



# STATE OF THE STATES: 2006

*A Profile of*  
FOOD AND NUTRITION  
PROGRAMS ACROSS  
THE NATION

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## **About FRAC**

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

This report was prepared by Randy Rosso and Jim Weill.

# Introduction

Seventy-five years ago this past January 3rd, desperate Arkansas farmers demanding food for their hungry families focused the nation's attention on the human impact of the Depression. Around the small town of England, Arkansas in early 1931, the land was parched. The local bank had closed, and loans were unavailable. Farmers had run out of food and other options. The New York Times reported that "500 Farmers Storm Arkansas Town Demanding Food for Their Children."

A good deal of their frustration and anger was directed at the Red Cross, which had exhausted its supply of food vouchers, but was lobbying against federal aid.<sup>1</sup> President Hoover too resisted federal help, saying it would undermine self-reliance and that church- and charity-based help was the answer. England, Arkansas overnight became a symbol of the Depression and the inadequacy of the nation's response. News reporters descended on Arkansas tenant farms, telling the stories and the names of the hungry.

The renowned humorist and movie star Will Rogers took up the cause, was personally rebuffed by President Hoover on the question of federal help, and raised \$3 million for the Red Cross in an 18-day, 50 show tour. Then, in a national radio broadcast he surprised the President on the air by insisting that the government itself needed to do much more to help the jobless.

Seventy-five years later the shape of hunger and poverty in America is very different than in the time of the Depression. So is the shape of the federal government. And the Red Cross. And the town of England, where 500 children every day receive federally-funded free or reduced-priced school lunches. Food stamps, Social Security, child support payments, TANF assistance and Medicaid also are part of the town fabric. As this report indicates, in Arkansas as a whole last year the federal government spent \$401.3 million on food stamps, \$83.5 million on school lunches, \$27.2 million on school breakfast, and millions more on WIC, summer food, child care food and TEFAP.

Still, hunger, poverty, economic insecurity and unequal opportunity continue to be profound problems in this country. Arkansas still has one of the highest hunger rates in the nation. But Arkansas hardly is alone. Nationwide 38 million people live in households suffering from hunger or living on the precipice of hunger ("food insecure without hunger"). This is up from 33 million in 2000. Nationwide, 37 million live in poverty. This is up from 32 million in 2000. These dismal trends are confirmed by the America's Second Harvest report Hunger in America 2006, showing an 8 percent increase since 2001 in use of that network's emergency food services. Similarly, a 24-city U.S. Conference of Mayors survey reported that requests for food assistance increased by 12 percent in 2005. The poverty and food insecurity numbers are snapshots at a particular time. Over longer periods much larger numbers of Americans face hunger and poverty. Professor Mark Rank estimates that half of Americans will have fallen into poverty for at least one year of their adulthood by the time they reach age 65, and nearly 40 percent by age 45. Two-thirds will spend at least one year with income below 1½ times the poverty line by age 65.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "The Forgotten Rebellion," Arkansas Times, January 19, 2006.

<sup>2</sup> One Nation, Underprivileged: Why American Poverty Affects Us All, Oxford University Press 2004.

While the deprivation faced by the poor in our country is not as extreme as in 1931, today's struggles of the poor are severe enough – and they are even more incredible given how extraordinarily wealthy our society has become. Our society has the resources to end hunger and poverty, but is choosing not to do so. And once again there are voices saying the federal government should abandon the field to churches and charities. But if we have learned anything in the ensuing 75 years, it is that the effort to give our nation's families economic security and to lift them out of poverty requires all sectors – the solution of Will Rogers, who both demanded federal aid and barnstormed for the Red Cross, rather than the empty and ultimately failed response of Herbert Hoover.

The federal nutrition programs described in this report, while far from sufficient, exemplify a truly positive federal response to hunger, food insecurity and poverty. Nowhere was this clearer in 2005 than in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, Rita and Wilma. The nutrition programs, almost uniquely among federal programs, responded with speed and efficiency to the Gulf Coast hurricane disasters. More than 770,000 households received emergency food stamps after Katrina, 188,000 after Rita, and 660,000 after Wilma. In addition, 318,000 households already receiving food stamps were given replacement or supplemental benefits after Katrina. The federal nutrition programs provided between \$1 and \$2 billion of quick and effective relief to hurricane victims.

In numerous other ways, the nutrition programs have been demonstrating real strength:

- The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Stamp participation rates, which estimate the number of potentially eligible persons who are actually participating in the program, rose from 53 percent in 2001 to 56 percent in 2003, according to the most recent data available. (An alternative measure from USDA – less precise but more current, estimating the proportion of low-income persons being served, shows even bigger gains through 2004, rising from 55 percent in 2000 to 66 percent in 2004.)
- The number of food stamp participants rose from 17 million in August 2000 to nearly 26 million in August 2005 (the last month before post-hurricane emergency food stamp recipients make it harder to track trends).
- The Congressional Budget Office in 2005 increased its estimate of food stamp spending over the next 10 years by \$30 billion because of increased outreach, eligibility expansion, simplification in state and local access practices, and the resulting increase in participation rates. In other words, the growth trend should continue.
- A conservative Congress making painful cuts in numerous low-income entitlement programs refused to cut food stamps or child nutrition programs in 2005, even as the President proposed hundreds of millions of dollars worth of cuts and powerful farm lobbyists urged that the full \$3 billion in required agriculture committee spending reductions come from nutrition programs rather than commodity programs.
- School breakfast participation by low-income children increased in the 2004-2005 school year at the fastest pace in a decade.

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

The programs also have unusually widespread support - - from anti-hunger and anti-poverty groups, to be sure, but also from institutions and leaders in labor, business, agriculture, health and education; and from service providers like school officials, child care and afterschool programs from both the public and private non-profit sectors. Support comes from both parties. Last year was one in which few programs gained any ground in federal legislation. But Congress not only repudiated the President's food stamp cuts, it expanded the number of states covered by the "Lugar summer food pilot" program.

Even as the nutrition programs get stronger, however, American families struggle more. As critically important as nutrition programs are, they can not compensate for all the damage being done to low-income and middle class families by the changing economy and the increasing concentration of income, assets and political power among the very wealthy.

The number of people living in poverty has increased by 5.4 million since 2000, as rising health, energy and housing costs have outstripped any job and wage gains among hard working families. And the federal government's actions and inactions, particularly outside the nutrition program context, have exacerbated the situation. The minimum wage has not increased since September, 1997 - inflation has been eroding its value for 8 ½ years. Congress and the President just finished another piece of legislation. The Deficit Reduction Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 2005 - that cuts low-income supports, weakening TANF, child support enforcement and child care, among other programs. And while Congress, thanks to the hard work of advocates around the country, rejected the President's food stamp cuts in 2005, the President has proposed again this year a reduction that the Congressional Budget Office says would amount to \$782 million over five years in food stamps (and an additional \$32 million from spillover effects in school meals eligibility). He has proposed as well the elimination of the \$150 million per year Commodity Supplemental Food Program that mostly helps seniors.

Year after year of tax cuts for the rich, program cuts for the poor and middle class, and wage stagnation for all but the highest paid mean more poverty, more food insecurity, more inequality, more general economic insecurity, and a growing concern about the future. More and more people think their children will be worse off than they themselves are. There is some good evidence for this:

- After five years of huge tax cuts, justified as a job creation strategy, a million more people are officially unemployed than when the tax cuts began, and millions more have left the work force. Job growth remains abnormally slow.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> The Center for American Progress, "Bush's Tax and Budget Policies Fail to Promote Economic Growth," February 16, 2006.

- Wages for low- and middle-income workers are lagging inflation. For example, from the fourth quarter of 2004 to the fourth quarter of 2005 total compensation – wages plus benefits – fell 0.3 percent compared to inflation. (The wage component alone was down 0.8 percent.)<sup>4</sup>
- From 1979 to 2003, a full generation, the average after-tax income of the bottom fifth of American households rose by a tiny 4.4 percent. The next fifth of the population saw its income rise, on average, by a measly (by historic standards) 12.8 percent, while the top fifth rose 54.4 percent.<sup>5</sup>

The country needs to break this cycle through policies that dramatically improve food security, health security, and economic security generally. The nutrition programs certainly need further strengthening. As of FY 2003 (the latest year with complete data), only about 56 percent of potentially eligible people actually received food stamps. The recent rise to nearly 26 million people receiving food stamps only brings program participation back to 1995 levels – before Congress and the states pushed millions of needy people off the program through the 1996 welfare law and its implementation aftermath. For every 100 low-income children who eat school lunch each day, only 44 participate in school breakfast. And participation in summer nutrition programs is only half the breakfast rate.

Lifting these numbers is critical. But so is meeting family’s fundamental economic needs by increasing employment, by raising wages, and improving wage supplements, refundable tax credits and other basic supports. The country can not tolerate for long an economy that grows but only benefits some, while half of Americans face wage and income stagnation, recurring bouts of poverty, lack of health insurance, food insecurity and deep debt, and a general sense of economic hopelessness, working harder for less, and shrinking opportunity.

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This FRAC report on the *State of the States* provides basic data as one tool for helping governments at all levels and schools, advocates, food banks, religious congregations, other service providers and non-profits measure how they are doing in the effort to get key public nutrition programs to more people in need and to provide more adequate benefits. These data describe the extent of hunger and food insecurity 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, giving 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.

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

- *Food Stamp Access in Urban America: A City-by-City Snapshot* - <http://www.frac.org/pdf/cities2005.pdf>
- *An Advocate’s Guide to the Disaster Food Stamp Program* - <http://www.frac.org/pdf/dfsp05.pdf>

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<sup>4</sup> Economic Policy Institute, “Wages Picture,” January 31, 2006.

<sup>5</sup> Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, “New CBO Data Indicate Growth in Long-Term Income Inequality Continues,” January 29, 2006.

- *Heat and Eat: Using Federal Nutrition Programs to Cushion the Shock of Skyrocketing Heating Bills* - [http://www.frac.org/pdf/energy\\_paper05.pdf](http://www.frac.org/pdf/energy_paper05.pdf)
- *School Wellness Policy and Practice: Meeting the Needs of Low-Income Students* - [http://www.frac.org/pdf/wellness\\_guide2006.pdf](http://www.frac.org/pdf/wellness_guide2006.pdf)
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- *School Breakfast Scorecard: 2005* - [http://www.frac.org/pdf/2005\\_SBP.pdf](http://www.frac.org/pdf/2005_SBP.pdf)
- *Hunger Doesn't Take a Vacation: A Status Report on the Summer Food Service Program for Children* - <http://www.frac.org/pdf/05SFSPreport.pdf>
- *FRAC Afterschool Guide: Nourish Their Bodies, Feed Their Minds* - [http://www.frac.org/Afterschool\\_Guide.pdf](http://www.frac.org/Afterschool_Guide.pdf)
- *WIC in the States: Thirty-one Years of Building a Healthier America* - [http://www.frac.org/WIC/2004\\_Report/index.html](http://www.frac.org/WIC/2004_Report/index.html)

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://frac.kintera.org/signup>.

# 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. The economy simply is not providing enough year-round, full-time jobs with wages high enough to support a family. 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.

Without food stamps many more people in this country would go hungry. The monthly food stamp allotment is one of the most crucial public supports because it reaches across the spectrum of low-income individuals and families with few categorical limitations. Food stamps and the EITC together often can be almost as much as take-home pay, and lift low-income working families above the poverty line. (See Chart 1 in the Appendix of this report.) For these low-income families, food stamps often make the difference between hunger and food security, and they help families avoid impossible choices between buying food and paying rent and utilities, or between feeding their children and getting access to medical care or paying for essential prescriptions, or between a healthy diet and paying for child care, school fees, or other necessities.

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

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

The period of decline in the mid- and late-1990s resulted from a strong economy (fewer families and individuals needed food stamp help) and, more importantly, from 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 often desperate need for nutrition assistance; and jobless, childless 18-49 year-old adults who were 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 3.5 million in one year, to a low of 20.6 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 17.3 million recipients. The economy was booming in the late 1990s, but by and large this huge food stamp participation decline did not reflect decreased need. The participation drop far outpaced the decline in poverty or any other measure of improved economic circumstances of lower-income people. Study after study showed that the lion's share of the drop came among eligible families.

States were focusing their energy on pushing and keeping families off cash welfare, and gave much lower priority to the job of reducing family poverty and getting low-income families, including families with newly working parents, the supports they needed. This denied millions of people the food stamps, child care or health benefits for which they were still eligible. In some states and cities these denials were deliberate policy. In most places they were mainly the accidental or thoughtless byproducts of the rapid erosion of the cash welfare system.

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

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

It was all these factors working together that created a 34 percent decline in the number of people receiving food stamps from FY 1994 to FY 1999. The cost to families of these declines was clear. They showed up in the USDA hunger and food insecurity numbers, which remained high in spite of a booming economy,

and in the many national and state studies showing the inability to afford food among those people leaving cash welfare for low wage jobs (or no jobs) and not receiving food stamps.

In 1999 and 2000 USDA recommended a number of practices to states for improving access to benefits for low-income working families, including targeted outreach, extended office hours, on-site child care, and longer certification periods. USDA and the states further improved access to food stamps in the late 1990s by providing participants with Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards instead of food stamp coupons. 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 identifiable coupons and make it easier for participants to receive their benefits. By September 2003, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico all had EBT systems.

Congress also acted, passing legislation in 1998 that restored benefits for some of the legal immigrants made ineligible in 1996, and 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 2005. The Bush Administration's USDA worked administratively 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 led an effort 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: further (albeit still 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, and other matters that help applicants and recipients.

In the meantime, participation began growing even before implementation of the 2002 reauthorization law. The federal administrative and Congressional changes of 1998-2001 began to get traction. Growing outreach efforts had an effect. And positive state changes in policies and practices accelerated as many states realized the high price they and their low-income residents were paying for the food stamp decline of the 1990s. 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 combined to push participation back up, from 17.0 million people in August 2000 to 25.8 million in August 2005. Thanks to the efforts of the federal, state and local governments, advocates, local non-profits, businesses and others, the decline after the 1996 welfare law has been wiped out. This effect has not been uniform – overall participation rose only 14.5 percent in California while it rose 55.8 percent in the rest of the country over the five years from August 2000 to August 2005. California’s food insecurity rate remains above the national average as well. But nationwide, the program has responded to the state and federal improvements, and to the rising tide of economic need, far better than it did in the mid- and late-1990s.

<b>Percent Change in Number of Food Stamp Participants, August 2000–August 2005</b>			
<b>Top 10 States</b>		<b>Lowest 10 States</b>	
Delaware	118.2%	Connecticut	26.1%
Arizona	109.3%	New York	23.9%
Nevada	92.0%	New Jersey	20.9%
Texas	83.7%	West Virginia	19.7%
Indiana	82.8%	Vermont	15.3%
Michigan	80.4%	California	14.5%
Missouri	80.3%	District of Columbia	11.6%
Oregon	80.2%	Wyoming	10.1%
South Carolina	79.9%	Rhode Island	1.2%
Massachusetts	79.1%	Hawaii	-18.9%

The Food Stamp Program, with USDA, anti-hunger advocates and food banks all working to make it effective, also played a key role after Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma in 2005. As mentioned earlier, by November nearly four million people in hard-hit states had gotten disaster food stamp benefits.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> That is why we use August, 2005 numbers to show state multi-year trends. The caseload data for later months available as we write this report – September, October and November, 2005 – are unrepresentative because they have the nearly four million additional, mostly temporary, disaster program beneficiaries.

## State Data in this Report

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

- average monthly participation in the Food Stamp Program in federal FY 2005 (preliminary numbers) – the number of individuals receiving benefits;
- the percentage change in average monthly participation from FY 2000 to FY 2005;
- the amount of the average monthly benefit per person in FY 2005; and
- the aggregate amount of federal funds the state received for food stamp benefits (excluding administrative funds) in FY 2005.

Each state's profile also includes the USDA estimate (for 2003, the last date for which an estimate is available) of the number of participants in the program as a percent of all eligible persons in the state.

