Oregon Center for Public Policy

First St., Suite C • PO Box 7 • Silverton, OR 97381 • www.ocpp.org • 503-873-1201 • fax 503-873-1947

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Hunger In Your State:
A guide for producing state-level reports

by Michael Leachman

Millions of Americans cannot always afford to buy enough food to support an active, healthy life. While not many Americans starve to death, thousands of your state's residents sometimes go to work, to school, or to bed hungry, and many others barely manage to avoid hunger.

The fact that so many Americans struggle to keep their bellies adequately filled is a compelling public policy issue. For instance, the fact that workers go hungry reveals that some jobs pay too little. The fact that so many children go hungry reveals that public assistance programs are failing to reach them. This guide is designed to provide the data and background you need to write a report that exposes these realities.

Persons living in food insecure households and households with at least one member going hungry, United States, 1999-01, by year

	1999	2000	2001
Total Population	270,318,000	273,685,000	276,661,000
Number living in food insecure households	31,015,000	33,231,000	33,642,000
Percent living in food insecure households	11.5%	12.1%	12.2%
Number living in households with at least one member going hungry	7,779,000	8,523,000	9,014,000
Percent living in households with at least one member going hungry	2.9%	3.1%	3.3%

Source: Nord, Mark, Margaret Andrews, and Steven Carlson. Household Food Security in the United States, 2001. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Report No. 21, page 5, October 2002.

The Food Security Measurement Project

In 1984, the President's Task Force on Food Assistance concluded that researchers needed a new measure of hunger in America. The Task Force found that clinical and medical definitions associate hunger too closely with malnutrition. Once people, and especially children, are clinically and medically defined as "hungry," their situation is already dire. Policy makers needed a measure that would identify people going hungry or at risk of going hungry, not one that located people already in need of medical assistance.

Responding to the Task Force's challenge, researchers at various federal agencies, public policy institutes, and universities began collaborating to create a sophisticated set of survey questions that could measure what was happening in the U.S. In support of the researchers' efforts, Congress in 1990 officially requested a standardized measure that could be used by federal agencies, and by state and local researchers.[1] Over the next few years, researchers working together through the Food Security Measurement Project tested and refined a set of survey questions.[2]

The goal of these survey questions was not to identify individuals who were medically malnourished. Rather, the goal was to identify households struggling to get enough food for active, healthy lives. The Measurement Project understood that many Americans go hungry at times, but few Americans starve to death. Addressing hunger in the U.S. meant measuring hunger not as a medical problem, but as a social problem (see Hunger: a Social Problem, page 3).

The finalized set of survey questions developed by the Measurement Project contains eighteen questions. Based on their answers to these questions, households are placed on a continuum representing the security of the household's food situation. Households on one end of the continuum are always certain they will have access to the food needed for active, healthy lives. Households at the opposite end of the continuum have severe problems with hunger, even among children.

Based on where they fall along the continuum, households may be categorized as either "food secure" or "food insecure." Those households considered food insecure are financially stretched to the point where they cannot be certain all household members will avoid hunger without resorting to emergency measures like scavenging or accepting charity from soup kitchens and food banks. In short, food insecure households too often do not know where their next meal will come from.

Some food insecure households succeed in avoiding hunger; others do not. Households considered food

insecure are further categorized as either "food insecure with hunger," or "food insecure without hunger." In households classified as "food insecure with hunger," at least one household member goes hungry at times because there is not enough money for food. People who go hungry because they are on a diet are not counted as hungry. Households considered "food insecure with hunger" are only those who do not have enough money to buy enough food.

Hunger: A Social Problem

Joe Smith is starving to death. He has eaten only a few scraps of food over the last several weeks. His body is shutting down. By the time a doctor examines him, Joe has a serious medical condition – malnourishment. He requires careful and sustained medical attention.

Sarah Smith, by contrast, is not starving. She has gone hungry several times in the last year, when her money ran out and she only had enough food to keep her children fed. She worries nearly all the time about whether she'll be able to feed the kids this month and whether she'll lose her job if she has to survive on low-cost noodles and potatoes again. She is eating as well and as much as she can; still, she goes hungry at times because her job pays too little and she's not getting enough help from public assistance, charities, family, and friends to avoid hunger.

Joe's hunger is a medical problem. Sarah's hunger is a social problem – she lacks access to adequate amounts of food. Which of them is worthy of concern and attention? Both of them are, of course. But before researchers created surveys that could measure hunger as a social problem, the struggles of people like Sarah were invisible.

Thanks to the work of the Food Security Measurement Project and other researchers, data are now available on the numbers of Americans who go hungry at times because they lack access to the food their bodies require. Hunger is not only a medical problem; hunger is a social problem, too.

The Data Source: The Food Security Supplement

Starting in April 1995, the U.S. Census Bureau included the Food Security Measurement Project's finalized questions on the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a monthly national survey that has been conducted for more than fifty years. It is the source for official statistics on poverty and unemployment.[3]

In addition to asking the basic survey questions every month, the Census Bureau often asks a set of supplemental questions. Once a year since 1995, Census has used this supplemental survey to ask questions on the food situation in respondents' households. The Food Security Supplement was conducted in April 1995, September 1996, April 1997, August 1998, April 1999, September 2000, and April 2001.[4] The raw data are released to the public one to two years following the survey, and are currently available for the supplements conducted in 1995 through 2000. In November 2002, USDA released a report on food insecurity in 2001, but the raw data was not available to the public when this guide was released.

