

Food Hardship: A Closer Look at Hunger

Data for the Nation, States, 100 MSAs, and Every Congressional District

Food Research and Action Center | January 2010

Executive Summary

The data in this report show that food hardship – the lack of money to buy food that families need – is truly a national problem. It is a national problem in the sense that the rate for the nation is so high. And it is a national problem in the sense that rates are high in virtually every state, Metropolitan Statistical Area, and congressional district.

- National. When asked in the last quarter of 2009 (October through December) “Have there been times in the past twelve months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your family needed?” 18.5 percent of households in the U.S. answered “yes.” This percentage had shot up from 16.3 percent in the first quarter of 2008 to 19.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 2008 – a period during which the economic crisis was starting, unemployment was rising, and food prices were rapidly rising. In quarters during 2009, the number hovered between 17.9 and 18.8 percent. The number has moderated somewhat since 2008, in all likelihood because food prices have fallen and national nutrition programs and other supports for struggling families have increased their coverage and benefit amounts.
- Households with Children. The food hardship rate is even worse for households with children – nearly one in four such households suffered food hardship in 2009. Respondents in such households reported food hardship at a rate 1.62 times that of other households – 24.1 percent for households with children versus 14.9 percent for households without children.
- States. In 20 states in 2009, more than one in five respondents answered the food hardship question in the affirmative; in 45 states, more than 15 percent answered the question “yes.”

For households with children in the states, the situation is even worse. Rates for such households were higher in every state than for households

without children; and in 22 states one quarter of respondents in households with children reported food hardship.

- Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Of the 100 largest MSAs, 82 saw 15 percent or more of respondents answer the question in the affirmative. For the 50 largest MSAs, 15 had more than one in four households with children reporting food hardship.
- Congressional Districts. Of the 436 congressional districts (including the District of Columbia), only 23 had a food hardship rate below ten percent. 311 had a rate 15 percent or higher. In 139 food hardship was reported by one fifth or more of all respondent households.

This report gives more detail on food hardship at the national, state, MSA, and congressional district level and describes the survey that produced these data. The report’s appendix contains charts providing food hardship data:

- for the nation, by calendar quarter, throughout 2008 and 2009;
- for the nation, month by month, throughout 2008 and 2009;
- for the states in 2009 and in 2008;
- for the states in 2008-2009 combined, broken out by households with children and those without children;
- for the 100 largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas in 2008-2009 combined;
- for the 50 largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas in 2008-2009 combined, broken out by households with children and households without children;
- for all Congressional Districts, alphabetically by state, for 2008-2009 combined; and
- for all Congressional Districts, in rank order by food hardship rate, for 2008-2009 combined.

The full report is available at www.frac.org.

Introduction

This report contains the Food Research and Action Center's (FRAC) analysis of survey data collected by Gallup as part of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index (GHWBI) and provided to FRAC. The report provides a unique up-to-date and comprehensive examination of the struggle that very large numbers of American households, in every part of the country, are having with affording enough food. It reports on food hardship data and trends through December 2009 for the nation, states, Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), and congressional districts.

No report before this has ever been based on a sample size adequate to analyze food hardship data at the MSA and congressional district level. No report before this has been able to look at food hardship data in the states on a yearly basis. And no report before this has been able to look at food hardship data for a period so close to publication.

The ability to provide such localized data and up-to-date data comes from Gallup's partnership with Healthways that is interviewing 1,000 households per day almost every day, year-round, and that has done so since January 2, 2008. Through December 2009, more than 650,000 people have been asked a series of questions on a range of topics including emotional health, physical health, healthy behavior, work environment and access to basic services. Specific to this report, over 530,000 people were asked whether there were times over the preceding year that they did not have enough money to buy food they or their family needed. (Further technical notes on the sample size and methodology appear at the end of this report.)

The specific food hardship question that Gallup has been posing is very similar to one of the questions asked by the federal government in its annual survey of food security. Gallup has been asking: "Have there been times in the past twelve months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your family needed?" In the annual Census Bureau survey for the federal government (analyzed each year by the U.S. Department of Agriculture), households are asked to say whether "The food that we bought just didn't last and we didn't have money to get more," and then "Was that often, sometimes, or never true for you in the last 12 months?"* This is one of a series of food security questions asked of households by the Census Bureau to develop the food insecurity measure.

The similarity between the Gallup question and the Census Bureau/USDA question provides a basis for concluding that the two questions are measuring food insecurity in quite similar ways. And while the Census Bureau/USDA series of questions allows for a more nuanced view of the depth of food insecurity and the particularity of families' struggles, the very large Gallup sample allows a closer, more localized, and more recent look at food hardship.

Throughout this report we will refer to FRAC's results from the GHWBI as "food hardship" to avoid confusion with the Census Bureau/USDA study that produces "food insecurity" numbers, but the concepts are comparable.

* See Nord, Andrews, and Carlson, [Household Food Security in the United States, 2008](#).

I. Food Hardship in the Nation

FRAC's analysis of the GHWBI survey results for the nation as a whole shows that food hardship rose dramatically from 16.3 percent of respondents in the first quarter of 2008 to 19.5 percent in the last quarter of 2008 and then, in 2009, dropped somewhat, with the rate in the four quarters of 2009 hovering between 17.9 and 18.8 percent (it was 18.5 percent in the fourth calendar quarter of 2009). In other words, 2009 did not see as dramatic an increase in food hardship as 2008 did.

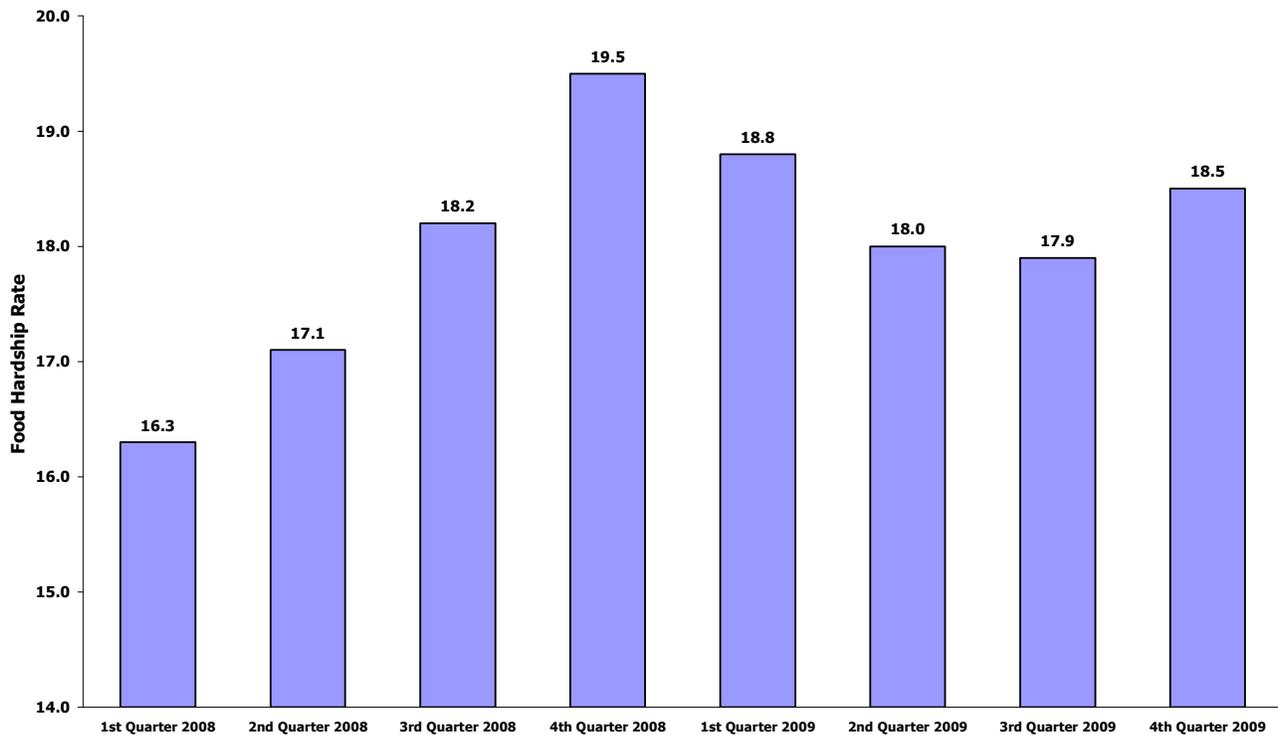
The dramatic rise in food hardship in 2008 tracked key

developments in the economy, including rising unemployment and food prices:

- The national unemployment rate was 5.0 percent in January 2008 and 6.9 percent by November 2008;
- Food prices (measured by the Consumer Price Index for food at home) rose by a shocking 7.5 percent from October 2007 to October 2008.

