



STATE OF THE STATES: 2004

A Profile of
FOOD AND NUTRITION
PROGRAMS ACROSS
THE NATION

April 2004

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Acknowledgements

The Food Research and Action Center gratefully acknowledges the following funders whose major support in 2003-2004 has helped to make possible our work on expanding and improving nutrition programs.

America's Second Harvest	John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation
Anonymous	A.L. Mailman Family Foundation
California Endowment	MAZON: A Jewish Response to Hunger
The Annie E. Casey Foundation	The Moriah Fund
Community Capacity Fund	National Dairy Council
Consumer Health Foundation	Nestle USA
Entertainment Industry Foundation	New Directions Foundation
Equal Justice Works	New Prospect Foundation
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	The David and Lucile Packard Foundation
Fannie Mae Foundation	Prince Charitable Trusts
Food Marketing Institute	Pritzker Cousins Foundation
General Mills Foundation	Public Welfare Foundation
Robert P. Judith N. Goldberg Foundation	Charles H. Revson Foundation
Grocery Manufacturers of America	Sara Lee Foundation
Joyce Foundation	Share Our Strength
Kaiser Permanente	Taste of the NFL
Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation	Trellis Fund
Kraft Foods, Inc.	Trust for Early Education
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	United Food & Commercial Workers Union

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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

In the Middle Ages the folklore which ordinary people invented and retold reflected their daily lives – collective anxieties grounded in their real experience and conditions – and many of those stories were about hunger. Hungry children were left to wander in the forest (families had too many mouths to feed). Food was often the first request made when a fairy offered wishes.

In that world of want, the Medieval dream was of a “Cockaigne” – a fabled land of luxury, a land of frivolity and lavishness. The rivers would flow with milk and honey. Even architecture would be edible: roofs made of pancakes, walls of gingerbread.

In the new millennium in America, many of us live in that Cockaigne. Tens of millions of Americans lead lives, by historical standards, of fabulous luxury. And whether or not one lives there, television bombards every person in our country with a culture of frivolity and excess. Want has virtually disappeared from the popular imagination.

In the middle of our land of milk and honey, however, hunger and food insecurity in reality afflict other tens of millions, who can only dream of not worrying about how to get enough food for themselves and their children, dream of being able to give their babies whole milk, undiluted by water, dream of not being forced to cope on a daily basis with a choice between food and medicine or heat.

As material misery receded over the past 100 years for the majority of us, the poverty and deprivation that continue to afflict a large minority no longer were part of a broadly shared experience. They became a private affair, and often a matter of private shame.

They need to be, however, very much a public matter, and to be seen as a shame to the public – political – process of a country with more than enough resources to solve these problems, but lacking the political will and leadership to do so. This need to make hunger a part of our politics is greater than ever because, unfortunately, the social and economic divisions in America are growing greater. Economic trends and government actions and inactions increasingly split the society into a Cockaigne of endless milk and honey and another land where families, even when working multiple jobs for increasing numbers of hours, struggle as they cycle in and out of food insecurity, hunger, poverty, uninsuredness, housing instability, and other signs of deep, long-term economic distress.

In many respects events in 2003 crystallized these trends that have characterized the United States for more than a generation. The economy grew, and did so at a rapid pace in the second half of the year. But the fruits of the economic growth seemed to go overwhelmingly to the affluent, and that was true even before accounting for the extent to which a new round of tax cuts passed in 2003 will exacerbate growing inequality. These are the same types of developments which have produced persistent, unacceptable levels of poverty, food insecurity and hunger for more than two decades even as the American economy grew.

A rash of reports in 2003 told us a great deal about these divisions:

- According to analyses of data from the University of Michigan Panel Study of Income Dynamics, reported by Jacob Hacker, year-to-year instability of family income was five times greater in the late 1990s than in 1972. Government and the private sector are making the situation worse. Government programs for low-income people have been cut substantially, the number of Americans without employment-based health benefits has been rising, and workplace benefits have been restructured to impose more risk on workers. While the economy has grown as a whole, incomes for the middle class and the working poor have grown little, and wages have become less stable.
- Economic mobility from generation to generation has decreased, locking more Americans into the income class into which they were born. According to one economist, it now is two or three times more difficult for children of low-income families to rise above their economic circumstances than economists calculated in the 1970s and 1980s. If the United States stands out in comparison with other countries, it is in having a more static distribution of income across generations, with fewer opportunities for advancement. The great American dream of mobility and opportunity is slipping away. Another economist with the Federal Reserve Bank calculates that, on average, 60 percent of the income gap between any two people in one generation persists into the next generation. In other words, the relationship between parents' socioeconomic status and their children's likelihood of economic success is very strong. The relationship between generations is strong for both the rich and the poor.
- As inequality grows and more families are locked into unstable, lower-wage jobs, very high proportions of Americans are falling into poverty at one point or another in their lives – as many as 60 percent by age 75. A study by Professor Mark Rank of Washington University in St. Louis, which appeared last year in a publication of the American Sociological Association, found that 60 percent of Americans will have fallen into poverty for at least one year by the time they reach age 75. Forty-two percent will have experienced poverty by age 50. A different, federal study found that, in a single decade between 1987 and 1996, 25 percent of Americans, including 34 percent of children, had experienced poverty.
- Unsurprisingly then, a majority of Americans now fear personal poverty. An annual survey commissioned by the Catholic Campaign for Human Development found in 2003 that 56 percent of American adults are concerned they will be poor at some point in their life, 5 percent more than in 2002.

This is the context in which food insecurity and hunger have been growing. In 2002, 34.9 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, or the family meets any of several other criteria that mean they live on the very edge of hunger but don’t meet the strict federal definition for being denominated “hungry.” This number of 34.9 million people was up from 33.6 million in 2001 and 31 million in 1999. Overall, 11.1 percent of U.S. households (12 million households) experienced either food insecurity or hunger in 2002. Black and Hispanic households experienced food insecurity at double the national average.

While the U.S. Department of Agriculture has not yet released the 2003 food insecurity data, 2003 brought a spate of reports from around the country – from anti-hunger groups, food banks, mayors and others – about growing hunger and growing need for emergency food. 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 about 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 unemployment compensation, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and state general relief, have been eroding in their reach and value for years. Extended unemployment insurance benefits for the record number of Americans suffering prolonged unemployment remain, at this writing, bottled up in Congress.

Now, we have huge new deficits which are caused in significant part by huge tax cuts that are going overwhelmingly to the richest Americans – the residents of the real Cockaigne in our land. And some in Congress expect that cutting taxes and expanding deficits will provide them a rationale to cut safety net programs further in the future. This is unacceptable.

Not every government support program has been unresponsive. The good news is that food stamp participation and participation in WIC, school lunch, school breakfast and afterschool food have been growing rapidly. As in some previous periods, expansion of these programs and efforts of the federal and state governments and advocates to get nutrition benefits to more eligible people have helped ease the pain for millions of people. The idea that they would be threatened with cuts rather than strengthened and expanded is another threat to America's struggling families.

Given the wage and unemployment trends for the bottom half of American households, the role of government supports like the nutrition programs is more and more critical. A paper in 2003 from the Joint Center for Poverty Research estimates the overall likelihood of food stamp use over peoples' lifetimes. It estimates that 49 percent of all American children will at some point during their childhood receive food stamps, while 51 percent of Americans between the ages of 20 and 65 will do so ("received food stamps" for the authors includes having lived in a household concurrently with a recipient).

When needy families receive benefits from these programs, moreover, they are doing more than just staving off hunger. The nutrition programs are dramatically effective investments that improve cognitive development in young children, improve school performance and reduce behavioral problems, provide essential nutrition, and improve the health of mothers, infants and children. A new study in 2003 reported that, for school-aged food insecure girls, participation in food stamps, school lunch and school breakfast – any one of the three, or any combination – reduces the risk of obesity.

There will be an opportunity to strengthen further the child nutrition programs this year in Congress in the reauthorization process. What is needed is a modest additional investment for these proven programs. But the President's proposed budget, with all of its expenditures on tax cuts for the wealthy, had no room for a penny of child nutrition improvements.

In December the Washington Post reported that the President was considering several major initiatives with unifying national goals for his budget and 2004 State of the Union speech – one to end childhood hunger, one to insure all children, and one for an ambitious agenda of space and travel. He chose the space travel concept (although even that idea since has faded from the

agenda).

The nation is, according to polls, ready to tackle issues of child health and child hunger. The American people are anxious for leadership that will effectively 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 short-term solutions are pretty clear. Cause and effect are straightforward. For example, when most legal immigrants lost food stamp benefits in 1997, the incidence of hunger and food insecurity among immigrants soared. Other reductions in food stamps and child nutrition programs like summer food and the Child and Adult Care Food Program 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. What we have learned is that both the federal government and the states must do much more to buttress families' incomes and to strengthen the nutrition safety net, and do so consistently over time.

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. It is up to public officials, schools, concerned citizens, religious congregations, community organizations, anti-hunger advocates, food banks and many others 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 responsibility of state and local agencies, in particular, is heightened during a time like this when the job market is weak, wages fall, and hunger and food insecurity increase, but states' resources to meet their residents' needs shrink. The federal programs described in this report are well-suited for helping states cope with this challenge. In most of the programs, benefits are paid for 100 percent by the federal government; and most are entitlement programs, without federal spending caps, so they can grow as need grows and as states, localities and schools make decisions (within the parameters set by federal rules) to expand eligibility or increase benefits.

Choices to improve the programs thus help states meet the growing human needs of their residents while using little or no state funds, and bringing in substantial federal funds to help stimulate the economy. Some tools to use in encouraging those choices are listed after this introduction.

Even with the gaps in the federal programs, states and communities can reach millions more people with essential nutrition benefits, to make sure that every person in this country has enough to eat.

Jim Weill

For additional information on any of the nutrition programs described in this report, FRAC has a range of guides and publications available, as well as extensive additional information posted on our website (www.frac.org). Among recent reports are:

- *Good Choices in Hard Times: Fifteen Ideas for States to Reduce Hunger and Stimulate the Economy*, describing key choices in the food stamp and child nutrition programs that states, localities and schools can make quickly to bring in federal funds to meet needs in hard economic times.
www.frac.org/html/publications/stimulus2002.pdf
- *Get Ready for Food Stamp Reauthorization Changes in Your State*, a user-friendly guide to what states should be doing to implement the new food stamp law.
www.frac.org/pdf/implementation081402.PDF
- *School Breakfast Scorecard: 2003*, a status report on the School Breakfast Program, how each state's performance ranks, and ways to improve the reach of the program.
www.frac.org/html/news/110403Breakfast.htm
- *Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: Summer Nutrition Status Report*, describing each state's performance in feeding low-income children in the summer and strategies to expand summer nutrition coverage.
www.frac.org/html/news/062603summerFood.htm
- *Federal Child Nutrition Programs*: Links to web pages and fact sheets on National School Lunch, School Breakfast, Child and Adult Care Food, and Summer Food Service Programs; WIC; and afterschool and summer program resources:
www.frac.org/html/federal_food_programs/federal_index.html
- *Obesity and Hunger*: Papers and research on the links between hunger and obesity:
www.frac.org/html/hunger_in_the_us/hunger&obesity.htm

FRAC also has a weekly e-mail digest of news on hunger, nutrition and poverty issues, summarizing reports, events and resources on the web from FRAC, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, other government agencies, the network of anti-hunger and anti-poverty organizations, and the media. To subscribe, go to <http://capwiz.com/frac/mlm>.

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. Because of a disastrous decline in participation in the 1990s, only part of which has been recouped in the 2000-2003 period, just three out of five persons eligible for food stamps are receiving them.

Participation among eligible individuals nationally fell from an estimated 74 percent in 1994 to 59 percent in 1999. Even more startling, even while much of the talk from public officials was about supporting low-income working families' efforts to get off welfare, the proportion of eligible individuals in *working* families receiving food stamps fell from 57 percent in 1994 to 43 percent in 1999.

Thanks to positive steps taken by USDA and many states since the late 1990s, the proportion of eligible individuals participating began to increase after 1999, rising to 62 percent in 2001. And the proportion of eligible individuals in working families participating is on the rise, increasing from 43 percent in 1999 to 52 percent in 2001. USDA has stated that its goal is to increase the participation rate among all individuals to 68 percent by 2007. This would be a decent accomplishment, providing critical nutrition assistance to millions of people who are currently in need. But it would continue to fail to reach millions more who are eligible; we must do better.

In 1999 and 2000 USDA recommended a number of practices to states for improving access to benefits for working families, including targeted outreach, extended office hours, on-site child care, and longer certification periods. One USDA study reported that there are few opportunities to apply for food stamps or recertify after regular office hours. Another USDA study highlighted the importance of this finding with its conclusion that low-income working families are less likely to receive food stamps if they work traditional daytime hours.

Food stamps are critical because without them millions 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 as much as take-home pay. For example, a parent supporting a 3-person family with a full-time minimum-wage job earns \$10,300/year, or just 67 percent of the poverty line (\$15,260). The combination of food stamps and EITC benefits would help this family escape poverty. (See the chart at the back of the report.) For these low-income working 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.

Preventive Medicine for Obesity

In addition to preventing hunger, food stamps are also preventive medicine in the fight against obesity. In 2003 some conservative commentators claimed that food stamp benefits are too generous and therefore contribute to obesity. A long line of studies, not to mention common sense, shows the opposite.

Food stamp benefits average 90 cents per meal per person. The most a family of four (benefits are scaled to family size) could receive in a month is \$465 worth of food stamps, and most households receive considerably less than the maximum benefit. Anyone who knows what groceries cost knows this is hardly too much. In fact, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) own studies as well as academic studies have consistently shown that, even though food stamp families' grocery purchasing skills are the same as or better than those of other families, the food stamp allotment is not adequate for most families to obtain a healthy diet. The government's low-cost diet – a more realistic gauge of what a low-income family needs – would cost \$626/month to purchase for a family of four.

The reality is that, in addition to being critical tools in the fight against food insecurity, food stamps (and the school meals programs) also combat 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.” Among boys in food insecure households and boys and girls in food secure households, participation in any or all of these programs does not increase or decrease their odds of being at risk of overweight.

The converse of this is that girls in food insecure households are *more* likely to be overweight if they *do not* receive food stamps or eat school meals.

Further, the inadequacy of food stamp benefits for many families means that for a segment of each month, many families must make purchases that maximize calories per dollar spent in order to stave off hunger. This coping mechanism is likely to discourage the purchase of foods like fruits and vegetables and instead forces purchases of other, less expensive foods that keep hunger away. Moreover, many low-income neighborhoods lack supermarkets, which tend to offer a wider variety of fresh produce, often at lower prices, than the corner stores and small markets more typical of low-income urban and rural neighborhoods. Poverty and food insecurity and the inadequacy of food stamps contribute to obesity; the imagined generosity of the food stamp allotment certainly does not.

The Fall and Rise of the Food Stamp Program

There have been two periods of major change in food stamp participation numbers 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 three 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 food stamps, child care and 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.

