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$131,871

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Average monthly individual participation	25,649
Change in individual participation in last 4 years	14.3%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$81.17

Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	53-63%
Rank	32

Federal funding for food stamps	\$24,981,368
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2004)

Average monthly number of participants	12,384
Change in last 10 years	1.9%
Federal funding for WIC	\$7,091,133

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2004)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	3,690
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-15.5%
Number of participating family child care homes	454

Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	4,811
Change in child participation in last 10 years	43.5%
Number of participating child care centers	144

Federal funding for CACFP	\$4,679,857
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2004)

Federal entitlement funding	\$172,044
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$451,884
Administrative funding	\$78,077

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2004)

Average monthly participation	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2004 and School Year 2003-2004 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Table 1**Change in Food Stamp Program Participation from September 1999 to September 2004**

	September 1999	September 2004	% Change
Alabama	401,175	520,022	29.6%
Alaska	39,477	53,142	34.6%
Arizona	260,441	543,581	108.7%
Arkansas	249,511	361,377	44.8%
California	1,924,820	1,959,086	1.8%
Colorado	165,615	239,233	44.5%
Connecticut	171,009	200,862	17.5%
Delaware	38,240	59,412	55.4%
District of Columbia	84,331	90,019	6.7%
Florida	913,310	1,394,862	52.7%
Georgia	584,664	895,770	53.2%
Hawaii	122,543	97,332	-20.6%
Idaho	54,836	89,543	63.3%
Illinois	795,445	1,125,162	41.5%
Indiana	294,621	539,332	83.1%
Iowa	124,105	194,857	57.0%
Kansas	115,232	173,182	50.3%
Kentucky	395,783	556,565	40.6%
Louisiana	514,978	726,948	41.2%
Maine	103,393	141,843	37.2%
Maryland	232,194	282,109	21.5%
Massachusetts	248,359	351,753	41.6%
Michigan	629,481	999,170	58.7%
Minnesota	199,514	251,517	26.1%
Mississippi	277,854	385,366	38.7%
Missouri	414,184	737,807	78.1%
Montana	59,106	78,271	32.4%
Nebraska	87,856	115,092	31.0%
Nevada	59,057	121,164	105.2%
New Hampshire	36,381	49,963	37.3%
New Jersey	366,697	387,126	5.6%
New Mexico	173,113	236,060	36.4%
New York	1,502,730	1,683,379	12.0%
North Carolina	687,220	789,140	14.8%
North Dakota	32,281	40,966	26.9%
Ohio	612,824	966,994	57.8%
Oklahoma	263,328	422,780	60.6%
Oregon	221,775	425,911	92.0%
Pennsylvania	785,948	1,000,534	27.3%
Rhode Island	75,740	77,507	2.3%
South Carolina	298,090	510,746	71.3%
South Dakota	42,180	52,763	25.1%
Tennessee	496,776	834,759	68.0%
Texas	1,332,659	2,392,895	79.6%
Utah	83,951	126,522	50.7%
Vermont*	43,172	44,073	2.1%
Virginia	347,605	474,002	36.4%
Washington	284,762	471,969	65.7%
West Virginia	235,838	258,609	9.7%
Wisconsin	181,688	325,344	79.1%
Wyoming	21,455	25,091	16.9%
United States*	17,687,347	24,881,512	40.7%

Source: Preliminary Summary of Food Assistance Program Results for 9/1999 and 9/2004, FNS Data Base Monitoring Branch, 1/26/05