After late 2008, the food hardship rate flattened out and declined modestly in 2009. While the nation's economic crisis continued and in some ways accelerated (e.g.,

National Food Hardship Rate by Quarter, 2008-2009



unemployment rates), several factors likely were responsible for keeping the food hardship rate from continuing to climb:

- Food prices stopped skyrocketing and began falling – from November 2008 to November 2009, the Consumer Price Index for food at home fell by 2.9 percent.
- In October 2008, SNAP/Food Stamp beneficiaries received an 8.5 percent increase in maximum benefits, to reflect the annual food price inflation through June 2008.
- Other changes in national SNAP/Food Stamp policy – including 2008 Farm Bill changes that took effect in October 2008 and a growing wave of changes in state policy (using options available under federal law) - also led to increased benefit amounts and broader eligibility in late 2008 and 2009.
- Beginning in April 2009, SNAP/Food Stamp beneficiaries received on average an 18-19 percent increase in monthly benefits as part of the economic recovery legislation—the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The recovery act also made other SNAP/Food Stamp improvements, as well as improvements in access to and benefit amounts in unemployment insurance, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), jobs programs, health insurance and other supports. From the first quarter to

the third quarter in 2009, the food hardship rate dropped nearly a full point.

- Beginning in December 2008, the number of people receiving SNAP/Food Stamp assistance to purchase food began growing even more rapidly than earlier in the recession. From January 2008 to November 2008 the number rose by 3.3 million. From November 2008 to October 2009 the number of participants rose by 6.8 million. These increases were driven by the policy changes mentioned above but also by the growing number of families that were eligible. As a counter-cyclical entitlement program, SNAP/Food Stamps largely did what it should do – grow to meet the need. Participation rose as well in other nutrition programs as well, especially school meals and Women, Infants and Children (WIC).

While it is an encouraging sign that the dramatic growth in the food hardship rate in 2008 was followed by a modest decline in 2009, the bottom line should not be comforting to anyone. The most recent food hardship number, at 18.5 percent for the fourth quarter of 2009, means that nearly one in five U.S. households has been struggling with hunger and inability to purchase needed food sometime over the prior year. This should be of tremendous concern to the nation, and one that demands a robust policy response.

II. Food Hardship in the Nation: Households with Children Under Age 18

Food hardship rates were even worse for households with children, as is also true in the Census Bureau/USDA food insecurity study. Households with children were 1.62 times more likely to experience food hardship in 2009 than households with no children: 24.1 percent vs. 14.9 percent. (These data are for the year as a whole, not quarterly.) In other words, one in four respondents in households with children reported that there had been times in the past 12 months they didn't have enough money to buy food that he/she or the family needed.

The ratio between households with children and households without children changed somewhat over the course of the two years of the survey. In early 2008 the ratio (with children to without children) was 1.59:1, but by the fourth quarter 2008 it was 1.68:1. In other words, as the dramatic overall food hardship increase occurred in 2008, the greatest increase was among

families with children. In 2009 the ratio fell somewhat; by the fourth quarter it was 1.62:1.

There has been much research on the negative impact of food insecurity on both adults and children: the most prolific and compelling research shows that the effects on children—on their health, development, learning and mental health—are particularly harsh, even at modest levels of food insecurity. ** That one in four households with children told Gallup they had suffered food hardship is a source of deep concern about the future of the nation's children.

** See, e.g., "Reading, Writing and Hungry" from the Partnership for America's Economic Success, the Children's Sentinel Nutrition Assessment Program (now renamed Children's HealthWatch), and the Food Research and Action Center, www.frac.org/pdf/reading_writing_hungry_report.pdf

III. Food Hardship in the States

The large Gallup-Healthways sample size allows a look at state data on an annual basis. (The Census Bureau/USDA data yield only three year food insecurity averages, most recently for 2006-2008, for states.)

In the Gallup data, there was considerable variation from state to state around the country, but the problem of not having money to purchase needed food was a problem of significant dimension in every state. In 2009, 20 states (including the District of Columbia) had more than one in five respondents (20 percent or more) answer that they did not have enough money to buy food at some point in the last 12 months. Forty-five states overall had more than 15 percent of respondents affirmatively answering this question. In no state did fewer than one in ten respondents answer the question affirmatively.

Food Hardship Rate	Number of States (2009)
20% or higher	20
15-19.9%	25
10-14.9%	6

Both in 2008 and 2009, Mississippi was the state where people were most likely to say that there were times when they did not have enough money to buy food. In 2009 the other states with the highest rates were

States With the Highest Rates of Food Hardship in 2009

State	Rate 2009	Rank
Mississippi	26.2	1
Arkansas	24.0	2
Alabama	23.9	3
Tennessee	23.1	4
Kentucky	22.4	5
Louisiana	22.4	5
South Carolina	22.4	5
Oklahoma	22.2	8
North Carolina	22.1	9
Nevada	21.6	10
Georgia	21.4	11
Florida	21.0	12
Texas	20.9	13
West Virginia	20.9	13
District of Columbia	20.8	15

Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, and South Carolina. Of the top 15 states, the large majority were in the South.

As to households with children, in 22 states, including such very populous states as California, Florida, Ohio, and Texas, at least one in four such households reported food hardship over the 2008-2009 period. In no state was the rate for households with children below 15.8 percent.

In every state the rate of food hardship for households with children was considerably higher than for other households – in the District of Columbia three times as high, in Delaware twice as high, and in Arizona, Hawaii,

Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming almost twice as high (1.8 or more times the rate for households without children).

Data for all 50 states and the District of Columbia, separately for 2008 and for 2009, are in the Appendix. Because differences within states across years are often small, and sample sizes in each state for each year can be limiting, readers are cautioned against comparing single state rates between 2008 and 2009.

IV. Food Hardship in Metropolitan Areas

The Gallup-Healthways Index surveys also give an in-depth look at food hardship in the nation’s Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). MSAs are Census Bureau-defined areas that include central cities plus the surrounding counties with strong economic and social ties to the central cities. FRAC looked at food hardship in 2008 and 2009 data together for the 100 largest MSAs in order to have a large enough sample size for each.

In 2008-2009, of the 100 largest MSAs, 23 had at least one in five respondents answering that they did not have enough money to buy needed food at times in the last 12 months, and 82 MSAs had 15 percent or more of households affirmatively answering this question. Again, while there was variation around the country, the inability to purchase adequate food was a serious problem in virtually every MSA. In only one MSA was it below 12.1 percent.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas With the Highest Rates of Food Hardship in 2008-2009

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	Rate 2008-2009	Rank
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	26.0	1
Bakersfield, CA*	25.2	2
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	24.2	3
Fresno, CA	24.1	4
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	22.9	5
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	22.8	6
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	22.1	7
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	22.0	8
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	21.9	9
Greensboro-High Point, NC	21.4	10
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	21.2	11
Oklahoma City, OK	21.1	12
Toledo, OH	20.8	13
Winston-Salem, NC*	20.8	13
Charleston-N Charleston-Summerville, SC*	20.7	15
Columbia, SC	20.7	15
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	20.7	15
Little Rock-N Little Rock-Conway, AR	20.5	18
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	20.4	19
Jacksonville, FL	20.4	19
Baton Rouge, LA	20.1	21
Knoxville, TN	20.1	21
Tulsa, OK	20.1	21
Columbus, OH	19.9	24
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	19.9	24

Food Hardship Rate	Number of MSAs
20% or higher	23
15-19.9%	59
10-14.9%	18
Lower than 10%	0

Despite the impression that urban poverty and economic hardship are clustered in the Northeast and Midwest, most of the MSAs with the highest rates of food insecurity were in the South and Southwest, plus California. Of the 25 MSAs with the worst rates, four were in California, three were in Florida, three in Ohio, three in North Carolina, two

each in Louisiana, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Tennessee, and one each in four other states.

Sample sizes for households with children and without children were adequate to look at the 50 largest MSAs. Again, the rate for households with children was higher than for households without children everywhere, and in six MSAs was double (Las Vegas-Paradise, NV; and Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV) or nearly double (Austin-Round-Rock, TX; Orlando-Kissimmee, FL; Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ; and Salt Lake City, UT) the rate for households without children.

V. Food Hardship in Congressional Districts

The GHWBI also provides, for the first time, a look at food hardship in every one of America's 436 congressional districts (including the District of Columbia). FRAC aggregated 2008-2009 data to yield adequate sample sizes at the congressional district level.