<b>Estimated Percentages of Eligible Persons Participating in Food Stamps, FY 2003</b>			
<b>Top 10 States</b>		<b>Lowest 10 States</b>	
Oregon	83%	Maryland	48%
Tennessee	82%	New York	48%
Missouri	76%	Texas	48%
District of Columbia	72%	Utah	48%
Maine	72%	New Jersey	47%
Louisiana	69%	New Hampshire	46%
West Virginia	68%	Wyoming	46%
Hawaii	67%	California	45%
Kentucky	67%	Nevada	44%
Oklahoma	67%	Massachusetts	43%

Since FY 2003 (the date of the most recent available participation rate information), many states – including those in the table above with low participation rates – have seen substantial caseload growth, meaning their participation rates may have gone up since then as well. For example, from FY 2003 to FY 2005 the caseload increased 31 percent in Texas (from 1.9 million individuals to 2.5 million), 26 percent in Massachusetts (292,000 to 368,000) and Utah (106,000 to 133,000), and 22 percent in New York (1.4 million to 1.8 million).

## National Data in the Appendix

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

- Table 1. State-by-state data on changes in food stamp participation from August 2000 to August 2005
- Table 2. State-by-state data on changes in food stamp participation from August 2004 to August 2005
- Table 3. State-by-state data on changes in food stamp participation from August 2005 to December 2005
- Chart 1. A comparison of the relative contributions of food stamps and EITC benefits to family economic security, based on different levels of work at the federal minimum wage (\$5.15 per hour)
- Chart 2. An analysis of the national trend in the number of food stamp participants as a percentage of the number of people below 125 percent of poverty, 1980 – 2004

Chart 1, based on an analysis for 3-person families with one earner and two children, shows how vital both food stamps and the EITC are for working families struggling to reach the poverty line. Without food stamps or the EITC, a 3-person family with the parent working full time at minimum wage would not even reach two-thirds (64 percent) of the poverty line. The EITC would bring such a family to 90 percent of poverty, but this family still needs food stamps to reach above the poverty line. Adding food stamps would lift this family to 117 percent of poverty. (Similarly, adding food stamps alone would bring them up to 91 percent, but EITC takes that up to 117 percent.)

Chart 2 presents the proportion of low-income individuals reached by the Food Stamp Program over the last 24 years. This table captures the disastrous decline in participation among low-income people in the late 1990s, and the rebound in the first part of this decade.

### **Child Nutrition Programs**

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

The food and the federal funding to pay for it help not only the children and their families, but also providers and communities. The food acts like a magnet to

attract hungry children to the in-school and out-of-school programs; the good nutrition makes the children better prepared for school, healthier, less likely to be late or absent, better behaved, more attentive and better able to learn; and the funding helps stabilize the incomes of programs and providers, letting school and community-based programs use their scarce resources for other services children need.

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

As discussed below, school breakfast, afterschool food and WIC participation all are growing. In other programs, particularly food for children in family child care homes and in summer food programs, funding cutbacks, inadequate reimbursements, red tape and fits and starts in national or state policy are getting in the way of growth in the number of hungry preschoolers and school-aged children fed, although a relatively new summer food pilot program shows promise of boosting participation.

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

## **School Lunch**

### Background

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

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

In the 2004-2005 school year, on an average day more than 29.1 million children received lunches through the National School Lunch Program, up from 28.4 million the year before. On an average school day, 17.1 million of these 29.1

million total National School Lunch Program participants were receiving free or reduced price lunches. The number of low-income participants increased by more than 552,000 from the prior year. The number of public schools participating in the program was 98,922, up more than 500 from the prior year, and up by nearly 2,000 from 2001-2002.

### State Data

In this report, each state data page sets out for the lunch program during the 2004-2005 school year:

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

## **School Breakfast**

### Background

Most schools have recognized for several decades that serving lunch is important for their students. As a result, the lunch program is available in the vast majority of public schools. 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 (for both schools and students) lag behind lunch numbers, but they slowly are catching up. Of course, many families eat breakfast at home together, so fewer children would be eating breakfast at school than eat lunch. But there are many reasons children need to be offered good breakfasts at school. Some poor families cannot afford to feed their children a nutritious breakfast every day, and the School Breakfast Program is an essential support to them. For many other families, today's long commuting patterns, varied work schedules and extended 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 2004-2005 school year, breakfast was available in 81 percent of the schools where lunch was available, up from 76 percent four years earlier and 42 percent in 1989. On a typical day in the 2004-2005 school year, 9.2 million children participated in the program, up from 8.7 million in the prior year. Of the participating children, 7.5 million in 2004-2005 received free or reduced price breakfasts. This was up from 7.1 million low-income children in the prior year, and more than double the level in 1990.

The school breakfast participation rate – the number of children receiving free or reduced price breakfast as a percent of the number of children receiving free or reduced price lunch – was 44 percent in the 2004-2005 school year, up from 29 percent in 1989.

Chart 3 in the appendix shows how the school breakfast participation rate has changed at the national level from the 1990-1991 school year to the 2004-2005 school year. After increasing substantially from 1990-1991 to 2000-2001, the participation rate leveled off from 2000-2001 to 2002-2003, before increasing again in 2003-2004 and 2004-2005.

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

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**Free and Reduced Price School Breakfast Participation  
Rate, as Percent of Free and Reduced Price School  
Lunch Participation, 2004-2005**

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Top States		Lowest States	
Oregon	55.9%	Pennsylvania	35.9%
West Virginia	55.7%	New Jersey	35.5%
Kentucky	55.4%	Colorado	34.3%
Oklahoma	54.7%	Nebraska	34.3%
Mississippi	54.5%	Connecticut	33.0%
South Carolina	54.1%	New Hampshire	32.7%
Texas	53.8%	Alaska	32.0%
New Mexico	53.2%	Utah	31.0%
Vermont	53.2%	Illinois	28.4%
Arkansas	53.0%	Wisconsin	26.5%

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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 2004-2005 school year on an average day;
- the number receiving a free or reduced price breakfast, and the percentage change in this number in the last 10 years;
- the number of students who are not low-income and therefore pay most of the cost of the school breakfast (they receive a “paid breakfast”);
- the breakfast participation rate and how the state ranks on this measure among all the states;
- the number of schools participating in the breakfast program, and how that compares to the number of schools in the lunch program; and
- the amount of federal funds coming to the state to operate the breakfast program.

Each profile also shows how many more students would be served in the state, and how much more federal breakfast money would be coming to the state, if it reached a 55 percent student participation rate. The states with the best utilization of the program are serving breakfast to an average of 55 low-income students for every 100 in the lunch program. And there is potential for states to go even

higher than this. However, if all states reached just this 55 percent participation rate, nearly two million more low-income students would be eating breakfast each morning nationwide.

Each profile also indicates whether the state has a school breakfast mandate. While there is no federal requirement to offer the School Breakfast Program, 27 states have passed legislation requiring that some or all of their schools offer breakfast. Typically, these school breakfast mandates are tied to the percent of students in the school who are eligible for or receive free or reduced price lunch—i.e., they require that schools with more than 20 percent or 30 percent low-income lunch students operate breakfast programs.) (For more information on the specifics of the mandates see pages 24-29 in FRAC’s School Breakfast Scorecard: 2005 at [http://www.frac.org/pdf/2005\\_SBP.pdf](http://www.frac.org/pdf/2005_SBP.pdf).

A school breakfast mandate can be a very effective tool for expanding school breakfast. For example, beginning in 2004-2005, New Jersey required a school breakfast program at every elementary school where at least 20 percent of the children are eligible for free or reduced price lunch. The result of the first year of implementation was an impressive 39.1 percent state-wide increase in school breakfast participation over the prior school year, the largest increase in the nation by far. Also, New Jersey’s student school breakfast participation rate increased by 9.5 percentage points (from 26.0 percent to 35.5 percent), also the largest boost in the nation. The state should make more gains in 2005-2006 as the mandate is implemented in secondary schools.

## **Summer Nutrition Programs**

### Background

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

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

help children keep up in school. In addition to the SFSP, the National School Lunch Program continues to operate during the summer to provide meals and snacks to children in summer school or year-round schools.

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

The total number of children attending summer nutrition programs fell by nearly 40,000 from July 2003 to July 2004. When the Summer Food Service Program and summer National School Lunch Program attendance are combined, serving just over 3.2 million children in July 2004, they still reach fewer than one in five (19 percent) of the low-income children receiving free and reduced price meals during the regular school year.

The U.S. Congress and USDA both believe that states can do better. In the latter part of 2000, Senator Richard Lugar, seeing the disappointing summer food results, put into legislation a pilot project to reduce paperwork and maximize reimbursement for schools and other public agency sponsors in the 13 states identified by FRAC's analysis as having the worst participation rates. In 2001 those 13 states using the pilot increased SFSP attendance by 9 percent, while the rest of the nation fell 3 percent. In 2002 many of these states continued to make great strides, and in 2003 these 13 states increased SFSP attendance by 14 percent, while the rest of the nation dropped 6 percent. In 2004 they continued to increase attendance, by 2 percent, while attendance in the rest of the nation slipped 2 percent. The cumulative improvement since the pilot's inception is particularly impressive. As shown in the table below, the 13 states in the original "Lugar pilot" have increased attendance in the SFSP 37 percent since 2000, the last summer before the pilot started. Meanwhile, the rest of the nation dropped 25 percent.

**Percentage Change in SFSP Attendance in States with  
“Lugar Pilot,” 2000-2004**

Original “Lugar Pilot” States	2000-2004	
	% Change	Rank in % Change (among 50 states and D.C.)
Alaska	90.0%	4
Arkansas	18.9%	15
Idaho	229.4%	1
Indiana	74.9%	5
Iowa	38.0%	10
Kansas	40.0%	8
Kentucky	91.4%	3
Nebraska	39.4%	9
New Hampshire	58.6%	6
North Dakota	27.5%	12
Oklahoma	-5.1%	20
Texas	11.0%	17
Wyoming	171.4%	2
Lugar Pilot States	37.0%	--
Rest of U.S.	-25.3%	--

The Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004 improved the Summer Food Service Program by expanding this pilot and making it permanent. Renamed the Simplified Summer Food Program, the pilot rules are now open to all sponsors – including non-profits as well as public sponsors – in the original 13 states (plus Puerto Rico) and in six new states: Colorado, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Ohio, and Oregon. These changes took effect in January 2005. The Agriculture Appropriations Act of 2005 expanded the Simplified Summer Food Program to seven additional states, effective January 2006 – Arizona, Maine, North Carolina, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Just over half the states in the nation now are included in the program.

In another positive development, starting in 2002, states could apply for a USDA-created waiver, dubbed the “Seamless Summer Food Waiver,” that allowed school systems offering summer food programs to bypass SFSP paperwork and run the program as an extension of the school’s regular school-year NSLP. In exchange for reduced paperwork, schools using the seamless waiver accept the reimbursement rates of NSLP, which are lower than the reimbursement rates for

SFSP.<sup>7</sup> The Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004 made the seamless waiver rules available to all school sponsors without the need to apply for a waiver, and renamed it the Seamless Option, effective January 2005.

Both the Simplified Summer Food Program (formerly the Lugar pilot) and the Seamless Option (formerly the seamless waiver) have helped some struggling states boost attendance in both the SFSP and July NSLP. Looking at the programs together, however, it remains crystal clear that attendance still is too low. And, as in the case of school breakfasts, it is evident that there are practical and effective ways to improve these numbers, because a number of states are doing considerably better. The top states in the past few years have served at least two out of five children in need in the summer.

### State Data

Each state's profile in this report shows:

- average daily lunch attendance for July 2004 in the Summer Food Service Program;
- average daily free and reduced price National School Lunch Program attendance in July 2004;
- attendance in the two programs combined ("summer nutrition");
- change in average daily lunch attendance in summer nutrition since 1994;
- 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 list each state's summer nutrition participation rate – children in summer nutrition as a percent of children receiving free or reduced price lunch during the school year – and the state's rank on this measure. Nationally, the participation rate in July 2004 was 19 percent. The ten highest and lowest states on this participation rate are listed below.

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<sup>7</sup> It should be noted that students participating in a school taking this option are counted as participants of NSLP in the summer months, rather than SFSP. This has the effect of removing students and meals from SFSP counts and placing them in the counts for summertime use of NSLP instead.

<b>2004 Summer Nutrition Participation Rate</b>			
<b>Top 10 States</b>		<b>Lowest 10 States</b>	
District of Columbia	66.1%	Wyoming	11.0%
Hawaii	42.8%	Colorado	8.0%
New Mexico	36.8%	Iowa	7.8%
California	34.2%	Arkansas	7.8%
Nevada	31.1%	Nebraska	7.8%
Utah	30.7%	Texas	7.0%
New York	29.0%	Alaska	6.4%
Pennsylvania	28.9%	Kansas	6.4%
Connecticut	27.0%	Mississippi	6.4%
Missouri	25.0%	Oklahoma	5.5%

Each state profile also shows how many more children would be fed in the summer in that state if it performed as well as the top states in the past few years (reaching a 40 percent participation rate), and how much additional federal reimbursement would flow to the 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 2.1 million children in child care centers and Head Start programs, and almost 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 for low-income parents to work all have meant that more and more low-income children have both parents (or their single custodial parent) working and commuting – often for more and more hours – to support their families. The need for quality child care therefore keeps growing.

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

## Pre-schoolers

The number of participating child care centers increased from 36,005 in 1996 to 38,430 in 2000 and 45,692 in 2005. The number of children fed by CACFP in centers grew by more than 25 percent in those same years, from a little more than 1.5 million average daily participation in 1996 to nearly 2.1 million in 2005.

The recent story in family child care is more complicated. In 1996 Congress enacted substantial changes in the CACFP program for family child care homes. The most dramatic change was the institution of a means test – cutting in half the federal reimbursement for meals and snacks if the provider's and the child's family incomes exceed 185 percent of the federal poverty level and the home is not in a low-income area. The period since then has seen a sharp drop in the number of homes participating, from 196,550 in 1996 to 152,314 in 2005. The number of children participating also fell, albeit not as sharply, from just over one million in 1996 to 910,130 in 2002, before increasing to 913,071 in 2004. From 2004 to 2005, the number of children participating in child care homes dropped again, to 899,942.

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

The state data pages set out:

- average daily participation of children in CACFP in family child care homes and in child care centers (including Head Start) by state in FY 2005;
- how much those numbers have changed since FY 1995;
- the number of homes and centers participating; and
- the amount of federal funds to the state for all CACFP programs combined.

## Afterschool

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

Legislation passed in 1998 created a considerable expansion of the snack program in both CACFP and NSLP, and reduced red tape for schools and non-profits nationwide. Legislation passed since then similarly reduced red tape for suppers in afterschool programs, but only 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 FY 1999 to FY 2005 the number of children eating afterschool snacks through CACFP and NSLP combined went from 645,167 to about 1.4 million, a 113 percent increase. Reliable state-by-state data, however, are not yet available.

### **Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children**

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

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

As the economy continues to struggle, families are increasingly turning to WIC for assistance. In FY 2005 nearly 7.8 million pregnant women, infants and children participated in WIC in an average month. This is up from 7.7 million in FY 2004. While participation in WIC grew 16 percent from 1995 to 2005, a significant number of potentially eligible children still remain unserved.

The data pages set out for each state:

- the total number of WIC participants in an average month in FY 2005, broken out by category (e.g., women, infants, and children);
- the increase in participation since 1995; and
- the amount of federal WIC funds flowing into the state.

## **The Emergency Food Assistance Program**

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 2005 TEFAP numbers in this report are based upon a Congressional appropriation of \$125 million for state TEFAP commodity entitlements (entitlement funding) and \$56 million for storage and distribution costs (administrative funding). The \$153 million for bonus commodity funding reflects shifting of funds from entitlement to administrative funds to assist in paying for the storage and transportation of bonus commodities, which can be distributed by the Secretary of Agriculture when they become available.

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

Each state data page provides information on the value of federal TEFAP entitlement, bonus commodity, and administrative funds going into that state in FY 2005.