Table 2

Change in Food Stamp Program Participation from September 2003 to September 2004

	September 2003	September 2004	Percent Change
Alabama	488,534	520,022	6.4%
Alaska	50,504	53,142	5.2%
Arizona	519,599	543,581	4.6%
Arkansas	321,630	361,377	12.4%
California	1,760,352	1,959,086	11.3%
Colorado	227,004	239,233	5.4%
Connecticut	188,185	200,862	6.7%
Delaware	48,055	59,412	3.2%
District of Columbia	87,267	90,019	23.6%
Florida	1,079,231	1,394,862	29.2%
Georgia	823,758	895,770	8.7%
Hawaii	100,364	97,332	-3.0%
Idaho	85,302	89,543	5.0%
Illinois	1,013,386	1,125,162	11.0%
Indiana	502,191	539,332	7.4%
Iowa	159,817	194,857	21.9%
Kansas	168,787	173,182	2.6%
Kentucky	527,701	556,565	5.5%
Louisiana	675,439	726,948	7.6%
Maine	137,527	141,843	3.1%
Maryland	261,674	282,109	7.8%
Massachusetts	319,682	351,753	10.0%
Michigan	889,606	999,170	12.3%
Minnesota	241,641	251,517	4.1%
Mississippi	370,271	385,366	4.1%
Missouri	655,612	737,807	12.5%
Montana	74,511	78,271	5.0%
Nebraska	106,486	115,092	8.1%
Nevada	119,538	121,164	1.4%
New Hampshire	45,565	49,963	9.7%
New Jersey	360,244	387,126	7.5%
New Mexico	203,823	236,060	15.8%
New York	1,503,658	1,683,379	12.0%
North Carolina	741,551	789,140	6.4%
North Dakota	40,314	40,966	1.6%
Ohio	902,372	966,994	7.2%
Oklahoma	402,674	422,780	5.0%
Oregon	407,340	425,911	4.6%
Pennsylvania	888,645	1,000,534	12.6%
Rhode Island	76,405	77,507	1.4%
South Carolina	478,692	510,746	6.7%
South Dakota	52,178	52,763	1.1%
Tennessee	781,071	834,759	6.9%
Texas	2,146,100	2,392,895	11.5%
Utah	114,148	126,522	10.8%
Vermont	41,401	44,073	6.5%
Virginia	453,022	474,002	4.6%
Washington	421,712	471,969	11.9%
West Virginia	250,093	258,609	3.4%
Wisconsin	312,725	325,344	4.0%
Wyoming	25,348	25,091	-1.0%
United States	22,652,735	24,881,512	9.8%

Source: Preliminary Summary of Food Assistance Program Results for 9/2003 and 9/2004, FNS Data Base Monitoring Branch, 1/26/05

Chart 1

CONTRIBUTIONS OF FOOD STAMPS AND EITC TO FAMILY ECONOMIC SECURITY AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF MINIMUM WAGE WORK