Between 40,000 and 50,000 households nationally are surveyed on the Food Security Supplement to the CPS each year. The sample includes households without working telephones, and homeless people living in shelters, but not homeless people living outside of such institutions. Data are collected in each state, but the annual number of households surveyed in smaller states is too small to yield statistically reliable results. Researchers must combine data from more than one year to create a sample size that is large enough to produce reliable results. In this report, data from 1998, 1999, and 2000 are combined. Findings are determined for each individual year, and the average of the three years is reported.

Measuring Food Insecurity and Hunger

Households participating in the Food Security Supplement to the CPS are asked a series of more than 50 questions about their food situation. As mentioned earlier, answers to eighteen of these questions are used to place households on a continuum representing the security of the household's food situation.

The first few questions address relatively mild indicators of food insecurity. For example, the least severe situation is probed this way:

> *Was this statement often, sometimes, or never true for you in the last 12 months? "We worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more."*

The middle range of questions asks whether household members are eating less because they lack enough money for food. One of these questions is:

> *In the last 12 months, did you ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?*

The final questions ask about even more severe experiences. For example, one question asks:

In the last 12 months, did you ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?

Respondents answering, "yes," to three or more of the eighteen questions are classified as "food insecure." Households classified as food insecure at a minimum worried their food would run out before they got money for more, said the food they bought did not last, and could not afford to eat balanced meals. Households characterized as "food insecure with hunger" reported in addition at a minimum that adults ate less than they felt they should and that adults cut the size of meals or skipped meals in three or more months of the last year. Many households with hunger reported more severe problems.

Past Reports of Food Insecurity at the State Level

In October 1999, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) released the first report of food insecurity and hunger at the state level. The report was based on findings from the Food Security Supplement for 1996 through 1998. The report disclosed the percentage of households that were food insecure and "food insecure with hunger" for all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The report found that hunger rates were particularly high in states along the southern and western borders of the country. In Oregon, the hunger rate was perhaps the highest in the nation.[5]

After writing this first report, USDA did not prepare reports on hunger and food insecurity in the states until the data for 1999-2001 were available. However, other researchers analyzed the raw data to produce their own state-level reports. In January 2002, the Food Research and Action Center released a report on the rates by state in 1997-99.[6] The Oregon Center for Public Policy also analyzed the 1997-99 data and posted the rates on our web site – www.ocpp.org. When the raw data for 2000 was released in August 2002, the Food Security Institute at the Center on Hunger and Poverty at Brandeis University produced a report that included the overall food security and hunger rates for 1998-00.[7] The Brandeis report also included figures for children and adults.

In November 2002, USDA released hunger and food insecurity rates by state for 1999-2001.[8] The report also presented adjusted figures by state for 1996-98, allowing an accurate comparison to be made over time. According to the report, eight states and the District of Columbia saw statistically significant declines in their hunger rates from 1996-98 to 1999-2001, while two states saw increases.[9]

Explanation of Tables

The tables included with this report provide overall food insecurity and hunger rates and numbers, by state, as well as rates and numbers for a variety of subpopulations, including workers, the elderly, and people living in rural areas. After each table is a companion table providing 90 percent confidence intervals.

What are 90 percent confidence intervals?

The Food Security Supplement to the CPS gathers a representative sample of U.S. households. Because it gathers information from a sample of the population, and not the entire population, the result is an estimate. The 90 percent confidence interval means that it is 90 percent certain that the actual rate falls within the stated range.

Some data are excluded

To help ensure the continued credibility of the Food Security Supplement, the OCPP excluded figures based on very small population samples and figures associated with wide confidence intervals. First, if the population under consideration was less than 75,000, the findings were excluded.[10] For example, if a state's Hispanic population was smaller than 75,000, information about hunger among Hispanics was not included. The survey did not reach enough Hispanics to provide reliable results in many states.
Findings were also excluded when the 90 percent confidence interval was more than one-half the size of the point estimate. For example, if the survey sample suggested that 10 percent of renters in a state lived in food insecure homes, but the 90 percent confidence interval was plus or minus 6 percent, the findings were excluded because the confidence interval was more than one-half the estimate. The margin of error was too wide in these cases to report the findings.[11]

These precautions will help protect the data's credibility. Still, you should become familiar with the 90 percent confidence intervals and

Tables In This Guide

Accompanying each of the thirteen tables in this guide is a second table that provides estimates of 90 percent confidence intervals. The table topics included are:

Table 1:	Overall food insecurity and hunger rates
Table 2:	Children
Table 3:	All individuals
Table 4:	Workers
Table 5:	People aged 25 and older with less than a bachelor's degree
Table 6:	Hispanics
Table 7:	African Americans/Blacks
Table 8:	Non-Hispanic whites
Table 9:	People living in metropolitan areas
Table 10:	People living in rural areas
Table 11:	Renters
Table 12:	Homeowners (and others living with them)
Table 13:	People in low-income households (less than 185% of poverty)

judge for yourself whether to report the findings.

You should be aware that the confidence intervals reported in this guide are estimates. In estimating the confidence intervals, the OCPP followed guidelines recommended by the Census Bureau.[12]

Caution: Be careful before you rank your state!

Researchers with experience calculating statistical significance may wish to explore how their states compare to others, or to the U.S. as a whole. The 90 percent confidence intervals provide these researchers with the basic information needed to determine whether differences between states in the survey are likely to reflect actual differences in the population.

Unless you perform this statistical analysis, though, you should avoid ranking your state using the data provided in this guide. Because of the margins of error, your ranking may not actually be as it appears. For example, Oregon's overall hunger rate appears to be the highest in the nation, but the margin of error means that Oregon's rate may actually be lower than a handful of other states. Because the confidence intervals provided here are estimates, you should be particularly careful about comparing your state to others.