## **Commodity Supplemental Food Program**

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

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

An estimated 512,433 people were served by CSFP in FY 2005. Each monthly food package, which contains foods high in protein and calcium and other nutrients these populations often lack, is valued at \$50 average retail. The state data pages set out, for participating states:

- the number of people (of any age) the state served in FY 2005;  
and
- federal funding in FY 2005 to the state to operate CSFP<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> The federal funding figures on the state profiles include the federal share of administrative funding and the value of entitlement commodities; they exclude the value of bonus commodities and other costs such as transportation and storage of food. The total funding figure on the United States profile excludes territories but includes the \$6 million set aside for anticipated adjustments. Total federal funding for CSFP in FY 2005, including the value of bonus commodities and all other costs, was \$150.5 million.

# United States

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	284,570,767
Children (under age 18)	71,774,809
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	5.2%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	37,115,717
Poverty rate	13.0%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	13,230,226
Child poverty rate	18.4%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	12,712,000
Percent of households food insecure	11.4% +
Number of households food insecure with hunger	4,056,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	3.6% +

+Statistically significant increase since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	9,167,350
Free and reduced price students	7,496,634
Paid students	1,670,716
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	42.7%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	43.9%
Additional free and reduced-price children served if participation rate reached 55%	1,890,348
Additional federal \$ states would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$382,288,425
Number of schools participating	80,223
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	81.1%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$1,886,255,951
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	29,114,575
Free and reduced price students	17,060,510
Paid students	12,054,065
Number of schools participating	98,922
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$6,895,935,258
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	2,904,504
July Summer Food Service participation	1,621,025
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	1,283,479
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	0.4%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	19.0%
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	3,227,669
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$163,652,944
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	3,557
Number of Summer Food Service sites	29,776
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$224,201,509

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# United States

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	25,641,656
Change in participation in last 5 years	49.5%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$92.60
Participation rate (FY 2003)	56%
Federal funding for food stamps	\$28,492,160,814
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	7,798,635
Women	1,919,266
Infants	1,998,505
Children	3,880,864
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	16.4%
Federal funding for WIC	\$4,781,238,136
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	152,314
Family child care home average daily participation of children	899,942
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-7.0%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	45,692
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	2,074,784
Change in child participation in last 10 years	57.7%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$1,882,234,938
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$124,897,976
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$153,041,417
Administrative funding	\$55,888,291
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	512,433
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$111,565,794

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
Federal minimum wage	\$5.15
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	N/A
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	4,722,743
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	N/A

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Alabama

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	4,396,320
Children (under age 18)	1,070,704
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	4.7%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	707,051
Poverty rate	16.1%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	249,659
Child poverty rate	23.3%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	224,000
Percent of households food insecure	12.2%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	54,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	2.9%

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	180,416
Free and reduced price students	152,505
Paid students	27,910
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	26.9%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	44.0%
Rank among states	20
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	37,982
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$7,694,531
Number of schools participating	1,302
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	84.5%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$37,051,366
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	No
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	564,928
Free and reduced price students	346,341
Paid students	218,587
Number of schools participating	1,541
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$134,408,045
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	48,368
July Summer Food Service participation	31,244
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	17,124
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-2.8%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	15.3%
Rank among states	30
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	77,929
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$3,943,976
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	61
Number of Summer Food Service sites	635
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$3,916,376

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# Alabama

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	558,596
Change in participation in last 5 years	41.0%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$91.91
Participation rate (FY 2003)	56%
Rank among states	25
Federal funding for food stamps	\$616,090,009
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	118,751
Women	28,756
Infants	33,503
Children	56,492
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	-2.6%
Federal funding for WIC	\$83,440,438
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	1,409
Family child care home average daily participation of children	7,603
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-34.1%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	732
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	34,853
Change in child participation in last 10 years	72.0%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$31,399,727
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$2,492,952
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$2,957,605
Administrative funding	\$846,307
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	this program is not
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	available in this state

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	45,377
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$164

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Alaska

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	631,558
Children (under age 18)	183,316
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	6.9%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	51,892
Poverty rate	8.2%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	20,602
Child poverty rate	11.2%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	28,000
Percent of households food insecure	11.7%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	11,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	4.6%

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	12,862
Free and reduced price students	10,396
Paid students	2,466
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	93.3%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	32.0%
Rank among states	48
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	7,483
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$2,418,101
Number of schools participating	286
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	66.2%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$3,987,789
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	No
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	51,970
Free and reduced price students	32,507
Paid students	19,463
Number of schools participating	432
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$19,945,180
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	1,836
July Summer Food Service participation	1,062
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	774
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	243.9%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	6.4%
Rank among states	48
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	9,607
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$786,786
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	19
Number of Summer Food Service sites	43
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$331,579

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# Alaska

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	55,567
Change in participation in last 5 years	48.1%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$120.58
Participation rate (FY 2003)	65%
Rank among states	11
Federal funding for food stamps	\$80,405,244
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	26,840
Women	6,330
Infants	6,589
Children	13,921
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	39.5%
Federal funding for WIC	\$22,406,379
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	511
Family child care home average daily participation of children	2,499
Change in child participation in last 10 years	16.1%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	198
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	7,825
Change in child participation in last 10 years	68.1%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$6,454,113
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$289,878
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$405,512
Administrative funding	\$130,683
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	2,441
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$538,909

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$7.15
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	13,768
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$923.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Arizona

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	5,614,882
Children (under age 18)	1,521,445
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	4.7%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	809,708
Poverty rate	14.4%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	318,473
Child poverty rate	20.9%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	260,000
Percent of households food insecure	12.7%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	72,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	3.5%

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	190,913
Free and reduced price students	159,286
Paid students	31,627
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	57.0%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	40.9%
Rank among states	28
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	55,147
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$11,125,387
Number of schools participating	1,434
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	91.2%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$39,953,505
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	No
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	575,194
Free and reduced price students	389,877
Paid students	185,317
Number of schools participating	1,573
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$155,646,862
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	62,314
July Summer Food Service participation	4,017
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	58,297
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	96.5%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	18.4%
Rank among states	20
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	73,128
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$3,701,024
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	18
Number of Summer Food Service sites	127
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,036,763

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# Arizona

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	550,291
Change in participation in last 5 years	112.5%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$95.98
Participation rate (FY 2003)	64%
Rank among states	16
Federal funding for food stamps	\$633,808,912
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	177,538
Women	43,074
Infants	47,340
Children	87,124
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	45.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$110,873,636
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	3,914
Family child care home average daily participation of children	13,009
Change in child participation in last 10 years	27.0%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	755
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	35,657
Change in child participation in last 10 years	26.2%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$41,777,230
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$2,616,847
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$2,827,494
Administrative funding	\$937,623
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	17,679
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$3,452,464

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	114,970
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$347.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Arkansas

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	2,649,938
Children (under age 18)	648,444
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	5.2%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	475,989
Poverty rate	18.0%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	169,435
Child poverty rate	26.1%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	162,000
Percent of households food insecure	14.8%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	58,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	5.3%

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	137,715
Free and reduced price students	113,567
Paid students	24,148
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	25.3%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	53.0%
Rank among states	10
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	4,305
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$869,602
Number of schools participating	1,289
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	98.0%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$27,230,789
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	334,375
Free and reduced price students	214,313
Paid students	120,062
Number of schools participating	1,315
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$83,450,438
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	14,589
July Summer Food Service participation	9,755
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	4,834
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-39.8%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	7.8%
Rank among states	46
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	60,489
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$3,061,330
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	71
Number of Summer Food Service sites	157
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,742,271

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# Arkansas

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	373,764
Change in participation in last 5 years	51.6%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$89.47
Participation rate (FY 2003)	62%
Rank among states	17
Federal funding for food stamps	\$401,286,262
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	88,463
Women	24,430
Infants	24,703
Children	39,330
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	1.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$52,057,434
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	938
Family child care home average daily participation of children	5,390
Change in child participation in last 10 years	10.9%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	652
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	29,882
Change in child participation in last 10 years	110.8%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$25,812,419
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$1,521,888
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,569,236
Administrative funding	\$708,311
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	on waiting
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	list for CSFP

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	22,360
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$204.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# California

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	34,924,622
Children (under age 18)	9,430,559
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	5.6%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	4,677,298
Poverty rate	13.4%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	1,786,757
Child poverty rate	18.9%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	1,583,000
Percent of households food insecure	12.4%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	495,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	3.9% +

+Statistically significant increase since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	963,151
Free and reduced price students	855,102
Paid students	108,049
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	28.0%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	40.2%
Rank among states	32
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	315,101
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$63,290,662
Number of schools participating	8,548
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	78.6%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$241,792,377
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	No
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	2,848,693
Free and reduced price students	2,127,643
Paid students	721,050
Number of schools participating	10,870
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$938,518,375
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	665,532
July Summer Food Service participation	116,046
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	549,485
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	4.7%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	34.2%
Rank among states	4
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	111,736
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$5,654,944
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	170
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,362
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$11,705,902

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# California

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	1,990,919
Change in participation in last 5 years	8.8%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$96.77
Participation rate (FY 2003)	45%
Rank among states	49
Federal funding for food stamps	\$2,311,835,904
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	1,309,374
Women	322,470
Infants	296,722
Children	690,182
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	30.5%
Federal funding for WIC	\$820,620,892
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	20,197
Family child care home average daily participation of children	130,620
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-1.1%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	4,656
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	172,401
Change in child participation in last 10 years	34.4%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$224,069,961
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$16,710,094
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$21,364,724
Administrative funding	\$7,737,945
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	55,362
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$11,683,544

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$6.75
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	1,103,152
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$704.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Colorado

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	4,477,066
Children (under age 18)	1,151,115
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	5.2%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	498,342
Poverty rate	11.1%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	166,972
Child poverty rate	14.5%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	201,000
Percent of households food insecure	11.3% +
Number of households food insecure with hunger	62,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	3.5% +

+Statistically significant increase since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	75,122
Free and reduced price students	59,176
Paid students	15,946
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	68.4%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	34.3%
Rank among states	44
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	35,612
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$7,162,908
Number of schools participating	1,060
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	65.1%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$14,639,204
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	No
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	328,104
Free and reduced price students	172,342
Paid students	155,761
Number of schools participating	1,629
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$68,729,179
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	12,808
July Summer Food Service participation	4,805
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	8,003
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-33.4%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	8.0%
Rank among states	43
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	51,010
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$2,581,601
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	24
Number of Summer Food Service sites	79
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,130,642

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# Colorado

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	245,926
Change in participation in last 5 years	57.7%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$106.14
Participation rate (FY 2003)	48%
Rank among states	40
Federal funding for food stamps	\$313,224,564
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	84,013
Women	21,197
Infants	22,660
Children	40,156
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	19.0%
Federal funding for WIC	\$49,009,500
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	2,315
Family child care home average daily participation of children	13,162
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-40.9%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	565
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	22,645
Change in child participation in last 10 years	18.0%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$18,025,008
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$1,679,344
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$2,109,483
Administrative funding	\$784,842
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	20,228
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$4,929,718

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	Yes
Refundable (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	38,162
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$356.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Connecticut

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	3,382,721
Children (under age 18)	826,463
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	4.9%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	257,229
Poverty rate	7.6%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	86,736
Child poverty rate	10.5%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	113,000
Percent of households food insecure	8.6% +
Number of households food insecure with hunger	39,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	3.0%

+Statistically significant increase since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	53,222
Free and reduced price students	45,538
Paid students	7,684
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	19.8%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	33.0%
Rank among states	46
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	30,244
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$6,136,887
Number of schools participating	547
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	49.2%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$12,282,010
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	300,759
Free and reduced price students	137,787
Paid students	162,972
Number of schools participating	1,112
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$57,364,081
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	33,381
July Summer Food Service participation	9,700
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	23,682
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	20.7%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	27.0%
Rank among states	9
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	15,993
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$809,429
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	27
Number of Summer Food Service sites	137
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$714,278

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# Connecticut

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	204,146
Change in participation in last 5 years	23.7%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$91.11
Participation rate (FY 2003)	53%
Rank among states	31
Federal funding for food stamps	\$223,194,712
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	52,059
Women	11,087
Infants	14,412
Children	26,561
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	-18.2%
Federal funding for WIC	\$35,507,241
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	951
Family child care home average daily participation of children	4,874
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-55.0%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	306
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	11,896
Change in child participation in last 10 years	32.4%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$9,142,703
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$1,194,746
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,355,408
Administrative funding	\$424,381
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	this program is not
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	available in this state

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$7.40
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	42,782
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$543.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Delaware

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	802,809
Children (under age 18)	190,392
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	4.1%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	79,923
Poverty rate	10.0%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	26,296
Child poverty rate	13.8%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	21,000
Percent of households food insecure	6.8%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	6,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	1.8%

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	24,795
Free and reduced price students	17,355
Paid students	7,440
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	45.9%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	45.3%
Rank among states	16
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	3,732
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$752,992
Number of schools participating	211
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	97.7%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$4,381,234
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	No
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	80,744
Free and reduced price students	38,340
Paid students	42,404
Number of schools participating	216
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$15,340,295
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	8,857
July Summer Food Service participation	7,792
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	1,065
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-55.8%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	26.3%
Rank among states	10
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	4,616
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$233,618
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	20
Number of Summer Food Service sites	263
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,127,275

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# Delaware

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	61,586
Change in participation in last 5 years	91.2%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$88.26
Participation rate (FY 2003)	53%
Rank among states	31
Federal funding for food stamps	\$65,229,058
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	19,341
Women	4,238
Infants	5,434
Children	9,670
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	25.2%
Federal funding for WIC	\$11,161,996
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	896
Family child care home average daily participation of children	5,625
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-11.0%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	155
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	7,719
Change in child participation in last 10 years	42.3%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$8,589,174
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$236,747
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$668,491
Administrative funding	\$109,756
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	on waiting
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	list for CSFP

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$6.15
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	Yes
Refundable (Yes/No)	No
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	12,723
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$338.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# District of Columbia

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	515,581
Children (under age 18)	105,808
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	7.7%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	97,148
Poverty rate	18.8%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	35,517
Child poverty rate	33.6%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	28,000
Percent of households food insecure	10.2%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	8,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	2.9%

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	18,463
Free and reduced price students	16,022
Paid students	2,442
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	-5.3%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	41.4%
Rank among states	25
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	5,274
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$1,077,691
Number of schools participating	180
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	91.4%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$3,946,404
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	No
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	47,045
Free and reduced price students	38,719
Paid students	8,327
Number of schools participating	197
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$15,122,372
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	23,450
July Summer Food Service participation	21,906
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	1,544
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	260.4%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	66.1%
Rank among states	1
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	---
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	---
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	27
Number of Summer Food Service sites	296
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$2,531,945

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# District of Columbia

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	88,799
Change in participation in last 5 years	9.9%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$96.94
Participation rate (FY 2003)	72%
Rank among states	4
Federal funding for food stamps	\$103,295,526
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	15,923
Women	4,075
Infants	4,451
Children	7,397
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	-8.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$13,885,237
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	96
Family child care home average daily participation of children	298
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-42.3%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	148
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	5,472
Change in child participation in last 10 years	23.3%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$3,093,979
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$348,845
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$588,674
Administrative funding	\$161,663
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	8,124
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$1,541,471

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$7.00
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	Yes
Refundable (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	43,610
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$379.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Florida

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	16,871,609
Children (under age 18)	3,863,791
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	4.2%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	2,028,822
Poverty rate	12.0%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	669,474
Child poverty rate	17.3%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	728,000
Percent of households food insecure	10.8% -
Number of households food insecure with hunger	246,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	3.6%

-Statistically significant decrease since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	572,719
Free and reduced price students	463,426
Paid students	109,293
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	50.2%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	44.7%
Rank among states	17
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	106,923
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$21,570,936
Number of schools participating	3,305
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	95.0%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$119,653,617
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	1,524,522
Free and reduced price students	1,036,998
Paid students	487,524
Number of schools participating	3,479
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$418,397,167
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	164,486
July Summer Food Service participation	117,792
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	46,694
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-43.8%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	18.0%
Rank among states	24
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	200,442
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$10,144,362
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	106
Number of Summer Food Service sites	2,327
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$14,209,684