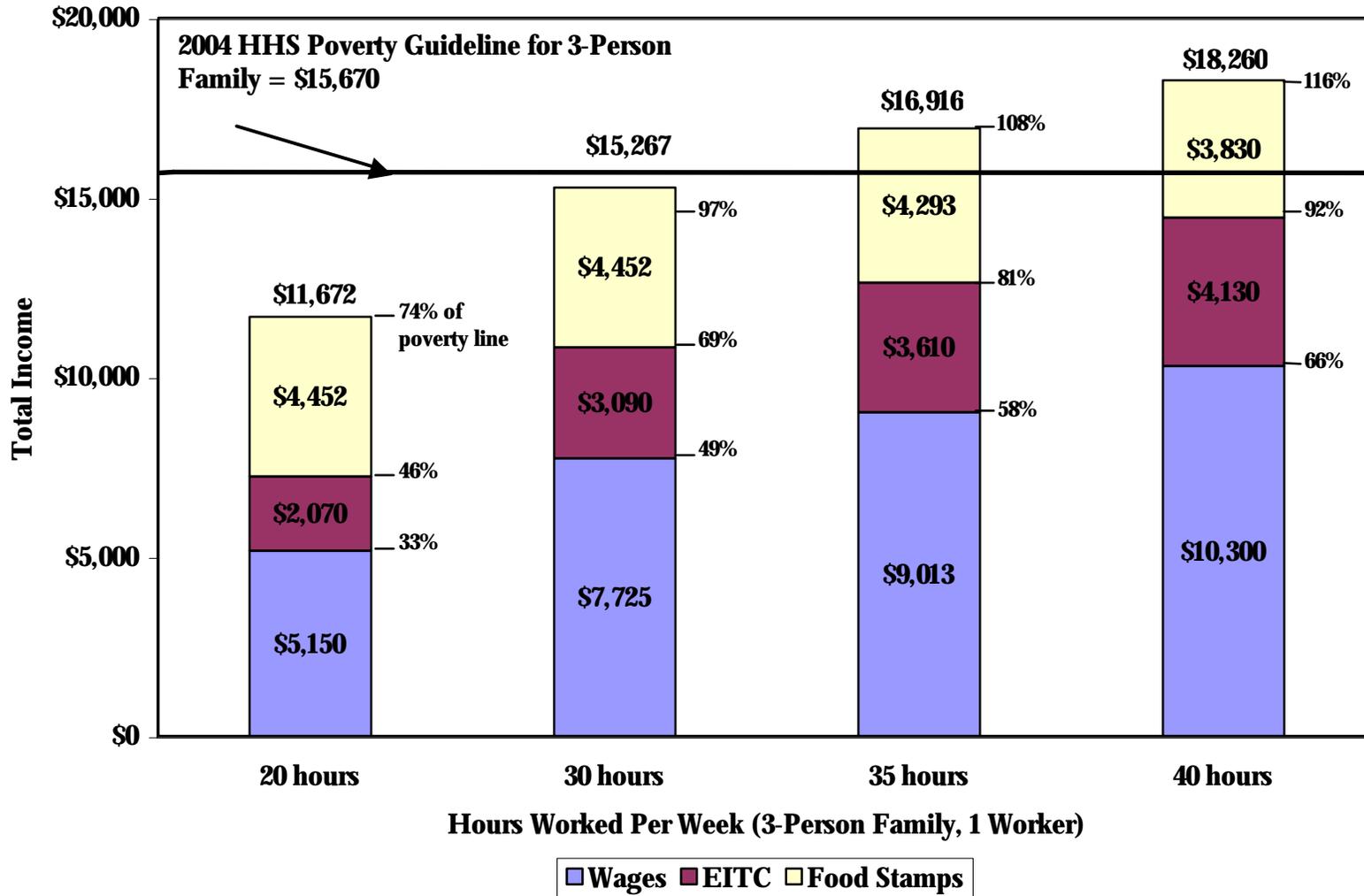