Some of these state and local practices were driven by flawed federal quality control standards (federal rules governing the tolerance level of errors, including small computation errors, states can have without incurring federal fiscal penalties). These rules encouraged more bureaucratic state barriers that reduced access, especially among working families. And 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.

But the USDA action began to turn the situation around. 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. Almost all food stamp benefits (96 percent) in FY 2003 were issued via EBT.

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 assets 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 2003. 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 implementation work still needs to be done at the state and local levels to remedy more completely the food stamp legacy of the second half of the 1990s. 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. Caseloads have been rising not just because unemployment has risen and wages have fallen. 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 January 2000 to 23.5 million in January 2004. While participation is still nowhere near 1995 levels, the decline after the 1996 welfare law has been wiped out. This effect has not been uniform – overall participation fell 5.4 percent in California while it rose 42.3 percent in the rest of the country over the four years from January 2000 to January 2004. California's food insecurity and hunger rates remain above the national average as well.

**Percent Change in Number of Food Stamp Participants,
January 2000–January 2004**

Top 10 States		Lowest 10 States	
Arizona	108.0%	Connecticut	16.0%
Nevada	105.5%	Wyoming	13.3%
Indiana	75.8%	West Virginia	11.3%
Oregon	72.8%	New York	7.1%
Delaware	70.7%	District of Columbia	6.0%
Wisconsin	70.4%	Rhode Island	3.2%
South Carolina	66.3%	New Jersey	1.9%
Texas	63.9%	California	-5.4%
Missouri	63.8%	Vermont	-5.4%
Oklahoma	60.0%	Hawaii	-16.9%

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 the Bush Administration projects that, because of the economy and the Food Stamp Reauthorization Act improvements, the caseload will continue to rise, to an estimated 24.9 million persons in an average month in FY 2005.

State Data in this Report

The state-by-state profiles in this report provide information on several aspects of food stamps:

- average monthly participation in the Food Stamp Program in FY 2003 (preliminary numbers);
- the percentage change in average monthly participation (number of participants by state) from FY 2000 to FY 2003;
- the amount of the average monthly benefit per person in FY 2003 by state; and
- the aggregate amount of federal funds the state received for food stamp benefits (excluding administrative funds) in FY 2003.

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 participants if all eligible persons in the state were covered. (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 60 percent in each Arizona and Nevada.

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

- **Table 1.** State-by-state data on changes in food stamp participation from January 1999 to January 2004
- **Table 2.** State-by-state data on changes in food stamp participation from January 2003 to January 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 minimum wage (\$5.15 per hour)
- **Chart 2.** An analysis of the trend in food stamp participation rates from 1994 – 2001 among all individuals and among individuals in households with earnings
- **Chart 3.** An analysis of the trend in the number of food stamp participants as a percentage of the number of people below 125 percent of poverty, 1980 – 2002

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, a 3-person family with the parent working full time would only reach 95 percent of the poverty line. Food stamps would push such a family to 114 percent of poverty.

Chart 2 shows the drop in the participation rate among *eligible* individuals and among eligible individuals in working families in the late 1990s and the improvement since 1999. Chart 3 presents the proportion of low-income individuals reached by the Food Stamp Program over the last 22 years. Like Chart 2, this table captures the disastrous decline in participation among low-income people in the late 1990s. Not all low-income people are eligible for food stamps, and 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 millions of pregnant women, infants and toddlers in their homes, to preschoolers in child care, 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.

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. Participation in some of these programs has been growing steadily, in some cases for more than a decade.

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, red tape and fits and starts in national 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. The programs are up for reauthorization by Congress, and Congress has an opportunity to address this unmet need. Improving access to the programs, reducing red tape, and improving the quality of the nutrition in the programs all must be high priorities.

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 2002-2003 school year, on an average day more than 27.8 million children received lunches through the National School Lunch Program, up slightly from the year before and up from 26.8 million three years earlier. On the average school day, 16.0 million of these 27.8 million total National School Lunch Program participants were receiving free or reduced price lunches. The number of low-income participants increased by more than 450,000 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 1,200 from 2000-2001.

State Data

In this report, each state data page sets out:

- the average number of students eating school lunch each day under the National School Lunch Program during the 2002-2003 school year;
- 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

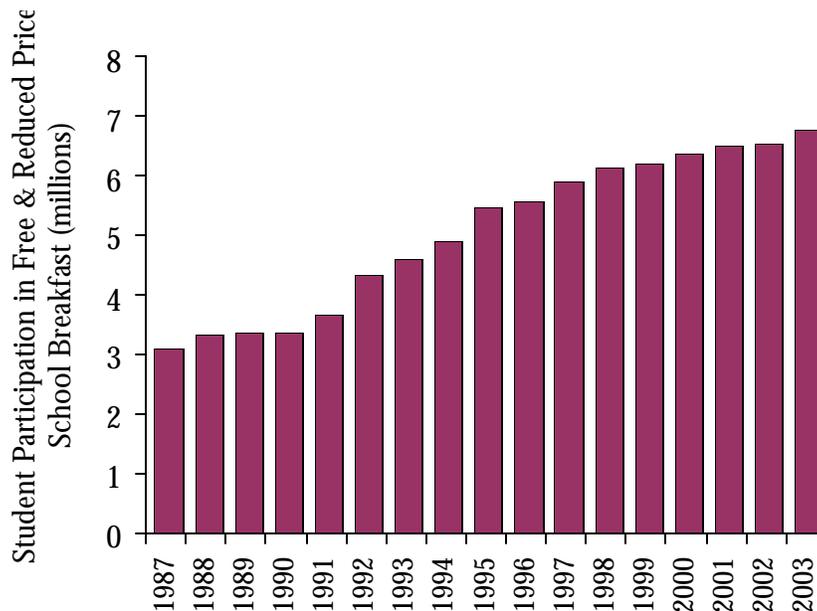
Background

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 were 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 (of 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 good school breakfasts. 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 2002-2003 school year, breakfast was available in 78 percent of the schools where lunch was available, up from 76 percent two years earlier and 42 percent in 1989. On a typical day in the 2002-2003 school year, 8.2 million children participated in the program, up from 8.1 million in the prior year. Of the participating children, 6.8 million received free or reduced price breakfasts. This was up from 6.7 million children in the prior year, and double the level in the late 1980s.



For every 100 students who received free or reduced price lunches in 2002-2003, 42 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	55	New Hampshire	34
West Virginia	55	New York	34
Mississippi	54	Connecticut	33
Kentucky	54	Nebraska	32
Oklahoma	53	Colorado	31
Arkansas	53	Alaska	31
Texas	53	Illinois	28
Georgia	51	Utah	28
New Mexico	51	New Jersey	24
Vermont	51	Wisconsin	24

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 2002-2003 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 receiving 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 states with the best utilization of the program are serving breakfast to about 55 low-income students for every 100 in the lunch program. While there is potential for states to go even higher than this, nearly two million more low-income students would be eating breakfast each morning nationwide if all states reached just this 55:100 level. 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 4** in the appendix shows how this ratio has changed at the national level from 1991 to 2003. After increasing substantially from 1991 to 2001, this ratio leveled off from 2001 to 2003.

Summer Nutrition Programs

Background

When school is out, low-income children lose their access to regular daily school lunches and breakfasts. This is perilous for many poor children. School lunch and breakfast typically provide during the school year at least one-third and one-fourth, respectively, of the nutrients that a child needs. Because families often cannot meet this need when school is out, 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 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 much higher than in the late 1980s and early 1990s, but since the 1996 welfare law reduced reimbursement amounts for summer food and also ended Summer Food Service Program start-up grants, program expansion generally has stopped and participation is slipping in many states.

There was an increase of only 24,000 in the total number of children participating in summer nutrition programs in 2002. When the Summer Food Service Program and summer National School Lunch Program participation are combined, serving more than 3.2 million children in 2002, they still reach barely one in five (22 percent) of the low-income children receiving free and reduced price meals during the regular school year.

Starting in 2002, states could apply for a USDA-created waiver, dubbed the “Seamless Summer Food Waiver,” that allowed schools offering summer food 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. For example, in July 2002 SFSP participation on an average day was a little less than 1.9 million children, a decrease of over 175,000 children from a year earlier. But the number of children participating in NSLP in July increased from 1.2 to 1.4 million, an increase of 199,000.

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. 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 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.

Percentage Change in SFSP Participation in States With “Lugar Pilot,” 2000-2001 and 2001-2002				
“Lugar Pilot” States	2001-2002		2000-2001	
	% Change	Rank in % Change	% Change	Rank in % Change
Alaska	41.3%	3	24.5%	3
Arkansas	13.1%	11	-7.6%	40
Idaho	25.2%	6	41.7%	1
Indiana	3.8%	20	10.7%	10
Iowa	1.6%	24	10.5%	11
Kansas	6.7%	15	1.4%	21
Kentucky	-3.3%	28	24.0%	4
Nebraska	7.4%	14	-0.8%	28
New Hampshire	20.6%	9	0.0%	25
North Dakota	26.8%	5	-5.4%	36
Oklahoma	2.6%	21	-11.7%	45
Texas	-4.8%*	31	4.8%	16
Wyoming	113.9%	1	-22.7%	47
Lugar Pilot States	1.1%	--	8.9%	--
Rest of U.S.	-9.9%*	--	-3.3%	--

* The 2002 numbers in the SFSP were artificially held down in non-“Lugar Pilot” states by the seamless summer food waiver, which switched some participants from the SFSP to the National School Lunch Program. Texas also used the summer food waiver, but the rest of the “Lugar Pilot” states had little or no involvement in the seamless waiver option. If Texas is excluded, the remaining “Lugar Pilot” states increased SFSP participation by 6 percent.

State Data

Each state’s profile in this report shows:

- average daily participation for July 2002 in the Summer Food Service Program;
- average daily free and reduced price National School Lunch Program participation in July 2002;
- participation in the two programs combined (“summer nutrition”);
- change in average daily participation in “summer nutrition” since 1992;
- 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 school lunch program. This is a rough measurement of how well states are doing reaching low-income children in the summer. Nationally, 20.9 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 2002 Summer Nutrition To Children in Free and Reduced Price School- Year School Lunch			
Top 10 States		Lowest 10 States	
California	42.3	Colorado	10.5
Delaware	36.1	Indiana	10.2
New Mexico	35.1	Nebraska	9.6
Nevada	33.9	Arkansas	8.4
District of Columbia	33.6	Alaska	7.8
Hawaii	33.5	Wyoming	7.6
Pennsylvania	31.2	Iowa	7.5
New York	30.6	Kansas	7.2
Utah	26.7	Texas	7.1
Connecticut	26.5	Oklahoma	6.1

In the appendix is a table (**Table 4**) showing how many more children would be fed in the summer (3.8 million nationwide) in each 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 nearly 1.9 million children in child care centers and Head Start programs, and more than 900,000 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 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. 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 42,915 in 2003. The number of children fed by CACFP in centers grew by 25 percent in those same years, from a little more than 1.5 million average daily participation in 1996 to 1.9 million in 2003.

The recent story in family child care is less positive. 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 161,183 in 2003. 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 slightly to 912,174 in FY 2003.

Based on past experience, a significant increase in participation would have been expected during these years if the 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 by state in FY 2003;
- how much those numbers have changed since FY 1993;
- the number of homes and centers participating by state; 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 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, for 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 fetal mortality, reduce anemia, and enhance the nutritional quality of the diet of participants.

In FY 2003 nearly 7.4 million pregnant women, infants and children participated in WIC in the average month. While participation in WIC grew 30 percent from 1993 to 2003, potentially eligible children remain unserved.

As the economy continues to struggle, families are increasingly turning to WIC for assistance. USDA projects an average monthly caseload of 7.6 million in FY 2004 and 7.7 million in FY 2005 (excluding the United States territories).

The state data pages set out:

- \$ the total number of WIC participants in the average month in FY 2003;
- \$ the increase in participation since 1993; 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 2003 TEFAP numbers in this report are based upon a Congressional appropriation of \$140 million for state TEFAP commodity entitlements (entitlement funding) and \$50 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 any other federal food aid at all.

Each state data page provides information on the value of federal TEFAP entitlement, bonus commodity, and administrative funds going into that state in FY 2003.

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.) 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. 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.

Seniors currently comprise an overwhelming majority of the participants served. CSFP operates in 32 states, the District of Columbia and two Indian Reservations.

An estimated 564,749 people were served by CSFP in FY 2003. This equates to approximately 5.5 million food packages yearly. Each 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 2003; and
- federal funding in FY 2003 to the state to operate the CSFP.

United States

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	10.8
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.3

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	288,368,698
Number of children under age 18	72,894,483
Number of children under age 6	23,441,273
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	6.0%
Poverty rate	12.1%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	34,570,000
Number of children under age 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	11,806,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	16.4%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	8,211,483
Free and reduced-price	6,764,699
Paid	1,446,784
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	45.5%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	42.3
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Number of schools participating	76,470
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	78.3%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$1,611,842,725

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	27,819,214
Free and reduced-price	15,989,626
Paid	11,829,588
Number of schools participating	97,674
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$6,181,258,776

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	1,869,014
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,380,262
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	3,249,276
Change in average daily July summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	21.6%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	20.9
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Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	3,454
Number of Summer Food Service sites	29,126
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$218,719,615

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	21,224,763
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	24.1%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$83.77
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	59-61%

Federal funding for food stamps	\$21,336,798,874
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	7,406,053
Change in last 10 years	30.2%
Federal funding for WIC	\$4,321,652,507

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	912,174
Change in child participation in last 10 years	9.0%
Number of participating family child care homes	161,183
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	1,885,508
Change in child participation in last 10 years	71.2%
Number of participating child care centers	42,915

Federal funding for CACFP	\$1,705,108,210
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FEAP) (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$123,552,049
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$240,495,621
Administrative funding	\$56,956,185

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	564,749
Federal funding for CSFP	\$26,978,324

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Alabama

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	12.5
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.7

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	165,571
Free and reduced-price	142,429
Paid	23,141
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	31.9%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	42.6
Rank	20
Number of schools participating	1,228
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	79.9%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$32,540,442

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	548,356
Free and reduced-price	334,608
Paid	213,749
Number of schools participating	1,537
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$124,704,544

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	38,156
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	23,628
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	61,784
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	21.8%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	18.9
Rank	21
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	61
Number of Summer Food Service sites	626
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$3,662,523

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	4,486,508
Number of children under age 18	1,107,108
Number of children under age 6	356,557
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	5.7%
Poverty rate	14.5%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	640,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	238,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	21.0%

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	472,066
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	19.2%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$82.28
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	56-63%
Rank	31
Federal funding for food stamps	\$466,123,805

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	120,377
Change in last 10 years	-0.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$74,920,564

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	8,642
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-20.2%
Number of participating family child care homes	1,602
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	34,222
Change in child participation in last 10 years	107.9%
Number of participating child care centers	707
Federal funding for CACFP	\$31,564,675

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,424,324
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$4,082,928
Administrative funding	\$865,401