How do the numbers compare to previous years?

As mentioned earlier, the Food Security Supplement to the CPS has been conducted annually since 1995. After evaluating the survey in its initial years of operation, the survey's designers changed the format of the questions beginning in 1998. These changes made the survey's findings more accurate. However, the changes also mean that findings from 1998 and later are not precisely comparable to findings from previous years. This guide provides hunger and food insecurity data by state for 1998-2000, drawing only on the best data. The survey's designers did create a process for revising data from 1998 and later so that it is comparable to earlier years.[13] Here, however, only the most recent and reliable data are provided.

For the latest overall rates, go to USDA's most recent report

In November 2002, USDA released overall food insecurity and hunger rates by state for the years 1999-2001. When reporting the *overall* food insecurity and hunger rates for your state, you should report the most recent figures, the ones provided in USDA's report, *Household Food Security in the United States, 2001,* available from USDA at http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/fanrr29/.

For rates among various subpopulations like workers, rural residents, this guide provides the most recent data currently available

to the public. USDA does not provide data for these subpopulations in its report, and the raw data for 2001 has not yet been made available.

How many children go hungry?

Research has shown that, when financial pressures mount in families, the food situation typically deteriorates along a continuum.[14] First, adults worry that their money won't last. They then start cutting back on the nutritional value of their own meals and may go hungry at times while keeping the children fed. If the financial situation continues to worsen, children's meals are more likely to be scaled back, and adults will go hungry more often. In the most severe situations, parents may be forced to let their children go hungry for extended periods. Some households, it should be noted, do not follow this typical pattern. Children go hungry at times in some homes with moderate food insecurity.[15]

This report provides data on the percentage and number of children who live in homes where at least one member goes hungry. In many of these homes, children are shielded from hunger while their parents go hungry. Of course, children are affected when their parents go hungry and when financial resources are inadequate. Parents who are hungry are less able to be vigorous and engaged parents. In addition, they are less able to be productive at work, which may impact their work relationships and their chances for a better job.

Although some parents are able to shield their kids from hunger, some are not. Children are going hungry in your state, but the exact number is not yet available. However, some national data is available. The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that in 2001 some 467,000 children nationally lived in homes where at least one child went hungry.[16] This figure represents the upper bound of how many children in the US were going hungry at times in 2001.

Analyzing Why People in your State Go Hungry

Even if your state has a moderate or low rate of hunger and food insecurity, this data can be useful for advocacy work. The general public imagines that hunger in the U.S. is confined to a few isolated places. A state hunger report will open their eyes to hunger in their own backyards and create new opportunities for revealing the struggles of low-income families in the state.

Because the general public is blind to hunger in their communities, it is important to be able to describe how responsible families can find themselves with empty stomachs and nowhere to turn. To build this story in Oregon, the OCPP used information already collected and

analyzed about the conditions of low-income Oregonians. In addition, OCPP analyzed state-by-state data on such variables as unemployment and poverty to understand the conditions in which hunger rates are typically high. Using the data for the last half of the 1990s, the OCPP found that:

- States with wide gaps between the rich and poor tended to have high hunger rates.[17]

- States with rapid population growth over the 1990s tended to have high hunger rates in the last half of the decade. Population growth may contribute to hunger by driving up the cost of living and by straining the budgets of social service programs if revenue fails to keep pace with increased need. Also, some individuals and families who move to another state may lack social networks that protect against hunger.

- States with high unemployment rates were likely to have high hunger rates. Those states with an average annual unemployment rate over 5.5 percent in the last half of the 1990s had a combined hunger rate that was 31 percent higher than the combined rate in all other states.

- Not surprisingly, states with high poverty rates tended to have high hunger rates. However, the correlation was not exact. Some states with high hunger rates (like Oregon) have average poverty rates, suggesting that other factors are also at play. In Oregon, the cost of living rose rapidly over the 1990s while the incomes of low-income families were stagnant. These conditions strain the resources of low-income families, including those above the poverty line. If the cost of living is growing, a stagnant income will not stretch as far.

Drawing on Hunger Data from Other Sources

Besides the hunger data in this guide, other data sources can improve a state report. These sources fall into two categories: (1) other surveys that ask questions about the food situation in households, and (2) data from public and private food assistance programs.

Other hunger surveys

Many state governments conduct surveys that may already (or could) include questions on food insecurity and hunger. In Oregon's case, two state surveys include food insecurity questions. These surveys have been valuable because they help answer questions that the Food Security Supplement to the CPS cannot answer, such as which regions within the state have the most serious problem.

In addition, researchers in other states may have access to data

unavailable in Oregon. The Urban Institute included some questions about hunger on a survey called the National Survey of America's Families it conducted in 1997 and 1999 in 13 states – Alabama, California, Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin.[18] The questions are similar to those used on the Food Security Supplement to the CPS, but not precisely the same.

The Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) conducts an annual telephone survey called the Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System (BRFSS) in every state. Typically, state health agencies conduct the survey in cooperation with the CDC. While the base survey does not include questions about hunger, states may add their own questions to the base survey. For example, following an advocacy effort in Oregon, the state health agency added to the BRFSS in 2001 a set of hunger questions recommended by USDA. Washington State will include the same questions on that state's BRFSS in 2003.