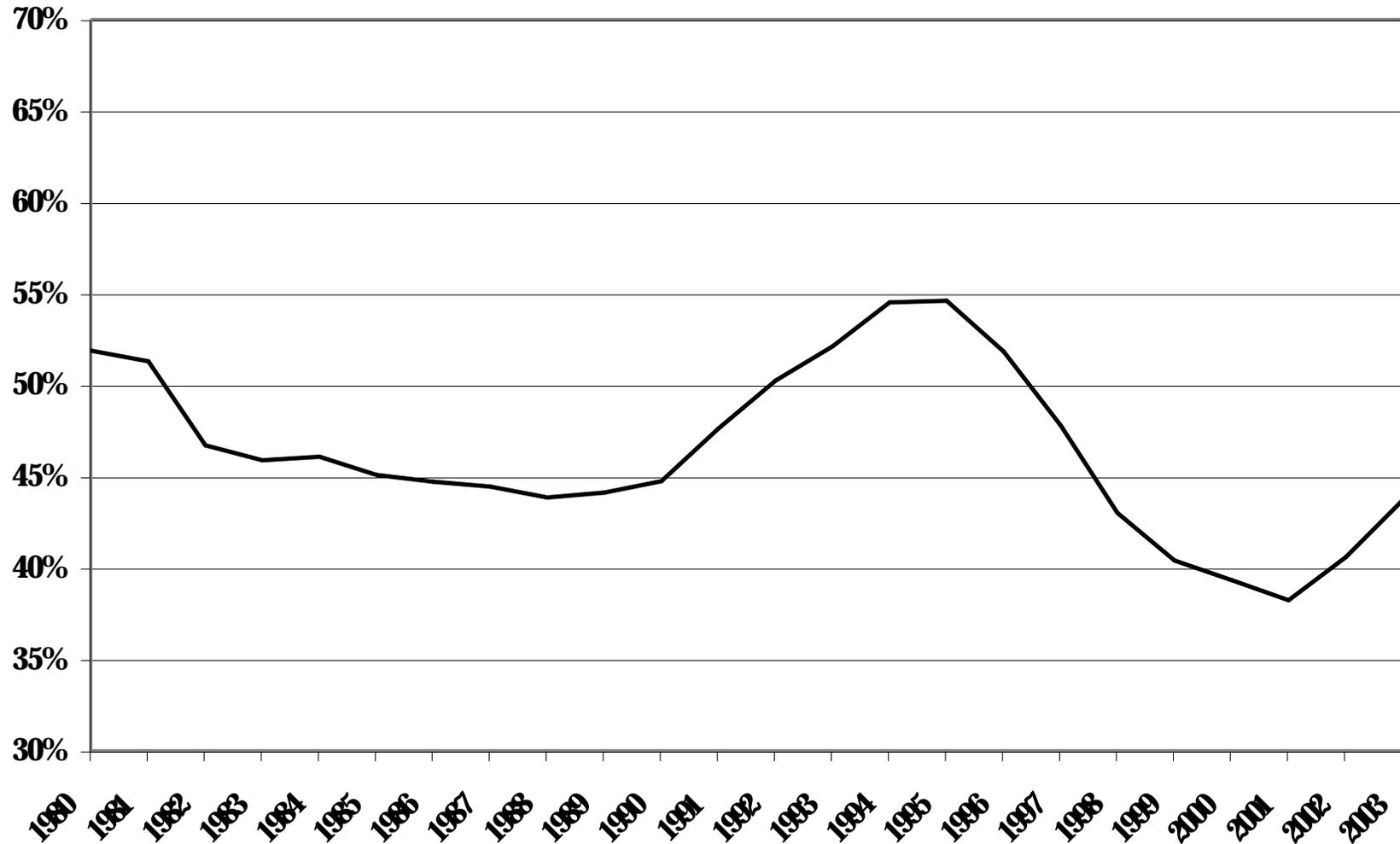