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Alaska

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	11.8
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.3

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	643,786
Number of children under age 18	192,428
Number of children under age 6	59,021
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	7.5%
Poverty rate	8.8%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	56,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	22,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	11.5%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	11,762
Free and reduced-price	9,237
Paid	2,525
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	80.9%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	30.6
Rank	47
Number of schools participating	274
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	63.6%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$3,352,225

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	52,930
Free and reduced-price	30,144
Paid	22,786
Number of schools participating	431
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$18,000,442

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	971
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,316
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	2,287
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	308.8%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	7.8
Rank	46
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	15
Number of Summer Food Service sites	24
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$252,324

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	50,687
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	35.1%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$108.06
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	66-78%
Rank	11
Federal funding for food stamps	\$65,728,367

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	25,511
Change in last 10 years	112.6%
Federal funding for WIC	\$19,508,864

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	2,353
Change in child participation in last 10 years	5.5%
Number of participating family child care homes	526
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	6,587
Change in child participation in last 10 years	32.3%
Number of participating child care centers	193

Federal funding for CACFP	\$5,660,316
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$253,433
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$876,963
Administrative funding	\$117,153

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	3,000
Federal funding for CSFP	\$90,107

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Arizona

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	12.5
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.7

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	5,456,453
Number of children under age 18	1,476,856
Number of children under age 6	500,091
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	5.9%
Poverty rate	13.5%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	735,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	296,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	20.4%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	164,058
Free and reduced-price	140,048
Paid	24,010
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	50.3%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	41.2
Rank	24
Number of schools participating	1,245
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	87.1%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$32,850,153

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	509,006
Free and reduced-price	339,895
Paid	169,111
Number of schools participating	1,429
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$130,522,656

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	8,577
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	33,492
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	42,069
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	69.0%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	13.2
Rank	37
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	21
Number of Summer Food Service sites	174
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,666,203

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	466,153
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	80.0%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$88.96
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	46-56%
Rank	44
Federal funding for food stamps	\$497,638,214

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	156,353
Change in last 10 years	139.7%
Federal funding for WIC	\$99,095,112

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	12,519
Change in child participation in last 10 years	75.6%
Number of participating family child care homes	3,910
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	33,538
Change in child participation in last 10 years	38.3%
Number of participating child care centers	747

Federal funding for CACFP	\$37,114,975
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,420,440
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,742,040
Administrative funding	\$1,128,605

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	22,705
Federal funding for CSFP	\$1,100,386

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Arkansas

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 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, 2002)	2,710,079
Number of children under age 18	677,522
Number of children under age 6	219,964
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	5.3%
Poverty rate	19.8%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	532,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	198,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	28.9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	126,813
Free and reduced-price	104,927
Paid	21,886
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	17.9%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	53.2
Rank	6
Number of schools participating	1,235
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	97.2%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$22,548,885

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	317,193
Free and reduced-price	197,348
Paid	119,845
Number of schools participating	1,271
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$74,237,918

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	10,657
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	5,611
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	16,268
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-6.5%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	8.4
Rank	45
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	68
Number of Summer Food Service sites	155
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,583,708

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	310,359
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	25.9%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$81.72
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	57-66%
Rank	24
Federal funding for food stamps	\$304,339,830

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	85,712
Change in last 10 years	2.6%
Federal funding for WIC	\$48,617,362

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	5,507
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-3.1%
Number of participating family child care homes	1,004
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	21,443
Change in child participation in last 10 years	97.0%
Number of participating child care centers	573
Federal funding for CACFP	\$19,125,603

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,359,840
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$6,657,561
Administrative funding	\$625,556

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

California

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	11.7
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.5

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	35,116,033
Number of children under age 18	9,452,391
Number of children under age 6	3,049,325
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	6.7%
Poverty rate	13.1%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	4,605,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	1,742,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	18.1%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	877,281
Free and reduced-price	786,769
Paid	90,512
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	26.9%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	38.8
Rank	28
Number of schools participating	8,301
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	79.1%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$213,116,962

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	2,717,799
Free and reduced-price	2,030,009
Paid	687,790
Number of schools participating	10,491
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$853,839,365

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	134,583
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	696,941
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	831,524
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	47.9%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	42.3
Rank	1
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	205
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,575
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$14,337,552

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	1,708,354
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	-6.7%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$88.21
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	50-58%
Rank	40
Federal funding for food stamps	\$1,808,411,792

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	1,274,472
Change in last 10 years	93.6%
Federal funding for WIC	\$810,180,009

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	135,023
Change in child participation in last 10 years	14.8%
Number of participating family child care homes	21,867
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	168,813
Change in child participation in last 10 years	57.9%
Number of participating child care centers	4,483
Federal funding for CACFP	\$206,724,214

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$17,151,710
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$30,488,426
Administrative funding	\$7,970,119

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	57,306
Federal funding for CSFP	\$2,763,748

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Colorado

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	9.2
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.8

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	4,506,542
Number of children under age 18	1,151,118
Number of children under age 6	381,521
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	5.7%
Poverty rate	9.8%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	436,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	129,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	11.3%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	65,580
Free and reduced-price	50,884
Paid	14,696
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	62.6%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	31.2
Rank	46
Number of schools participating	968
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	62.3%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$11,599,405

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	326,820
Free and reduced-price	163,019
Paid	163,801
Number of schools participating	1,555
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$60,846,366

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	5,593
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	10,334
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	15,927
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 2001-2002 school year	10.5
Rank	42
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	26
Number of Summer Food Service sites	81
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$665,191

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	208,053
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	33.4%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$81.43
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	47-57%
Rank	43
Federal funding for food stamps	\$203,312,158

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	81,196
Change in last 10 years	38.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$46,185,264

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	12,899
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-41.6%
Number of participating family child care homes	2,724
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	20,543
Change in child participation in last 10 years	22.5%
Number of participating child care centers	537

Federal funding for CACFP	\$17,585,375
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,615,339
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$2,375,657
Administrative funding	\$750,030

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	22,324
Federal funding for CSFP	\$1,124,532

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Connecticut

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	7.6
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.8

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	3,460,503
Number of children under age 18	872,853
Number of children under age 6	270,823
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	4.9%
Poverty rate	8.3%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	279,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	83,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	9.8%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	50,374
Free and reduced-price	43,062
Paid	7,312
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	37.4%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	33.4
Rank	44
Number of schools participating	547
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	49.8%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$11,112,911

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	283,113
Free and reduced-price	128,996
Paid	154,117
Number of schools participating	1,099
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$52,546,947

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	10,346
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	22,789
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	33,135
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	30.3%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	26.5
Rank	10
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	26
Number of Summer Food Service sites	149
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,097,813

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	180,512
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	9.4%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$76.10
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	61-72%
Rank	16
Federal funding for food stamps	\$164,854,160

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	51,721
Change in last 10 years	-21.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$32,909,914

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	5,305
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-49.7%
Number of participating family child care homes	1,056
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	11,791
Change in child participation in last 10 years	35.7%
Number of participating child care centers	329

Federal funding for CACFP	\$8,485,917
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$957,975
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$2,274,381
Administrative funding	\$446,174

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Delaware

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	6.8
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	1.9

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	807,385
Number of children under age 18	189,698
Number of children under age 6	60,993
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	4.1%
Poverty rate	9.1%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	73,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	25,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	12.9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	19,476
Free and reduced-price	14,717
Paid	4,760
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	-0.6%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	42.0
Rank	21

Number of schools participating	222
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	98.2%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$3,385,897

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	75,031
Free and reduced-price	35,064
Paid	39,966
Number of schools participating	226
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$13,066,149

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	10,586
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,455
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	12,041
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-28.3%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	36.1
Rank	2

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	22
Number of Summer Food Service sites	225
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,049,276

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	46,027
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	42.9%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$86.53

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

Federal funding for food stamps	\$47,791,321
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	17,808
Change in last 10 years	18.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$9,592,033

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	3,810
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-27.2%
Number of participating family child care homes	911

Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	5,832
Change in child participation in last 10 years	24.2%
Number of participating child care centers	113

Federal funding for CACFP	\$6,871,380
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$255,056
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$839,871
Administrative funding	\$118,890

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

District of Columbia

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	9.3
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.3

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	19,234
Free and reduced-price	17,414
Paid	1,820
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	69.9%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	42.0
Rank	22
Number of schools participating	171
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	91.9%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$3,850,292

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	48,432
Free and reduced-price	41,507
Paid	6,925
Number of schools participating	186
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$14,620,767

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	13,213
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,538
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	14,751
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	109.2%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	33.6
Rank	5
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	15
Number of Summer Food Service sites	138
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,527,855

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	570,898
Number of children under age 18	112,128
Number of children under age 6	39,832
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	6.5%
Poverty rate	17.0%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	97,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	31,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	29.1%

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	81,777
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	1.2%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$91.83
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	68-86%
Rank	6
Federal funding for food stamps	\$90,113,910

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	15,572
Change in last 10 years	-3.5%
Federal funding for WIC	\$11,315,039

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	360
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-19.3%
Number of participating family child care homes	104
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	4,435
Change in child participation in last 10 years	1.4%
Number of participating child care centers	117

Federal funding for CACFP	\$2,829,238
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$327,951
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$841,371
Administrative funding	\$151,210

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	9,051
Federal funding for CSFP	\$462,942

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Florida

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	11.8
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.7

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	16,713,149
Number of children under age 18	3,882,271
Number of children under age 6	1,236,852
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	5.3%
Poverty rate	12.6%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	2,058,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	640,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	17.1%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	491,257
Free and reduced-price	409,175
Paid	82,081
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	44.4%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	43.0
Rank	19
Number of schools participating	2,997
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	91.6%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$98,447,002

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	1,388,091
Free and reduced-price	951,987
Paid	436,104
Number of schools participating	3,271
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$361,768,610

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	145,486
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	46,438
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	191,924
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-22.1%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	20.9
Rank	18
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	114
Number of Summer Food Service sites	2,001
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$15,510,813

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	1,041,315
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	18.0%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$79.06
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	45-51%
Rank	48
Federal funding for food stamps	\$987,926,276

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	354,568
Change in last 10 years	37.0%
Federal funding for WIC	\$207,625,719

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	13,047
Change in child participation in last 10 years	45.8%
Number of participating family child care homes	2,772
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	127,199
Change in child participation in last 10 years	155.8%
Number of participating child care centers	2,351
Federal funding for CACFP	\$90,741,129

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$6,860,613
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$12,774,132
Administrative funding	\$3,188,099

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Georgia

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	12.9
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.5

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	8,560,310
Number of children under age 18	2,268,477
Number of children under age 6	768,842
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	4.8%
Poverty rate	11.2%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	939,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	373,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	17.3%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	407,163
Free and reduced-price	322,127
Paid	85,036
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	65.7%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	51.3
Rank	8
Number of schools participating	2,150
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	\$77,067,685

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	1,125,431
Free and reduced-price	627,517
Paid	497,914
Number of schools participating	2,160
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$245,156,015

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	96,964
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	26,316
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	123,280
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	60.9%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	20.3
Rank	19
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	132
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,873
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$9,558,113

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	750,208
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	34.1%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$86.91
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	49-58%
Rank	42
Federal funding for food stamps	\$782,410,910

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	246,296
Change in last 10 years	25.6%
Federal funding for WIC	\$136,942,692

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	29,120
Change in child participation in last 10 years	95.8%
Number of participating family child care homes	3,339
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	88,961
Change in child participation in last 10 years	374.0%
Number of participating child care centers	1,591
Federal funding for CACFP	\$62,586,163

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$3,484,279
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$5,632,388
Administrative funding	\$1,623,966

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Hawaii

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	11.9
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.6

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	1,244,898
Number of children under age 18	295,514
Number of children under age 6	98,543
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	3.9%
Poverty rate	11.3%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	138,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	43,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	14.7%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	37,856
Free and reduced-price	24,806
Paid	13,050
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	61.9%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	38.3
Rank	29
Number of schools participating	252
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	90.3%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$6,346,219

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	132,086
Free and reduced-price	64,719
Paid	67,367
Number of schools participating	279
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$28,406,489

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	5,426
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	16,624
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	22,050
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	459.1%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	33.5
Rank	6
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	16
Number of Summer Food Service sites	85
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$669,890

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	100,382
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	-15.0%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$129.66
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	78-92%
Rank	2
Federal funding for food stamps	\$156,191,451

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	32,788
Change in last 10 years	48.0%
Federal funding for WIC	\$28,012,706

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	897
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-36.6%
Number of participating family child care homes	337
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	7,807
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-67.2%
Number of participating child care centers	240
Federal funding for CACFP	\$4,355,146

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$444,549
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,281,281
Administrative funding	\$201,183

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Idaho

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	13.7
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.3

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	1,341,131
Number of children under age 18	370,439
Number of children under age 6	119,580
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	5.5%
Poverty rate	11.3%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	147,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	60,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	16.6%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	33,918
Free and reduced-price	27,009
Paid	6,909
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	78.6%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	34.7
Rank	39
Number of schools participating	557
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	84.1%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$5,719,882

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	148,681
Free and reduced-price	77,779
Paid	70,901
Number of schools participating	662
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$28,676,217

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	10,384
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,527
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	11,911
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	262.2%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	16.0
Rank	27
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	55
Number of Summer Food Service sites	135
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,295,976

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	81,524
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	40.1%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$78.28
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	44-53%
Rank	48
Federal funding for food stamps	\$76,579,605

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	34,754
Change in last 10 years	13.6%
Federal funding for WIC	\$17,942,224

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	2,154
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-42.7%
Number of participating family child care homes	418
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	5,023
Change in child participation in last 10 years	70.7%
Number of participating child care centers	141

Federal funding for CACFP	\$3,906,963
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$563,141
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,188,047
Administrative funding	\$262,813

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Illinois

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	8.6
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.7

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	12,600,620
Number of children under age 18	3,254,523
Number of children under age 6	1,063,124
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	6.6%
Poverty rate	12.8%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	1,594,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	556,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	17.0%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	217,969
Free and reduced-price	190,581
Paid	27,387
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	40.8%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	28.3
Rank	48
Number of schools participating	2,542
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	57.6%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$41,525,089

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	1,096,497
Free and reduced-price	674,573
Paid	421,924
Number of schools participating	4,412
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$253,326,527

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	69,924
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	82,664
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	152,588
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	28.6%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	22.9
Rank	15
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	103
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,148
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$7,956,343

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	953,929
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	25.4%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$91.97
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	68-78%
Rank	9
Federal funding for food stamps	\$1,052,739,082

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	266,975
Change in last 10 years	24.6%
Federal funding for WIC	\$166,208,156

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	27,624
Change in child participation in last 10 years	30.1%
Number of participating family child care homes	7,819
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	76,255
Change in child participation in last 10 years	85.6%
Number of participating child care centers	1,537
Federal funding for CACFP	\$80,933,551

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$5,336,085
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$9,270,622
Administrative funding	\$2,481,021