139 districts had at least one in five households that were food insecure, and 311 had rates of 15 percent or higher. Only 23 districts in the country reported a rate lower than 10 percent. In other words, remarkably, virtually every congressional district in the country had more than a tenth of respondents reporting food hardship. The median congressional district had a rate of 18 percent.

Of the 30 districts with the worst rates, three were in California, three were in Florida, two were in Georgia, two were in Illinois, two were in Michigan, two were in Mississippi, two were in New York, two were in Tennessee, and two were in Texas. No other state had more than one in the worst 30.

The appendix includes two separate lists with the food hardship rate for every congressional district in the nation. The first is designed to make it easy for readers to find rates in districts of interest to them. It is organized alphabetically by state and, within the state, by the district number. That list gives the rate for each district and also shows where each district ranks nationally, with 1 being

the highest food hardship rate and 436 being the lowest. The second list is organized by rank among the 436 districts, highest to lowest.

Food Hardship Rate	Number of Congressional Districts
25% or higher	37
20-24.9%	102
15-19.9%	172
10-14.9%	102
Lower than 10%	23

Ranking 300th or even 400th on this list, however, should not be a point of pride. What this list shows is that food hardship is a problem in every corner of America, and should be a concern for every member of Congress. In the end, the nation's food insecurity problem doesn't boil down to the 37 districts with rates over 25 percent or even to the half of all districts above the median of 18 percent. It boils down to the fact that in 436 congressional districts in this extraordinarily wealthy nation, somewhere between 6.6 percent and 36.9 percent of respondents – and in 413 districts, 10 percent or more of respondents – told Gallup that there were "times in the past twelve months when [they] did not have enough money to buy food that [they or their family] needed." That is a national problem demanding a solution.

Conclusion

Food hardship is far too common in every corner of the nation. It is crucial that the nation build an economy and develop public supports that will dramatically decrease these food hardship numbers and do so quickly. Essential steps include: a growing economy that provides jobs at decent wages, shares prosperity and pulls households out of hunger and poverty; improved income supports (e.g., unemployment insurance, refundable tax credits) that help struggling workers and families; and strengthened

federal nutrition programs (SNAP/food stamps; school meals; WIC; summer, afterschool and child care food) that reach more people in need and do so with more robust benefits.

For FRAC's seven-point strategy specifically aimed at reaching the President's goal of ending childhood hunger by 2015, see www.frac.org/pdf/endingchildhunger_2015paper.pdf.

Notes and Methodology

Results are based on telephone interviews with approximately 535,715 adults, aged 18 and older, conducted January 2, 2008 to December 30, 2009. For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 90% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is less than ± 1 percentage point. Sample sizes for many specific subgroups are lower than for the total sample size, and margins of error thus increase accordingly. At the state level for the two year time period, margins of error are within ± 2 percentage points, and for each year and for breakouts by households with and without children are within ± 3 percentage points. At the MSA level, margins of error are generally within ± 2.5 percentage points and are within ± 3 percentage points when broken out by households with and without children. At the congressional district level, margins of error are generally within ± 3.5 percentage points.

Sample sizes for states for the combined 2008-2009 period range from a low of 983 respondents in the District of Columbia to a high of 56,035 respondents in California.

Sample sizes for the 100 large MSAs for the combined 2008-2009 period range from a low of 972 respondents in Ogden-Clearfield, UT to a high of 25,496 respondents in New York-North New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA.

Sample sizes for congressional districts for the combined 2008-2009 period range from a low of 461 respondents in New York's 12th district to a high of 2,778 respondents in Montana (which has only one congressional district).

Interviews are conducted with respondents on land-line telephones (for respondents with a land-line telephone) and cellular phones (for respondents who are cell-phone only).

Data are weighted to minimize nonresponse bias, based on known census figures for age, race, sex, and education. The average design effect is 1.6.

In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

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National Food Hardship by Month

Month	Food Hardship Rate
January 2008	16.5
February 2008	16.2
March 2008	16.1
April 2008	16.7
May 2008	17.4
June 2008	17.4
July 2008	17.0
August 2008	19.1
September 2008	18.5
October 2008	18.8
November 2008	20.3
December 2008	19.4
January 2009	18.8
February 2009	19.0
March 2009	18.6
April 2009	18.2
May 2009	18.4
June 2009	17.3
July 2009	17.7
August 2009	17.9
September 2009	18.1
October 2009	18.9
November 2009	18.3
December 2009	18.2

National Food Hardship by Quarter

Quarter	Food Hardship Rate
1st Quarter 2008	16.3
2nd Quarter 2008	17.1
3rd Quarter 2008	18.2
4th Quarter 2008	19.5
1st Quarter 2009	18.8
2nd Quarter 2009	18.0
3rd Quarter 2009	17.9
4th Quarter 2009	18.5

Food Hardship in 2009 by State

State	Rate 2009	Rank
Alabama	23.9	3
Alaska	15.4	43
Arizona	20.5	17
Arkansas	24.0	2
California	19.9	21
Colorado	17.1	30
Connecticut	14.6	47
Delaware	17.3	28
District of Columbia	20.8	15
Florida	21.0	12
Georgia	21.4	11
Hawaii	15.8	39
Idaho	16.6	33
Illinois	17.2	29
Indiana	20.7	16
Iowa	12.8	49
Kansas	17.1	30
Kentucky	22.4	5
Louisiana	22.4	5
Maine	17.1	30
Maryland	15.3	44
Massachusetts	16.3	34
Michigan	19.3	23
Minnesota	13.8	48
Mississippi	26.2	1
Missouri	20.0	19
Montana	14.8	46
Nebraska	15.9	36
Nevada	21.6	10
New Hampshire	15.7	40
New Jersey	15.5	41
New Mexico	20.3	18
New York	17.4	27
North Carolina	22.1	9
North Dakota	10.6	51
Ohio	20.0	19
Oklahoma	22.2	8
Oregon	19.3	23
Pennsylvania	15.9	36
Rhode Island	18.7	25
South Carolina	22.4	5
South Dakota	12.4	50
Tennessee	23.1	4
Texas	20.9	13
Utah	19.9	21
Vermont	15.5	41
Virginia	16.0	35
Washington	17.9	26
West Virginia	20.9	13
Wisconsin	15.0	45
Wyoming	15.9	36

Food Hardship in 2008 by State

State	Rate 2008	Rank
Alabama	23.0	2
Alaska	15.7	40
Arizona	18.8	22
Arkansas	21.6	6
California	19.0	19
Colorado	18.1	27
Connecticut	16.0	35
Delaware	18.2	26
District of Columbia	17.6	30
Florida	18.3	24
Georgia	22.1	4
Hawaii	13.7	48
Idaho	16.3	32
Illinois	16.3	32
Indiana	21.1	10
Iowa	14.3	46
Kansas	16.3	32
Kentucky	19.4	17
Louisiana	21.5	7
Maine	19.7	16
Maryland	14.5	45
Massachusetts	15.1	42
Michigan	18.7	23
Minnesota	15.1	42
Mississippi	28.4	1
Missouri	20.9	11
Montana	17.1	31
Nebraska	15.9	37
Nevada	20.2	15
New Hampshire	15.7	40
New Jersey	14.1	47
New Mexico	19.2	18
New York	18.1	27
North Carolina	20.5	13
North Dakota	10.0	51
Ohio	22.0	5
Oklahoma	21.4	8
Oregon	18.9	21
Pennsylvania	17.9	29
Rhode Island	18.3	24
South Carolina	20.6	12
South Dakota	13.7	48
Tennessee	21.3	9
Texas	20.3	14
Utah	15.0	44
Vermont	19.0	19
Virginia	15.8	38
Washington	15.8	38
West Virginia	22.3	3
Wisconsin	16.0	35
Wyoming	13.1	50