The BRFSS is a useful survey for a number of reasons: For one, the sample size is large enough to allow for a single-year assessment of hunger, unlike the Food Security Supplement to the Current Population Survey. In addition, the survey is conducted throughout the year, eliminating seasonal effects. Hunger and food insecurity are probably most prevalent in the winter months, so if a survey asks questions only in the summer, the results may undercount actual food insecurity and hunger over the course of the last year. Because it gathers data over the course of the year, the BRFSS avoids this problem.

Unfortunately, the BRFSS is a telephone survey. It does not reach households lacking working telephones. People who are going hungry are more likely to be without phone service, so the sample may undercount hunger. Oregon's BRFSS undercounts hunger and food insecurity for this reason. In contrast, the Food Security Supplement to the CPS is conducted through visits to respondents' homes when necessary, assuring a more representative sample.

If few data are available from other sources on hunger in your state, new sources of state data may need to be created. When creating new surveys, keep in mind that there is a standard set of questions that are used to measure food insecurity and hunger. This standard set of questions should be used whenever possible to make it easier to compare the results from different surveys and to keep confusion to a minimum. The standard questions are provided in a guide written by the USDA, available on the Food Security Briefing Room web site at http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/FoodSecurity/. The questions follow two formats. One is the same set of 18 questions used to measure hunger on the Food Security Supplement to the CPS. The other is a set of six questions that may be used to lower survey costs. The six-

question set has been carefully tested to produce results very similar to those produced by the 18-question set.[19] However, the six-question survey does not reveal the extent of hunger among children.

Data on food assistance programs

Data from the food bank network or Food Stamp program in your state are helpful in supporting your arguments. In addition, data from the state Food Stamp program may be helpful in supporting your arguments. Because welfare reform caused such dramatic declines in Food Stamp use, however, that program does not provide as clear an indicator of need as in the past. Finally, data from your state's school lunch and breakfast programs, and from the state Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program, can be useful.

Stories of Individual Families

The various food assistance programs are also rich sources for stories about families struggling to put food on the table. The Oregon Food Bank Statewide Network identified the families that OCPP used as examples in *Hunger in Oregon*.

It is not always easy to locate individuals or families experiencing hunger or food insecurity. Many families facing personal hardship are understandably reluctant to tell the world how they sometimes can't get food on the table.

Still, finding food insecure families willing to make their stories public is worth the effort. The faces and stories of food insecure families give readers people with whom to empathize. They also provide an opportunity to draw attention to issues that can't be drawn out in text based on the available data. Plus, reporters covering these issues inevitably want to speak to people who go hungry at times.

Conclusion

In a recent editorial, *The Oregonian*, Oregon's major newspaper, chided the candidates in the state's gubernatorial race about their lack of focus on hunger.[20] The editorial follows several articles on hunger in *The Oregonian* and other state newspapers since USDA released its seminal report on hunger at the state level in 1999. Hardly a month goes by when hunger is not in the headlines in Oregon.

The substantial media coverage on hunger in Oregon over the last three years reveals the value of state data on food insecurity. Thanks to the data, policy makers must confront Oregon's high hunger rate. The struggles of families trying to eat adequately are a more significant part of the political debate than they would have been otherwise. Hopefully, food insecure families in Oregon and other states are closer to getting help.

Michael Leachman is a policy analyst with the Oregon Center for Public Policy. His work has focused on hunger, food stamps, and poverty despite work.

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Endnotes

[1] National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Act of 1990.

[2] For a more detailed review of the history of the Food Security Supplement, see http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/FoodSecurity/history/index.htm.

[3] For a short history of the Current Population Survey, see http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/bhistory.htm.

[4] The Food Security Supplement was also conducted in December 2001. The twin surveys in 2001 will help researchers identify the effects of conducting the survey at different times of the year. In the future, the survey will be conducted in December each year.

[5] See Explanation of Tables section, "Caution: Be careful before you rank your state" on page 7. Due to margins of error, researchers cannot say for certain that Oregon's hunger rate was the highest.

[6] FRAC's report, "State-by-State Rates of Household Hunger and Food Insecurity, 1997-1999 can be found at http://www.frac.org/html/publications/SFSPJune19.PDF.

[7] The Brandeis report, "Hunger and Food Insecurity in the Fifty States: 1998-2000" can be found at http://www.centeronhunger.org/pdf/statedata98-00.pdf. A searchable database using data contained in the report is available at http://www.centeronhunger.org/states/fsistate.html.

[8] Nord, Mark, Margaret Andrews, and Steven Carlson. *Household Food Security in the United States, 2001*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Report No. 29, October 2002 (released November 12, 2002).

[9] Ibid, p. 46. The eight states with statistically significant declines were California, Colorado, Connecticut, Louisiana, New Hampshire, New York, Texas, and Virginia. The two states with statistically significant increases were Idaho and Utah.

[10] In choosing 75,000 as the cut-off, we followed the Census Bureau's recommendation. See "Source and Accuracy Statement for the September 2000 CPS Microdata File for Food Security," page 17-2, available on the Census' data file CD containing the September 2000 Food Security Supplement to the CPS. The CD is entitled "Current Population Survey: Archive of Microdata Files – 2000 Through 2001," issued August 5, 2002.

[11] We also excluded any remaining findings with 90 percent confidence intervals larger than plus or minus 10 percent.

[12] The OCPP used the process for generalized variance estimates (GVE) provided by the Census Bureau in the Source and Accuracy Statements for the Food Security Supplements for 1998-00. At the suggestion of Mark Nord of the Economic Research Service at USDA, the OCPP used the parameters for poverty when calculating confidence intervals for various subpopulations of persons living in food insecure households. These parameters produced confidence intervals that are somewhat more conservative (wider) than the parameters proposed by Census in their technical documentation. The OCPP's choice corrected somewhat for the fact that the GVE method (using the parameters proposed by Census) has been found to underestimate standard errors generally by about 25 percent. See Cohen, et al. *Household Food Security in the United States, 1998 and 1999: Technical Report*, Economic Research Service, USDA, June 2002.