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# Florida

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	1,381,804
Change in participation in last 5 years	56.6%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$96.37
Participation rate (FY 2003)	48%
Rank among states	40
Federal funding for food stamps	\$1,597,912,047
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	371,365
Women	94,966
Infants	101,097
Children	175,302
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	17.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$236,937,671
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	2,594
Family child care home average daily participation of children	13,294
Change in child participation in last 10 years	30.5%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	2,527
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	141,757
Change in child participation in last 10 years	141.2%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$103,939,478
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$7,070,971
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$5,131,759
Administrative funding	\$2,942,464
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	this program is not
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	available in this state

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$6.40
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	116,208
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$303.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Georgia

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	8,550,774
Children (under age 18)	2,270,987
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	5.1%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	1,264,127
Poverty rate	14.8%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	483,564
Child poverty rate	21.3%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	409,000
Percent of households food insecure	12.3%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	127,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	3.8%

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	464,351
Free and reduced price students	366,974
Paid students	97,377
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	55.4%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	52.8%
Rank among states	11
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	15,619
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$3,141,825
Number of schools participating	1,953
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	94.8%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$92,005,420
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	1,198,896
Free and reduced price students	695,623
Paid students	503,273
Number of schools participating	2,060
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$282,136,403
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	106,242
July Summer Food Service participation	64,427
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	41,815
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	31.1%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	17.3%
Rank among states	26
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	139,626
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$7,066,460
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	123
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,612
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$9,559,039

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# Georgia

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	921,427
Change in participation in last 5 years	64.7%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$94.77
Participation rate (FY 2003)	65%
Rank among states	11
Federal funding for food stamps	\$1,047,842,395
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	267,452
Women	70,232
Infants	72,060
Children	125,160
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	23.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$161,644,927
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	3,414
Family child care home average daily participation of children	31,915
Change in child participation in last 10 years	90.1%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	1,697
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	96,174
Change in child participation in last 10 years	104.4%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$72,229,985
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$3,240,100
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$3,020,894
Administrative funding	\$1,517,296
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	this program is not
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	available in this state

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	124,239
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$280.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Hawaii

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	1,223,612
Children (under age 18)	293,703
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	2.9%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	129,101
Poverty rate	10.6%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	42,370
Child poverty rate	14.4%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	36,000
Percent of households food insecure	8.5% -
Number of households food insecure with hunger	11,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	2.6%

-Statistically significant decrease since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	38,446
Free and reduced price students	24,811
Paid students	13,635
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	13.2%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	42.2%
Rank among states	23
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	7,517
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$1,743,666
Number of schools participating	282
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	95.6%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$6,540,515
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	No
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	121,744
Free and reduced price students	58,779
Paid students	62,965
Number of schools participating	295
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$27,971,195
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	24,152
July Summer Food Service participation	5,275
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	18,877
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	349.3%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	42.8%
Rank among states	2
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	---
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	---
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	19
Number of Summer Food Service sites	100
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$702,057

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# Hawaii

*FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	93,548
Change in participation in last 5 years	-20.7%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$138.88
Participation rate (FY 2003)	67%
Rank among states	8
Federal funding for food stamps	\$155,898,096
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	32,586
Women	7,785
Infants	7,975
Children	16,825
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	28.2%
Federal funding for WIC	\$28,886,797
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	333
Family child care home average daily participation of children	873
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-40.4%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	215
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	7,751
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-6.0%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$4,523,972
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$456,516
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$673,775
Administrative funding	\$160,627
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	this program is not
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	available in this state

*STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES*

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$6.25
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	22,908
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$570.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Idaho

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	1,350,881
Children (under age 18)	361,814
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	4.1%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	196,444
Poverty rate	14.5%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	70,901
Child poverty rate	19.6%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	75,000
Percent of households food insecure	14.6%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	19,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	3.7%

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	48,867
Free and reduced price students	37,438
Paid students	11,429
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	112.9%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	44.6%
Rank among states	18
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	8,698
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$1,734,675
Number of schools participating	602
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	89.5%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$9,089,551
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	No
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	155,063
Free and reduced price students	83,883
Paid students	71,180
Number of schools participating	673
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$32,331,728
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	13,597
July Summer Food Service participation	12,615
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	983
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	377.2%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	18.1%
Rank among states	23
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	16,486
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$834,348
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	64
Number of Summer Food Service sites	163
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$2,169,879

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# Idaho

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	93,441
Change in participation in last 5 years	60.6%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$91.83
Participation rate (FY 2003)	53%
Rank among states	31
Federal funding for food stamps	\$102,970,484
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	37,850
Women	8,937
Infants	9,293
Children	19,620
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	21.6%
Federal funding for WIC	\$20,936,032
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	381
Family child care home average daily participation of children	2,199
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-28.5%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	183
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	5,738
Change in child participation in last 10 years	64.3%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$4,337,080
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$494,531
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$544,493
Administrative funding	\$243,603
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	this program is not
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	available in this state

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	3,405
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$309.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Illinois

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	12,324,820
Children (under age 18)	3,179,774
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	5.9%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	1,480,782
Poverty rate	12.0%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	538,230
Child poverty rate	16.9%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	440,000
Percent of households food insecure	9.0%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	147,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	3.0%

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	225,576
Free and reduced price students	197,183
Paid students	28,393
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	33.4%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	28.4%
Rank among states	50
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	185,221
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$37,795,649
Number of schools participating	2,619
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	60.3%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$47,327,235
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	1,100,786
Free and reduced price students	695,280
Paid students	405,506
Number of schools participating	4,345
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$275,441,039
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	123,970
July Summer Food Service participation	69,472
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	54,498
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-14.6%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	19.8%
Rank among states	17
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	126,501
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$6,402,205
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	106
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,262
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$8,028,588

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# Illinois

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	1,158,271
Change in participation in last 5 years	41.8%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$100.73
Participation rate (FY 2003)	61%
Rank among states	18
Federal funding for food stamps	\$1,400,091,866
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	275,094
Women	66,745
Infants	81,070
Children	127,279
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	12.4%
Federal funding for WIC	\$179,781,874
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	7,681
Family child care home average daily participation of children	28,100
Change in child participation in last 10 years	12.5%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	1,612
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	89,998
Change in child participation in last 10 years	83.0%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$89,217,368
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$5,271,310
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$5,374,896
Administrative funding	\$2,398,150
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	16,439
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$3,316,928

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$6.50
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	Yes
Refundable (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	89,018
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$396.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Indiana

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	6,033,414
Children (under age 18)	1,575,170
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	5.3%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	652,651
Poverty rate	10.8%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	233,995
Child poverty rate	14.9%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	248,000
Percent of households food insecure	10.1%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	87,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	3.6% +

+Statistically significant increase since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	151,884
Free and reduced price students	121,822
Paid students	30,061
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	64.4%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	39.4%
Rank among states	34
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	48,401
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$9,750,955
Number of schools participating	1,693
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	75.0%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$30,018,631
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	698,071
Free and reduced price students	309,498
Paid students	388,574
Number of schools participating	2,258
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$127,543,182
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	34,592
July Summer Food Service participation	26,140
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	8,452
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	81.5%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	12.8%
Rank among states	37
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	73,504
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$3,720,056
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	92
Number of Summer Food Service sites	539
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$3,945,119

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# Indiana

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	556,285
Change in participation in last 5 years	85.2%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$93.87
Participation rate (FY 2003)	65%
Rank among states	11
Federal funding for food stamps	\$626,608,340
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	134,706
Women	34,785
Infants	39,442
Children	60,479
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	1.6%
Federal funding for WIC	\$77,713,436
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	1,902
Family child care home average daily participation of children	21,574
Change in child participation in last 10 years	41.1%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	725
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	33,396
Change in child participation in last 10 years	30.6%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$27,754,967
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$2,304,562
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$3,106,889
Administrative funding	\$1,023,249
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	4,737
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$939,357

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	Yes
Refundable (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	131,125
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$288.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Iowa

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	2,837,966
Children (under age 18)	667,586
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	4.8%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	284,939
Poverty rate	10.0%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	83,854
Child poverty rate	12.6%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	122,000
Percent of households food insecure	10.2% +
Number of households food insecure with hunger	36,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	3.1%

+Statistically significant increase since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	74,384
Free and reduced price students	49,263
Paid students	25,121
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	59.3%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	36.5%
Rank among states	41
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	25,016
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$4,996,017
Number of schools participating	1,378
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	90.1%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$12,410,357
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	No
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	381,495
Free and reduced price students	135,054
Paid students	246,441
Number of schools participating	1,530
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$58,898,467
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	9,678
July Summer Food Service participation	6,235
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	3,443
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	11.7%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	7.8%
Rank among states	44
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	39,637
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$2,006,025
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	42
Number of Summer Food Service sites	141
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$984,184

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# Iowa

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	206,696
Change in participation in last 5 years	67.6%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$88.60
Participation rate (FY 2003)	57%
Rank among states	24
Federal funding for food stamps	\$219,761,890
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	67,823
Women	16,017
Infants	15,653
Children	36,153
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	3.9%
Federal funding for WIC	\$39,513,641
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	2,274
Family child care home average daily participation of children	12,039
Change in child participation in last 10 years	9.1%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	546
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	19,771
Change in child participation in last 10 years	15.2%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$17,193,430
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$971,964
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$747,909
Administrative funding	\$452,630
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	4,135
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$869,855

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	Yes
Refundable (Yes/No)	No
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	44,753
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$426.00

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# Kansas

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	2,642,950
Children (under age 18)	672,799
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	5.3%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	279,091
Poverty rate	10.6%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	83,972
Child poverty rate	12.5%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	131,000
Percent of households food insecure	12.3%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	51,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	4.8% +

+Statistically significant increase since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	80,827
Free and reduced price students	62,816
Paid students	18,011
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	32.4%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	41.2%
Rank among states	26
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	20,951
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$4,176,642
Number of schools participating	1,325
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	83.9%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$14,343,766
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	326,110
Free and reduced price students	152,304
Paid students	173,806
Number of schools participating	1,579
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$58,905,134
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	8,733
July Summer Food Service participation	7,258
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	1,475
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-10.7%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	6.4%
Rank among states	49
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	45,854
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$2,320,675
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	44
Number of Summer Food Service sites	144
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$1,235,726

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# Kansas

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	177,782
Change in participation in last 5 years	52.6%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$84.37
Participation rate (FY 2003)	55%
Rank among states	27
Federal funding for food stamps	\$179,999,844
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	68,218
Women	16,347
Infants	17,480
Children	34,392
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	22.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$36,774,284
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	4,271
Family child care home average daily participation of children	34,900
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-12.8%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	485
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	21,934
Change in child participation in last 10 years	34.2%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$26,222,778
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$976,699
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$969,157
Administrative funding	\$473,676
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	6,148
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$1,261,146

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	Yes
Refundable (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	43,640
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$429.00

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\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Kentucky

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	4,017,736
Children (under age 18)	960,395
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	5.3%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	700,866
Poverty rate	17.4%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	239,913
Child poverty rate	25.0%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	204,000
Percent of households food insecure	12.2% +
Number of households food insecure with hunger	56,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	3.3%

+Statistically significant increase since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	212,748
Free and reduced price students	165,592
Paid students	47,156
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	26.2%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	55.4%
Rank among states	3
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	---
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	---
Number of schools participating	1,391
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	93.4%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$40,031,685
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	No
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	533,798
Free and reduced price students	298,779
Paid students	235,019
Number of schools participating	1,490
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$116,853,925
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	42,458
July Summer Food Service participation	38,258
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	4,200
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	55.3%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	15.7%
Rank among states	29
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	65,399
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$3,309,866
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	136
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,477
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$7,082,289

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# Kentucky

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	570,277
Change in participation in last 5 years	41.3%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$89.36
Participation rate (FY 2003)	67%
Rank among states	8
Federal funding for food stamps	\$611,490,522
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	121,644
Women	28,678
Infants	30,739
Children	62,227
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	2.9%
Federal funding for WIC	\$76,800,880
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	780
Family child care home average daily participation of children	4,511
Change in child participation in last 10 years	22.8%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	862
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	38,305
Change in child participation in last 10 years	20.8%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$24,066,357
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$1,861,133
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,965,069
Administrative funding	\$867,015
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	16,697
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$3,698,995

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	78,174
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$262.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Louisiana

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	4,367,966
Children (under age 18)	1,145,651
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	6.1%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	844,235
Poverty rate	19.3%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	343,428
Child poverty rate	30.0%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	200,000
Percent of households food insecure	11.8%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	44,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	2.6%

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	247,008
Free and reduced price students	211,501
Paid students	35,506
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	3.8%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	51.2%
Rank among states	12
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	15,499
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$3,150,020
Number of schools participating	1,567
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	91.8%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$48,705,708
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	626,865
Free and reduced price students	412,727
Paid students	214,138
Number of schools participating	1,707
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$151,360,566
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	44,217
July Summer Food Service participation	34,071
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	10,145
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-23.6%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	11.6%
Rank among states	40
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	108,196
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$5,475,794
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	81
Number of Summer Food Service sites	565
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$7,048,048

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# Louisiana

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	807,896
Change in participation in last 5 years	61.6%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$100.96
Participation rate (FY 2003)	69%
Rank among states	6
Federal funding for food stamps	\$978,765,504
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	143,738
Women	35,779
Infants	41,797
Children	66,163
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	7.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$97,897,640
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	5,555
Family child care home average daily participation of children	24,946
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-33.9%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	793
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	32,503
Change in child participation in last 10 years	42.3%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$45,477,168
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$2,386,645
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$3,067,800
Administrative funding	\$1,101,288
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	83,711
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$15,211,204

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	45,506
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$240.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Maine

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	1,271,327
Children (under age 18)	275,613
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	4.8%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	156,329
Poverty rate	12.3%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	47,072
Child poverty rate	17.1%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	53,000
Percent of households food insecure	9.8%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	17,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	3.1%

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	30,367
Free and reduced price students	21,070
Paid students	9,297
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	36.7%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	41.8%
Rank among states	24
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	6,628
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$1,325,232
Number of schools participating	614
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	84.6%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$5,583,691
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	No
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	107,624
Free and reduced price students	50,360
Paid students	57,265
Number of schools participating	726
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$21,089,916
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	7,289
July Summer Food Service participation	6,676
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	613
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	8.2%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	15.9%
Rank among states	28
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	11,105
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$562,028
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	52
Number of Summer Food Service sites	115
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$681,392

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# Maine

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	152,910
Change in participation in last 5 years	50.5%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$88.40
Participation rate (FY 2003)	72%
Rank among states	4
Federal funding for food stamps	\$162,202,784
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	23,454
Women	5,522
Infants	5,717
Children	12,215
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	-12.8%
Federal funding for WIC	\$12,213,803
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	1,303
Family child care home average daily participation of children	8,695
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-10.7%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	210
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	4,662
Change in child participation in last 10 years	8.8%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$8,326,445
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$501,860
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$798,330
Administrative funding	\$233,452
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	this program is not
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	available in this state

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$6.50
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	Yes
Refundable (Yes/No)	No
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	26,651
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$485.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Maryland

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	5,395,300
Children (under age 18)	1,358,500
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	4.2%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	477,580
Poverty rate	8.9%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	157,162
Child poverty rate	11.6%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	180,000
Percent of households food insecure	8.6%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	66,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	3.2%

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	123,484
Free and reduced price students	91,599
Paid students	31,885
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	46.8%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	40.9%
Rank among states	29
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	31,728
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$6,325,324
Number of schools participating	1,436
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	93.6%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$22,839,534
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	436,831
Free and reduced price students	224,231
Paid students	212,600
Number of schools participating	1,535
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$90,392,722
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	35,143
July Summer Food Service participation	31,007
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	4,136
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-2.0%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	17.5%
Rank among states	25
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	45,011
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$2,278,026
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	44
Number of Summer Food Service sites	764
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$3,624,211