**Food Hardship in 2008-2009 by State, by Presence or Absence of
Children Under 18 Years of Age**

State	Rate 2008-2009		
	Total	Households Without Children	Households With Children
Alabama	23.6	19.2	31.4
Alaska	15.5	12.7	19.3
Arizona	19.9	14.9	28.1
Arkansas	23.2	19.7	29.7
California	19.6	15.3	25.9
Colorado	17.4	14.5	22.1
Connecticut	15.1	13.3	18.7
Delaware	17.6	12.8	26.1
District of Columbia	19.6	12.5	40.6
Florida	20.0	16.1	28.3
Georgia	21.6	17.9	26.9
Hawaii	15.1	11.7	21.1
Idaho	16.5	13.2	21.3
Illinois	16.9	13.2	23.2
Indiana	20.9	17.1	27.1
Iowa	13.3	11.3	17.5
Kansas	16.8	13.9	21.9
Kentucky	21.4	18.6	26.3
Louisiana	22.1	16.9	30.1
Maine	18.0	15.6	22.9
Maryland	15.0	12.2	19.7
Massachusetts	15.9	14.3	18.9
Michigan	19.1	16.1	24.7
Minnesota	14.2	11.5	19.3
Mississippi	27.0	22.5	33.8
Missouri	20.3	17.6	25.1
Montana	15.6	13.2	20.9
Nebraska	15.9	12.5	21.7
Nevada	21.1	15.5	30.7
New Hampshire	15.7	13.0	20.6
New Jersey	15.0	12.7	19.1
New Mexico	19.9	18.1	22.9
New York	17.7	14.6	23.3
North Carolina	21.6	17.8	27.8
North Dakota	10.4	8.0	15.8
Ohio	20.7	17.2	27.2
Oklahoma	21.9	18.0	28.6
Oregon	19.1	15.0	26.7
Pennsylvania	16.6	13.6	22.4
Rhode Island	18.5	16.0	23.2
South Carolina	21.8	19.4	25.8
South Dakota	12.9	9.7	18.9
Tennessee	22.5	19.5	28.2
Texas	20.7	16.2	27.2
Utah	18.2	13.6	23.1
Vermont	16.7	15.0	20.2
Virginia	15.9	12.8	21.4
Washington	17.1	13.6	23.1
West Virginia	21.4	19.0	26.0
Wisconsin	15.3	12.3	20.9
Wyoming	14.9	11.1	21.9

The difference in food hardship rates between households with children and households without children is statistically significantly different from zero at the 95% confidence level for all states.

Food Hardship in 2008-2009 for 100 Largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	Rate 2008-2009	Rank
Akron,OH	17.9	50
Albany-Schenectady-Troy,NY	16.5	67
Albuquerque, NM	17.9	50
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	16.7	64
Anchorage, AK	15.0	82
Asheville, NC	17.3	58
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	19.8	27
Austin-Round Rock, TX	16.3	70
Bakersfield, CA	25.2	2
Baltimore-Towson, MD	15.3	79
Baton Rouge, LA	20.1	21
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	22.1	7
Boise City-Nampa, ID	15.3	79
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	14.4	88
Bradenton-Sarasota-Venice, FL	14.5	86
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	14.1	90
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	14.6	85
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	18.3	47
Charleston-N Charleston-Summerville, SC	20.7	15
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	20.4	19
Chicago-Naperville-Joilet, IL-IN-WI	17.4	56
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	19.1	35
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	19.8	27
Colorado Springs, CO	15.1	81
Columbia, SC	20.7	15
Columbus, OH	19.9	24
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	18.6	43
Dayton, OH	18.8	37
Denver-Aurora, CO	17.1	61
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	13.2	96
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	18.8	37
Eugene-Springfield, OR	16.5	67
Fresno, CA	24.1	4
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	19.4	34
Greensboro-High Point, NC	21.4	10
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	17.4	56
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	14.8	83
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	14.5	86
Honolulu, HI	10.2	100
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	19.8	27
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	19.9	24
Jacksonville, FL	20.4	19
Kansas City, MO-KS	19.8	27
Knoxville, TN	20.1	21
Lancaster, PA	12.1	99
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	21.9	9
Little Rock-N Little Rock-Conway, AR	20.5	18
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	20.7	15
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	18.6	43
Madison, WI	13.8	93
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	26.0	1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	21.2	11
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	16.1	75
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	13.9	91

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	Rate 2008-2009	Rank
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	17.8	52
New Haven-Milford, CT	16.1	75
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	22.0	8
New York-North New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	16.5	67
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	18.8	37
Oklahoma City, OK	21.1	12
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	17.2	60
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	22.9	5
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	16.2	73
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	19.1	35
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	16.7	64
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	19.8	27
Pittsburgh, PA	15.6	77
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	13.9	91
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	17.8	52
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	17.0	62
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	18.7	41
Raleigh-Cary, NC	16.7	64
Reading, PA	15.4	78
Richmond, VA	18.4	46
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	22.8	6
Rochester, NY	16.3	70
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	17.7	54
Salt Lake City, UT	18.2	49
San Antonio, TX	19.9	24
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	17.6	55
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	13.4	94
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	12.5	97
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	14.7	84
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	18.6	43
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	14.4	88
Spokane, WA	19.7	32
Springfield, MA	19.6	33
St. Louis, MO-IL	16.3	70
Syracuse, NY	18.7	41
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	18.3	47
Toledo, OH	20.8	13
Tucson, AZ	18.8	37
Tulsa, OK	20.1	21
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	16.2	73
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	12.2	98
Wichita, KS	17.3	58
Winston-Salem, NC	20.8	13
Worcester, MA	16.9	63
York-Hanover, PA	13.3	95
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	24.2	3

**Food Hardship in 2008-2009 by Presence or Absence of Children Under 18 Years
of Age in the 50 Largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas**

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	Rate 2008-2009	
	Households Without Children	Households With Children
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	13.9	21.6
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	15.4	25.8
Austin-Round Rock, TX	11.8	22.9
Baltimore-Towson, MD	13.1	19.0
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	17.4	30.9
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	12.8	17.4
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	12.1	20.2
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	16.1	26.4
Chicago-Naperville-Joilet, IL-IN-WI	13.5	23.5
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	16.0	24.5
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	16.8	25.6
Columbus, OH	16.3	25.5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	14.7	24.1
Denver-Aurora, CO	14.4	21.3
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	16.2	23.8
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	12.7	18.1
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	14.9	26.1
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	16.6	25.1
Jacksonville, FL	18.0	24.5
Kansas City, MO-KS	17.7	23.1
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	15.6	32.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	16.1	27.3
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	15.1	24.8
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	17.0	29.3
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	12.5	22.1
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	11.0	18.6
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	15.4	22.2
New York-North New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	13.6	21.6
Oklahoma City, OK	18.5	25.2
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	17.4	31.8
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	13.9	21.3
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	14.8	27.4
Pittsburgh, PA	13.1	21.3
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	13.7	24.5
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	17.1	21.6
Raleigh-Cary, NC	15.6	18.1
Richmond, VA	15.1	23.8
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	16.7	29.5
Rochester, NY	13.8	20.8
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	14.2	23.3
Salt Lake City, UT	13.0	23.7
San Antonio, TX	17.6	23.3
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	13.6	23.7
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	12.1	16.0
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	9.9	16.3
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	12.0	18.4
St. Louis, MO-IL	13.1	22.2
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	15.0	25.4
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	13.1	20.9
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	8.7	17.7

The difference in food hardship rates between households with children and households without children is statistically significantly different from zero at the 95% confidence level for all MSAs except Raleigh-Cary, NC.

**Food Hardship in 2008-2009 by Congressional District - Organized
by State and District**

District	Representative	Rate 2008-2009	National Rank
Alabama			
1st	Jo Bonner	23.8	54
2nd	Bobby Bright	25.4	32
3rd	Mike Rogers	23.9	52
4th	Robert Aderholt	23.2	65
5th	Parker Griffith	19.4	162
6th	Spencer Bachus	18.0	215
7th	Artur Davis	30.6	9
Alaska			
At-Large	Don Young	15.5	293
Arizona			
1st	Ann Kirkpatrick	22.4	80
2nd	Trent Franks	18.3	206
3rd	John Shadegg	17.1	248
4th	Ed Pastor	25.5	31
5th	Harry E. Mitchell	11.4	397
6th	Jeff Flake	15.5	293
7th	Raul Grijalva	21.9	93
8th	Gabrielle Giffords	14.0	328
Arkansas			
1st	Marion Berry	22.5	75
2nd	Vic Snyder	20.5	125
3rd	John Boozman	21.3	104
4th	Mike Ross	27.9	19
California			
1st	Mike Thompson	19.7	142
2nd	Wally Herger	20.6	121
3rd	Daniel E. Lungren	17.3	243
4th	Tom McClintock	13.9	331
5th	Doris O. Matsui	23.7	58
6th	Lynn Woolsey	11.9	386
7th	George Miller	17.6	231
8th	Nancy Pelosi	12.6	364
9th	Barbara Lee	16.4	268
10th	John Garamendi	13.1	350
11th	Jerry McNerney	12.5	367
12th	Jackie Speier	8.7	424
13th	Fortney Pete Stark	16.4	268
14th	Anna G. Eshoo	6.6	436
15th	Mike Honda	11.5	393
16th	Zoe Lofgren	12.2	379
17th	Sam Farr	15.3	298
18th	Dennis Cardoza	22.1	88
19th	George P. Radanovich	19.7	142
20th	Jim Costa	22.8	72
21st	Devin Nunes	21.0	114
22nd	Kevin McCarthy	18.9	184
23rd	Lois Capps	16.3	275
24th	Elton Gallegly	11.4	397
25th	Buck McKeon	23.2	65
26th	David Dreier	11.5	393
27th	Brad Sherman	15.2	304