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	21,408
Federal funding for CSFP	\$1,006,146

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Indiana

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	8.9
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.8

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	6,159,068
Number of children under age 18	1,594,857
Number of children under age 6	514,391
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	5.0%
Poverty rate	9.1%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	552,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	160,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	10.8%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	131,824
Free and reduced-price	104,700
Paid	27,124
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	132.3%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	38.1
Rank	30
Number of schools participating	1,370
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	63.4%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$23,398,164

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	660,866
Free and reduced-price	275,044
Paid	385,822
Number of schools participating	2,162
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$109,003,088

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	20,000
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	5,937
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	25,937
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	27.2%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	10.2
Rank	43
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	88
Number of Summer Food Service sites	415
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$2,572,246

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	470,182
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	56.6%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$85.73
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	65-77%
Rank	13
Federal funding for food stamps	\$483,696,911

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	124,683
Change in last 10 years	-8.9%
Federal funding for WIC	\$64,455,779

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	19,715
Change in child participation in last 10 years	45.2%
Number of participating family child care homes	1,983
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	30,385
Change in child participation in last 10 years	52.1%
Number of participating child care centers	684

Federal funding for CACFP	\$25,015,156
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,124,388
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$4,265,403
Administrative funding	\$988,627

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	5,000
Federal funding for CSFP	\$150,178

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Iowa

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	9.1
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.8

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	2,936,760
Number of children under age 18	698,045
Number of children under age 6	217,158
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	4.2%
Poverty rate	9.2%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	267,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	64,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	9.0%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	70,819
Free and reduced-price	45,938
Paid	24,881
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	80.3%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	36.1
Rank	36
Number of schools participating	1,424
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	88.7%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$10,941,955

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	380,703
Free and reduced-price	127,409
Paid	253,295
Number of schools participating	1,606
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$53,055,753

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	5,193
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	4,002
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	9,195
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 2001-2002 school year	7.5
Rank	48
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	37
Number of Summer Food Service sites	106
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$652,241

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	153,816
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	24.7%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$80.86
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	55-67%
Rank	26
Federal funding for food stamps	\$149,243,938

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	64,585
Change in last 10 years	12.9%
Federal funding for WIC	\$35,051,724

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	10,743
Change in child participation in last 10 years	7.5%
Number of participating family child care homes	2,249
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	18,785
Change in child participation in last 10 years	23.8%
Number of participating child care centers	539

Federal funding for CACFP	\$14,712,326
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$906,580
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,279,876
Administrative funding	\$421,023

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	4,494
Federal funding for CSFP	\$232,520

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Kansas

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	11.7
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.9

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	2,715,884
Number of children under age 18	696,519
Number of children under age 6	224,165
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	4.8%
Poverty rate	10.1%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	269,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	87,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	13.1%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	78,090
Free and reduced-price	60,403
Paid	17,688
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	128.0%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	43.1
Rank	18
Number of schools participating	1,322
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	82.7%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$12,809,147

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	316,561
Free and reduced-price	140,169
Paid	176,392
Number of schools participating	1,599
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$51,751,029

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	8,213
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,360
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	9,573
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	22.9%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	7.2
Rank	49
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	38
Number of Summer Food Service sites	120
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,006,169

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	160,705
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	37.9%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$72.80
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	51-59%
Rank	36
Federal funding for food stamps	\$140,386,993

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	61,229
Change in last 10 years	17.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$33,996,020

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	34,319
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-16.0%
Number of participating family child care homes	4,370
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	19,261
Change in child participation in last 10 years	28.8%
Number of participating child care centers	493

Federal funding for CACFP	\$23,821,114
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$979,373
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$3,503,290
Administrative funding	\$457,071

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	6,210
Federal funding for CSFP	\$319,629

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Kentucky

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	10.8
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.9

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	4,092,891
Number of children under age 18	931,588
Number of children under age 6	301,958
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	5.7%
Poverty rate	14.2%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	571,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	172,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	17.9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	193,819
Free and reduced-price	150,649
Paid	43,171
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 2002-2003 school year	53.9
Rank	4
Number of schools participating	1,394
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	91.7%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$34,351,413

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	510,360
Free and reduced-price	279,674
Paid	230,686
Number of schools participating	1,521
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$103,717,147

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	32,152
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	8,484
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	40,636
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	53.2%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	14.8
Rank	33
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	121
Number of Summer Food Service sites	831
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$4,073,447

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	502,677
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	24.6%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$80.61
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	71-84%
Rank	6
Federal funding for food stamps	\$486,231,294

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	113,109
Change in last 10 years	2.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$66,673,006

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	5,140
Change in child participation in last 10 years	49.7%
Number of participating family child care homes	929
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	39,877
Change in child participation in last 10 years	59.1%
Number of participating child care centers	921

Federal funding for CACFP	\$22,606,849
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,905,132
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$5,006,707
Administrative funding	\$876,817

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	20,995
Federal funding for CSFP	\$788,143

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Louisiana

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	13.1
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.9

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	4,482,646
Number of children under age 18	1,185,674
Number of children under age 6	383,817
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	6.3%
Poverty rate	17.5%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	777,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	275,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	24.3%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	236,830
Free and reduced-price	202,061
Paid	34,769
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	2.2%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	50.1
Rank	12
Number of schools participating	1,572
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	92.0%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$45,968,958

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	625,706
Free and reduced-price	403,427
Paid	222,279
Number of schools participating	1,709
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$147,056,627

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	41,246
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	6,571
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	47,817
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-17.2%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	11.8
Rank	39
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	60
Number of Summer Food Service sites	537
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$5,566,458

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	655,300
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	31.1%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$87.14
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	68-78%
Rank	9
Federal funding for food stamps	\$685,267,266

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	133,403
Change in last 10 years	7.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$82,165,650

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	25,816
Change in child participation in last 10 years	7.6%
Number of participating family child care homes	5,896
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	30,931
Change in child participation in last 10 years	71.7%
Number of participating child care centers	703

Federal funding for CACFP	\$42,991,165
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,535,716
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$6,027,865
Administrative funding	\$1,181,964

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	86,227
Federal funding for CSFP	\$4,225,312

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Maine

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	9.0
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.8

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	1,294,464
Number of children under age 18	279,058
Number of children under age 6	78,618
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	4.6%
Poverty rate	13.4%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	170,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	36,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	13.5%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	27,670
Free and reduced-price	19,184
Paid	8,486
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	45.7%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	40.0
Rank	26
Number of schools participating	586
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	80.5%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$4,817,339

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	103,200
Free and reduced-price	47,940
Paid	55,260
Number of schools participating	728
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$19,274,179

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	5,925
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	693
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	6,618
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	100.9%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	13.4
Rank	36
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	48
Number of Summer Food Service sites	117
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$676,496

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	132,582
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	30.5%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$77.98
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	75-88%
Rank	4
Federal funding for food stamps	\$124,070,012

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	21,743
Change in last 10 years	-17.9%
Federal funding for WIC	\$11,421,271

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	8,965
Change in child participation in last 10 years	4.6%
Number of participating family child care homes	1,342
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	4,736
Change in child participation in last 10 years	19.3%
Number of participating child care centers	207

Federal funding for CACFP	\$8,095,997
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$465,337
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,925,233
Administrative funding	\$215,259

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Maryland

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	8.2
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.9

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	5,458,137
Number of children under age 18	1,379,925
Number of children under age 6	436,817
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	4.3%
Poverty rate	7.4%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	400,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	98,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	7.3%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	121,803
Free and reduced-price	93,096
Paid	28,707
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	86.6%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	41.4
Rank	23
Number of schools participating	1,371
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	90.4%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$19,988,123

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	435,275
Free and reduced-price	224,669
Paid	210,606
Number of schools participating	1,516
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$80,486,749

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	46,950
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	8,083
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	55,033
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	67.3%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	25.0
Rank	13
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	47
Number of Summer Food Service sites	815
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$3,891,137

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	252,220
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	15.1%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$84.89
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	49-61%
Rank	36
Federal funding for food stamps	\$256,924,246

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	101,285
Change in last 10 years	25.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$55,009,862

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	22,539
Change in child participation in last 10 years	44.0%
Number of participating family child care homes	4,103
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	23,417
Change in child participation in last 10 years	59.1%
Number of participating child care centers	533

Federal funding for CACFP	\$28,357,642
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,705,066
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$2,805,702
Administrative funding	\$790,746

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Massachusetts

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 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, 2002)	6,427,801
Number of children under age 18	1,463,340
Number of children under age 6	464,145
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	5.5%
Poverty rate	10.0%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	648,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	191,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	12.9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	115,330
Free and reduced-price	97,185
Paid	18,144
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	42.5%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	43.9
Rank	17
Number of schools participating	1,563
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	66.0%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$22,559,788

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	540,879
Free and reduced-price	221,621
Paid	319,258
Number of schools participating	2,369
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$89,381,645

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	48,470
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	7,598
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	56,068
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	117.1%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	25.4
Rank	12
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	88
Number of Summer Food Service sites	705
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$2,611,457

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	292,200
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	26.0%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$72.37
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	40-50%
Rank	51
Federal funding for food stamps	\$253,770,540

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	114,016
Change in last 10 years	12.0%
Federal funding for WIC	\$62,703,376

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	21,213
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-4.8%
Number of participating family child care homes	5,616
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	30,205
Change in child participation in last 10 years	42.1%
Number of participating child care centers	856
Federal funding for CACFP	\$36,165,240

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,356,737
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$2,475,044
Administrative funding	\$1,084,548

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Michigan

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	9.2
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.0

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	10,050,446
Number of children under age 18	2,570,264
Number of children under age 6	797,101
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	6.7%
Poverty rate	11.6%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	1,152,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	352,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	13.9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	215,144
Free and reduced-price	175,732
Paid	39,412
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	201.5%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	40.6
Rank	25
Number of schools participating	3,014
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	74.9%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$41,611,758

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	839,872
Free and reduced-price	432,670
Paid	407,201
Number of schools participating	4,023
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$162,944,473

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	34,749
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	25,837
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	60,586
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-8.2%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	14.5
Rank	34
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	114
Number of Summer Food Service sites	846
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$3,653,285

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	837,629
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	38.9%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$77.91
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	71-81%
Rank	8
Federal funding for food stamps	\$783,076,440

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	216,684
Change in last 10 years	15.2%
Federal funding for WIC	\$116,564,407

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	26,681
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-7.7%
Number of participating family child care homes	7,229
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	39,322
Change in child participation in last 10 years	15.3%
Number of participating child care centers	1,075
Federal funding for CACFP	\$42,961,601

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$4,273,301
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$6,572,380
Administrative funding	\$1,986,699

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	86,239
Federal funding for CSFP	\$4,380,532

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Minnesota

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 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, 2002)	5,019,720
Number of children under age 18	1,252,125
Number of children under age 6	383,947
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	4.4%
Poverty rate	6.5%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	325,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	98,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	8.2%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	117,295
Free and reduced-price	73,636
Paid	43,659
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	73.7%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	37.8
Rank	31
Number of schools participating	1,348
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	67.8%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$17,647,074

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	572,336
Free and reduced-price	194,885
Paid	377,452
Number of schools participating	1,989
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$79,379,445

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	26,275
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	3,331
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	29,606
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	86.0%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	15.7
Rank	29
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	51
Number of Summer Food Service sites	405
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$2,499,001

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	234,631
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	19.7%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$80.66
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	56-70%
Rank	21
Federal funding for food stamps	\$227,113,189

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	110,117
Change in last 10 years	26.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$61,578,251

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	80,750
Change in child participation in last 10 years	12.6%
Number of participating family child care homes	10,712
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	25,438
Change in child participation in last 10 years	59.0%
Number of participating child care centers	629

Federal funding for CACFP	\$48,155,713
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,527,717
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$2,075,729
Administrative funding	\$712,334

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	17,000
Federal funding for CSFP	\$804,565

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Mississippi

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	14.8
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.5

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	2,871,782
Number of children under age 18	760,747
Number of children under age 6	248,634
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	6.5%
Poverty rate	18.4%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	513,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	166,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	21.6%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	176,121
Free and reduced-price	157,508
Paid	18,613
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	17.4%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	54.4
Rank	3
Number of schools participating	833
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	90.4%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$36,657,428

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	394,619
Free and reduced-price	289,454
Paid	105,165
Number of schools participating	921
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$107,561,496

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	30,279
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,324
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	31,603
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-28.6%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	10.9
Rank	41
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	72
Number of Summer Food Service sites	239
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$3,769,864

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	355,783
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	29.0%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$78.48
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	51-63%
Rank	35
Federal funding for food stamps	\$335,073,821

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	103,244
Change in last 10 years	-3.2%
Federal funding for WIC	\$62,368,150

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	3,107
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-65.3%
Number of participating family child care homes	599
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	27,985
Change in child participation in last 10 years	32.2%
Number of participating child care centers	436

Federal funding for CACFP	\$23,495,240
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,657,356
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$3,328,031
Administrative funding	\$770,881

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	8,000
Federal funding for CSFP	\$376,013

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Missouri

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 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, 2002)	5,672,579
Number of children under age 18	1,397,461
Number of children under age 6	439,439
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	5.3%
Poverty rate	9.9%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	551,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	181,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	12.9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	176,956
Free and reduced-price	136,385
Paid	40,571
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	52.9%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	45.6
Rank	15
Number of schools participating	2,146
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	\$32,096,902

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	602,937
Free and reduced-price	298,994
Paid	303,943
Number of schools participating	2,569
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$114,229,064

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	34,510
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	29,331
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	63,841
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	133.6%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	21.7
Rank	16
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	58
Number of Summer Food Service sites	530
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$5,913,437

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	591,532
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	39.7%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$79.96
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	72-86%
Rank	5
Federal funding for food stamps	\$567,586,201

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	129,961
Change in last 10 years	16.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$69,610,100

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	13,856
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-16.2%
Number of participating family child care homes	1,961
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	34,594
Change in child participation in last 10 years	65.0%
Number of participating child care centers	853

Federal funding for CACFP	\$31,728,403
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,276,996
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$6,950,002
Administrative funding	\$1,058,194

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	10,000
Federal funding for CSFP	\$407,618

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Montana

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	12.8
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.1

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	909,453
Number of children under age 18	216,320
Number of children under age 6	63,347
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	4.4%
Poverty rate	13.5%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	122,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	41,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	19.9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	18,042
Free and reduced-price	13,858
Paid	4,184
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	62.6%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	36.7
Rank	35
Number of schools participating	557
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	69.0%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$3,518,350

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	77,492
Free and reduced-price	37,748
Paid	39,744
Number of schools participating	807
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$15,239,840

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	5,399
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	521
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	5,920
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	52.0%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	15.6
Rank	30
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	46
Number of Summer Food Service sites	120
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$566,460

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	71,320
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	19.9%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$80.56
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	55-68%
Rank	26
Federal funding for food stamps	\$68,950,529

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	21,387
Change in last 10 years	13.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$13,049,783