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# Maryland

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	288,943
Change in participation in last 5 years	31.8%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$92.33
Participation rate (FY 2003)	48%
Rank among states	40
Federal funding for food stamps	\$320,133,493
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	108,540
Women	27,749
Infants	30,338
Children	50,453
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	25.7%
Federal funding for WIC	\$59,688,546
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	3,897
Family child care home average daily participation of children	21,999
Change in child participation in last 10 years	8.0%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	487
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	20,674
Change in child participation in last 10 years	16.6%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$30,561,180
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$1,657,561
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$2,231,593
Administrative funding	\$763,082
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	this program is not
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	available in this state

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	Yes
Refundable (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	59,362
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$473.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Massachusetts

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	6,173,671
Children (under age 18)	1,432,503
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	4.7%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	581,573
Poverty rate	9.4%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	186,072
Child poverty rate	13.0%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	181,000
Percent of households food insecure	7.1%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	68,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	2.7%

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	121,770
Free and reduced price students	101,143
Paid students	20,626
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	27.6%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	43.7%
Rank among states	21
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	26,019
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$5,289,344
Number of schools participating	1,602
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	67.8%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$25,453,227
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	557,315
Free and reduced price students	231,205
Paid students	326,110
Number of schools participating	2,362
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$96,741,993
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	46,327
July Summer Food Service participation	39,924
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	6,403
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	43.8%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	22.1%
Rank among states	16
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	37,576
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$1,901,746
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	86
Number of Summer Food Service sites	671
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$3,798,421

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# Massachusetts

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	368,122
Change in participation in last 5 years	58.8%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$82.18
Participation rate (FY 2003)	43%
Rank among states	51
Federal funding for food stamps	\$363,033,709
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	114,189
Women	28,011
Infants	26,907
Children	59,271
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	0.5%
Federal funding for WIC	\$66,185,083
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	5,243
Family child care home average daily participation of children	21,199
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-10.3%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	815
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	30,977
Change in child participation in last 10 years	25.9%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$38,691,230
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$2,452,544
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,721,583
Administrative funding	\$1,144,709
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	this program is not
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	available in this state

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$6.75
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	Yes
Refundable (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	107,630
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$618.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Michigan

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	9,830,730
Children (under age 18)	2,495,059
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	7.1%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	1,209,618
Poverty rate	12.3%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	439,390
Child poverty rate	17.6%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	443,000
Percent of households food insecure	11.3% +
Number of households food insecure with hunger	150,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	3.8% +

+Statistically significant increase since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	229,404
Free and reduced price students	188,843
Paid students	40,560
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	64.7%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	40.6%
Rank among states	30
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	66,904
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$13,558,412
Number of schools participating	3,061
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	76.5%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$46,513,299
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	867,269
Free and reduced price students	464,995
Paid students	402,274
Number of schools participating	4,000
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$179,434,162
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	55,390
July Summer Food Service participation	36,219
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	19,171
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-22.9%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	13.3%
Rank among states	35
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	111,600
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$5,648,057
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	106
Number of Summer Food Service sites	718
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$3,693,639

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# Michigan

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	1,047,594
Change in participation in last 5 years	73.8%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$87.41
Participation rate (FY 2003)	65%
Rank among states	11
Federal funding for food stamps	\$1,098,817,352
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	226,601
Women	53,982
Infants	53,846
Children	118,773
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	8.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$131,268,886
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	6,932
Family child care home average daily participation of children	29,771
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-10.3%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	1,017
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	38,313
Change in child participation in last 10 years	6.1%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$46,543,351
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$4,386,782
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$5,069,847
Administrative funding	\$2,046,889
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	83,243
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$17,001,903

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	212,182
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$459.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Minnesota

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	4,942,799
Children (under age 18)	1,220,739
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	4.1%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	412,301
Poverty rate	8.3%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	130,105
Child poverty rate	10.7%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	140,000
Percent of households food insecure	7.2%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	49,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	2.5%

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	116,225
Free and reduced price students	81,031
Paid students	35,195
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	61.7%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	38.1%
Rank among states	36
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	35,842
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$7,099,655
Number of schools participating	1,489
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	70.4%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$19,769,089
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	588,846
Free and reduced price students	212,496
Paid students	376,350
Number of schools participating	2,115
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$88,947,101
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	24,933
July Summer Food Service participation	21,428
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	3,504
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	36.2%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	13.2%
Rank among states	36
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	50,822
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$2,572,084
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	40
Number of Summer Food Service sites	320
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$2,443,667

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# Minnesota

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	259,937
Change in participation in last 5 years	32.6%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$88.16
Participation rate (FY 2003)	59%
Rank among states	23
Federal funding for food stamps	\$274,996,874
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	123,275
Women	29,455
Infants	29,103
Children	64,718
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	35.5%
Federal funding for WIC	\$71,981,429
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	10,044
Family child care home average daily participation of children	75,367
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-3.4%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	621
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	22,658
Change in child participation in last 10 years	24.0%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$48,935,657
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$1,589,007
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,725,361
Administrative funding	\$731,632
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	15,079
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$3,232,585

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$6.15
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	Yes
Refundable (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	88,302
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$532.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Mississippi

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	2,796,801
Children (under age 18)	733,891
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	7.2%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	602,960
Poverty rate	21.6%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	227,918
Child poverty rate	31.1%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	170,000
Percent of households food insecure	15.8% +
Number of households food insecure with hunger	49,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	4.5%

+Statistically significant increase since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	182,982
Free and reduced price students	162,815
Paid students	20,167
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	14.0%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	54.5%
Rank among states	5
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	1,594
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$323,843
Number of schools participating	850
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	89.5%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$38,797,634
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	No
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	402,274
Free and reduced price students	298,925
Paid students	103,349
Number of schools participating	950
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$113,087,438
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	17,465
July Summer Food Service participation	16,507
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	958
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-56.2%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	6.4%
Rank among states	50
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	91,955
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$4,653,867
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	64
Number of Summer Food Service sites	242
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$3,469,269

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# Mississippi

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	391,485
Change in participation in last 5 years	41.9%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$98.55
Participation rate (FY 2003)	60%
Rank among states	20
Federal funding for food stamps	\$462,961,820
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	101,694
Women	23,554
Infants	31,347
Children	46,793
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	-1.0%
Federal funding for WIC	\$64,886,939
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	501
Family child care home average daily participation of children	2,678
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-62.3%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	486
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	29,436
Change in child participation in last 10 years	32.7%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$24,883,274
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$1,549,736
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,928,358
Administrative funding	\$715,356
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	7,459
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$1,658,717

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	42,459
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$170.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Missouri

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	5,568,393
Children (under age 18)	1,353,916
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	5.5%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	656,116
Poverty rate	11.8%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	218,831
Child poverty rate	16.2%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	262,000
Percent of households food insecure	11.3% +
Number of households food insecure with hunger	90,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	3.9%

+Statistically significant increase since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	195,091
Free and reduced price students	151,384
Paid students	43,708
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	45.8%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	47.1%
Rank among states	15
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	25,352
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$5,104,863
Number of schools participating	2,163
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	85.5%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$38,006,075
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	623,402
Free and reduced price students	321,337
Paid students	302,065
Number of schools participating	2,530
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$129,646,578
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	71,473
July Summer Food Service participation	33,935
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	37,538
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	128.6%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	25.0%
Rank among states	13
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	42,904
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$2,171,370
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	81
Number of Summer Food Service sites	458
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$6,835,884

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# Missouri

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	766,425
Change in participation in last 5 years	81.1%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$80.00
Participation rate (FY 2003)	76%
Rank among states	3
Federal funding for food stamps	\$735,757,569
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	132,227
Women	35,325
Infants	36,590
Children	60,313
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	4.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$72,206,781
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	1,781
Family child care home average daily participation of children	12,875
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-30.0%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	899
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	39,144
Change in child participation in last 10 years	61.5%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$35,694,693
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$2,789,908
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$4,091,225
Administrative funding	\$1,030,618
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	10,030
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$2,080,761

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	99,613
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$292.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Montana

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	900,472
Children (under age 18)	206,232
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	4.5%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	128,356
Poverty rate	14.3%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	39,732
Child poverty rate	19.3%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	47,000
Percent of households food insecure	12.2%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	18,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	4.7% +

+Statistically significant increase since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	20,332
Free and reduced price students	15,524
Paid students	4,808
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	45.9%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	39.8%
Rank among states	33
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	5,952
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$1,192,636
Number of schools participating	602
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	74.3%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$4,065,325
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	No
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	79,087
Free and reduced price students	39,047
Paid students	40,040
Number of schools participating	810
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$16,196,425
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	6,536
July Summer Food Service participation	5,998
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	537
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	62.6%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	18.2%
Rank among states	22
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	7,863
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$397,960
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	59
Number of Summer Food Service sites	153
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$704,191

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# Montana

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	80,870
Change in participation in last 5 years	36.0%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$91.95
Participation rate (FY 2003)	50%
Rank among states	38
Federal funding for food stamps	\$89,231,197
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	21,102
Women	4,848
Infants	4,472
Children	11,781
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	1.0%
Federal funding for WIC	\$13,388,716
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	872
Family child care home average daily participation of children	7,620
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-4.5%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	188
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	6,690
Change in child participation in last 10 years	41.6%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$7,902,407
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$407,030
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$372,159
Administrative funding	\$190,085
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	6,950
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$1,278,484

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	14,284
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$507.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Nebraska

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	1,703,069
Children (under age 18)	432,740
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	3.9%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	183,514
Poverty rate	10.8%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	54,499
Child poverty rate	12.6%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	73,000
Percent of households food insecure	10.7%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	25,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	3.7% +

+Statistically significant increase since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	45,702
Free and reduced price students	32,399
Paid students	13,303
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	91.9%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	34.3%
Rank among states	45
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	19,626
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$3,923,706
Number of schools participating	624
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	61.3%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$7,974,673
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	No
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	228,103
Free and reduced price students	94,590
Paid students	133,513
Number of schools participating	1,018
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$38,210,671
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	6,593
July Summer Food Service participation	4,635
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	1,959
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	32.9%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	7.8%
Rank among states	45
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	27,307
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$1,381,990
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	29
Number of Summer Food Service sites	83
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$753,434

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# Nebraska

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	117,415
Change in participation in last 5 years	42.5%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$84.84
Participation rate (FY 2003)	56%
Rank among states	25
Federal funding for food stamps	\$119,540,826
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	40,818
Women	9,641
Infants	10,214
Children	20,963
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	14.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$25,022,974
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	2,725
Family child care home average daily participation of children	18,706
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-26.0%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	428
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	17,617
Change in child participation in last 10 years	32.4%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$20,813,149
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$569,525
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$541,557
Administrative funding	\$267,581
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	14,201
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$2,680,048

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	26,749
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$364.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

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# Nevada

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	2,293,263
Children (under age 18)	592,836
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	4.0%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	287,654
Poverty rate	12.5%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	111,478
Child poverty rate	18.8%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	68,000
Percent of households food insecure	8.5% -
Number of households food insecure with hunger	24,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	2.9%

-Statistically significant decrease since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	52,038
Free and reduced price students	41,754
Paid students	10,284
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	104.4%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	38.4%
Rank among states	35
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	18,006
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$3,622,276
Number of schools participating	464
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	90.3%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$11,188,728
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	No
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	169,866
Free and reduced price students	108,655
Paid students	61,211
Number of schools participating	514
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$45,447,790
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	26,853
July Summer Food Service participation	3,618
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	23,234
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	172.4%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	31.1%
Rank among states	5
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	7,630
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$386,169
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	21
Number of Summer Food Service sites	60
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$640,018

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# Nevada

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	121,707
Change in participation in last 5 years	99.8%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$88.26
Participation rate (FY 2003)	44%
Rank among states	50
Federal funding for food stamps	\$128,901,489
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	48,803
Women	12,518
Infants	13,988
Children	22,298
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	57.2%
Federal funding for WIC	\$28,430,638
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	285
Family child care home average daily participation of children	1,490
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-13.7%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	219
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	8,780
Change in child participation in last 10 years	197.7%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$3,595,535
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$746,576
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$795,112
Administrative funding	\$323,686
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	6,437
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$1,412,216

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	20,956
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$348.00

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# New Hampshire

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	1,254,977
Children (under age 18)	298,160
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	3.6%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	94,924
Poverty rate	7.6%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	28,848
Child poverty rate	9.7%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	32,000
Percent of households food insecure	6.4%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	12,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	2.4%

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	18,999
Free and reduced price students	10,053
Paid students	8,946
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	23.6%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	32.7%
Rank among states	47
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	6,856
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$1,371,737
Number of schools participating	400
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	78.7%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$2,746,790
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	113,225
Free and reduced price students	30,744
Paid students	82,481
Number of schools participating	508
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$14,265,969
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	4,951
July Summer Food Service participation	4,020
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	931
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	82.9%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	16.8%
Rank among states	27
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	6,842
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$346,275
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	28
Number of Summer Food Service sites	66
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$499,475

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# New Hampshire

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	52,310
Change in participation in last 5 years	44.2%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$80.56
Participation rate (FY 2003)	46%
Rank among states	47
Federal funding for food stamps	\$50,569,118
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	16,677
Women	3,859
Infants	4,237
Children	8,581
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	-14.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$9,873,052
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	178
Family child care home average daily participation of children	1,334
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-42.8%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	131
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	5,067
Change in child participation in last 10 years	17.9%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$2,525,669
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$348,574
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$838,921
Administrative funding	\$160,197
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	7,731
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$1,555,901

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	14,032
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$625.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

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# New Jersey

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	8,474,141
Children (under age 18)	2,121,469
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	4.2%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	721,821
Poverty rate	8.5%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	251,057
Child poverty rate	11.8%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	270,000
Percent of households food insecure	8.5%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	93,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	2.9%

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	139,668
Free and reduced price students	114,387
Paid students	25,281
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	81.5%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	35.5%
Rank among states	43
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	62,635
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$12,623,828
Number of schools participating	1,601
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	60.1%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$33,039,301
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	627,092
Free and reduced price students	321,858
Paid students	305,234
Number of schools participating	2,666
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$139,470,746
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	73,741
July Summer Food Service participation	61,425
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	12,316
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	27.1%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	25.2%
Rank among states	11
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	43,537
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$2,203,422
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	101
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,210
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$5,873,547

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# New Jersey

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	392,416
Change in participation in last 5 years	13.9%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$92.89
Participation rate (FY 2003)	47%
Rank among states	46
Federal funding for food stamps	\$437,423,008
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	146,888
Women	36,478
Infants	38,222
Children	72,188
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	3.5%
Federal funding for WIC	\$91,262,619
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	840
Family child care home average daily participation of children	4,198
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-41.8%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	1,234
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	56,689
Change in child participation in last 10 years	67.5%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$45,233,700
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$2,942,763
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$3,367,920
Administrative funding	\$1,219,766
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	on waiting
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	list for CSFP

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$6.15 (\$7.15 as of 10/1/06)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	Yes
Refundable (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	107,703
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$424.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

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# New Mexico

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	1,849,952
Children (under age 18)	478,557
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	5.7%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	354,287
Poverty rate	19.2%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	131,511
Child poverty rate	27.5%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	114,000
Percent of households food insecure	15.8%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	35,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	4.9%

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	101,856
Free and reduced price students	84,956
Paid students	16,900
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	48.1%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	53.2%
Rank among states	8
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	2,830
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$569,679
Number of schools participating	778
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	95.2%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$20,626,103
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	No
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	211,423
Free and reduced price students	159,611
Paid students	51,812
Number of schools participating	817
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$62,437,456
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	53,482
July Summer Food Service participation	36,433
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	17,048
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-8.8%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	36.8%
Rank among states	3
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	4,614
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$233,507
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	48
Number of Summer Food Service sites	619
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$4,434,131

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# New Mexico

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	240,637
Change in participation in last 5 years	42.1%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$87.07
Participation rate (FY 2003)	52%
Rank among states	35
Federal funding for food stamps	\$251,414,424
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	64,216
Women	14,745
Infants	16,251
Children	33,221
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	19.3%
Federal funding for WIC	\$39,018,198
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	6,150
Family child care home average daily participation of children	23,350
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-15.2%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	444
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	19,492
Change in child participation in last 10 years	10.6%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$30,875,749
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$1,005,063
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$1,190,065
Administrative funding	\$470,061
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	18,082
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$3,823,456