Chart 2

Food Stamp Participants as Percent of People Below 125% of Poverty



Source: The number of food stamp participants from 1980 to 2003 is from the USDA. We divide this number by the number of people below 125 percent of poverty, from the Census Bureau.

**Table 3: ADDITIONAL PARTICIPATION AND FUNDING IN EACH STATE IF
55 LOW-INCOME STUDENTS WERE SERVED SCHOOL
BREAKFAST (SBP) PER 100 SERVED SCHOOL LUNCH (NSLP)
School Year 2003-2004**

	Actual Total Free & Reduced Price (F&RP) SBP Students	Additional F&RP Students if 55 SBP per 100 NSLP	Total F&RP Students if 55 SBP per 100 NSLP	Additional Annual Funding if 55 SBP per 100 NSLP F&RP Students
Alabama	148,636	38,697	187,333	\$7,715,666
Alaska	9,746	7,227	16,973	\$2,290,429
Arizona	148,382	52,517	200,899	\$10,419,239
Arkansas	108,743	2,617	111,361	\$520,089
California	839,087	313,817	1,152,905	\$62,019,656
Colorado	57,416	37,243	94,660	\$7,373,687
Connecticut	44,884	28,353	73,237	\$5,664,798
Delaware	16,051	3,934	19,985	\$781,018
D.C.	15,574	5,472	21,046	\$1,099,314
Florida	430,275	111,016	541,290	\$22,003,393
Georgia	346,589	18,101	364,691	\$3,583,146
Hawaii	25,402	8,075	33,477	\$1,838,903
Idaho	32,005	12,616	44,622	\$2,481,083
Illinois	188,271	183,247	371,518	\$36,797,178
Indiana	111,946	48,391	160,337	\$9,589,566
Iowa	47,344	25,803	73,148	\$5,063,739
Kansas	59,987	20,980	80,967	\$4,099,259
Kentucky*	159,383	600	159,983	\$118,773
Louisiana	210,281	15,789	226,070	\$3,155,307
Maine	20,085	7,198	27,283	\$1,414,678
Maryland	87,347	31,544	118,891	\$6,181,839
Massachusetts	98,238	26,214	124,452	\$5,251,028
Michigan	182,330	65,362	247,692	\$13,034,430
Minnesota	77,164	35,201	112,365	\$6,854,262
Mississippi*	161,356	946	162,302	\$189,115
Missouri	140,677	28,976	169,653	\$5,734,076
Montana	14,845	6,513	21,358	\$1,285,435
Nebraska	29,637	20,647	50,283	\$4,057,539
Nevada	36,110	15,038	51,148	\$2,979,790
New Hampshire	10,461	7,032	17,493	\$1,380,994
New Jersey	82,220	91,737	173,956	\$18,201,384
New Mexico	83,063	3,109	86,172	\$615,448
New York	403,890	222,849	626,739	\$44,349,855
North Carolina	252,753	31,737	284,490	\$6,284,640
North Dakota	9,434	5,285	14,720	\$1,037,075
Ohio	193,063	81,033	274,096	\$16,191,286
Oklahoma*	134,830	2,621	137,451	\$517,508
Oregon*	96,822	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	175,429	92,273	267,702	\$18,332,010
Rhode Island	18,894	8,593	27,487	\$1,715,742
South Carolina	158,824	7,673	166,497	\$1,528,822
South Dakota	15,881	7,788	23,669	\$1,542,748
Tennessee	177,886	25,883	203,769	\$5,137,894
Texas*	1,038,136	19,189	1,057,325	\$3,824,609
Utah	35,838	35,125	70,963	\$6,919,651
Vermont	11,747	609	12,356	\$118,960
Virginia	132,557	37,265	169,822	\$7,355,157
Washington	113,288	42,777	156,066	\$8,418,111
West Virginia*	63,932	—	—	—
Wisconsin	53,646	65,183	118,830	\$12,826,690
Wyoming	7,928	4,204	12,133	\$821,928
TOTAL	7,118,313	1,964,102	9,082,415	\$390,716,948

**The ratio of 55 free and reduced price SBP students per 100 F&RP NSLP students is the average of the top 5 ratios, and therefore an attainable goal. Oregon and West Virginia are excluded from the table because their ratio exceeded 55 per 100, reaching 56 per 100. The other states with ratios in the top 5 were Kentucky (54.8), Mississippi (54.7), and Texas (54.0). Oklahoma also had a ratio of 54.0.*

Chart 3

Low-Income Students in School Breakfast as Percent of Low-Income Students in School Lunch