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	8,040
Change in child participation in last 10 years	16.1%
Number of participating family child care homes	1,006
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	5,759
Change in child participation in last 10 years	38.8%
Number of participating child care centers	198

Federal funding for CACFP	\$7,845,049
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$412,420
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$413,234
Administrative funding	\$191,950

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	7,000
Federal funding for CSFP	\$357,275

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Nebraska

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	10.7
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.1

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	1,729,180
Number of children under age 18	439,393
Number of children under age 6	140,538
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	3.7%
Poverty rate	10.6%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	181,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	56,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	12.9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	39,618
Free and reduced-price	28,263
Paid	11,355
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	108.3%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	31.9
Rank	45
Number of schools participating	540
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	52.7%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$6,541,007

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	222,583
Free and reduced-price	88,563
Paid	134,020
Number of schools participating	1,024
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$34,170,843

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	6,171
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	2,063
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	8,234
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	15.4%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	9.6
Rank	44
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	28
Number of Summer Food Service sites	86
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$674,594

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	99,243
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	20.4%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$74.99
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	55-67%
Rank	26
Federal funding for food stamps	\$89,301,600

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	38,304
Change in last 10 years	20.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$21,635,152

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	19,688
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-7.0%
Number of participating family child care homes	2,876
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	16,562
Change in child participation in last 10 years	46.9%
Number of participating child care centers	428
Federal funding for CACFP	\$19,814,863

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$572,982
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$412,241
Administrative funding	\$265,986

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	15,250
Federal funding for CSFP	\$756,956

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Nevada

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	9.3
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.3

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	2,173,491
Number of children under age 18	572,590
Number of children under age 6	192,780
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	5.2%
Poverty rate	8.9%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	188,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	64,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	11.0%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	39,949
Free and reduced-price	32,594
Paid	7,355
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	117.2%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	37.6
Rank	32
Number of schools participating	420
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	89.0%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$8,502,250

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	135,446
Free and reduced-price	86,573
Paid	48,874
Number of schools participating	472
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$35,169,028

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	3,891
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	23,789
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	27,680
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	225.3%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	33.9
Rank	4
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	22
Number of Summer Food Service sites	65
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$928,426

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	111,352
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	82.8%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$84.32
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	42-50%
Rank	50
Federal funding for food stamps	\$112,673,472

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	44,551
Change in last 10 years	117.9%
Federal funding for WIC	\$24,648,185

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	1,747
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-2.5%
Number of participating family child care homes	341
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	7,762
Change in child participation in last 10 years	227.4%
Number of participating child care centers	146
Federal funding for CACFP	\$3,355,543

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$788,343
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$739,911
Administrative funding	\$369,306

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	9,000
Federal funding for CSFP	\$270,320

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

New Hampshire

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	6.7
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.1

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	1,275,056
Number of children under age 18	308,371
Number of children under age 6	89,124
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	4.4%
Poverty rate	5.8%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	73,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	21,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	7.2%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	18,094
Free and reduced-price	9,680
Paid	8,414
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	62.5%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	33.8
Rank	42
Number of schools participating	378
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	74.0%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$2,533,339

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	109,008
Free and reduced-price	28,624
Paid	80,384
Number of schools participating	511
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$12,762,992

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	3,325
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	928
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	4,253
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	32.4%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	15.5
Rank	31
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	26
Number of Summer Food Service sites	45
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$418,803

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	44,783
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	23.5%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$74.22
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	49-61%
Rank	36
Federal funding for food stamps	\$39,886,906

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	16,701
Change in last 10 years	-13.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$9,554,019

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	1,442
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-13.4%
Number of participating family child care homes	200
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	5,315
Change in child participation in last 10 years	67.4%
Number of participating child care centers	151

Federal funding for CACFP	\$2,398,006
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$364,532
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,384,670
Administrative funding	\$170,093

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	8,250
Federal funding for CSFP	\$413,046

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

New Jersey

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	8.5
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.7

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	8,590,300
Number of children under age 18	2,127,391
Number of children under age 6	681,721
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	5.8%
Poverty rate	7.9%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	681,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	206,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	10.0%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	90,637
Free and reduced-price	76,387
Paid	14,249
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	40.6%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	24.4
Rank	50
Number of schools participating	1,157
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	43.6%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$20,490,342

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	601,205
Free and reduced-price	312,755
Paid	288,451
Number of schools participating	2,653
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$128,287,792

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	50,619
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	16,466
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	67,085
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-0.6%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	21.1
Rank	17
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	92
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,047
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$5,569,855

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	339,047
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	-1.6%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$83.28
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	47-53%
Rank	46
Federal funding for food stamps	\$338,821,016

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	136,272
Change in last 10 years	5.4%
Federal funding for WIC	\$79,013,409

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	5,679
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-15.0%
Number of participating family child care homes	1,108
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	49,615
Change in child participation in last 10 years	70.7%
Number of participating child care centers	1,140

Federal funding for CACFP	\$37,954,508
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,951,418
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$4,377,923
Administrative funding	\$1,371,980

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

New Mexico

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	14.3
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.8

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	1,855,059
Number of children under age 18	500,506
Number of children under age 6	157,558
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	5.9%
Poverty rate	17.9%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	328,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	122,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	24.4%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	92,204
Free and reduced-price	77,526
Paid	14,678
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	68.4%

Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	50.8
Rank	9

Number of schools participating	759
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	93.0%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$17,943,427

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	200,814
Free and reduced-price	152,640
Paid	48,173
Number of schools participating	816
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$56,294,354

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	44,938
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	7,777
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	52,715
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-7.7%

Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	35.1
Rank	3

Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	64
Number of Summer Food Service sites	787
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$4,518,338

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	194,795
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	15.0%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$78.50

Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	57-66%
Rank	24

Federal funding for food stamps	\$183,505,381
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	62,253
Change in last 10 years	37.5%
Federal funding for WIC	\$35,513,236

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	22,972
Change in child participation in last 10 years	9.2%
Number of participating family child care homes	5,960

Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	12,601
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-19.0%
Number of participating child care centers	313

Federal funding for CACFP	\$27,195,914
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,138,892
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,750,995
Administrative funding	\$430,690

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	23,156
Federal funding for CSFP	\$1,176,931

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

New York

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	9.4
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.9

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	19,157,532
Number of children under age 18	4,613,251
Number of children under age 6	1,469,127
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	6.2%
Poverty rate	14.0%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	2,690,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	905,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	19.8%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	456,548
Free and reduced-price	383,004
Paid	73,545
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	27.7%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	33.8
Rank	43
Number of schools participating	5,063
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	85.1%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$97,005,114

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	1,785,048
Free and reduced-price	1,134,820
Paid	650,228
Number of schools participating	5,948
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$430,762,252

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	285,720
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	61,824
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	347,544
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-13.1%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	30.6
Rank	8
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	289
Number of Summer Food Service sites	2,656
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$37,491,247

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	1,434,936
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	-0.3%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$97.36
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	54-62%
Rank	32
Federal funding for food stamps	\$1,676,508,940

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	458,177
Change in last 10 years	13.9%
Federal funding for WIC	\$295,932,827

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	55,978
Change in child participation in last 10 years	165.6%
Number of participating family child care homes	8,541
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	162,523
Change in child participation in last 10 years	61.0%
Number of participating child care centers	3,155
Federal funding for CACFP	\$121,085,360

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$9,387,332
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$15,737,779
Administrative funding	\$4,269,529

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	35,085
Federal funding for CSFP	\$1,875,993

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

North Carolina

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	12.3
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.7

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	8,320,146
Number of children under age 18	2,068,840
Number of children under age 6	694,511
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	6.3%
Poverty rate	14.3%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	1,165,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	367,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	18.5%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	305,008
Free and reduced-price	243,350
Paid	61,658
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	43.6%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	49.3
Rank	13
Number of schools participating	2,197
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	96.7%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$58,017,237

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	861,558
Free and reduced-price	494,092
Paid	367,467
Number of schools participating	2,272
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$192,200,267

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	49,619
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	32,308
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	81,927
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	35.8%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	17.6
Rank	22
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	82
Number of Summer Food Service sites	804
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$4,502,203

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	649,426
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	33.0%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$82.82
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	48-54%
Rank	44
Federal funding for food stamps	\$645,418,451

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	211,574
Change in last 10 years	25.8%
Federal funding for WIC	\$112,840,380

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	17,441
Change in child participation in last 10 years	90.5%
Number of participating family child care homes	3,796
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	101,208
Change in child participation in last 10 years	170.1%
Number of participating child care centers	2,192

Federal funding for CACFP	\$67,660,932
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$3,876,017
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$6,344,879
Administrative funding	\$1,805,406

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	1,750
Federal funding for CSFP	\$80,068

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

North Dakota

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	8.1
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.0

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	634,110
Number of children under age 18	146,812
Number of children under age 6	43,917
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	3.7%
Poverty rate	11.6%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	73,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	23,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	16.7%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	14,656
Free and reduced-price	9,350
Paid	5,306
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	65.7%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	34.7
Rank	40
Number of schools participating	268
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	61.8%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$2,277,035

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	77,085
Free and reduced-price	26,960
Paid	50,124
Number of schools participating	434
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$11,088,870

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	2,605
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	429
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	3,034
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-1.5%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	11.1
Rank	40
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	26
Number of Summer Food Service sites	38
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$305,643

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	39,663
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	24.6%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$77.11
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	57-69%
Rank	21
Federal funding for food stamps	\$36,702,542

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	13,969
Change in last 10 years	-17.0%
Federal funding for WIC	\$9,849,879

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	10,639
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-25.3%
Number of participating family child care homes	1,554
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	6,127
Change in child participation in last 10 years	72.1%
Number of participating child care centers	150

Federal funding for CACFP	\$7,463,123
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$239,409
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$529,545
Administrative funding	\$110,441

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	3,000
Federal funding for CSFP	\$154,464

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Ohio

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	9.8
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.3

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	11,421,267
Number of children under age 18	2,879,927
Number of children under age 6	914,255
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	5.9%
Poverty rate	9.8%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	1,099,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	419,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	14.4%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	205,966
Free and reduced-price	174,284
Paid	31,682
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	33.7%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	37.0
Rank	34
Number of schools participating	2,172
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	52.5%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$41,364,106

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	1,015,310
Free and reduced-price	471,450
Paid	543,860
Number of schools participating	4,139
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$180,623,589

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	43,583
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	12,478
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	56,061
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	22.4%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	12.2
Rank	38
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	122
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,027
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$4,886,174

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	855,401
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	40.3%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$85.75
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	59-67%
Rank	21
Federal funding for food stamps	\$880,174,745

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	256,095
Change in last 10 years	5.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$134,469,311

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	20,573
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-21.0%
Number of participating family child care homes	3,639
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	86,354
Change in child participation in last 10 years	83.3%
Number of participating child care centers	1,740
Federal funding for CACFP	\$52,824,607

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$4,763,155
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$9,806,373
Administrative funding	\$2,211,244

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	14,550
Federal funding for CSFP	\$552,215

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Oklahoma

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	14.3
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	5.1

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	3,493,714
Number of children under age 18	873,560
Number of children under age 6	284,686
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	5.1%
Poverty rate	14.1%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	489,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	179,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	21.5%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	159,005
Free and reduced-price	129,203
Paid	29,802
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	45.4%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	53.4
Rank	5
Number of schools participating	1,607
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	86.8%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$28,530,623

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	382,697
Free and reduced-price	241,823
Paid	140,874
Number of schools participating	1,852
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$85,444,969

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	11,138
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	2,925
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	14,063
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	11.6%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	6.1
Rank	51
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	56
Number of Summer Food Service sites	215
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$2,005,906

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	379,743
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	49.9%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$79.54
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	56-66%
Rank	26
Federal funding for food stamps	\$362,457,507

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	111,688
Change in last 10 years	68.5%
Federal funding for WIC	\$59,994,711

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	24,271
Change in child participation in last 10 years	117.9%
Number of participating family child care homes	3,239
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	31,631
Change in child participation in last 10 years	43.5%
Number of participating child care centers	931

Federal funding for CACFP	\$40,496,951
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,530,268
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$4,168,270
Administrative funding	\$712,975

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Oregon

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	13.7
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	5.0

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	3,521,515
Number of children under age 18	855,107
Number of children under age 6	271,845
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	7.7%
Poverty rate	10.9%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	380,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	134,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	15.9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	114,809
Free and reduced-price	91,427
Paid	23,382
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	92.0%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	55.4
Rank	1
Number of schools participating	1,291
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	\$21,154,778

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	274,767
Free and reduced-price	164,884
Paid	109,882
Number of schools participating	1,412
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$59,473,429

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	10,655
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	16,332
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	26,987
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	115.8%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	17.0
Rank	25
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	34
Number of Summer Food Service sites	161
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$927,089

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	398,377
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	70.0%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$79.70
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	77-91%
Rank	3
Federal funding for food stamps	\$380,986,642

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	96,457
Change in last 10 years	51.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$59,580,823

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	14,104
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-14.7%
Number of participating family child care homes	3,124
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	14,657
Change in child participation in last 10 years	23.7%
Number of participating child care centers	476

Federal funding for CACFP	\$18,807,749
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,689,633
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$5,107,529
Administrative funding	\$784,838

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	1,039
Federal funding for CSFP	\$52,093

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Pennsylvania

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	9.4
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.7

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	12,335,091
Number of children under age 18	2,863,452
Number of children under age 6	856,674
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	5.7%
Poverty rate	9.5%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	1,152,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	367,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	12.9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	212,438
Free and reduced-price	167,293
Paid	45,146
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	66.9%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	35.8
Rank	37
Number of schools participating	2,581
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	66.8%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$41,627,190

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	1,054,269
Free and reduced-price	467,220
Paid	587,049
Number of schools participating	3,864
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$187,883,087

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	125,526
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	17,638
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	143,164
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	30.6%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	31.2
Rank	7
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	158
Number of Summer Food Service sites	2,333
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$12,541,736

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	822,696
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	5.9%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$79.56
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	64-73%
Rank	14
Federal funding for food stamps	\$785,458,544

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	229,627
Change in last 10 years	-1.4%
Federal funding for WIC	\$125,228,709

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	14,705
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-6.9%
Number of participating family child care homes	2,333
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	70,299
Change in child participation in last 10 years	41.1%
Number of participating child care centers	1,826
Federal funding for CACFP	\$41,477,511

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$4,752,949
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$7,180,029
Administrative funding	\$2,206,470

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	15,120
Federal funding for CSFP	\$588,856

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Rhode Island

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 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, 2002)	1,069,725
Number of children under age 18	239,248
Number of children under age 6	72,763
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	5.3%
Poverty rate	11.0%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	116,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	30,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	13.3%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	18,959
Free and reduced-price	16,048
Paid	2,911
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	136.9%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	37.6
Rank	33
Number of schools participating	369
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	95.3%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$4,366,250

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	72,525
Free and reduced-price	42,664
Paid	29,861
Number of schools participating	387
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$18,791,665

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	7,570
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	2,063
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	9,633
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-4.5%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	24.0
Rank	14
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	12
Number of Summer Food Service sites	168
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$818,449