[13] The file descriptions for the Food Security Supplement to the CPS include a discussion of the variables required to create food insecurity and hunger rates across years prior to 1998. See http://www.bls.census.gov/cps/foodsecu/foodsecu.htm.

[14] Hamilton, William L., et al, *Household Food Security in the United States in 1995: Summary Report of the Food Security Measurement Project*, September 1997, pp. 33-34.

[15] Nord, Mark and Gary Bickel. *Measuring Children's Food Security in U.S. Households, 1995-99*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Report Number 25, April 2002.

[16] The figure of 467,000 children represents 0.6 percent of all children living in households in the U.S. See Nord, Mark, Margaret Andrews, and Steven Carlson. *Household Food Security in the United States, 2001*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Report No. 29, page 5, October 2002.

[17] The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and the Economic Policy Institute's report *Pulling Apart* provides valuable data by state on income inequality. For the report's most recent update (April 23, 2002), see http://www.cbpp.org/4-23-02sfp-pr.htm.

[18] The NSAF findings can be accessed at http://www.urban.org/Content/Research/NewFederalism/NSAF/Overview/NSAFOverview.htm.

[19] Blumberg, Stephen J., et al. The Effectiveness of a Short Form of the Household Food Security Scale, *American Journal of Public Health*, August 1999, Vol. 89, No. 8, pp. 1231-34.

[20] "Hungering for a Public Discussion," *The Oregonian*, September 29, 2002.

Table 1:	Percent and number of food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state										
State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of households	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of households
US	10.8%	11,273,000	3.3%	3,420,000	104,679,000	MS	13.1%	142,000	3.3%	36,000	1,077,000
AK	9.8%	21,000	4.3%	9,000	210,000	MT	13.0%	46,000	3.8%	14,000	355,000
AL	11.7%	202,000	3.3%	57,000	1,724,000	NC	9.8%	300,000	2.6%	80,000	3,066,000
AR	11.7%	119,000	3.2%	33,000	1,015,000	ND	8.6%	23,000	1.9%	5,000	265,000
AZ	13.1%	239,000	3.5%	64,000	1,830,000	NE	9.3%	59,000	2.8%	18,000	636,000
CA	12.6%	1,505,000	3.6%	434,000	11,985,000	NH	7.5%	36,000	2.5%	12,000	477,000
CO	9.2%	146,000	2.6%	42,000	1,585,000	NJ	8.8%	264,000	2.8%	84,000	3,010,000
CT	8.2%	105,000	2.9%	38,000	1,299,000	NM	15.9%	105,000	4.6%	30,000	663,000
DC	12.0%	31,000	3.8%	10,000	263,000	NV	10.6%	72,000	3.7%	25,000	679,000
DE	7.9%	23,000	2.7%	8,000	288,000	NY	10.7%	738,000	3.4%	237,000	6,898,000
FL	12.3%	759,000	4.1%	250,000	6,154,000	OH	8.6%	393,000	2.7%	122,000	4,580,000
GA	10.7%	307,000	3.6%	102,000	2,859,000	OK	13.5%	181,000	3.9%	53,000	1,346,000
HI	11.7%	49,000	2.7%	11,000	418,000	OR	14.4%	183,000	6.2%	79,000	1,276,000
IA	7.7%	89,000	2.0%	23,000	1,166,000	PA	8.5%	400,000	2.4%	115,000	4,722,000
ID	13.0%	59,000	4.3%	19,000	452,000	RI	8.7%	34,000	2.7%	11,000	394,000
IL	9.8%	442,000	3.0%	134,000	4,506,000	SC	11.0%	172,000	3.6%	56,000	1,561,000
IN	7.9%	185,000	2.3%	53,000	2,362,000	SD	8.1%	24,000	2.3%	7,000	298,000
KS	11.3%	120,000	3.4%	36,000	1,067,000	TN	12.3%	261,000	3.9%	82,000	2,117,000
KY	10.1%	157,000	3.2%	50,000	1,547,000	TX	14.8%	1,091,000	4.4%	320,000	7,348,000
LA	13.9%	236,000	3.9%	66,000	1,694,000	UT	12.7%	87,000	4.4%	30,000	682,000
MA	7.7%	180,000	2.4%	55,000	2,328,000	VA	8.2%	216,000	2.1%	56,000	2,652,000
MD	8.7%	176,000	3.1%	63,000	2,032,000	VT	10.1%	24,000	2.2%	5,000	241,000
ME	10.0%	52,000	3.0%	16,000	518,000	WA	12.9%	289,000	5.0%	113,000	2,242,000
MI	8.5%	316,000	2.2%	82,000	3,728,000	WI	8.9%	187,000	2.6%	55,000	2,114,000
MN	7.8%	142,000	2.3%	43,000	1,817,000	WV	10.7%	84,000	3.6%	29,000	783,000
MO	8.3%	179,000	2.0%	44,000	2,156,000	WY	10.7%	21,000	2.8%	6,000	195,000