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	45,926
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$389.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# New York

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	18,594,117
Children (under age 18)	4,482,729
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	5.1%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	2,659,959
Poverty rate	14.3%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	937,402
Child poverty rate	20.9%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	768,000
Percent of households food insecure	10.5%
Number of households food insecure with hunger	238,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	3.2% +

+Statistically significant increase since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	509,704
Free and reduced price students	419,477
Paid students	90,227
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	18.0%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	36.8%
Rank among states	40
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	206,688
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$41,760,346
Number of schools participating	5,160
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	86.5%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$110,937,922
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	1,809,792
Free and reduced price students	1,138,481
Paid students	671,311
Number of schools participating	5,966
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$456,243,991
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	306,005
July Summer Food Service participation	250,542
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	55,463
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-17.9%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	29.0%
Rank among states	7
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	116,531
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$5,897,641
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	286
Number of Summer Food Service sites	2,427
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$33,836,228

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# New York

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	1,754,861
Change in participation in last 5 years	22.0%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$101.43
Participation rate (FY 2003)	48%
Rank among states	40
Federal funding for food stamps	\$2,135,869,438
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	482,807
Women	121,433
Infants	121,402
Children	239,973
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	6.6%
Federal funding for WIC	\$350,926,582
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	8,417
Family child care home average daily participation of children	55,570
Change in child participation in last 10 years	51.3%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	3,622
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	186,375
Change in child participation in last 10 years	54.4%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$137,253,998
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$9,160,740
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$10,855,379
Administrative funding	\$4,294,657
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	33,090
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$6,899,467

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$6.75
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	Yes
Refundable (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	336,236
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$577.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# North Carolina

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	8,241,580
Children (under age 18)	2,079,608
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	5.3%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	1,255,625
Poverty rate	15.2%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	455,439
Child poverty rate	21.9%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	455,000
Percent of households food insecure	13.8% +
Number of households food insecure with hunger	162,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	4.9% +

+Statistically significant increase since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	341,619
Free and reduced price students	273,847
Paid students	67,772
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	48.7%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	50.5%
Rank among states	13
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	24,645
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$4,965,700
Number of schools participating	2,246
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	97.4%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$64,519,384
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	No
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	911,528
Free and reduced price students	542,712
Paid students	368,816
Number of schools participating	2,306
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$208,010,042
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	56,847
July Summer Food Service participation	29,565
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	27,282
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-10.4%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	11.9%
Rank among states	39
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	134,951
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$6,829,857
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	100
Number of Summer Food Service sites	812
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$4,550,915

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# North Carolina

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	799,747
Change in participation in last 5 years	63.8%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$89.21
Participation rate (FY 2003)	49%
Rank among states	39
Federal funding for food stamps	\$856,161,978
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	225,252
Women	56,329
Infants	59,227
Children	109,697
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	23.6%
Federal funding for WIC	\$138,719,636
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	3,655
Family child care home average daily participation of children	17,444
Change in child participation in last 10 years	41.6%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	2,125
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	121,661
Change in child participation in last 10 years	156.9%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$69,791,961
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$3,931,512
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$6,174,509
Administrative funding	\$1,798,804
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	1,362
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$258,813

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	77,119
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$272.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# North Dakota

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	607,405
Children (under age 18)	135,229
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	3.4%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	73,696
Poverty rate	12.1%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	21,124
Child poverty rate	15.6%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	17,000
Percent of households food insecure	6.3% -
Number of households food insecure with hunger	5,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	1.9%

-Statistically significant decrease since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	16,289
Free and reduced price students	10,228
Paid students	6,061
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	60.8%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	37.6%
Rank among states	37
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	4,726
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$942,743
Number of schools participating	303
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	72.0%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$2,585,013
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	No
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	78,454
Free and reduced price students	27,189
Paid students	51,265
Number of schools participating	421
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$11,707,546
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	3,105
July Summer Food Service participation	2,722
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	383
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	21.5%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	12.5%
Rank among states	38
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	6,819
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$345,107
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	28
Number of Summer Food Service sites	33
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$393,048

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# North Dakota

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	42,204
Change in participation in last 5 years	32.6%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$88.21
Participation rate (FY 2003)	51%
Rank among states	37
Federal funding for food stamps	\$44,674,426
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	14,248
Women	3,360
Infants	3,353
Children	7,535
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	-19.8%
Federal funding for WIC	\$11,269,559
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	1,473
Family child care home average daily participation of children	10,037
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-31.9%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	156
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	6,509
Change in child participation in last 10 years	53.4%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$7,628,076
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$224,423
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$286,981
Administrative funding	\$104,557
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	2,982
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$541,570

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	7,871
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$477.00

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# Ohio

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	11,123,865
Children (under age 18)	2,726,847
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	6.1%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	1,396,877
Poverty rate	12.6%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	502,819
Child poverty rate	18.4%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	511,000
Percent of households food insecure	11.4% +
Number of households food insecure with hunger	153,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	3.4%

+Statistically significant increase since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	254,340
Free and reduced price students	207,844
Paid students	46,495
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	40.0%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	40.5%
Rank among states	31
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	74,620
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$15,146,602
Number of schools participating	2,394
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	58.2%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$50,688,533
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	1,058,742
Free and reduced price students	513,570
Paid students	545,172
Number of schools participating	4,115
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$203,692,021
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	51,261
July Summer Food Service participation	43,127
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	8,134
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	1.1%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	11.1%
Rank among states	41
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	133,529
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$6,757,892
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	117
Number of Summer Food Service sites	1,032
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$5,396,704

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# Ohio

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	1,007,172
Change in participation in last 5 years	65.2%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$95.72
Participation rate (FY 2003)	61%
Rank among states	18
Federal funding for food stamps	\$1,156,822,631
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	272,632
Women	64,735
Infants	83,605
Children	124,292
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	5.2%
Federal funding for WIC	\$156,307,834
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	3,398
Family child care home average daily participation of children	19,988
Change in child participation in last 10 years	-9.3%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	1,804
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	92,448
Change in child participation in last 10 years	53.7%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$56,153,069
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$4,977,305
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$7,160,188
Administrative funding	\$1,799,885
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	13,197
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	\$2,696,015

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	No
Refundable (Yes/No)	N/A
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	186,272
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$373.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Oklahoma

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	3,395,852
Children (under age 18)	836,912
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	4.5%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	520,152
Poverty rate	15.3%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	173,181
Child poverty rate	20.7%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	213,000
Percent of households food insecure	15.2% +
Number of households food insecure with hunger	79,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	5.6% +

+Statistically significant increase since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	174,741
Free and reduced price students	141,943
Paid students	32,798
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	46.2%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	54.7%
Rank among states	4
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	828
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	\$166,238
Number of schools participating	1,745
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	91.7%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$34,315,129
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	No
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	401,048
Free and reduced price students	259,583
Paid students	141,465
Number of schools participating	1,903
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$100,447,875
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	12,840
July Summer Food Service participation	10,626
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	2,214
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	-25.6%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	5.5%
Rank among states	51
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	79,827
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$4,040,026
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	48
Number of Summer Food Service sites	208
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$2,160,296

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# Oklahoma

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS, *continued*

<b>Food Stamp Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly individual participation	424,402
Change in participation in last 5 years	67.6%
Average monthly benefit per person	\$86.32
Participation rate (FY 2003)	67%
Rank among states	8
Federal funding for food stamps	\$439,598,807
<b>Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly number of participants	119,778
Women	29,366
Infants	30,661
Children	59,751
Change in last 10 years (total participation)	25.1%
Federal funding for WIC	\$69,840,502
<b>Child and Adult Care Food Program (FY 2005)</b>	
Number of participating family child care homes	3,156
Family child care home average daily participation of children	23,733
Change in child participation in last 10 years	39.1%
Number of participating child care centers (includes Head Start)	973
Child care center average daily participation of children (includes Head Start)	34,809
Change in child participation in last 10 years	37.1%
Federal funding for CACFP	\$46,529,379
<b>The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Federal entitlement funding	\$1,529,551
Federal bonus commodity funding	\$2,790,134
Administrative funding	\$703,887
<b>Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (FY 2005)</b>	
Average monthly participation	on waiting
Federal share of administrative funding for CSFP*	list for CSFP

## STATE ECONOMIC SECURITY POLICIES

<b>Minimum Wage (2005)</b>	
State minimum wage	\$5.15 (Federal)
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) (2005)</b>	
State EITC (Yes/No)	Yes
Refundable (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
Number of participants (FY 2004)	34,229
Maximum monthly benefit per 3-person family (FY 2003)	\$292.00

Note: Some federal nutrition program data are preliminary and may be adjusted by states or the USDA after publication of this report.

\*CSFP funding includes the federal share of administrative funds and the value of entitlement commodities, but does not include the value of bonus commodities or the cost of storage and transportation, demonstration projects, or food losses.

# Oregon

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<b>Population (2004)</b>	
Total people	3,495,346
Children (under age 18)	829,885
<b>Unemployment Rate (FY 2005)</b>	6.6%
<b>Individuals in Poverty (2004)</b>	
Total people living in poverty	489,702
Poverty rate	14.0%
Children (under age 18) living in poverty	156,265
Child poverty rate	18.8%
<b>Food Insecurity Among Households (2002-2004, 3-Year Average)</b>	
Number of households food insecure	167,000
Percent of households food insecure	11.9% -
Number of households food insecure with hunger	54,000
Percent of households food insecure with hunger	3.8% -

-Statistically significant decrease since 1999-2001.

## FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

<b>School Breakfast Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	127,464
Free and reduced price students	100,355
Paid students	27,110
Change in free and reduced price participation in last 10 years	100.7%
Free and reduced price student participation rate (compared to school lunch participation)	55.9%
Rank among states	1
Additional free and reduced-price children served if reached participation rate of 55%	---
Additional federal \$ state would receive if reached participation rate of 55%	---
Number of schools participating	1,283
School participation rate (compared to number of schools serving lunch)	94.9%
Federal reimbursement for school breakfast	\$24,663,124
School breakfast mandate in state law (Yes/No)	Yes
<b>National School Lunch Program (School Year 2004-2005)</b>	
Average daily student participation	289,478
Free and reduced price students	179,509
Paid students	109,969
Number of schools participating	1,352
Federal reimbursement for school lunch	\$68,925,424
<b>Summer Nutrition Participation (July 2004)</b>	
Average daily July summer nutrition participation	30,841
July Summer Food Service participation	11,582
July National School Lunch participation in free and reduced price lunch	19,259
Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years	86.6%
Low-income participation rate (compared to regular year free and reduced price school lunch)	19.2%
Rank among states	18
Additional low-income children served if participation rate reached 40%	33,300
Additional federal \$ states would receive if participation rate reached 40%	\$1,685,308
Number of Summer Food Service sponsors	34
Number of Summer Food Service sites	177
Federal funding for Summer Food Service Program	\$2,184,716

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Table 1

## Change in Food Stamp Program Participation from August 2000 to August 2005

	August 2000	August 2005	% Change
Alabama	396,990	541,754	36.5%
Alaska	39,033	56,307	44.3%
Arizona	265,931	556,639	109.3%
Arkansas	248,144	376,308	51.6%
California	1,746,574	1,998,974	14.5%
Colorado	151,742	245,776	62.0%
Connecticut	164,223	207,021	26.1%
Delaware	29,253	63,842	118.2%
District of Columbia	78,172	87,248	11.6%
Florida	877,879	1,259,562	43.5%
Georgia	554,259	928,479	67.5%
Hawaii	113,370	91,943	-18.9%
Idaho	56,986	90,920	59.5%
Illinois	833,476	1,192,846	43.1%
Indiana	308,081	563,146	82.8%
Iowa	120,775	213,650	76.9%
Kansas	118,338	181,355	53.3%
Kentucky	401,868	582,231	44.9%
Louisiana	501,004	744,230	48.5%
Maine	99,388	157,470	58.4%
Maryland	213,884	297,101	38.9%
Massachusetts	222,394	398,392	79.1%
Michigan	599,428	1,081,270	80.4%
Minnesota	192,601	263,718	36.9%
Mississippi	277,269	408,513	47.3%
Missouri	431,257	777,434	80.3%
Montana	59,633	81,581	36.8%
Nebraska	80,036	117,648	47.0%
Nevada	62,267	119,543	92.0%
New Hampshire	35,565	53,282	49.8%
New Jersey	330,188	399,159	20.9%
New Mexico	167,004	243,350	45.7%
New York	1,407,181	1,744,085	23.9%
North Carolina	477,903	818,411	71.3%
North Dakota	31,430	42,552	35.4%
Ohio	608,958	1,029,376	69.0%
Oklahoma	254,603	430,928	69.3%
Oregon	238,147	429,043	80.2%
Pennsylvania	746,372	1,060,718	42.1%
Rhode Island	73,313	74,199	1.2%
South Carolina	295,178	530,942	79.9%
South Dakota	42,708	57,155	33.8%
Tennessee	502,313	864,188	72.0%
Texas	1,322,293	2,429,462	83.7%
Utah	80,466	134,916	67.7%
Vermont*	39,443	45,470	15.3%
Virginia	331,358	495,244	49.5%
Washington	292,621	514,211	75.7%
West Virginia	222,699	266,510	19.7%
Wisconsin	201,431	352,053	74.8%
Wyoming	22,063	24,296	10.1%
<b>United States*</b>	<b>16,967,492</b>	<b>25,724,451</b>	<b>51.6%</b>

Source: Preliminary Summary of Food Assistance Program Results for 8/2000 and 8/2005, FNS Data Base Monitoring Branch, 1/25/06

\*United States total excludes Guam and the Virgin Islands.

Table 2

## Change in Food Stamp Program Participation from August 2004 to August 2005

	August 2004	August 2005	Percent Change
Alabama	505,031	541,754	7.3%
Alaska	53,713	56,307	4.8%
Arizona	542,902	556,639	2.5%
Arkansas	358,894	376,308	4.9%
California	1,957,204	1,998,974	2.1%
Colorado	247,923	245,776	-0.9%
Connecticut	200,329	207,021	3.3%
Delaware	57,909	63,842	2.4%
District of Columbia	85,195	87,248	10.2%
Florida	1,246,023	1,259,562	1.1%
Georgia	894,452	928,479	3.8%
Hawaii	98,263	91,943	-6.4%
Idaho	90,141	90,920	0.9%
Illinois	1,106,632	1,192,846	7.8%
Indiana	538,350	563,146	4.6%
Iowa	192,707	213,650	10.9%
Kansas	174,418	181,355	4.0%
Kentucky	559,661	582,231	4.0%
Louisiana	722,508	744,230	3.0%
Maine	138,741	157,470	13.5%
Maryland	281,438	297,101	5.6%
Massachusetts	347,343	398,392	14.7%
Michigan	993,714	1,081,270	8.8%
Minnesota	253,635	263,718	4.0%
Mississippi	384,228	408,513	6.3%
Missouri	732,176	777,434	6.2%
Montana	79,017	81,581	3.2%
Nebraska	115,026	117,648	2.3%
Nevada	121,275	119,543	-1.4%
New Hampshire	49,995	53,282	6.6%
New Jersey	380,196	399,159	5.0%
New Mexico	235,222	243,350	3.5%
New York	1,650,733	1,744,085	5.7%
North Carolina	769,299	818,411	6.4%
North Dakota	41,574	42,552	2.4%
Ohio	969,422	1,029,376	6.2%
Oklahoma	419,935	430,928	2.6%
Oregon	419,033	429,043	2.4%
Pennsylvania	995,513	1,060,718	6.5%
Rhode Island	77,481	74,199	-4.2%
South Carolina	509,348	530,942	4.2%
South Dakota	54,431	57,155	5.0%
Tennessee	834,849	864,188	3.5%
Texas	2,370,587	2,429,462	2.5%
Utah	126,522	134,916	6.6%
Vermont	43,761	45,470	3.9%
Virginia	472,106	495,244	4.9%
Washington	467,748	514,211	9.9%
West Virginia	259,071	266,510	2.9%
Wisconsin	322,002	352,053	9.3%
Wyoming	25,019	24,296	-2.9%
<b>United States</b>	<b>24,572,695</b>	<b>25,724,451</b>	<b>4.7%</b>

Source: Preliminary Summary of Food Assistance Program Results for 8/2004 and 8/2005, FNS Data Base Monitoring Branch, 1/25/06

\*United States total excludes Guam and the Virgin Islands.