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	74,068
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	-0.3%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$77.41
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	61-73%
Rank	16
Federal funding for food stamps	\$68,800,619

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	22,434
Change in last 10 years	19.6%
Federal funding for WIC	\$13,504,992

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	1,654
Change in child participation in last 10 years	25.1%
Number of participating family child care homes	360
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	7,687
Change in child participation in last 10 years	45.0%
Number of participating child care centers	168

Federal funding for CACFP	\$5,721,877
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$383,245
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,187,341
Administrative funding	\$178,704

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

South Carolina

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	12.3
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.3

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	4,107,183
Number of children under age 18	979,163
Number of children under age 6	316,216
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	6.3%
Poverty rate	14.3%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	568,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	181,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	19.4%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	173,830
Free and reduced-price	148,950
Paid	24,880
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	27.4%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	50.4
Rank	11
Number of schools participating	1,092
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	99.6%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$34,764,037

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	466,518
Free and reduced-price	295,661
Paid	170,857
Number of schools participating	1,096
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$110,829,990

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	62,941
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	13,995
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	76,936
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	7.7%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	26.5
Rank	11
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	45
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,111
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$6,176,517

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	450,556
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	52.6%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$82.00
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	55-66%
Rank	26
Federal funding for food stamps	\$443,355,574

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	104,967
Change in last 10 years	-3.5%
Federal funding for WIC	\$56,568,907

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	7,680
Change in child participation in last 10 years	45.2%
Number of participating family child care homes	997
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	24,451
Change in child participation in last 10 years	93.3%
Number of participating child care centers	466

Federal funding for CACFP	\$21,510,628
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,851,660
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$2,990,684
Administrative funding	\$848,541

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	4,000
Federal funding for CSFP	\$120,142

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

South Dakota

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	8.0
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.2

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	761,063
Number of children under age 18	195,625
Number of children under age 6	60,800
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	3.1%
Poverty rate	11.5%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	85,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	20,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	11.0%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	18,918
Free and reduced-price	14,945
Paid	3,973
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	21.3%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	35.0
Rank	38
Number of schools participating	448
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	66.3%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$3,703,398

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	102,933
Free and reduced-price	42,684
Paid	60,249
Number of schools participating	676
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$17,052,832

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	3,123
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	4,031
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	7,154
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-3.3%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	17.2
Rank	24
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	28
Number of Summer Food Service sites	49
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$527,931

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	51,176
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	19.3%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$82.26
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	58-72%
Rank	18
Federal funding for food stamps	\$50,515,060

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	20,631
Change in last 10 years	1.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$13,263,001

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	5,179
Change in child participation in last 10 years	33.7%
Number of participating family child care homes	685
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	5,752
Change in child participation in last 10 years	45.4%
Number of participating child care centers	196

Federal funding for CACFP	\$5,264,861
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$253,511
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$700,164
Administrative funding	\$117,386

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	3,000
Federal funding for CSFP	\$154,464

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Tennessee

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	11.3
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.3

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	5,797,289
Number of children under age 18	1,404,661
Number of children under age 6	457,532
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	5.0%
Poverty rate	14.8%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	839,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	277,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	20.2%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	207,645
Free and reduced-price	167,452
Paid	40,193
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 2002-2003 school year	47.3
Rank	14
Number of schools participating	1,597
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	91.2%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$35,141,251

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	631,929
Free and reduced-price	353,990
Paid	277,939
Number of schools participating	1,751
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$127,089,270

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	38,327
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	9,068
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	47,395
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 2001-2002 school year	13.6
Rank	35
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	44
Number of Summer Food Service sites	900
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$4,715,226

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	728,305
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	46.8%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$82.59
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	64-74%
Rank	14
Federal funding for food stamps	\$721,795,073

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	152,828
Change in last 10 years	26.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$92,242,113

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	10,148
Change in child participation in last 10 years	30.5%
Number of participating family child care homes	1,682
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	46,078
Change in child participation in last 10 years	117.6%
Number of participating child care centers	1,275

Federal funding for CACFP	\$35,256,607
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,500,003
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$5,332,443
Administrative funding	\$1,172,127

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	17,067
Federal funding for CSFP	\$875,734

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Texas

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	14.8
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.1

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	21,779,893
Number of children under age 18	6,102,316
Number of children under age 6	2,047,871
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	6.6%
Poverty rate	15.6%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	3,362,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	1,283,667
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	21.3%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	1,142,821
Free and reduced-price	970,704
Paid	172,117
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	63.2%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	52.7
Rank	7
Number of schools participating	6,871
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	97.6%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$226,421,041

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	2,660,182
Free and reduced-price	1,842,303
Paid	817,878
Number of schools participating	7,041
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$693,070,604

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	83,309
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	40,173
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	123,482
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-13.2%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	7.1
Rank	50
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	177
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,191
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$21,189,504

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	1,875,492
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	40.7%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$83.57
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	46-52%
Rank	47
Federal funding for food stamps	\$1,880,851,630

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	824,449
Change in last 10 years	52.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$427,010,638

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	41,825
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-33.1%
Number of participating family child care homes	7,848
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	149,612
Change in child participation in last 10 years	104.5%
Number of participating child care centers	2,722

Federal funding for CACFP	\$140,091,411
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$10,922,318
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$22,488,592
Administrative funding	\$5,078,151

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	12,750
Federal funding for CSFP	\$536,336

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Utah

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	15.2
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.6

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	2,316,256
Number of children under age 18	713,012
Number of children under age 6	258,470
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	5.4%
Poverty rate	9.9%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	228,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	90,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	12.2%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	40,817
Free and reduced-price	33,891
Paid	6,926
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	128.0%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	27.6
Rank	49
Number of schools participating	536
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	66.3%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$7,922,504

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	283,706
Free and reduced-price	122,860
Paid	160,846
Number of schools participating	808
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$47,801,896

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	21,986
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	8,804
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	30,790
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	93.2%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	26.7
Rank	9
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	21
Number of Summer Food Service sites	126
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,858,076

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	105,630
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	28.9%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$80.63
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	48-60%
Rank	40
Federal funding for food stamps	\$102,204,854

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	64,029
Change in last 10 years	19.5%
Federal funding for WIC	\$31,731,926

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	17,159
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-19.3%
Number of participating family child care homes	2,422
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	11,853
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-13.9%
Number of participating child care centers	254

Federal funding for CACFP	\$17,705,869
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$778,901
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,394,508
Administrative funding	\$362,330

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Vermont

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 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, 2002)	616,592
Number of children under age 18	139,662
Number of children under age 6	38,420
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	4.0%
Poverty rate	9.9%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	61,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	20,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	13.7%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	16,574
Free and reduced-price	11,026
Paid	5,548
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	102.2%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	50.6
Rank	10
Number of schools participating	298
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	85.9%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$2,533,982

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	54,269
Free and reduced-price	21,784
Paid	32,485
Number of schools participating	347
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$8,346,119

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	2,675
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	1,316
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	3,991
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	334.6%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	19.1
Rank	20
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	41
Number of Summer Food Service sites	101
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$286,227

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	41,333
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	1.2%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$75.87
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	68-77%
Rank	11
Federal funding for food stamps	\$37,629,392

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	16,201
Change in last 10 years	-0.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$10,482,209

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	4,417
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-31.3%
Number of participating family child care homes	642
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	2,232
Change in child participation in last 10 years	24.1%
Number of participating child care centers	89

Federal funding for CACFP	\$3,175,569
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$210,721
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,036,288
Administrative funding	\$98,021

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	7,154
Federal funding for CSFP	\$383,869

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Virginia

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	7.3
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	1.8

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	7,293,542
Number of children under age 18	1,779,408
Number of children under age 6	578,369
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	4.0%
Poverty rate	9.9%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	702,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	181,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	10.2%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	178,691
Free and reduced-price	135,589
Paid	43,102
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	29.2%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	44.4
Rank	16
Number of schools participating	1,709
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	86.8%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$27,994,487

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	688,409
Free and reduced-price	305,697
Paid	382,712
Number of schools participating	1,970
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$114,101,561

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	41,114
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	10,183
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	51,297
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	32.6%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	17.5
Rank	23
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	104
Number of Summer Food Service sites	778
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$3,865,527

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	393,911
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	17.2%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$77.48
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	53-63%
Rank	32
Federal funding for food stamps	\$366,234,127

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	125,205
Change in last 10 years	4.9%
Federal funding for WIC	\$70,177,300

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	11,358
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-5.8%
Number of participating family child care homes	2,820
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	34,665
Change in child participation in last 10 years	101.3%
Number of participating child care centers	828
Federal funding for CACFP	\$23,065,450

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,286,016
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$7,201,475
Administrative funding	\$1,058,024

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Washington

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	12.3
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.4

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	6,068,996
Number of children under age 18	1,513,360
Number of children under age 6	475,759
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	7.2%
Poverty rate	11.0%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	657,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	211,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	13.9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	131,437
Free and reduced-price	109,340
Paid	22,097
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	53.5%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	40.0
Rank	27
Number of schools participating	1,784
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	86.9%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$25,455,707

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	494,305
Free and reduced-price	273,502
Paid	220,803
Number of schools participating	2,054
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$103,645,889

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	27,285
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	14,910
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	42,195
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	109.4%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	16.1
Rank	26
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	80
Number of Summer Food Service sites	468
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$2,434,731

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	403,992
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	36.9%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$81.35
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	59-68%
Rank	19
Federal funding for food stamps	\$394,382,981

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	152,516
Change in last 10 years	88.9%
Federal funding for WIC	\$99,271,085

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	29,931
Change in child participation in last 10 years	38.5%
Number of participating family child care homes	4,584
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	41,200
Change in child participation in last 10 years	88.2%
Number of participating child care centers	978
Federal funding for CACFP	\$33,062,341

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$2,661,323
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$6,275,667
Administrative funding	\$1,238,784

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	2,619
Federal funding for CSFP	\$139,751

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

West Virginia

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	9.4
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	2.7

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	1,801,873
Number of children under age 18	389,171
Number of children under age 6	117,222
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	6.1%
Poverty rate	16.8%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	293,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	83,333
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	21.9%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	86,810
Free and reduced-price	63,614
Paid	23,195
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	0.9%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	54.8
Rank	2
Number of schools participating	770
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	98.8%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$14,478,311

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	204,826
Free and reduced-price	116,177
Paid	88,649
Number of schools participating	779
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$41,476,779

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	14,077
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	2,303
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	16,380
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	58.7%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	15.0
Rank	32
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	85
Number of Summer Food Service sites	442
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,463,492

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	246,890
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	8.8%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$72.93
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	82-96%
Rank	1
Federal funding for food stamps	\$216,064,512

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	49,837
Change in last 10 years	14.9%
Federal funding for WIC	\$30,105,161

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	7,063
Change in child participation in last 10 years	269.5%
Number of participating family child care homes	1,770
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	9,512
Change in child participation in last 10 years	70.4%
Number of participating child care centers	456
Federal funding for CACFP	\$12,276,584

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$968,998
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$3,409,368
Administrative funding	\$450,022

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Wisconsin

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	8.1
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	3.3

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	5,441,196
Number of children under age 18	1,338,064
Number of children under age 6	406,212
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	5.5%
Poverty rate	8.6%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	467,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	175,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	12.6%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	68,021
Free and reduced-price	49,771
Paid	18,251
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	109.5%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	23.8
Rank	51
Number of schools participating	1,127
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	45.7%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$11,463,063

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	560,132
Free and reduced-price	209,188
Paid	350,944
Number of schools participating	2,465
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$83,865,633

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	27,561
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	4,109
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	31,670
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	65.0%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	15.8
Rank	28
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	65
Number of Summer Food Service sites	338
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$2,204,594

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	296,719
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	53.7%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$65.57
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	59-69%
Rank	19
Federal funding for food stamps	\$233,462,769

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	105,702
Change in last 10 years	12.8%
Federal funding for WIC	\$58,407,397

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	22,716
Change in child participation in last 10 years	16.5%
Number of participating family child care homes	3,817
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	40,211
Change in child participation in last 10 years	69.3%
Number of participating child care centers	919

Federal funding for CACFP	\$29,174,011
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$1,916,533
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$3,726,467
Administrative funding	\$892,784

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	5,000
Federal funding for CSFP	\$257,440

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 numbers are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

Wyoming

FOOD INSECURITY (2000-2002, 3-year average)

Percent of all households food insecure	10.7
Percent of all households food insecure with hunger	4.3

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population (July 1, 2002)	498,703
Number of children under age 18	122,344
Number of children under age 6	36,298
Unemployment rate (FY 2003)	4.1%
Poverty rate	9.0%
Number of persons living in poverty (2002)	44,000
Number of children under 18 in poverty (2000-2002)	15,000
Poverty rate for children under age 18 (2000-2002)	12.0%

FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	9,973
Free and reduced-price	7,488
Paid	2,485
Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years	65.7%
Ratio of students receiving free or reduced-price breakfast per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2002-2003 school year	34.3
Rank	41
Number of schools participating	247
Number of schools participating in the school breakfast program as a percent of the number participating in school lunch	65.9%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$1,782,798

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (SY 2002-2003)

Average daily student participation	49,420
Free and reduced-price	21,843
Paid	27,576
Number of schools participating	375
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$8,225,519

SUMMER NUTRITION PARTICIPATION (JULY 2002)

Average daily July Summer Food Service participation	1,029
Average daily July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced-price lunch	605
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	1,634
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	14.7%
Ratio of students receiving summer nutrition lunch in July per 100 receiving free or reduced-price lunch during the 2001-2002 school year	7.6
Rank	47
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	6
Number of Summer Food Service sites	15
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$124,049

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Average monthly individual participation	25,306
Change in individual participation in last 3 years	12.7%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$79.21
Estimated percent of eligible persons participating in food stamps (2001)	53-63%
Rank	32
Federal funding for food stamps	\$24,054,276

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN (WIC) (FY 2003)

Average monthly number of participants	12,037
Change in last 10 years	15.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$6,924,100

CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM (CACFP) (FY 2003)

Family child care home average daily participation of children	3,667
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-5.2%
Number of participating family child care homes	465
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	4,464
Change in child participation in last 10 years	41.4%
Number of participating child care centers	141

Federal funding for CACFP	\$3,831,795
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THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FY 2003)

Federal entitlement funding	\$183,036
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$258,316
Administrative funding	\$86,020

COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD (CSFP) (FY 2003)

Monthly caseload	this program is not available in this state
Federal funding for CSFP	

Note: Fiscal Year 2003 and School Year 2002-2003 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 January 1999 to January 2004**