District	Representative	Rate 2008-2009	National Rank
28th	Howard Berman	21.3	104
29th	Adam Schiff	10.9	399
30th	Henry Waxman	8.3	427
31st	Xavier Becerra	28.3	16
32nd	Judy Chu	17.8	223
33rd	Diane E. Watson	22.2	85
34th	Lucille Roybal-Allard	19.4	162
35th	Maxine Waters	22.9	70
36th	Jane Harman	9.8	414
37th	Laura Richardson	31.6	5
38th	Grace Napolitano	19.7	142
39th	Linda Sanchez	22.1	88
40th	Ed Royce	12.7	361
41st	Jerry Lewis	19.0	178
42nd	Gary Miller	10.3	404
43rd	Joe Baca	30.8	6
44th	Ken Calvert	17.6	231
45th	Mary Bono	20.0	136
46th	Dana Rohrabacher	11.7	391
47th	Loretta Sanchez	14.3	320
48th	John Campbell	10.1	410
49th	Darrell Issa	19.4	162
50th	Brian P. Bilbray	10.4	402
51st	Bob Filner	21.6	97
52nd	Duncan D. Hunter	16.6	264
53rd	Susan Davis	16.2	277
Colorado			
1st	Diana DeGette	22.5	75
2nd	Jared Polis	12.7	361
3rd	John T. Salazar	15.7	286
4th	Betsy Markey	15.5	293
5th	Doug Lamborn	15.0	310
6th	Mike Coffman	10.9	399
7th	Ed Perlmutter	18.6	194
Connecticut			
1st	John B. Larson	15.2	304
2nd	Joe Courtney	12.8	358
3rd	Rosa L. DeLauro	15.1	309
4th	Jim Himes	12.1	380
5th	Christopher S. Murphy	16.0	280
Delaware			
At-Large	Michael N. Castle	17.6	231
District of Columbia			
At-Large	Eleanor Holmes Norton	19.6	150
Florida			
1st	Jeff Miller	22.2	85
2nd	Allen Boyd	20.2	133
3rd	Corrine Brown	26.0	24
4th	Ander Crenshaw	19.6	150
5th	Virginia Brown-Waite	17.0	252
6th	Cliff Stearns	20.7	119
7th	John Mica	19.5	157
8th	Alan Grayson	22.0	92
9th	Gus M. Bilirakis	17.8	223
10th	C.W. Bill Young	15.6	287

District	Representative	Rate 2008-2009	National Rank
11th	Kathy Castor	25.1	36
12th	Adam Putnam	17.3	243
13th	Vern Buchanan	14.7	315
14th	Connie Mack	16.9	255
15th	Bill Posey	18.5	198
16th	Tom Rooney	16.9	255
17th	Kendrick Meek	29.6	13
18th	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen	11.9	386
19th	Vacant	12.0	384
20th	Debbie Wasserman Schultz	14.0	328
21st	Lincoln Diaz-Balart	18.7	191
22nd	Ron Klein	14.4	318
23rd	Alcee L. Hastings	27.1	20
24th	Suzanne M. Kosmas	19.3	165
25th	Mario Diaz-Balart	23.8	54
Georgia			
1st	Jack Kingston	24.4	45
2nd	Sanford D. Bishop Jr.	22.2	85
3rd	Lynn A. Westmoreland	16.9	255
4th	Henry C. "Hank" Johnson Jr.	28.2	17
5th	John Lewis	24.0	50
6th	Tom Price	8.4	426
7th	John Linder	18.1	213
8th	Jim Marshall	26.0	24
9th	Nathan Deal	19.7	142
10th	Paul C. Broun	18.2	210
11th	Phil Gingrey	19.2	172
12th	John Barrow	24.8	40
13th	David Scott	24.9	38
Hawaii			
1st	Neil Abercrombie	9.5	417
2nd	Mazie K. Hirono	18.6	194
Idaho			
1st	Walt Minnick	15.3	298
2nd	Mike Simpson	18.0	215
Illinois			
1st	Bobby L. Rush	23.1	67
2nd	Jesse L. Jackson Jr.	26.5	21
3rd	Daniel Lipinski	18.8	186
4th	Luis V. Gutierrez	28.0	18
5th	Mike Quigley	11.8	388
6th	Peter J. Roskam	12.1	380
7th	Danny K. Davis	20.1	134
8th	Melissa L. Bean	12.6	364
9th	Jan Schakowsky	12.4	373
10th	Mark Kirk	7.0	434
11th	Deborah "Debbie" Halvorson	16.4	268
12th	Jerry F. Costello	20.5	125
13th	Judy Biggert	10.3	404
14th	Bill Foster	12.3	376
15th	Timothy V. Johnson	13.3	345
16th	Donald Manzullo	14.1	327
17th	Phil Hare	15.6	287
18th	Aaron Schock	15.0	310
19th	John Shimkus	16.4	268

District	Representative	Rate 2008-2009	National Rank
Indiana			
1st	Peter Visclosky	23.5	62
2nd	Joe Donnelly	21.1	109
3rd	Mark E. Souder	20.5	125
4th	Steve Buyer	18.5	198
5th	Dan Burton	13.5	343
6th	Mike Pence	22.3	82
7th	André Carson	28.7	15
8th	Brad Ellsworth	20.3	130
9th	Baron Hill	18.0	215
Iowa			
1st	Bruce L. Braley	15.2	304
2nd	David Loebsack	12.7	361
3rd	Leonard Boswell	12.9	352
4th	Tom Latham	10.2	406
5th	Steve King	13.2	349
Kansas			
1st	Jerry Moran	12.8	358
2nd	Lynn Jenkins	17.9	220
3rd	Dennis Moore	15.6	287
4th	Todd Tiahrt	18.2	210
Kentucky			
1st	Ed Whitfield	24.4	45
2nd	S. Brett Guthrie	21.2	106
3rd	John A. Yarmuth	19.6	150
4th	Geoff Davis	20.0	136
5th	Harold "Hal" Rogers	25.6	29
6th	Ben Chandler	17.1	248
Louisiana			
1st	Steve Scalise	21.7	96
2nd	Anh "Joseph" Cao	25.2	35
3rd	Charlie Melancon	26.0	24
4th	John Fleming	20.7	119
5th	Rodney Alexander	24.9	38
6th	William "Bill" Cassidy	18.9	184
7th	Charles W. Boustany Jr.	19.5	157
Maine			
1st	Chellie Pingree	14.3	320
2nd	Michael Michaud	20.6	121
Maryland			
1st	Frank M. Kratovil Jr.	13.9	331
2nd	Dutch Ruppersberger	16.4	268
3rd	John P. Sarbanes	10.2	406
4th	Donna F. Edwards	19.0	178
5th	Steny H. Hoyer	12.5	367
6th	Roscoe Bartlett	11.6	392
7th	Elijah E. Cummings	23.7	58
8th	Chris Van Hollen	7.2	433
Massachusetts			
1st	John Olver	16.1	278
2nd	Richard E. Neal	19.5	157
3rd	James McGovern	14.7	315
4th	Barney Frank	15.8	284
5th	Niki Tsongas	13.0	351

District	Representative	Rate 2008-2009	National Rank
6th	John Tierney	11.5	393
7th	Ed Markey	12.4	373
8th	Michael E. Capuano	20.3	130
9th	Stephen F. Lynch	13.9	331
10th	William Delahunt	13.3	345
Michigan			
1st	Bart Stupak	16.1	278
2nd	Pete Hoekstra	16.8	259
3rd	Vernon J. Ehlers	18.7	191
4th	Dave Camp	19.6	150
5th	Dale E. Kildee	21.2	106
6th	Fred Upton	21.1	109
7th	Mark Schauer	20.6	121
8th	Mike Rogers	15.3	298
9th	Gary Peters	10.1	410
10th	Candice Miller	20.3	130
11th	Thaddeus McCotter	15.3	298
12th	Sander Levin	19.2	172
13th	Carolyn Kilpatrick	25.9	27
14th	John Conyers Jr.	30.2	11
15th	John D. Dingell	18.5	198
Minnesota			
1st	Timothy J. Walz	11.8	388
2nd	John Kline	11.5	393
3rd	Erik Paulsen	9.3	420
4th	Betty McCollum	15.3	298
5th	Keith Ellison	17.7	229
6th	Michele Bachmann	12.9	352
7th	Collin C. Peterson	13.5	343
8th	James L. Oberstar	17.4	237
Mississippi			
1st	Travis Childers	22.9	70
2nd	Bennie G. Thompson	33.6	3
3rd	Gregg Harper	24.3	47
4th	Gene Taylor	26.1	22
Missouri			
1st	William "Lacy" Clay Jr.	23.6	61
2nd	Todd Akin	10.2	406
3rd	Russ Carnahan	16.6	264
4th	Ike Skelton	20.1	134
5th	Emanuel Cleaver, II	25.4	32
6th	Sam Graves	17.9	220
7th	Roy Blunt	21.5	98
8th	Jo Ann Emerson	22.4	80
9th	Blaine Luetkemeyer	19.3	165
Montana			
At-Large	Dennis Rehberg	15.6	287
Nebraska			
1st	Jeff Fortenberry	13.9	331
2nd	Lee Terry	17.8	223
3rd	Adrian Smith	13.3	345
Nevada			
1st	Shelley Berkley	21.5	98
2nd	Dean Heller	17.8	223
3rd	Dina Titus	19.3	165