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted.
90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 1A:	90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS for Table 1, percent and number of food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state								
State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times
US	0.2%	188,000	0.1%	106,000	MS	1.5%	17,000	0.8%	9,000
AK	1.5%	3,000	1.0%	2,000	MT	1.4%	6,000	0.8%	3,000
AL	1.4%	26,000	0.8%	14,000	NC	1.0%	31,000	0.5%	16,000
AR	1.4%	15,000	0.8%	8,000	ND	1.2%	3,000	0.6%	2,000
AZ	1.4%	27,000	0.8%	14,000	NE	1.4%	9,000	0.8%	5,000
CA	0.6%	80,000	0.4%	43,000	NH	1.4%	7,000	0.8%	4,000
CO	1.3%	21,000	0.7%	11,000	NJ	0.8%	27,000	0.5%	15,000
CT	1.4%	19,000	0.8%	11,000	NM	1.6%	12,000	0.9%	6,000
DC	1.5%	4,000	0.9%	2,000	NV	1.4%	10,000	0.9%	6,000
DE	1.4%	4,000	0.8%	2,000	NY	0.6%	47,000	0.4%	27,000
FL	0.8%	50,000	0.5%	29,000	OH	0.8%	36,000	0.4%	20,000
GA	1.2%	37,000	0.7%	22,000	OK	1.4%	21,000	0.8%	11,000
HI	1.7%	8,000	0.9%	4,000	OR	1.7%	23,000	1.1%	15,000
IA	1.2%	14,000	0.6%	7,000	PA	0.7%	36,000	0.4%	19,000
ID	1.5%	7,000	0.9%	4,000	RI	1.4%	6,000	0.8%	3,000
IL	0.8%	38,000	0.5%	21,000	SC	1.4%	24,000	0.9%	14,000
IN	1.2%	29,000	0.6%	15,000	SD	1.2%	4,000	0.6%	2,000
KS	1.4%	16,000	0.8%	9,000	TN	1.5%	34,000	0.9%	19,000
KY	1.3%	22,000	0.8%	12,000	TX	0.8%	66,000	0.5%	36,000
LA	1.5%	27,000	0.8%	14,000	UT	1.5%	11,000	0.9%	7,000
MA	0.9%	22,000	0.5%	12,000	VA	1.2%	33,000	0.6%	16,000
MD	1.3%	29,000	0.8%	17,000	VT	1.5%	4,000	0.7%	2,000
ME	1.5%	8,000	0.8%	4,000	WA	1.6%	38,000	1.0%	24,000
MI	0.8%	31,000	0.4%	16,000	WI	1.2%	27,000	0.7%	15,000
MN	1.2%	23,000	0.7%	12,000	WV	1.3%	10,000	0.8%	6,000
MO	1.3%	28,000	0.6%	14,000	WY	1.4%	3,000	0.7%	1,000

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
These confidence intervals are estimates based on generalized variance estimation (GVE). Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted. 90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 2: Percent and number of children living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state

State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of children	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of children
US	18.2%	13,031,000	4.2%	3,015,000	71,677,000	MS	22.2%	161,000	n/a	n/a	732,000
AK	15.2%	29,000	n/a	n/a	193,000	MT	21.5%	53,000	n/a	n/a	247,000
AL	17.3%	221,000	n/a	n/a	1,281,000	NC	16.2%	284,000	n/a	n/a	1,755,000
AR	20.4%	128,000	n/a	n/a	634,000	ND	15.2%	28,000	n/a	n/a	183,000
AZ	26.9%	367,000	n/a	n/a	1,377,000	NE	15.6%	76,000	n/a	n/a	491,000
CA	22.2%	2,089,000	4.8%	447,000	9,417,000	NH	12.7%	42,000	n/a	n/a	329,000
CO	16.5%	182,000	n/a	n/a	1,101,000	NJ	12.4%	252,000	2.8%	57,000	2,026,000
CT	11.5%	96,000	n/a	n/a	835,000	NM	28.2%	150,000	9.8%	53,000	532,000
DC	23.7%	24,000	n/a	n/a	104,000	NV	18.6%	107,000	5.7%	32,000	568,000
DE	15.4%	30,000	n/a	n/a	196,000	NY	17.3%	784,000	4.7%	213,000	4,517,000
FL	21.5%	762,000	5.7%	200,000	3,546,000	OH	15.9%	495,000	4.1%	128,000	3,094,000
GA	18.1%	348,000	5.1%	98,000	1,915,000	OK	20.6%	183,000	n/a	n/a	888,000
HI	21.6%	62,000	n/a	n/a	293,000	OR	22.6%	188,000	n/a	n/a	831,000
IA	13.2%	101,000	n/a	n/a	769,000	PA	13.1%	393,000	2.5%	75,000	3,011,000
ID	24.2%	88,000	n/a	n/a	361,000	RI	16.1%	37,000	n/a	n/a	234,000
IL	17.8%	571,000	n/a	n/a	3,216,000	SC	14.5%	146,000	n/a	n/a	1,008,000
IN	13.9%	209,000	n/a	n/a	1,484,000	SD	13.0%	26,000	n/a	n/a	195,000
KS	19.3%	146,000	n/a	n/a	759,000	TN	17.2%	222,000	n/a	n/a	1,296,000
KY	14.1%	126,000	n/a	n/a	896,000	TX	24.6%	1,460,000	5.9%	353,000	5,924,000
LA	22.9%	286,000	n/a	n/a	1,238,000	UT	17.4%	113,000	4.7%	31,000	654,000
MA	14.2%	192,000	n/a	n/a	1,349,000	VA	14.8%	231,000	n/a	n/a	1,575,000
MD	10.9%	142,000	n/a	n/a	1,285,000	VT	19.6%	26,000	n/a	n/a	133,000
ME	14.0%	44,000	n/a	n/a	315,000	WA	18.8%	286,000	n/a	n/a	1,525,000
MI	14.8%	400,000	n/a	n/a	2,704,000	WI	15.5%	214,000	n/a	n/a	1,381,000
MN	12.2%	171,000	n/a	n/a	1,398,000	WV	17.2%	59,000	n/a	n/a	344,000
MO	12.7%	176,000	n/a	n/a	1,389,000	WY	17.9%	26,000	n/a	n/a	147,000