	January 1999	January 2004	% Change
Alabama	408,824	493,167	20.6%
Alaska	43,151	51,265	18.8%
Arizona	252,323	528,423	109.4%
Arkansas	257,099	343,286	33.5%
California	2,062,758	1,766,364	-14.4%
Colorado	175,790	238,522	35.7%
Connecticut	181,723	193,816	6.7%
District of Columbia	83,871	55,952	-33.3%
Delaware	42,306	86,872	105.3%
Florida	949,852	1,199,925	26.3%
Georgia	624,221	861,830	38.1%
Hawaii	125,452	99,943	-20.3%
Idaho	58,287	90,907	56.0%
Illinois	820,972	1,068,205	30.1%
Indiana	300,165	521,174	73.6%
Iowa	130,967	170,100	29.9%
Kansas	114,867	168,241	46.5%
Kentucky	401,135	541,432	35.0%
Louisiana	517,593	700,142	35.3%
Maine	110,535	142,798	29.2%
Maryland	275,073	268,313	-2.5%
Massachusetts	266,473	330,126	23.9%
Michigan	713,485	907,178	27.1%
Minnesota	211,627	245,291	15.9%
Mississippi	294,178	377,006	28.2%
Missouri	407,309	688,074	68.9%
Montana	61,762	76,826	24.4%
Nebraska	95,256	112,821	18.4%
Nevada	63,169	119,491	89.2%
New Hampshire	37,962	47,311	24.6%
New Jersey	387,885	359,988	-7.2%
New Mexico	180,883	213,605	18.1%
New York	1,565,278	1,568,547	0.2%
North Carolina	494,008	728,856	47.5%
North Dakota	33,829	41,095	21.5%
Ohio	643,678	932,221	44.8%
Oklahoma	276,295	408,186	47.7%
Oregon	223,363	417,621	87.0%
Pennsylvania	860,225	947,488	10.1%
Rhode Island	76,626	76,387	-0.3%
South Carolina	315,394	493,491	56.5%
South Dakota	45,288	54,223	19.7%
Tennessee	519,219	797,576	53.6%
Texas	1,449,725	2,242,501	54.7%
Utah	89,932	122,540	36.3%
Vermont*	45,272	42,459	-6.2%
Virginia	371,969	442,866	19.1%
Washington	322,932	446,523	38.3%
West Virginia	252,796	255,269	1.0%
Wisconsin	184,938	323,021	74.7%
Wyoming	24,225	26,208	8.2%
United States*	18,451,945	23,435,472	27.0%

Source: Preliminary Summary of Food Assistance Program Results for 1/1999 and 1/2004, FNS Data Base Monitoring Branch, 3/24/04

* After release of the report, we were informed that the number of food stamp participants in Vermont in January 2004 was 3,000 too low, due to a clerical error in the data Vermont provided to USDA. The Vermont and United States numbers for January 2004 listed here are correct as of 5/5/04.

Table 2**Change in Food Stamp Program Participation from January 2003 to January 2004**

	January 2003	January 2004	Percent Change
Alabama	466,917	493,167	5.6%
Alaska	49,066	51,265	4.5%
Arizona	440,218	528,423	20.0%
Arkansas	307,002	343,286	11.8%
California	1,676,219	1,766,364	5.4%
Colorado	199,175	238,522	19.8%
Connecticut	177,850	193,816	9.0%
District of Columbia	44,769	55,952	25.0%
Delaware	80,241	86,872	8.3%
Florida	1,034,807	1,199,925	16.0%
Georgia	706,867	861,830	21.9%
Hawaii	99,855	99,943	0.1%
Idaho	80,168	90,907	13.4%
Illinois	915,313	1,068,205	16.7%
Indiana	458,472	521,174	13.7%
Iowa	149,032	170,100	14.1%
Kansas	156,229	168,241	7.7%
Kentucky	487,231	541,432	11.1%
Louisiana	638,578	700,142	9.6%
Maine	130,511	142,798	9.4%
Maryland	249,513	268,313	7.5%
Massachusetts	284,495	330,126	16.0%
Michigan	818,141	907,178	10.9%
Minnesota	230,037	245,291	6.6%
Mississippi	350,130	377,006	7.7%
Missouri	566,115	688,074	21.5%
Montana	69,927	76,826	9.9%
Nebraska	97,092	112,821	16.2%
Nevada	107,363	119,491	11.3%
New Hampshire	44,199	47,311	7.0%
New Jersey	331,686	359,988	8.5%
New Mexico	191,782	213,605	11.4%
New York	1,393,514	1,568,547	12.6%
North Carolina	627,916	728,856	16.1%
North Dakota	38,502	41,095	6.7%
Ohio	842,673	932,221	10.6%
Oklahoma	373,568	408,186	9.3%
Oregon	393,462	417,621	6.1%
Pennsylvania	796,952	947,488	18.9%
Rhode Island	71,404	76,387	7.0%
South Carolina	441,308	493,491	11.8%
South Dakota	49,928	54,223	8.6%
Tennessee	718,392	797,576	11.0%
Texas	1,789,573	2,242,501	25.3%
Utah	101,471	122,540	20.8%
Vermont*	41,660	42,459	1.9%
Virginia	382,503	442,866	15.8%
Washington	396,175	446,523	12.7%
West Virginia	243,906	255,269	4.7%
Wisconsin	290,747	323,021	11.1%
Wyoming	25,626	26,208	2.3%
United States*	20,658,280	23,435,472	13.4%

Source: Preliminary Summary of Food Assistance Program Results for 1/2003 and 1/2004, FNS Data Base Monitoring Branch, 3/24/04

* After release of the report, we were informed that the number of food stamp participants in Vermont in January 2004 was 3,000 too low, due to a clerical error in the data Vermont provided to USDA. The Vermont and United States numbers for January 2004 listed here are correct as of 5/5/04.

Chart 1

Contributions of Food Stamps and Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) to Family Economic Security at Different Levels of Minimum Wage Work, FY 2003

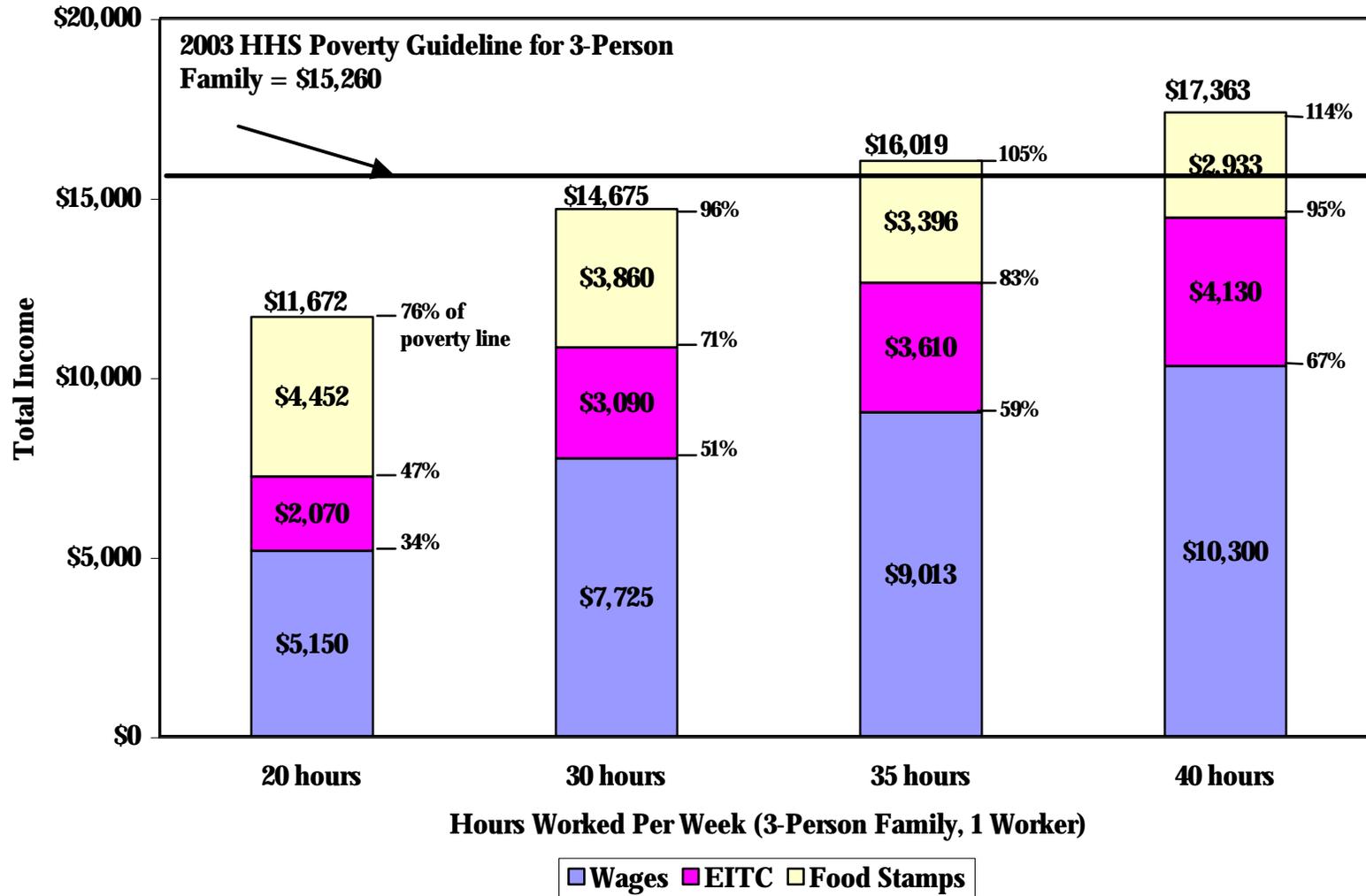
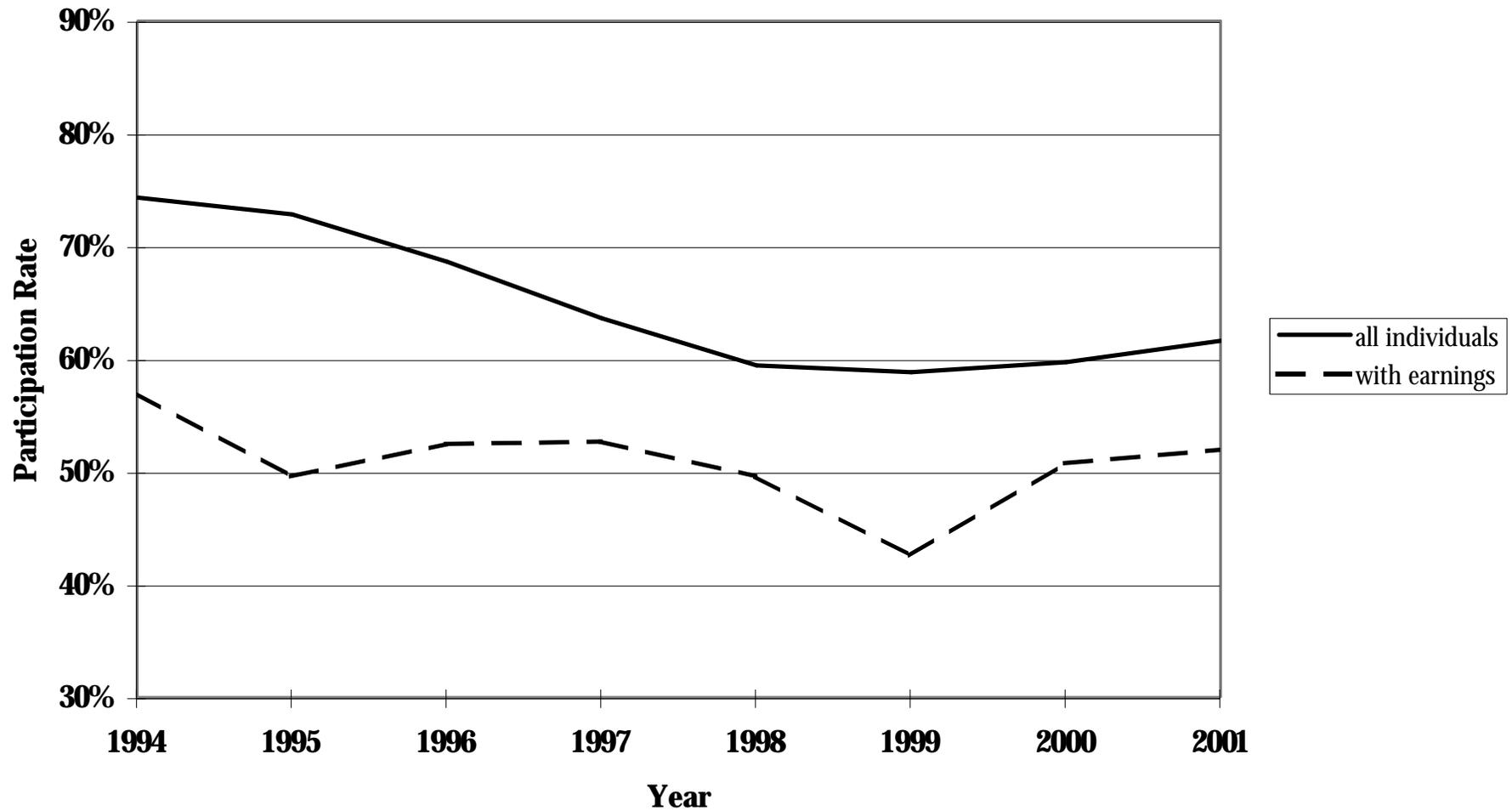