District	Representative	Rate 2008-2009	National Rank
New Hampshire			
1st	Carol Shea-Porter	15.2	304
2nd	Paul W. Hodes	15.8	284
New Jersey			
1st	Robert E. Andrews	18.6	194
2nd	Frank A. LoBiondo	19.0	178
3rd	John Adler	13.6	342
4th	Chris Smith	12.9	352
5th	Scott Garrett	9.5	417
6th	Frank Pallone Jr.	19.3	165
7th	Leonard Lance	9.1	422
8th	Bill Pascrell Jr.	14.9	312
9th	Steven Rothman	12.1	380
10th	Donald M. Payne	30.6	9
11th	Rodney Frelinghuysen	7.8	430
12th	Rush Holt	9.3	420
13th	Albio Sires	17.4	237
New Mexico			
1st	Martin T. Heinrich	15.9	282
2nd	Harry Teague	18.4	205
3rd	Ben R. Lujan	18.5	198
New York			
1st	Timothy Bishop	12.0	384
2nd	Steve Israel	13.7	339
3rd	Pete King	10.1	410
4th	Carolyn McCarthy	9.4	419
5th	Gary Ackerman	14.2	324
6th	Gregory W. Meeks	21.0	114
7th	Joseph Crowley	22.5	75
8th	Jerrold Nadler	10.2	406
9th	Anthony D. Weiner	7.8	430
10th	Edolphus Towns	30.8	6
11th	Yvette D. Clarke	19.5	157
12th	Nydia M. Velázquez	24.0	50
13th	Michael E. McMahon	19.8	140
14th	Carolyn Maloney	7.9	428
15th	Charles B. Rangel	24.1	49
16th	José E. Serrano	36.9	1
17th	Eliot Engel	21.0	114
18th	Nita Lowey	7.0	434
19th	John J. Hall	12.8	358
20th	Scott Murphy	16.7	260
21st	Paul D. Tonko	16.4	268
22nd	Maurice Hinchey	16.7	260
23rd	Bill Owens	17.4	237
24th	Michael A. Arcuri	16.0	280
25th	Daniel B. Maffei	16.7	260
26th	Christopher J. Lee	13.8	337
27th	Brian Higgins	13.9	331
28th	Louise Slaughter	21.8	94
29th	Eric J.J. Massa	17.6	231
North Carolina			
1st	G.K. Butterfield	30.7	8
2nd	Bob Etheridge	21.2	106

District	Representative	Rate 2008-2009	National Rank
3rd	Walter B. Jones	18.5	198
4th	David Price	14.0	328
5th	Virginia Foxx	22.7	73
6th	Howard Coble	20.6	121
7th	Mike McIntyre	21.5	98
8th	Larry Kissell	23.8	54
9th	Sue Myrick	15.6	287
10th	Patrick T. McHenry	22.3	82
11th	Heath Shuler	19.7	142
12th	Mel Watt	23.8	54
13th	Brad Miller	20.4	129
North Dakota			
At-Large	Earl Pomeroy	10.4	402
Ohio			
1st	Steve Driehaus	24.2	48
2nd	Jean Schmidt	17.3	243
3rd	Michael Turner	21.0	114
4th	Jim Jordan	20.0	136
5th	Robert E. Latta	19.0	178
6th	Charles A. Wilson	22.5	75
7th	Steve Austria	20.9	118
8th	John A. Boehner	18.3	206
9th	Marcy Kaptur	22.7	73
10th	Dennis J. Kucinich	19.6	150
11th	Marcia L. Fudge	26.1	22
12th	Pat Tiberi	18.8	186
13th	Betty Sutton	19.1	175
14th	Steven C. LaTourette	12.9	352
15th	Mary Jo Kilroy	19.3	165
16th	John A. Boccieri	21.1	109
17th	Tim Ryan	24.6	43
18th	Zachary T. Space	21.8	94
Oklahoma			
1st	John Sullivan	18.3	206
2nd	Dan Boren	25.4	32
3rd	Frank Lucas	22.1	88
4th	Tom Cole	19.5	157
5th	Mary Fallin	22.3	82
Oregon			
1st	David Wu	17.1	248
2nd	Greg Walden	18.8	186
3rd	Earl Blumenauer	19.8	140
4th	Peter DeFazio	19.0	178
5th	Kurt Schrader	17.0	252
Pennsylvania			
1st	Robert Brady	36.1	2
2nd	Chaka Fattah	22.5	75
3rd	Kathy Dahlkemper	19.2	172
4th	Jason Altmire	13.7	339
5th	Glenn W. Thompson	17.7	229
6th	Jim Gerlach	12.6	364
7th	Joe Sestak	12.3	376
8th	Patrick J. Murphy	10.6	401
9th	Bill Shuster	16.9	255
10th	Christopher P. Carney	16.5	266

District	Representative	Rate 2008-2009	National Rank
11th	Paul E. Kanjorski	19.7	142
12th	John Murtha	17.8	223
13th	Allyson Y. Schwartz	11.8	388
14th	Mike Doyle	17.8	223
15th	Charles W. Dent	15.4	297
16th	Joseph R. Pitts	12.3	376
17th	Tim Holden	15.2	304
18th	Tim Murphy	14.5	317
19th	Todd Platts	12.5	367
Rhode Island			
1st	Patrick Kennedy	16.3	275
2nd	Jim Langevin	18.5	198
South Carolina			
1st	Henry Brown	18.0	215
2nd	Joe Wilson	17.5	235
3rd	J.Gresham Barrett	21.4	103
4th	Bob Inglis	19.6	150
5th	John Spratt	23.7	58
6th	James E. Clyburn	30.0	12
South Dakota			
At-Large	Stephanie Herseth Sandlin	12.9	352
Tennessee			
1st	Phil Roe	23.1	67
2nd	John J. Duncan Jr.	21.1	109
3rd	Zach Wamp	24.8	40
4th	Lincoln Davis	23.9	52
5th	Jim Cooper	15.9	282
6th	Bart Gordon	21.1	109
7th	Marsha Blackburn	12.9	352
8th	John Tanner	29.2	14
9th	Steve Cohen	31.8	4
Texas			
1st	Louie Gohmert	19.7	142
2nd	Ted Poe	17.4	237
3rd	Sam Johnson	10.1	410
4th	Ralph M. Hall	18.2	210
5th	Jeb Hensarling	25.8	28
6th	Joe Barton	17.4	237
7th	John Culberson	9.7	416
8th	Kevin Brady	18.7	191
9th	Al Green	22.1	88
10th	Michael T. McCaul	13.8	337
11th	K. Michael Conaway	17.9	220
12th	Kay Granger	19.1	175
13th	Mac Thornberry	18.6	194
14th	Ron Paul	18.8	186
15th	Rubén Hinojosa	23.0	69
16th	Silvestre Reyes	18.0	215
17th	Chet Edwards	21.5	98
18th	Sheila Jackson Lee	24.8	40
19th	Randy Neugebauer	20.5	125
20th	Charlie A. Gonzalez	14.8	314
21st	Lamar Smith	18.3	206
22nd	Pete Olson	12.5	367
23rd	Ciro Rodriguez	17.0	252