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted.
90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 2A:	90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS for Table 2, percent and number of children living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state								
State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times
US	0.6%	455,000	0.3%	223,000	MS	5.0%	42,000	n/a	n/a
AK	4.1%	9,000	n/a	n/a	MT	4.7%	13,000	n/a	n/a
AL	4.4%	61,000	n/a	n/a	NC	3.5%	67,000	n/a	n/a
AR	4.9%	35,000	n/a	n/a	ND	4.3%	9,000	n/a	n/a
AZ	4.7%	76,000	n/a	n/a	NE	4.4%	23,000	n/a	n/a
CA	2.0%	211,000	1.0%	99,000	NH	4.6%	16,000	n/a	n/a
CO	4.4%	53,000	n/a	n/a	NJ	2.7%	58,000	1.4%	28,000
CT	4.5%	40,000	n/a	n/a	NM	5.0%	32,000	3.3%	19,000
DC	6.7%	8,000	n/a	n/a	NV	4.4%	28,000	2.6%	15,000
DE	4.9%	11,000	n/a	n/a	NY	2.2%	108,000	1.2%	56,000
FL	2.8%	112,000	1.5%	56,000	OH	2.7%	91,000	1.4%	46,000
GA	4.2%	88,000	2.4%	47,000	OK	4.7%	47,000	n/a	n/a
HI	5.7%	19,000	n/a	n/a	OR	5.5%	52,000	n/a	n/a
IA	4.1%	34,000	n/a	n/a	PA	2.4%	79,000	1.1%	34,000
ID	4.7%	20,000	2.8%	10,000	RI	5.3%	14,000	n/a	n/a
IL	2.7%	97,000	1.4%	46,000	SC	4.5%	50,000	n/a	n/a
IN	4.2%	68,000	n/a	n/a	SD	4.1%	9,000	n/a	n/a
KS	4.7%	40,000	n/a	n/a	TN	5.0%	71,000	n/a	n/a
KY	4.6%	44,000	n/a	n/a	TX	2.5%	171,000	1.4%	83,000
LA	4.7%	67,000	n/a	n/a	UT	4.0%	29,000	2.2%	15,000
MA	3.5%	51,000	n/a	n/a	VA	4.5%	76,000	n/a	n/a
MD	4.0%	56,000	n/a	n/a	VT	5.9%	9,000	n/a	n/a
ME	4.8%	16,000	n/a	n/a	WA	5.0%	85,000	n/a	n/a
MI	2.7%	79,000	n/a	n/a	WI	4.4%	66,000	n/a	n/a
MN	3.8%	56,000	n/a	n/a	WV	5.2%	19,000	n/a	n/a
MO	4.3%	63,000	n/a	n/a	WY	4.4%	7,000	n/a	n/a

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
These confidence intervals are estimates based on generalized variance estimation (GVE). Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted. 90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 3:	Percent and number of individuals living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state										
State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of individuals	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of individuals
US	12.4%	33,464,000	3.2%	8,719,000	270,790,000	MS	15.3%	428,000	3.6%	100,000	2,801,000
AK	11.4%	66,000	4.3%	25,000	582,000	MT	14.6%	130,000	3.6%	32,000	890,000
AL	12.7%	575,000	2.6%	120,000	4,520,000	NC	10.7%	803,000	2.6%	195,000	7,496,000
AR	13.5%	331,000	3.0%	74,000	2,463,000	ND	10.1%	66,000	1.9%	13,000	655,000
AZ	17.9%	871,000	3.8%	184,000	4,881,000	NE	10.8%	178,000	2.7%	44,000	1,659,000
CA	15.4%	5,120,000	3.8%	1,253,000	33,315,000	NH	8.3%	101,000	2.5%	30,000	1,233,000
CO	10.8%	436,000	2.5%	101,000	4,011,000	NJ	9.3%	746,000	2.4%	196,000	8,034,000
CT	8.4%	280,000	2.9%	96,000	3,355,000	NM	19.6%	347,000	6.0%	107,000	1,772,000
DC	13.8%	73,000	4.1%	22,000	535,000	NV	12.5%	235,000	4.0%	74,000	1,877,000
DE	9.4%	70,000	2.8%	20,000	739,000	NY	11.5%	2,050,000	3.3%	585,000	17,788,000
FL	14.0%	2,098,000	4.1%	614,000	14,991,000	OH	9.9%	1,155,000	2.6%	309,000	11,642,000
GA	12.6%	916,000	3.6%	264,000	7,287,000	OK	14.5%	482,000	3.9%	128,000	3,325,000
HI	13.7%	158,000	3.1%	36,000	1,170,000	OR	15.7%	510,000	5.9%	190,000	3,233,000
IA	8.4%	243,000	2.0%	56,000	2,892,000	PA	9.3%	1,135,000	2.3%	275,000	12,168,000
ID	16.3%	198,000	5.0%	60,000	1,219,000	RI	9.5%	91,000	n/a	n/a	963,000
IL	11.6%	1,371,000	3.1%	362,000	11,824,000	SC	11.2%	439,000	2.9%	114,000	3,922,000
IN	9.2%	547,000	2.7%	159,000	5,925,000	SD	9.3%	68,000	2.3%	17,000	734,000
KS	13.0%	350,000	3.4%	91,000	2,690,000	TN	12.7%	662,000	3.4%	177,000	5,216,000
KY	9.8%	368,000	2.4%	92,000	3,764,000	TX	17.9%	3,610,000	4.5%	912,000	20,152,000
LA	16.4%	724,000	4.2%	186,000	4,393,000	UT	13.8%	283,000	4.1%	85,000	2,062,000
MA	8.3%	476,000	2.1%	119,000	5,747,000	VA	9.1%	594,000	1.9%	121,000	6,493,000
MD	9.6%	494,000	3.3%	170,000	5,128,000	VT	11.6%	67,000	n/a	n/a	576,000
ME	10.1%	131,000	2.5%	32,000	1,295,000	WA	13.5%	770,000	4.5%	254,000	5,706,000
MI	9.6%	950,000	1.8%	181,000	9,894,000	WI	9.7%	510,000	2.4%	127,000	5,312,000
MN	8.5%	413,000	1.9%	93,000	4,830,000	WV	11.7%	208,000	3.6%	65,000	1,782,000
MO	8.8%	473,000	2.1%	112,000	5,343,000	WY	11.9%	60,000	2.8%	14,000	507,000