Chart 2

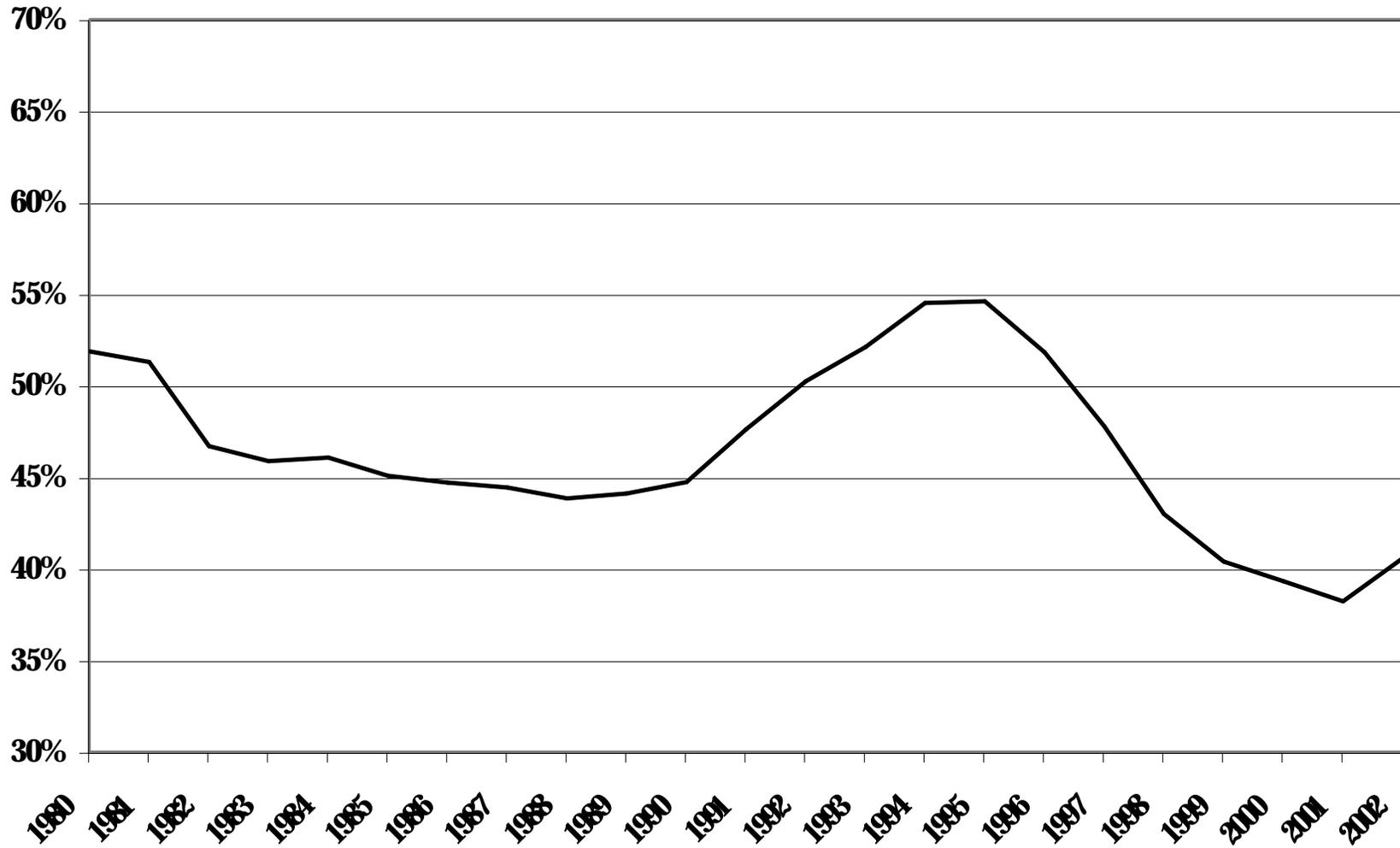
Food Stamp Program Participation Rates Among All Individuals and Among Individuals in Households with Earnings



Source: Estimated percentage of eligible persons participating, from USDA's report, *Reaching Those In Need: State Food Stamp Participation Rates in 2001*

Chart 3

Food Stamp Participants as Percent of People Below 125% of Poverty



Source: The number of food stamp participants from 1980 to 2002 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)**

	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
Alabama	142,429	41,605	184,034	\$8,566,104
Alaska	9,237	7,343	16,579	\$2,436,998
Arizona	140,048	46,894	186,942	\$9,655,058
Arkansas	104,927	3,615	108,541	\$744,246
California	786,769	329,736	1,116,505	\$67,889,926
Colorado	50,884	38,776	89,660	\$7,983,665
Connecticut	43,062	27,885	70,948	\$5,741,375
Delaware	14,717	4,569	19,285	\$940,702
District of Columbia	17,414	5,415	22,829	\$1,114,897
Florida	409,175	114,417	523,593	\$23,557,541
Georgia	322,127	23,007	345,134	\$4,737,023
Hawaii	24,806	10,789	35,595	\$2,609,790
Idaho	27,009	15,770	42,779	\$3,246,831
Illinois	190,581	180,434	371,015	\$37,149,817
Indiana	104,700	46,575	151,274	\$9,589,310
Iowa	45,938	24,137	70,075	\$4,969,548
Kansas	60,403	16,691	77,093	\$3,436,451
Kentucky	150,649	3,172	153,821	\$653,161
Louisiana	202,061	19,824	221,885	\$4,081,577
Maine	19,184	7,183	26,367	\$1,478,970
Maryland	93,096	30,472	123,568	\$6,274,018
Massachusetts	97,185	24,706	121,891	\$5,086,809
Michigan	175,732	62,237	237,969	\$12,814,056
Minnesota	73,636	33,550	107,187	\$6,907,725
Mississippi*	157,508	---	---	---
Missouri	136,385	28,061	164,447	\$5,777,583
Montana	13,858	6,904	20,761	\$1,421,414
Nebraska	28,263	20,447	48,710	\$4,209,859
Nevada	32,594	15,021	47,615	\$3,092,704
New Hampshire	9,680	6,063	15,743	\$1,248,306
New Jersey	76,387	95,628	172,015	\$19,688,912
New Mexico	77,526	6,426	83,952	\$1,323,099
New York	383,004	241,147	624,151	\$49,650,152
North Carolina	243,350	28,400	271,750	\$5,847,382
North Dakota	9,350	5,478	14,828	\$1,127,841
Ohio	174,284	85,013	259,297	\$17,503,422
Oklahoma	129,203	3,799	133,003	\$782,240
Oregon*	91,427	---	---	---
Pennsylvania	167,293	89,678	256,971	\$18,464,017
Rhode Island	16,048	7,417	23,465	\$1,527,007
South Carolina	148,950	13,664	162,614	\$2,813,246
South Dakota	14,945	8,531	23,476	\$1,756,546
Tennessee	167,452	27,242	194,695	\$5,608,951
Texas	970,704	42,563	1,013,267	\$8,763,277
Utah	33,891	33,682	67,573	\$6,934,836
Vermont	11,026	955	11,981	\$196,647
Virginia	135,589	32,544	168,133	\$6,700,621
Washington	109,340	41,086	150,426	\$8,459,349
West Virginia*	63,614	---	---	---
Wisconsin	49,771	65,283	115,054	\$13,441,217
Wyoming	7,488	4,526	12,014	\$931,788
United States	6,764,699	2,028,361	8,794,294	\$418,936,013

*Mississippi, Oregon and West Virginia are the top 3 states in free and reduced price student participation in the School Breakfast Program, averaging 55 SBP per 100 NSLP F&RP students.

Chart 4

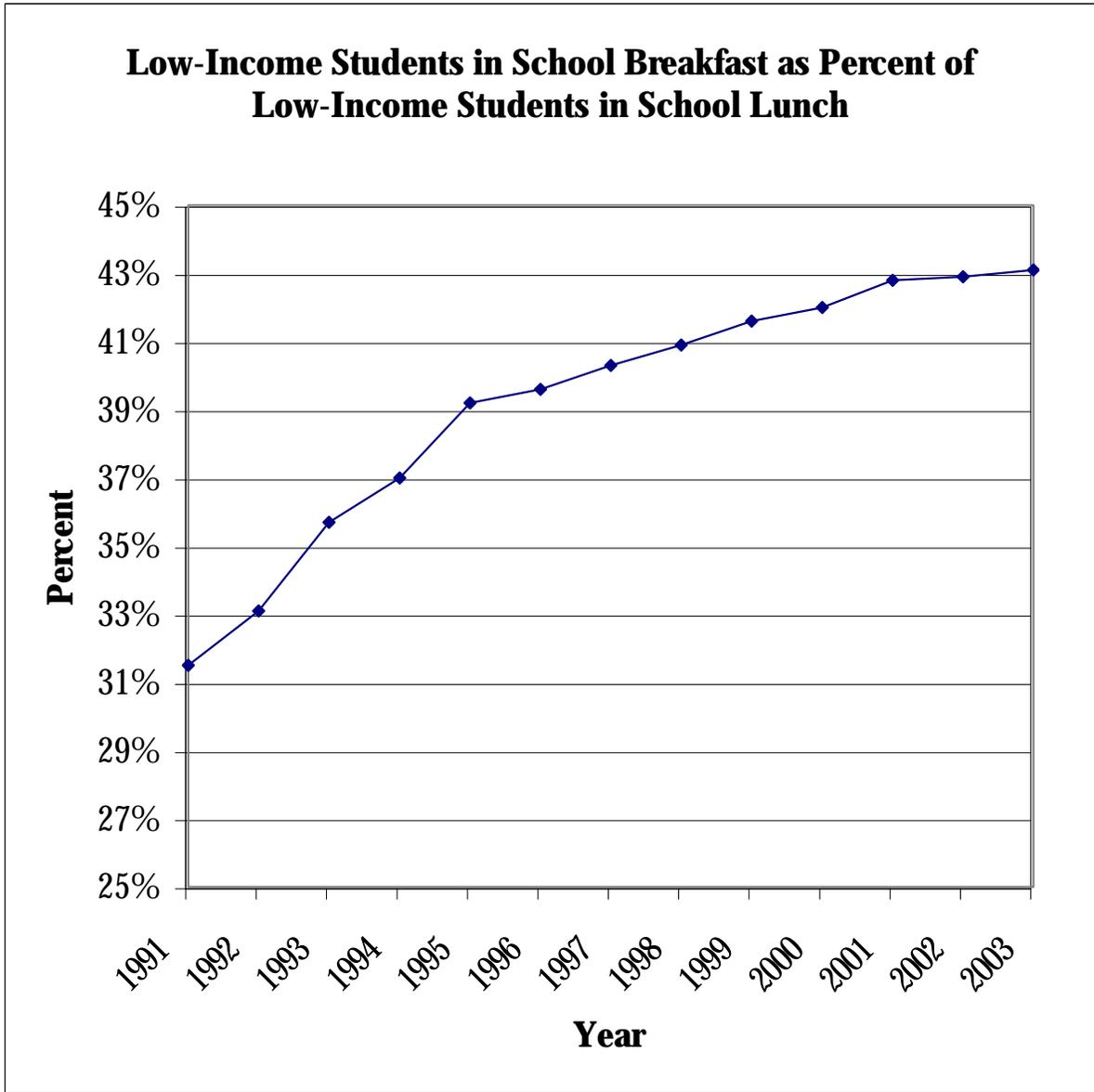


Table 4

Estimated Participation and Additional Federal Payments in July 2002 Summer Nutrition, if States Served 40 Children per 100 Served in School Year (SY) National School Lunch Program (NSLP)**

	Children in Summer Nutrition (NSLP* & Summer Food Combined), July 2002	Total Children in July Summer Nutrition if 40 per 100 SY NSLP*	Additional Children if 40 per 100 SY NSLP*	Additional July Funding if 40 per 100 School-Year NSLP**
Alabama	61,784	131,092	69,307	\$3,262,996
Alaska	2,287	11,740	9,453	\$721,667
Arizona	42,069	127,004	84,935	\$3,998,729
Arkansas	16,268	77,295	61,027	\$2,873,161
Colorado	15,927	60,895	44,968	\$2,117,077
Connecticut	33,135	50,091	16,957	\$798,326
Delaware	12,041	13,356	1,316	\$61,936
District of Columbia	14,751	17,560	2,809	\$132,246
Florida	191,924	368,045	176,121	\$8,291,791
Georgia	123,280	242,566	119,287	\$5,616,016
Hawaii	22,050	26,353	4,303	\$236,660
Idaho	11,911	29,773	17,862	\$840,960
Illinois	152,588	266,502	113,915	\$5,363,103
Indiana	25,937	102,080	76,143	\$3,584,831
Iowa	9,195	48,773	39,578	\$1,863,320
Kansas	9,573	53,301	43,728	\$2,058,714
Kentucky	40,636	109,890	69,254	\$3,260,462
Louisiana	47,817	161,903	114,086	\$5,371,174
Maine	6,618	19,822	13,204	\$621,668
Maryland	55,033	88,228	33,195	\$1,562,798
Massachusetts	56,068	88,169	32,102	\$1,511,346
Michigan	60,586	167,068	106,482	\$5,013,173
Minnesota	29,606	75,312	45,706	\$2,151,840
Mississippi	31,603	116,127	84,524	\$3,979,403
Missouri	63,841	117,489	53,649	\$2,525,788
Montana	5,920	15,187	9,266	\$436,264
Nebraska	8,234	34,199	25,965	\$1,222,430
Nevada	27,680	32,674	4,994	\$235,107
New Hampshire	4,253	10,953	6,700	\$315,439
New Jersey	67,085	127,020	59,935	\$2,821,733
New Mexico	52,715	60,089	7,374	\$347,151
New York	347,544	454,385	106,840	\$5,030,035
North Carolina	81,927	186,265	104,338	\$4,912,239
North Dakota	3,034	10,912	7,878	\$370,876
Ohio	56,061	183,215	127,154	\$5,986,411
Oklahoma	14,063	92,669	78,607	\$3,700,797
Oregon	26,987	63,329	36,342	\$1,710,967
Pennsylvania	143,164	183,743	40,579	\$1,910,452
Rhode Island	9,633	16,072	6,439	\$303,147
South Carolina	76,936	116,333	39,396	\$1,854,776
South Dakota	7,154	16,676	9,522	\$448,295
Tennessee	47,395	139,120	91,725	\$4,318,409
Texas	123,482	695,056	571,573	\$26,909,671
Utah	30,790	46,106	15,317	\$721,118
Vermont	3,991	8,345	4,354	\$204,980
Virginia	51,297	117,230	65,932	\$3,104,098
Washington	42,195	104,793	62,598	\$2,947,102
West Virginia	16,380	43,806	27,426	\$1,291,210
Wisconsin	31,670	80,120	48,450	\$2,281,027
Wyoming	1,634	8,571	6,937	\$326,596
United States	2,417,752	6,204,107	3,786,355	\$141,529,514

* National School Lunch Program numbers only reflect free and reduced-price participation in fiscal year 2002.

** 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 23 weekdays in July 2002.

Note that we exclude California from this table, because that state is already reaching 40 children in school breakfast per 100 in school year school lunch. Consequently, the total in the first column does not match the United States total.

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, 2002.
<http://eire.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>

Unemployment Data: FY 2003 (October 2002 to September 2003) 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 2000 to 2002.
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/pove/ty.html>

Food Insecurity Data: U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Economic Research Service, *Household Food Security in the United States, 2002*, by Mark Nord, Margaret Andrews, and Steven Carlson. To compensate for smaller sample sizes and higher standard errors, we use three-year averages from 2000 to 2002.
<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/fa/rr35/>

Definitions of Food

Insecurity/Hunger: USDA measures food insecurity and hunger only 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 money 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 2002-2003 school year (September 2002 to May 2003) and are estimates generated by the USDA from states' reports of meals served. Because these numbers are estimates, they may not total due to rounding. Participation numbers for schools are reported to USDA by states in

October 2002 for the 2002-2003 school year. Federal funding levels are preliminary data for the 2002-2003 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: 2003, available at: <http://www.frac.org>

Summer Food Service Program Participation numbers are reported for July 2002. *Summer Nutrition* participation refers to the combination of child participation in July in the Summer Food Service Program free and reduced price meals and student participation 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 the USDA. Participation numbers for food stamps are preliminary average monthly participation numbers for fiscal year 2003. 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 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 2003 from USDA.

Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). Data are from USDA for FY 2003, 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. Average daily attendance data are reported to the USDA on a quarterly basis and are summed and divided by four to obtain annual averages. 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 2003. Values reported include state TEFAP commodity entitlements (entitlement funding), storage and distribution costs (administrative funding), and bonus commodity funding.

Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP). Data obtained from USDA for FY 2003.