Table 3

## Change in Food Stamp Program Participation from August 2005 to December 2005

	August 2005	December 2005	Percent Change
Alabama	541,754	557,047	2.8%
Alaska	56,307	56,084	-0.4%
Arizona	556,639	556,414	0.0%
Arkansas	376,308	390,123	3.7%
California	1,998,974	2,008,457	0.5%
Colorado	245,776	222,862	-9.3%
Connecticut	207,021	209,345	1.1%
Delaware	63,842	66,635	5.4%
District of Columbia	87,248	92,002	4.4%
Florida	1,259,562	1,340,114	6.4%
Georgia	928,479	985,992	6.2%
Hawaii	91,943	91,298	-0.7%
Idaho	90,920	92,831	2.1%
Illinois	1,192,846	1,236,976	3.7%
Indiana	563,146	573,516	1.8%
Iowa	213,650	218,848	2.4%
Kansas	181,355	184,492	1.7%
Kentucky	582,231	590,955	1.5%
Louisiana	744,230	734,463	-1.3%
Maine	157,470	159,334	1.2%
Maryland	297,101	307,293	3.4%
Massachusetts	398,392	428,862	7.6%
Michigan	1,081,270	1,109,791	2.6%
Minnesota	263,718	264,789	0.4%
Mississippi	408,513	462,176	13.1%
Missouri	777,434	794,844	2.2%
Montana	81,581	81,753	0.2%
Nebraska	117,648	120,303	2.3%
Nevada	119,543	118,601	-0.8%
New Hampshire	53,282	55,666	4.5%
New Jersey	399,159	407,628	2.1%
New Mexico	243,350	246,676	1.4%
New York	1,744,085	1,790,151	2.6%
North Carolina	818,411	857,365	4.8%
North Dakota	42,552	41,434	-2.6%
Ohio	1,029,376	1,055,644	2.6%
Oklahoma	430,928	444,845	3.2%
Oregon	429,043	434,255	1.2%
Pennsylvania	1,060,718	1,092,201	3.0%
Rhode Island	74,199	72,722	-2.0%
South Carolina	530,942	536,262	1.0%
South Dakota	57,155	58,595	2.5%
Tennessee	864,188	885,793	2.5%
Texas	2,429,462	2,728,565	12.3%
Utah	134,916	134,640	-0.2%
Vermont	45,470	46,681	2.7%
Virginia	495,244	510,376	3.1%
Washington	514,211	534,845	4.0%
West Virginia	266,510	268,156	0.6%
Wisconsin	352,053	363,288	3.2%
Wyoming	24,296	25,169	3.6%
<b>United States*</b>	<b>25,724,451</b>	<b>26,647,157</b>	<b>3.6%</b>

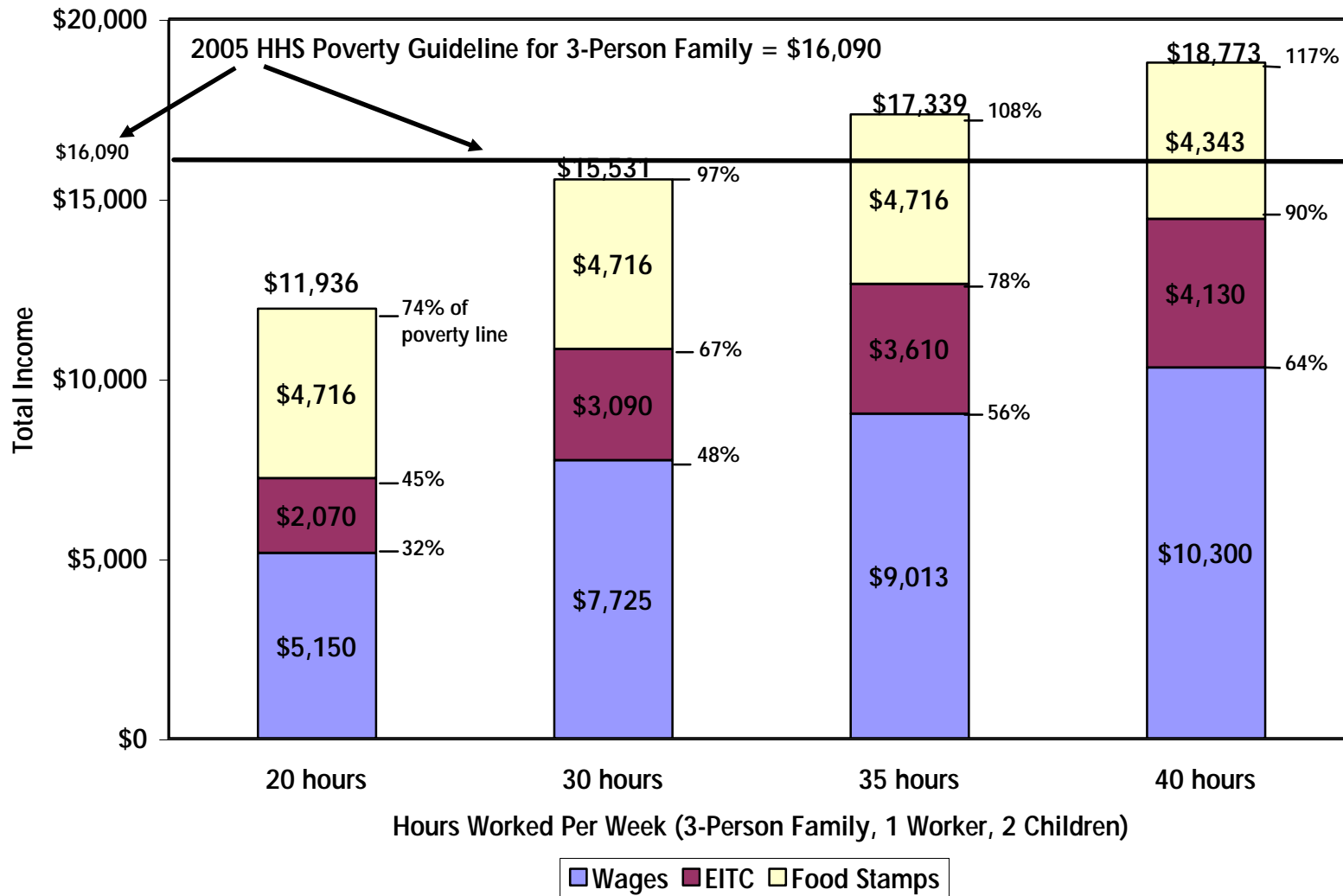
Source: Preliminary Summary of Food Assistance Program Results for 8/2005 and 12/2005, FNS Data Base Monitoring Branch, 2/27/06

Note: The change in some states reflects significant emergency assistance due to Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma from September through December.

\*United States total excludes Guam and the Virgin Islands.

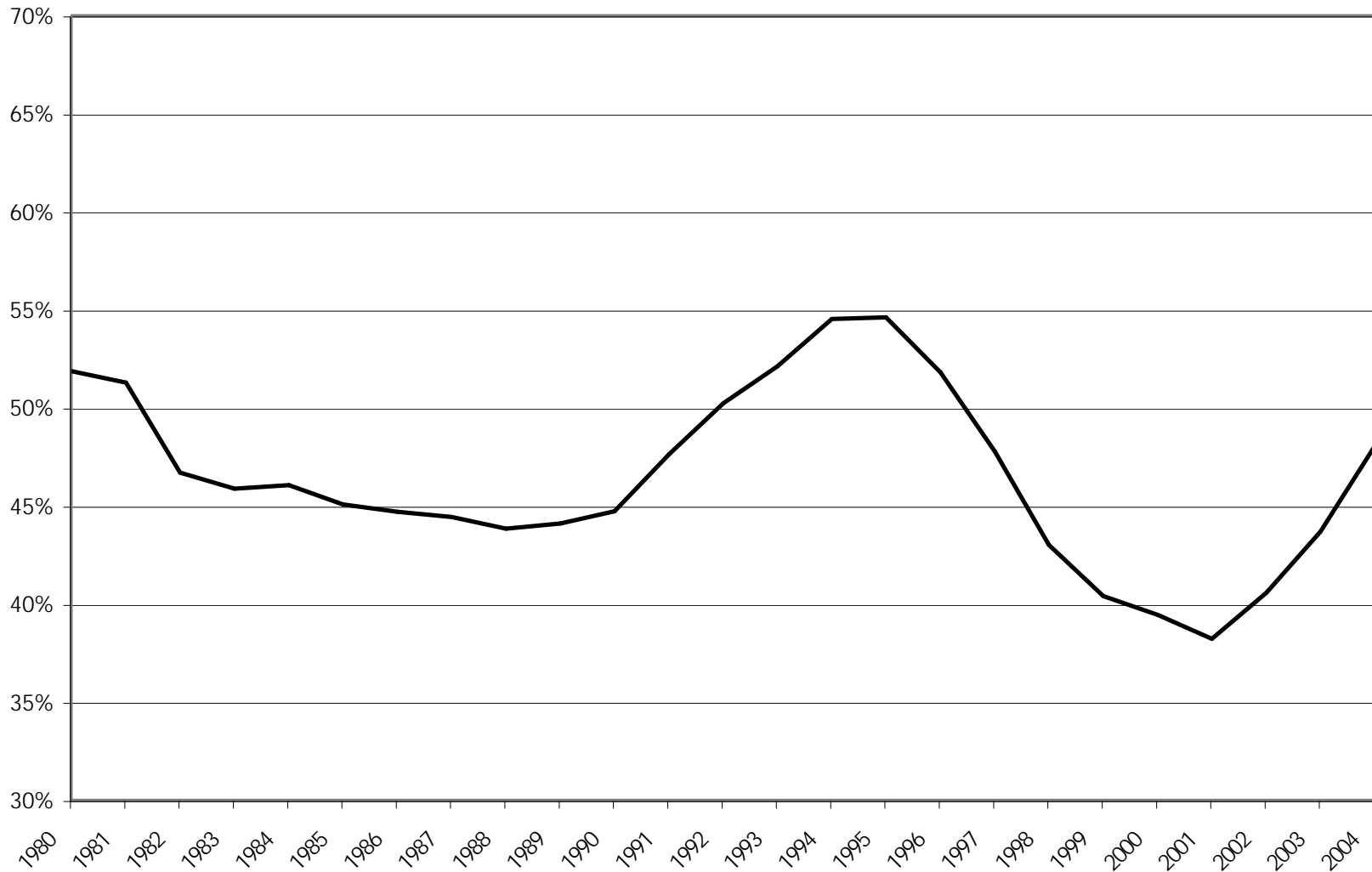
# Chart 1

## CONTRIBUTIONS OF FOOD STAMPS AND EITC TO FAMILY ECONOMIC SECURITY AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF MINIMUM WAGE WORK IN 2005



## Chart 2

Food Stamp Participants as Percent of People With Incomes Below 125% of Poverty



Source: The number of food stamp participants from 1980 to 2004 is from the USDA. We divide this number by the number of people below 125 percent of poverty, from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey.

### Chart 3

Low-Income Students in School Breakfast as Percent of Low-Income Students in School Lunch

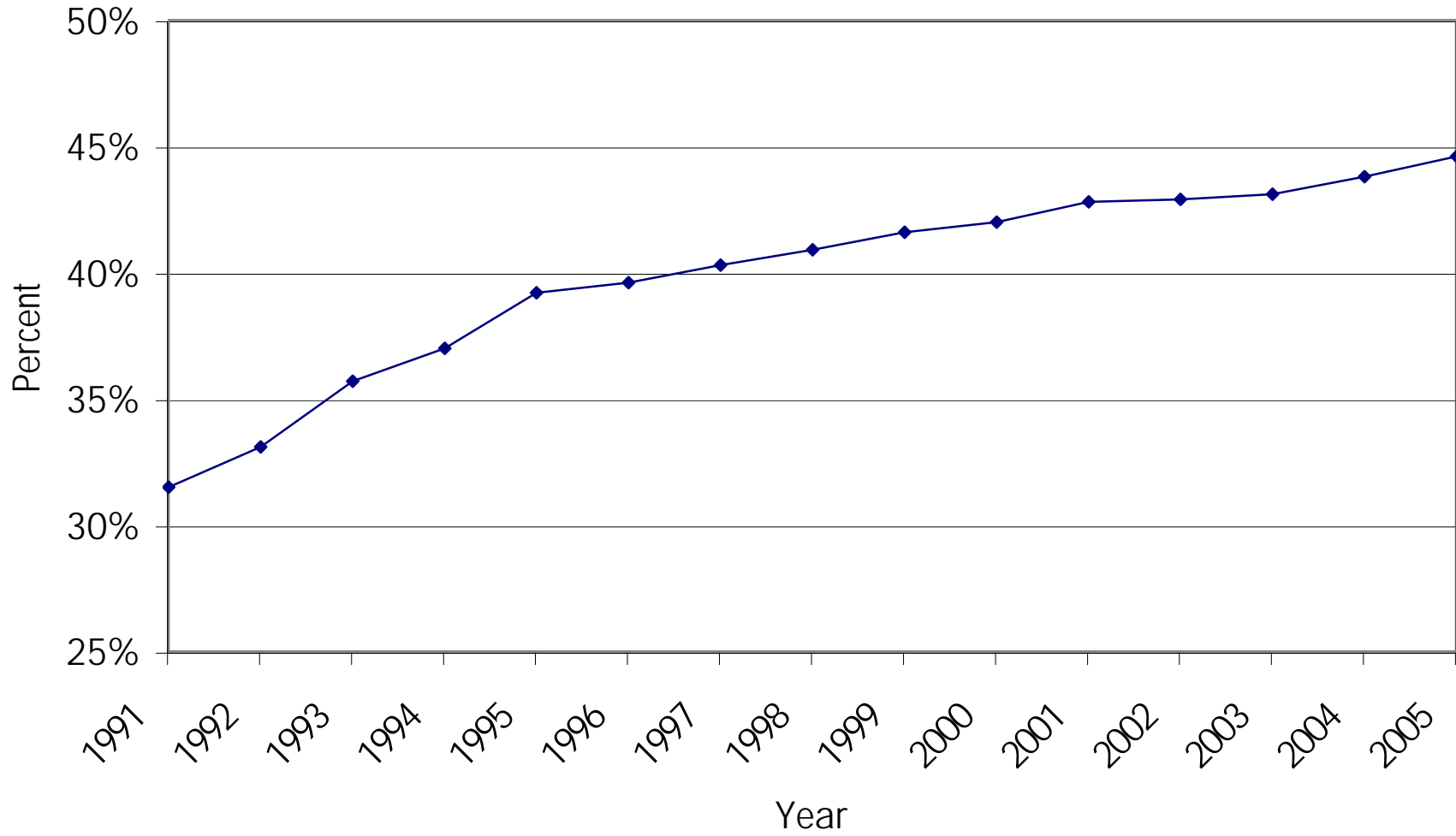


Table 4

**Additional Participation and Funding in Each State if State Reached School Breakfast Participation Rate of 55 Percent Among Low-Income Students, School Year 2004-2005**