District	Representative	Rate 2008-2009	National Rank
24th	Kenny Marchant	12.4	373
25th	Lloyd Doggett	16.5	266
26th	Michael Burgess	13.9	331
27th	Solomon P. Ortiz	19.7	142
28th	Henry Cuellar	19.3	165
29th	Gene Green	21.5	98
30th	Eddie Bernice Johnson	25.6	29
31st	John Carter	17.5	235
32nd	Pete Sessions	18.5	198
Utah			
1st	Rob Bishop	17.3	243
2nd	Jim Matheson	15.6	287
3rd	Jason Chaffetz	16.4	268
Vermont			
At-Large	Peter Welch	16.7	260
Virginia			
1st	Robert J. Wittman	13.3	345
2nd	Glenn C. Nye III	14.2	324
3rd	Robert C. "Bobby" Scott	23.4	63
4th	J. Randy Forbes	17.3	243
5th	Tom Perriello	19.0	178
6th	Bob Goodlatte	17.4	237
7th	Eric Cantor	12.5	367
8th	Jim Moran	7.9	428
9th	Rick Boucher	23.4	63
10th	Frank Wolf	8.9	423
11th	Gerald E. "Gerry" Connolly	7.4	432
Washington			
1st	Jay Inslee	12.5	367
2nd	Rick Larsen	15.5	293
3rd	Brian Baird	19.1	175
4th	Doc Hastings	17.1	248
5th	Cathy McMorris Rodgers	19.6	150
6th	Norman D. Dicks	18.8	186
7th	Jim McDermott	12.1	380
8th	David G. Reichert	9.8	414
9th	Adam Smith	18.1	213
West Virginia			
1st	Alan B. Mollohan	19.3	165
2nd	Shelley Moore Capito	20.0	136
3rd	Nick Rahall	24.5	44
Wisconsin			
1st	Paul Ryan	14.2	324
2nd	Tammy Baldwin	14.3	320
3rd	Ron Kind	13.7	339
4th	Gwen Moore	25.1	36
5th	F. James Sensenbrenner	8.5	425
6th	Thomas Petri	14.4	318
7th	David R. Obey	14.3	320
8th	Steve Kagen	15.3	298
Wyoming			
At-Large	Cynthia M. Lummis	14.9	312

Food Hardship in 2008-2009 by Congressional District

State	District	Rate 2008-2009	National Rank
New York	16th	36.9	1
Pennsylvania	1st	36.1	2
Mississippi	2nd	33.6	3
Tennessee	9th	31.8	4
California	37th	31.6	5
California	43rd	30.8	6
New York	10th	30.8	6
North Carolina	1st	30.7	8
Alabama	7th	30.6	9
New Jersey	10th	30.6	9
Michigan	14th	30.2	11
South Carolina	6th	30.0	12
Florida	17th	29.6	13
Tennessee	8th	29.2	14
Indiana	7th	28.7	15
California	31st	28.3	16
Georgia	4th	28.2	17
Illinois	4th	28.0	18
Arkansas	4th	27.9	19
Florida	23rd	27.1	20
Illinois	2nd	26.5	21
Mississippi	4th	26.1	22
Ohio	11th	26.1	22
Florida	3rd	26.0	24
Georgia	8th	26.0	24
Louisiana	3rd	26.0	24
Michigan	13th	25.9	27
Texas	5th	25.8	28
Kentucky	5th	25.6	29
Texas	30th	25.6	29
Arizona	4th	25.5	31
Alabama	2nd	25.4	32
Missouri	5th	25.4	32
Oklahoma	2nd	25.4	32
Louisiana	2nd	25.2	35
Florida	11th	25.1	36
Wisconsin	4th	25.1	36
Georgia	13th	24.9	38
Louisiana	5th	24.9	38
Georgia	12th	24.8	40
Tennessee	3rd	24.8	40
Texas	18th	24.8	40
Ohio	17th	24.6	43
West Virginia	3rd	24.5	44
Georgia	1st	24.4	45
Kentucky	1st	24.4	45
Mississippi	3rd	24.3	47
Ohio	1st	24.2	48
New York	15th	24.1	49
Georgia	5th	24.0	50
New York	12th	24.0	50
Alabama	3rd	23.9	52
Tennessee	4th	23.9	52
Alabama	1st	23.8	54
Florida	25th	23.8	54

State	District	Rate 2008-2009	National Rank
North Carolina	12th	23.8	54
North Carolina	8th	23.8	54
California	5th	23.7	58
Maryland	7th	23.7	58
South Carolina	5th	23.7	58
Missouri	1st	23.6	61
Indiana	1st	23.5	62
Virginia	3rd	23.4	63
Virginia	9th	23.4	63
Alabama	4th	23.2	65
California	25th	23.2	65
Illinois	1st	23.1	67
Tennessee	1st	23.1	67
Texas	15th	23.0	69
California	35th	22.9	70
Mississippi	1st	22.9	70
California	20th	22.8	72
North Carolina	5th	22.7	73
Ohio	9th	22.7	73
Arkansas	1st	22.5	75
Colorado	1st	22.5	75
New York	7th	22.5	75
Ohio	6th	22.5	75
Pennsylvania	2nd	22.5	75
Arizona	1st	22.4	80
Missouri	8th	22.4	80
Indiana	6th	22.3	82
North Carolina	10th	22.3	82
Oklahoma	5th	22.3	82
California	33rd	22.2	85
Florida	1st	22.2	85
Georgia	2nd	22.2	85
California	18th	22.1	88
California	39th	22.1	88
Oklahoma	3rd	22.1	88
Texas	9th	22.1	88
Florida	8th	22.0	92
Arizona	7th	21.9	93
New York	28th	21.8	94
Ohio	18th	21.8	94
Louisiana	1st	21.7	96
California	51st	21.6	97
Missouri	7th	21.5	98
Nevada	1st	21.5	98
North Carolina	7th	21.5	98
Texas	17th	21.5	98
Texas	29th	21.5	98
South Carolina	3rd	21.4	103
Arkansas	3rd	21.3	104
California	28th	21.3	104
Kentucky	2nd	21.2	106
Michigan	5th	21.2	106
North Carolina	2nd	21.2	106
Indiana	2nd	21.1	109
Michigan	6th	21.1	109
Ohio	16th	21.1	109

State	District	Rate 2008-2009	National Rank
Tennessee	2nd	21.1	109
Tennessee	6th	21.1	109
California	21st	21.0	114
New York	17th	21.0	114
New York	6th	21.0	114
Ohio	3rd	21.0	114
Ohio	7th	20.9	118
Florida	6th	20.7	119
Louisiana	4th	20.7	119
California	2nd	20.6	121
Maine	2nd	20.6	121
Michigan	7th	20.6	121
North Carolina	6th	20.6	121
Arkansas	2nd	20.5	125
Illinois	12th	20.5	125
Indiana	3rd	20.5	125
Texas	19th	20.5	125
North Carolina	13th	20.4	129
Indiana	8th	20.3	130
Massachusetts	8th	20.3	130
Michigan	10th	20.3	130
Florida	2nd	20.2	133
Illinois	7th	20.1	134
Missouri	4th	20.1	134
California	45th	20.0	136
Kentucky	4th	20.0	136
Ohio	4th	20.0	136
West Virginia	2nd	20.0	136
New York	13th	19.8	140
Oregon	3rd	19.8	140
California	1st	19.7	142
California	19th	19.7	142
California	38th	19.7	142
Georgia	9th	19.7	142
North Carolina	11th	19.7	142
Pennsylvania	11th	19.7	142
Texas	1st	19.7	142
Texas	27th	19.7	142
District of Columbia	At-Large	19.6	150
Florida	4th	19.6	150
Kentucky	3rd	19.6	150
Michigan	4th	19.6	150
Ohio	10th	19.6	150
South Carolina	4th	19.6	150
Washington	5th	19.6	150
Florida	7th	19.5	157
Louisiana	7th	19.5	157
Massachusetts	2nd	19.5	157
New York	11th	19.5	157
Oklahoma	4th	19.5	157
Alabama	5th	19.4	162
California	34th	19.4	162
California	49th	19.4	162
Florida	24th	19.3	165
Missouri	9th	19.3	165
Nevada	3rd	19.3	165