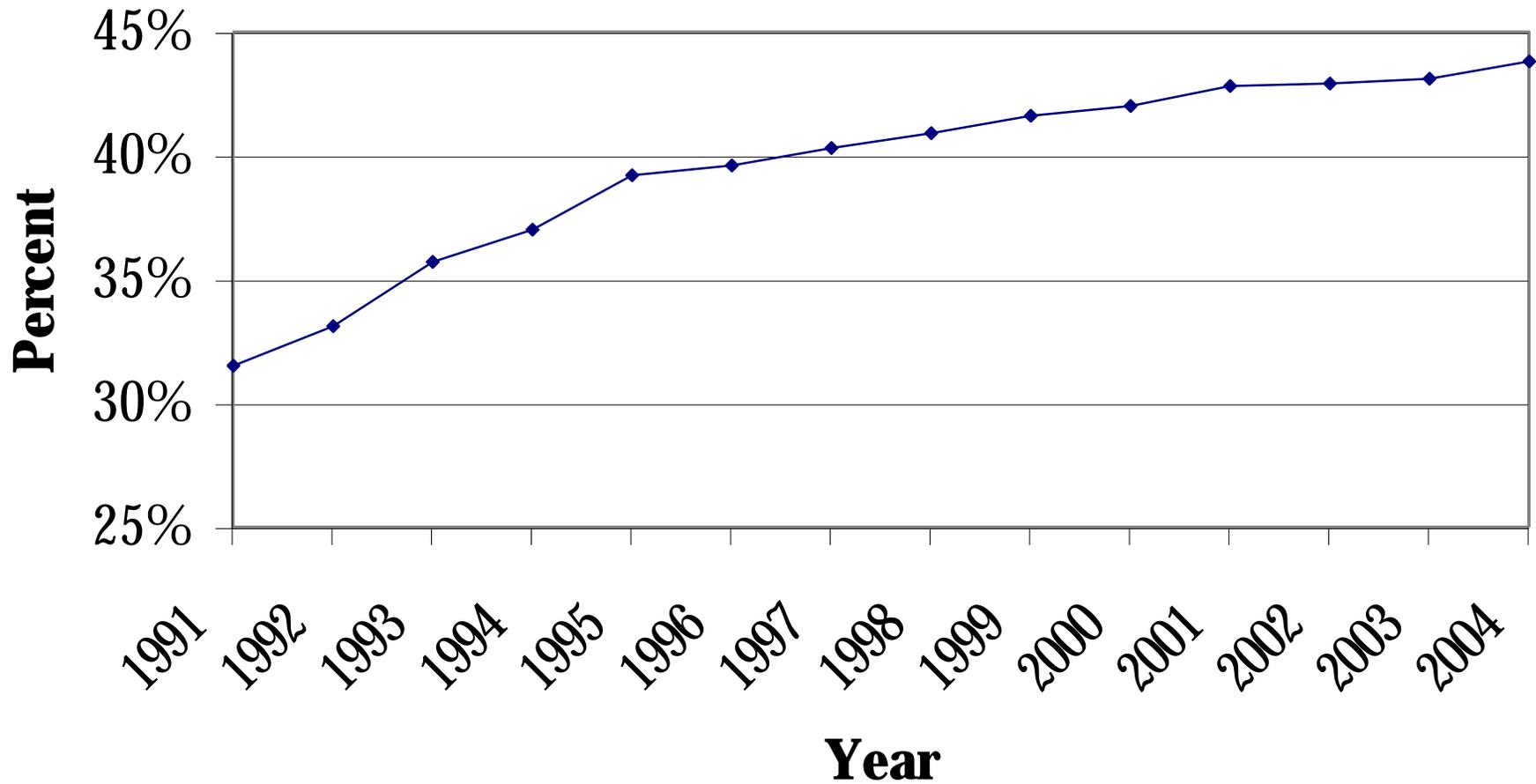


TABLE 4: Estimated Participation and Additional Federal Payments** in July 2003 Summer Nutrition, if States Served 40 Children per 100 Served in School Year National School Lunch Program