	<b>Actual Total Free &amp; Reduced Price (F&amp;RP) SBP Students</b>	<b>Additional F&amp;RP Students if 55 Percent Participation Rate</b>	<b>Total F&amp;RP Students if 55 Percent Participation Rate</b>	<b>Additional Annual Funding if 55 Percent Participation Rate</b>
Alabama	152,505	37,982	190,488	\$7,694,531
Alaska	10,396	7,483	17,879	\$2,418,101
Arizona	159,286	55,147	214,432	\$11,125,387
Arkansas	113,567	4,305	117,872	\$869,602
California	855,102	315,101	1,170,203	\$63,290,662
Colorado	59,176	35,612	94,788	\$7,162,908
Connecticut	45,538	30,244	75,783	\$6,136,887
Delaware	17,355	3,732	21,087	\$752,992
District of Columbia	16,022	5,274	21,295	\$1,077,691
Florida	463,426	106,923	570,349	\$21,570,936
Georgia	366,974	15,619	382,593	\$3,141,825
Hawaii	24,811	7,517	32,328	\$1,743,666
Idaho	37,438	8,698	46,136	\$1,734,675
Illinois	197,183	185,221	382,404	\$37,795,649
Indiana	121,822	48,401	170,224	\$9,750,955
Iowa	49,263	25,016	74,279	\$4,996,017
Kansas	62,816	20,951	83,767	\$4,176,642
Kentucky*	165,592	---	---	---
Louisiana	211,501	15,499	227,000	\$3,150,020
Maine	21,070	6,628	27,698	\$1,325,232
Maryland	91,599	31,728	123,327	\$6,325,324
Massachusetts	101,143	26,019	127,163	\$5,289,344
Michigan	188,843	66,904	255,747	\$13,558,412
Minnesota	81,031	35,842	116,873	\$7,099,655
Mississippi*	162,815	1,594	164,409	\$323,843
Missouri	151,384	25,352	176,735	\$5,104,863
Montana	15,524	5,952	21,476	\$1,192,636
Nebraska	32,399	19,626	52,025	\$3,923,706
Nevada	41,754	18,006	59,760	\$3,622,276
New Hampshire	10,053	6,856	16,909	\$1,371,737
New Jersey	114,387	62,635	177,022	\$12,623,828
New Mexico	84,956	2,830	87,786	\$569,679
New York	419,477	206,688	626,165	\$41,760,346
North Carolina	273,847	24,645	298,491	\$4,965,700
North Dakota	10,228	4,726	14,954	\$942,743
Ohio	207,844	74,620	282,464	\$15,146,602
Oklahoma*	141,943	828	142,771	\$166,238
Oregon*	100,355	---	---	---
Pennsylvania	183,737	97,495	281,232	\$19,691,487
Rhode Island	20,728	5,920	26,647	\$1,198,943
South Carolina	168,629	2,749	171,378	\$556,848
South Dakota	16,134	7,527	23,661	\$1,514,608
Tennessee	186,420	25,177	211,597	\$5,083,074
Texas*	1,091,269	24,135	1,115,404	\$4,878,714
Utah	41,393	32,140	73,534	\$6,420,398
Vermont	12,148	406	12,554	\$80,787
Virginia	143,709	35,646	179,355	\$7,152,151
Washington	119,429	40,643	160,073	\$8,136,758
West Virginia*	64,354	---	---	---
Wisconsin	59,644	64,309	123,954	\$12,881,144
Wyoming	8,612	3,999	12,611	\$792,203
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,496,634</b>	<b>1,890,348</b>	<b>9,386,982</b>	<b>\$382,288,425</b>

\*The 55 percent participation rate in SBP among free and reduced price NSLP students is the average of the top 5 rates, and therefore an eminently attainable goal. Oregon, West Virginia, and Kentucky are excluded from the table because their rates exceeded 55 percent (ranging from 55.4 percent to 55.9 percent). The other states with rates in the top 5 were Oklahoma (54.7 percent) and Mississippi (54.5 percent).

Table 5

**Estimated Lunch Attendance and Additional Federal Payments\*\* in July 2004 Summer Nutrition, if Each State Reached 40 Percent Participation Rate in Summer Nutrition Programs Among Children in Free and Reduced Price National School Lunch Program**

State	Children in Summer Nutrition (School Lunch* & Summer Food Combined), July 2004	Children in Summer Nutrition per 100 in 2003-2004 School-Year NSLP*	Total Children Who Would Be in July Summer Nutrition if State Reached 40 Percent Participation Rate*	Additional Children Reached in July if State Reached 40 Percent Participation Rate*	Additional Dollars in July Federal Reimbursements if State Reached 40 Percent Participation Rate**
H Alabama	48,368	15.3	126,297	77,929	\$3,943,976
Alaska	1,836	6.4	11,443	9,607	\$786,786
H Arizona	62,314	18.4	135,442	73,128	\$3,701,024
H Arkansas	14,589	7.8	75,077	60,489	\$3,061,330
H California	665,532	34.2	777,267	111,736	\$5,654,944
H Colorado	12,808	8.0	63,818	51,010	\$2,581,601
H Connecticut	33,381	27.0	49,375	15,993	\$809,429
Delaware	8,857	26.3	13,473	4,616	\$233,618
H Florida	164,486	18.0	364,928	200,442	\$10,144,362
H Georgia	106,242	17.3	245,868	139,626	\$7,066,460
Idaho	13,597	18.1	30,083	16,486	\$834,348
H Illinois	123,970	19.8	250,471	126,501	\$6,402,205
H Indiana	34,592	12.8	108,096	73,504	\$3,720,056
Iowa	9,678	7.8	49,315	39,637	\$2,006,025
H Kansas	8,733	6.4	54,587	45,854	\$2,320,675
Kentucky	42,458	15.7	107,858	65,399	\$3,309,866
H Louisiana	44,217	11.6	152,412	108,196	\$5,475,794
Maine	7,289	15.9	18,394	11,105	\$562,028
H Maryland	35,143	17.5	80,154	45,011	\$2,278,026
Massachusetts	46,327	22.1	83,903	37,576	\$1,901,746
Michigan	55,390	13.3	166,990	111,600	\$5,648,057
Minnesota	24,933	13.2	75,754	50,822	\$2,572,084
Mississippi	17,465	6.4	109,421	91,955	\$4,653,867
H Missouri	71,473	25.0	114,377	42,904	\$2,171,370
Montana	6,536	18.2	14,399	7,863	\$397,960
Nebraska	6,593	7.8	33,900	27,307	\$1,381,990
H Nevada	26,853	31.1	34,483	7,630	\$386,169
New Hampshire	4,951	16.8	11,793	6,842	\$346,275
New Jersey	73,741	25.2	117,278	43,537	\$2,203,422
H New Mexico	53,482	36.8	58,095	4,614	\$233,507
H New York	306,005	29.0	422,536	116,531	\$5,897,641
H North Carolina	56,847	11.9	191,798	134,951	\$6,829,857
North Dakota	3,105	12.5	9,924	6,819	\$345,107
H Ohio	51,261	11.1	184,790	133,529	\$6,757,892
Oklahoma	12,840	5.5	92,667	79,827	\$4,040,026
H Oregon	30,841	19.2	64,141	33,300	\$1,685,308
H Pennsylvania	130,507	28.9	180,480	49,973	\$2,529,139
Rhode Island	11,348	24.5	18,531	7,183	\$363,510
H South Carolina	65,452	23.3	112,250	46,797	\$2,368,405
H South Dakota	7,309	18.3	15,957	8,648	\$437,681
H Tennessee	47,401	13.8	137,377	89,976	\$4,553,685
H Texas	125,031	7.0	712,829	587,798	\$29,748,463
H Utah	36,733	30.7	47,842	11,108	\$562,189
H Vermont	5,227	25.1	8,330	3,103	\$157,049
Virginia	54,274	19.0	114,491	60,217	\$3,047,583
H Washington	39,827	15.1	105,217	65,389	\$3,309,351
H West Virginia	16,033	15.1	42,367	26,335	\$1,332,808
H Wisconsin	28,780	14.4	80,113	51,332	\$2,597,937
Wyoming	2,246	11.0	8,180	5,934	\$300,309
United States	2,856,902	18.8	6,084,571	3,227,669	\$163,652,944

\* National School Lunch Program numbers reflect free and reduced-price lunch attendance in fiscal year 2004.

\*\* This estimate is calculated assuming that the state's sponsors are reimbursed each day for one lunch only per child and at the lowest rate for a free SFSP lunch (\$2.41 per lunch). Further, we assume that all participants are served for the full 21 weekdays in July 2004 (not counting the July 4th holiday).

H These states used the Seamless Summer Food Waiver/Option.

Shaded states are the original 13 states in the Lugar Pilot Program/Simplified Summer Food Program.

Table 6

## Five-Year Trends in Summer Nutrition, Using Revised Methodology\* for Estimating Number of Children in SFSP

State/Territory	July 2000 Summer Nutrition			July 2003 Summer Nutrition			July 2004 Summer Nutrition			Percentage Change in Summer Nutrition	
	July 2000 Summer Nutrition	Children in 1999-00 School-Year NSLP*	Ratio	July 2003 Summer Nutrition	Children in 2002-03 School-Year NSLP*	Ratio	July 2004 Summer Nutrition	Children in 2003-04 School-Year NSLP*	Ratio	From July 2000 to July 2004	From July 2003 to July 2004
Alabama	46,768	293,572	15.9	54,604	310,182	17.6	48,368	315,742	15.3	3.4%	-11.4%
Alaska	1,427	26,695	5.3	2,000	27,944	7.2	1,836	28,606	6.4	28.6%	-8.2%
Arizona	34,643	271,299	12.8	49,420	315,083	15.7	62,314	338,606	18.4	79.9%	26.1%
Arkansas	12,781	171,226	7.5	17,547	182,942	9.6	14,589	187,693	7.8	14.1%	-16.9%
California	764,027	1,849,555	41.3	717,119	1,881,819	38.1	665,532	1,943,168	34.2	-12.9%	-7.2%
Colorado	18,631	139,325	13.4	13,006	151,118	8.6	12,808	159,545	8.0	-31.3%	-1.5%
Connecticut	38,791	112,383	34.5	34,195	119,579	28.6	33,381	123,437	27.0	-13.9%	-2.4%
Delaware	10,411	30,253	34.4	9,072	38,477	23.6	8,857	33,684	26.3	-14.9%	-2.4%
District of Columbia	26,837	39,778	67.5	21,592	32,505	66.4	23,450	35,472	66.1	-12.6%	8.6%
Florida	225,951	815,572	27.7	153,676	882,492	17.4	164,486	912,320	18.0	-27.2%	7.0%
Georgia	93,356	522,067	17.9	93,821	581,708	16.1	106,242	614,669	17.3	13.8%	13.2%
Hawaii	15,459	61,719	25.0	20,179	59,994	33.6	24,152	56,423	42.8	56.2%	19.7%
Idaho	6,111	65,464	9.3	11,532	72,101	16.0	13,597	75,208	18.1	122.5%	17.9%
Illinois	168,097	596,977	28.2	145,814	625,330	23.3	123,970	626,177	19.8	-26.3%	-15.0%
Indiana	20,150	212,749	9.5	31,774	254,966	12.5	34,592	270,241	12.8	71.7%	8.9%
Iowa	7,822	111,686	7.0	9,510	118,108	8.1	9,678	123,287	7.8	23.7%	1.8%
Kansas	6,451	116,043	5.6	8,322	129,937	6.4	8,733	136,467	6.4	35.4%	4.9%
Kentucky	24,850	248,584	10.0	37,574	259,258	14.5	42,458	269,645	15.7	70.9%	13.0%
Louisiana	47,730	384,341	12.4	45,425	373,977	12.1	44,217	381,031	11.6	-7.4%	-2.7%
Maine	9,690	47,111	20.6	7,622	44,440	17.2	7,289	45,984	15.9	-24.8%	-4.4%
Maryland	44,823	193,095	23.2	47,187	208,268	22.7	35,143	200,386	17.5	-21.6%	-25.5%
Massachusetts	50,398	205,347	24.5	47,434	205,442	23.1	46,327	209,758	22.1	-8.1%	-2.3%
Michigan	71,290	367,304	19.4	60,034	401,085	15.0	55,390	417,474	13.3	-22.3%	-7.7%
Minnesota	29,255	171,515	17.1	25,895	160,658	14.3	24,933	189,386	13.2	-14.8%	-3.7%
Mississippi	19,338	265,371	7.3	19,990	268,324	7.4	17,465	273,552	6.4	-9.7%	-12.6%
Missouri	42,516	253,700	16.8	64,736	277,167	23.4	71,473	285,943	25.0	68.1%	10.4%
Montana	4,607	36,269	12.7	6,059	34,992	17.3	6,536	35,998	18.2	41.9%	7.9%
Nebraska	5,011	76,176	6.6	6,587	82,098	8.0	6,593	84,750	7.8	31.6%	0.1%
Nevada	28,060	63,324	44.3	26,814	80,253	33.4	26,853	86,207	31.1	-4.3%	0.1%
New Hampshire	3,370	25,561	13.2	4,742	26,534	17.9	4,951	29,483	16.8	46.9%	4.4%
New Jersey	65,998	294,254	22.4	61,468	289,923	21.2	73,741	293,196	25.2	11.7%	20.0%
New Mexico	53,184	135,055	39.4	54,865	141,497	38.8	53,482	145,239	36.8	0.6%	-2.5%
New York	416,329	1,084,192	38.4	339,053	1,051,978	32.2	306,005	1,056,340	29.0	-26.5%	-9.7%
North Carolina	63,930	405,376	15.8	60,831	458,023	13.3	56,847	479,495	11.9	-11.1%	-6.5%
North Dakota	2,539	26,547	9.6	1,906	24,992	7.6	3,105	24,810	12.5	22.3%	62.9%
Ohio	53,114	405,361	13.1	53,863	437,034	12.3	51,261	461,976	11.1	-3.5%	-4.8%
Oklahoma	14,117	211,629	6.7	11,607	224,170	5.2	12,840	231,667	5.5	-9.0%	10.6%
Oregon	27,381	135,740	20.2	23,041	152,848	15.1	30,841	160,353	19.2	12.6%	33.9%
Pennsylvania	113,505	417,574	27.2	125,140	433,113	28.9	130,507	451,200	28.9	15.0%	4.3%
Rhode Island	14,334	35,438	40.4	12,110	39,549	30.6	11,348	46,327	24.5	-20.8%	-6.3%
South Carolina	70,126	261,866	26.8	61,685	274,078	22.5	65,452	280,624	23.3	-6.7%	6.1%
South Dakota	7,152	40,805	17.5	7,178	39,568	18.1	7,309	39,893	18.3	2.2%	1.8%
Tennessee	43,644	298,190	14.6	45,051	328,149	13.7	47,401	343,444	13.8	8.6%	5.2%
Texas	118,116	1,506,632	7.8	130,539	1,707,815	7.6	125,031	1,782,073	7.0	5.9%	-4.2%
Utah	23,138	99,115	23.3	33,483	113,891	29.4	36,733	119,604	30.7	58.8%	9.7%
Vermont	4,211	19,917	21.1	5,271	20,194	26.1	5,227	20,825	25.1	24.1%	-0.8%
Virginia	46,072	269,200	17.1	51,792	283,381	18.3	54,274	286,227	19.0	17.8%	4.8%
Washington	34,111	228,755	14.9	37,274	253,536	14.7	39,827	263,041	15.1	16.8%	6.9%
West Virginia	17,273	106,061	16.3	16,029	107,696	14.9	16,033	105,919	15.1	-7.2%	0.0%
Wisconsin	25,530	175,593	14.5	26,933	193,918	13.9	28,780	200,282	14.4	12.7%	6.9%
Wyoming	1,105	20,648	5.4	1,630	20,249	8.1	2,246	20,449	11.0	103.2%	37.8%
US	3,093,557	13,952,010	22.2	2,954,034	14,822,383	19.9	2,904,504	15,303,324	19.0	-6.1%	-1.7%
Lugar States	223,849	2,819,641	7.9	275,270	3,131,114	8.8	280,249	3,264,379	8.6	25.2%	1.8%
Non-Lugar States	2,869,708	11,132,370	25.8	2,678,763	11,691,270	22.9	2,624,255	12,038,945	21.8	-8.6%	-2.0%

\* FRAC estimates the number of children in the SFSP in July of each summer by dividing the total number of lunches served in each state by the total number of weekdays in July of each summer (excluding the Independence Day holiday). The number of weekdays in July varies slightly from year to year (e.g., 20 in July 2000, 22 in July 2003, and 21 in July 2004).

\*\* National School Lunch Program numbers reflect free and reduced-price lunch attendance in school-years 2002-2003 and 2003-2004.

Shaded states are in the Lugar Pilot Program/Simplified Summer Food Program.