State	District	Rate 2008-2009	National Rank
New Jersey	6th	19.3	165
Ohio	15th	19.3	165
Texas	28th	19.3	165
West Virginia	1st	19.3	165
Georgia	11th	19.2	172
Michigan	12th	19.2	172
Pennsylvania	3rd	19.2	172
Ohio	13th	19.1	175
Texas	12th	19.1	175
Washington	3rd	19.1	175
California	41st	19.0	178
Maryland	4th	19.0	178
New Jersey	2nd	19.0	178
Ohio	5th	19.0	178
Oregon	4th	19.0	178
Virginia	5th	19.0	178
California	22nd	18.9	184
Louisiana	6th	18.9	184
Illinois	3rd	18.8	186
Ohio	12th	18.8	186
Oregon	2nd	18.8	186
Texas	14th	18.8	186
Washington	6th	18.8	186
Florida	21st	18.7	191
Michigan	3rd	18.7	191
Texas	8th	18.7	191
Colorado	7th	18.6	194
Hawaii	2nd	18.6	194
New Jersey	1st	18.6	194
Texas	13th	18.6	194
Florida	15th	18.5	198
Indiana	4th	18.5	198
Michigan	15th	18.5	198
New Mexico	3rd	18.5	198
North Carolina	3rd	18.5	198
Rhode Island	2nd	18.5	198
Texas	32nd	18.5	198
New Mexico	2nd	18.4	205
Arizona	2nd	18.3	206
Ohio	8th	18.3	206
Oklahoma	1st	18.3	206
Texas	21st	18.3	206
Georgia	10th	18.2	210
Kansas	4th	18.2	210
Texas	4th	18.2	210
Georgia	7th	18.1	213
Washington	9th	18.1	213
Alabama	6th	18.0	215
Idaho	2nd	18.0	215
Indiana	9th	18.0	215
South Carolina	1st	18.0	215
Texas	16th	18.0	215
Kansas	2nd	17.9	220
Missouri	6th	17.9	220
Texas	11th	17.9	220
California	32nd	17.8	223

State	District	Rate 2008-2009	National Rank
Florida	9th	17.8	223
Nebraska	2nd	17.8	223
Nevada	2nd	17.8	223
Pennsylvania	12th	17.8	223
Pennsylvania	14th	17.8	223
Minnesota	5th	17.7	229
Pennsylvania	5th	17.7	229
California	44th	17.6	231
California	7th	17.6	231
Delaware	At-Large	17.6	231
New York	29th	17.6	231
South Carolina	2nd	17.5	235
Texas	31st	17.5	235
Minnesota	8th	17.4	237
New Jersey	13th	17.4	237
New York	23rd	17.4	237
Texas	2nd	17.4	237
Texas	6th	17.4	237
Virginia	6th	17.4	237
California	3rd	17.3	243
Florida	12th	17.3	243
Ohio	2nd	17.3	243
Utah	1st	17.3	243
Virginia	4th	17.3	243
Arizona	3rd	17.1	248
Kentucky	6th	17.1	248
Oregon	1st	17.1	248
Washington	4th	17.1	248
Florida	5th	17.0	252
Oregon	5th	17.0	252
Texas	23rd	17.0	252
Florida	14th	16.9	255
Florida	16th	16.9	255
Georgia	3rd	16.9	255
Pennsylvania	9th	16.9	255
Michigan	2nd	16.8	259
New York	20th	16.7	260
New York	22nd	16.7	260
New York	25th	16.7	260
Vermont	At-Large	16.7	260
California	52nd	16.6	264
Missouri	3rd	16.6	264
Pennsylvania	10th	16.5	266
Texas	25th	16.5	266
California	13th	16.4	268
California	9th	16.4	268
Illinois	11th	16.4	268
Illinois	19th	16.4	268
Maryland	2nd	16.4	268
New York	21st	16.4	268
Utah	3rd	16.4	268
California	23rd	16.3	275
Rhode Island	1st	16.3	275
California	53rd	16.2	277
Massachusetts	1st	16.1	278
Michigan	1st	16.1	278

State	District	Rate 2008-2009	National Rank
Connecticut	5th	16.0	280
New York	24th	16.0	280
New Mexico	1st	15.9	282
Tennessee	5th	15.9	282
Massachusetts	4th	15.8	284
New Hampshire	2nd	15.8	284
Colorado	3rd	15.7	286
Florida	10th	15.6	287
Illinois	17th	15.6	287
Kansas	3rd	15.6	287
Montana	At-Large	15.6	287
North Carolina	9th	15.6	287
Utah	2nd	15.6	287
Alaska	At-Large	15.5	293
Arizona	6th	15.5	293
Colorado	4th	15.5	293
Washington	2nd	15.5	293
Pennsylvania	15th	15.4	297
California	17th	15.3	298
Idaho	1st	15.3	298
Michigan	11th	15.3	298
Michigan	8th	15.3	298
Minnesota	4th	15.3	298
Wisconsin	8th	15.3	298
California	27th	15.2	304
Connecticut	1st	15.2	304
Iowa	1st	15.2	304
New Hampshire	1st	15.2	304
Pennsylvania	17th	15.2	304
Connecticut	3rd	15.1	309
Colorado	5th	15.0	310
Illinois	18th	15.0	310
New Jersey	8th	14.9	312
Wyoming	At-Large	14.9	312
Texas	20th	14.8	314
Florida	13th	14.7	315
Massachusetts	3rd	14.7	315
Pennsylvania	18th	14.5	317
Florida	22nd	14.4	318
Wisconsin	6th	14.4	318
California	47th	14.3	320
Maine	1st	14.3	320
Wisconsin	2nd	14.3	320
Wisconsin	7th	14.3	320
New York	5th	14.2	324
Virginia	2nd	14.2	324
Wisconsin	1st	14.2	324
Illinois	16th	14.1	327
Arizona	8th	14.0	328
Florida	20th	14.0	328
North Carolina	4th	14.0	328
California	4th	13.9	331
Maryland	1st	13.9	331
Massachusetts	9th	13.9	331
Nebraska	1st	13.9	331
New York	27th	13.9	331

State	District	Rate 2008-2009	National Rank
Texas	26th	13.9	331
New York	26th	13.8	337
Texas	10th	13.8	337
New York	2nd	13.7	339
Pennsylvania	4th	13.7	339
Wisconsin	3rd	13.7	339
New Jersey	3rd	13.6	342
Indiana	5th	13.5	343
Minnesota	7th	13.5	343
Illinois	15th	13.3	345
Massachusetts	10th	13.3	345
Nebraska	3rd	13.3	345
Virginia	1st	13.3	345
Iowa	5th	13.2	349
California	10th	13.1	350
Massachusetts	5th	13.0	351
Iowa	3rd	12.9	352
Minnesota	6th	12.9	352
New Jersey	4th	12.9	352
Ohio	14th	12.9	352
South Dakota	At-Large	12.9	352
Tennessee	7th	12.9	352
Connecticut	2nd	12.8	358
Kansas	1st	12.8	358
New York	19th	12.8	358
California	40th	12.7	361
Colorado	2nd	12.7	361
Iowa	2nd	12.7	361
California	8th	12.6	364
Illinois	8th	12.6	364
Pennsylvania	6th	12.6	364
California	11th	12.5	367
Maryland	5th	12.5	367
Pennsylvania	19th	12.5	367
Texas	22nd	12.5	367
Virginia	7th	12.5	367
Washington	1st	12.5	367
Illinois	9th	12.4	373
Massachusetts	7th	12.4	373
Texas	24th	12.4	373
Illinois	14th	12.3	376
Pennsylvania	16th	12.3	376
Pennsylvania	7th	12.3	376
California	16th	12.2	379
Connecticut	4th	12.1	380
Illinois	6th	12.1	380
New Jersey	9th	12.1	380
Washington	7th	12.1	380
Florida	19th	12.0	384
New York	1st	12.0	384
California	6th	11.9	386
Florida	18th	11.9	386
Illinois	5th	11.8	388
Minnesota	1st	11.8	388
Pennsylvania	13th	11.8	388
California	46th	11.7	391

State	District	Rate 2008-2009	National Rank
Maryland	6th	11.6	392
California	15th	11.5	393
California	26th	11.5	393
Massachusetts	6th	11.5	393
Minnesota	2nd	11.5	393
Arizona	5th	11.4	397
California	24th	11.4	397
California	29th	10.9	399
Colorado	6th	10.9	399
Pennsylvania	8th	10.6	401
California	50th	10.4	402
North Dakota	At-Large	10.4	402
California	42nd	10.3	404
Illinois	13th	10.3	404
Iowa	4th	10.2	406
Maryland	3rd	10.2	406
Missouri	2nd	10.2	406
New York	8th	10.2	406
California	48th	10.1	410
Michigan	9th	10.1	410
New York	3rd	10.1	410
Texas	3rd	10.1	410
California	36th	9.8	414
Washington	8th	9.8	414
Texas	7th	9.7	416
Hawaii	1st	9.5	417
New Jersey	5th	9.5	417
New York	4th	9.4	419
Minnesota	3rd	9.3	420
New Jersey	12th	9.3	420
New Jersey	7th	9.1	422
Virginia	10th	8.9	423
California	12th	8.7	424
Wisconsin	5th	8.5	425
Georgia	6th	8.4	426
California	30th	8.3	427
New York	14th	7.9	428
Virginia	8th	7.9	428
New Jersey	11th	7.8	430
New York	9th	7.8	430
Virginia	11th	7.4	432
Maryland	8th	7.2	433
Illinois	10th	7.0	434
New York	18th	7.0	434
California	14th	6.6	436