<i>State</i>	<i>Children in Summer Nutrition (School Lunch* & Summer Food Combined), July 2003</i>	<i>Children in Summer Nutrition per 100 in 02-03 School-Year NSLP*</i>	<i>Total Children Who Would Be in July Summer Nutrition if State Reached a Ratio of 40 Children per 100 in School-Year NSLP*</i>	<i>Additional Children Reached in July if State Reached a Ratio of 40 Children per 100 in School-Year NSLP*</i>	<i>Additional Dollars in July Federal Reimbursements if State Reached a Ratio of 40 Children per 100 in School-Year NSLP**</i>
H Alabama	66,503	19.9	133,916	67,413	\$3,485,265
Alaska	2,376	7.9	12,065	9,688	\$814,202
H Arizona	54,436	15.8	137,921	83,485	\$4,316,155
H Arkansas	19,149	9.7	78,899	59,750	\$3,089,081
H California	758,285	37.3	813,397	55,112	\$2,849,304
H Colorado	15,581	9.5	65,263	49,682	\$2,568,562
H Connecticut	34,772	26.9	51,679	16,907	\$874,108
Delaware	9,264	26.4	14,037	4,773	\$246,777
H Florida	161,808	17.0	381,683	219,875	\$11,367,548
H Georgia	114,848	18.3	251,008	136,160	\$7,039,486
H Hawaii	22,154	34.2	25,888	3,735	\$225,943
Idaho	13,431	17.3	31,106	17,675	\$913,773
H Illinois	136,821	20.3	269,657	132,836	\$6,867,609
H Indiana	33,562	12.2	110,142	76,580	\$3,959,170
Iowa	10,321	8.1	51,038	40,717	\$2,105,044
H Kansas	12,270	8.7	56,121	43,851	\$2,267,085
Kentucky	47,514	17.0	111,768	64,254	\$3,321,943
H Louisiana	48,402	12.0	161,416	113,014	\$5,842,825
Maine	7,193	15.0	19,182	11,989	\$619,817
H Maryland	47,482	21.1	89,927	42,445	\$2,194,395
Massachusetts	50,134	22.7	88,314	38,180	\$1,973,885
Michigan	56,179	13.0	173,292	117,113	\$6,054,742
Minnesota	31,716	16.2	78,476	46,760	\$2,417,505
Mississippi	29,026	10.0	115,810	86,784	\$4,486,747
H Missouri	66,322	22.1	119,835	53,513	\$2,766,647
Montana	9,532	25.2	15,115	5,583	\$288,618
Nebraska	7,266	8.2	35,447	28,181	\$1,456,983
H Nevada	28,862	33.3	34,672	5,810	\$300,385
New Hampshire	4,566	16.0	11,422	6,856	\$354,438
New Jersey	67,352	21.5	125,479	58,127	\$3,005,157
H New Mexico	54,410	35.6	61,074	6,664	\$344,506
H New York	339,588	29.9	454,485	114,897	\$5,940,185
H North Carolina	72,409	14.6	197,840	125,431	\$6,484,787
North Dakota	2,358	8.7	10,840	8,482	\$438,521
H Ohio	52,672	11.1	189,176	136,504	\$7,057,282
Oklahoma	11,814	4.9	96,805	84,992	\$4,394,067
H Oregon	22,982	13.9	66,065	43,082	\$2,227,347
H Pennsylvania	166,017	35.5	187,113	21,096	\$1,090,672
Rhode Island	11,083	23.6	18,811	7,728	\$399,516
H South Carolina	83,333	28.2	118,344	35,011	\$1,810,065
H South Dakota	7,694	17.8	17,296	9,602	\$496,427
H Tennessee	49,445	13.9	141,786	92,340	\$4,773,997
H Texas	137,476	7.5	737,210	599,734	\$31,006,243
H Utah	40,194	32.7	49,119	8,925	\$461,441
H Vermont	5,046	23.2	8,714	3,668	\$189,644
Virginia	59,399	19.4	122,558	63,158	\$3,265,283
H Washington	40,974	15.0	109,467	68,493	\$3,541,107
H West Virginia	17,164	14.8	46,449	29,285	\$1,514,023
H Wisconsin	32,960	15.7	83,748	50,789	\$2,625,771
Wyoming	1,725	7.9	8,741	7,016	\$362,723
United States	3,175,870	20.0	6,389,616	3,213,745	\$166,496,809

* National School Lunch Program numbers reflect free and reduced-price participation in the fiscal year 2003.

** This estimate is calculated assuming that the state's sponsors are reimbursed each day for one lunch only and at the lowest rate for a free lunch (\$2.14 per lunch). Further, we assume that all participants are served for the full 22 weekdays in July 2003.

Note that the United States totals do not match the numbers in Table 1 as the state over 40 per 100 (the District of Columbia) is not in this table.

H These states used the Seamless Summer Food Waiver option. (See page 10 for details on the Seamless Summer Food Waiver.)

Shaded states are in the Lugar pilot. (See page 9 for details on the Lugar Pilot Program.)

Sources

Data in this report are subject to change as states and the federal government update or audit data or modify preliminary numbers. Territories are included in U.S. totals in the introduction, but not in the U.S. profile.

Population Data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Population Estimates for July 1, 2003.
<http://eire.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>

Unemployment Data: FY 2004 (October 2003 to September 2004) data from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
<http://stats.bls.gov>

Poverty Data: U.S. Bureau of the Census. To compensate for smaller sample sizes and higher standard errors, the number and percentage of children under age 18 in poverty are three-year averages from 2001 to 2003.
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>

Food Insecurity Data: U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Economic Research Service, *Household Food Security in the United States, 2003*, by Mark Nord, Margaret Andrews, and Steven Carlson. To compensate for smaller sample sizes and higher standard errors, we use three-year averages from 2001 to 2003 for the state estimates.

We include USDA's estimate of the number of individuals living in food insecure households only for the United States, not for the individual states. This is in accordance with USDA's caution for using the food security data: "While it is informative to examine the number

of persons residing in food-insecure households, these estimates should not be used to characterize the number of individuals affected by food insecurity and hunger. Not all persons in food-insecure households are necessarily food insecure." As such, it is not appropriate to compare the number of individuals in food insecure households from state to state. The USDA report can be found at: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/fa_nrr42/

Definitions of Food

Insecurity/Hunger: USDA measures food insecurity and hunger only as related to financial constraints. Food secure households have access at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life. Food insecure households do not have access to enough food to fully meet basic needs at all times. Among food insecure households, some reach a level of severity such that one or more household members are hungry. Hunger is defined as the uneasy or painful sensation caused by lack of food.

Hungry households are those in which adults have decreased the quality of food they consume because of lack of financial resources to the point where they are quite likely to be hungry on a frequent basis, or in which children's intake has been reduced due to lack of family financial resources, to the point that children are likely to be hungry on a regular basis and adults' intake is severely reduced.

Even when hunger is not present, adults in food insecure households are so limited in resources to buy food that they are running out of food, reducing the quality of food their family eats, feeding their

children unbalanced diets, skipping meals so their children can eat, or taking other steps that threaten the adequacy of the family's diet.

Federal Food Program Data: Data obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. Most data below can be found at: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd>

School Breakfast Program and National School Lunch Program. Student participation numbers are reported for the 2003-2004 school year (September 2003 to May 2004) and are estimates generated by USDA from states' reports of meals served. Because these numbers are estimates, they may not total due to rounding. Participation numbers for schools were reported to USDA by states in October 2003 for the 2003-2004 school year. Federal funding levels are preliminary data for the 2003-2004 school year. Federal funding amounts for the breakfast and lunch programs consist of reimbursements to states for meals. These numbers do not include commodities given to states for use in school meals or any state funding provided for these programs. Ranking for the states was calculated by FRAC and can be found in FRAC's report School Breakfast Scorecard: 2004, available at: <http://www.frac.org>

Summer Food Service Program Participation numbers are reported for July 2003. *Summer Nutrition* participation refers to the combination of child participation in July in the Summer Food Service Program and student participation in July in free and reduced price meals under the National School Lunch Program. This combination gives a fuller picture of how effectively children are being fed in the summer months. For data on participation for states that have a

participation peak in June rather than July, see FRAC's report Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation, available at: <http://www.frac.org>

Food Stamp Program. Food stamp numbers are from USDA. Participation numbers for food stamps are preliminary average monthly participation numbers for fiscal year 2004. The estimated percentage of eligible persons participating is from USDA's report, *Reaching Those In Need: State Food Stamp Participation Rates in 2001*, which can be found at: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/oane/MENU/Published/FSP/FILES/Participation/Reaching2001.pdf>

The ranges shown represent 90 percent confidence intervals, indicating that USDA is 90 percent confident that the actual participation rates are within the listed range.

Administrative costs (not included in the federal funding) represent only the federal share, not state funds, and also do not include federal money for education and training programs sometimes included in the administrative cost category by USDA.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program For Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). Participation data are average monthly participation numbers and total federal funding for FY 2004 from USDA.

Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). Data are from USDA for FY 2004, and do not include adult participation. The number of child care centers and average daily attendance for centers include the data for Head Start programs. Unlike participation data in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs, average daily attendance is not adjusted for

absenteeism. For more information see:
<http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/ccfypart.htm>

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP). Preliminary data obtained from USDA for FY 2004. Values reported include state TEFAP commodity

entitlements (entitlement funding), storage and distribution costs (administrative funding), and bonus commodity funding.

Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP). Preliminary data obtained from USDA for FY 2004.