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
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n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 3A:	90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS for Table 3, percent and number of individuals living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state								
State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times
US	0.3%	700,000	0.1%	375,000	MS	2.2%	67,000	1.1%	33,000
AK	2.1%	13,000	1.3%	8,000	MT	2.1%	21,000	1.1%	10,000
AL	2.0%	98,000	1.0%	44,000	NC	1.4%	112,000	0.7%	56,000
AR	2.1%	57,000	1.1%	27,000	ND	1.9%	13,000	0.9%	6,000
AZ	2.2%	117,000	1.1%	55,000	NE	2.0%	36,000	1.1%	18,000
CA	0.9%	329,000	0.5%	164,000	NH	2.0%	25,000	1.1%	14,000
CO	1.9%	81,000	1.0%	39,000	NJ	1.2%	100,000	0.6%	52,000
CT	1.9%	68,000	1.2%	40,000	NM	2.4%	48,000	1.5%	27,000
DC	2.4%	14,000	1.4%	8,000	NV	2.1%	41,000	1.2%	23,000
DE	2.1%	16,000	1.1%	9,000	NY	0.9%	174,000	0.5%	93,000
FL	1.1%	185,000	0.7%	100,000	OH	1.1%	139,000	0.6%	71,000
GA	1.9%	144,000	1.0%	78,000	OK	2.1%	75,000	1.1%	39,000
HI	2.4%	30,000	1.2%	15,000	OR	2.4%	85,000	1.6%	52,000
IA	1.8%	53,000	0.9%	26,000	PA	1.1%	134,000	0.5%	65,000
ID	2.2%	29,000	1.3%	16,000	RI	2.1%	21,000	n/a	n/a
IL	1.2%	151,000	0.6%	77,000	SC	2.1%	86,000	1.1%	43,000
IN	1.8%	111,000	1.0%	58,000	SD	1.8%	14,000	0.9%	7,000
KS	2.1%	62,000	1.1%	31,000	TN	2.2%	122,000	1.2%	63,000
KY	1.9%	76,000	1.0%	37,000	TX	1.2%	268,000	0.6%	134,000
LA	2.2%	106,000	1.2%	53,000	UT	2.0%	45,000	1.2%	25,000
MA	1.3%	80,000	0.7%	39,000	VA	1.8%	121,000	0.8%	54,000
MD	2.0%	106,000	1.2%	63,000	VT	2.3%	14,000	n/a	n/a
ME	2.1%	28,000	1.1%	14,000	WA	2.3%	138,000	1.4%	80,000
MI	1.2%	121,000	0.5%	52,000	WI	1.8%	102,000	0.9%	51,000
MN	1.7%	87,000	0.9%	41,000	WV	1.9%	37,000	1.1%	20,000
MO	1.9%	104,000	0.9%	50,000	WY	2.0%	11,000	1.0%	5,000

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
These confidence intervals are estimates based on generalized variance estimation (GVE). Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted. 90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 4: Percent and number of workers living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state

State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of workers	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of workers
US	8.9%	11,974,000	2.3%	3,022,000	133,928,000	MS	10.2%	127,000	n/a	n/a	1,245,000
AK	8.8%	25,000	n/a	n/a	288,000	MT	11.5%	53,000	3.0%	14,000	459,000
AL	9.1%	185,000	n/a	n/a	2,027,000	NC	7.9%	306,000	1.9%	75,000	3,886,000
AR	8.3%	94,000	n/a	n/a	1,138,000	ND	7.9%	27,000	n/a	n/a	344,000
AZ	13.7%	316,000	n/a	n/a	2,310,000	NE	8.2%	70,000	n/a	n/a	873,000
CA	11.2%	1,776,000	2.7%	428,000	15,949,000	NH	6.1%	41,000	n/a	n/a	681,000
CO	8.1%	177,000	n/a	n/a	2,199,000	NJ	6.6%	261,000	1.5%	58,000	3,960,000
CT	6.0%	106,000	n/a	n/a	1,766,000	NM	14.3%	113,000	4.0%	31,000	787,000
DC	7.6%	21,000	n/a	n/a	276,000	NV	8.5%	79,000	n/a	n/a	924,000
DE	5.9%	22,000	n/a	n/a	374,000	NY	7.1%	582,000	1.6%	135,000	8,238,000
FL	10.5%	756,000	3.1%	222,000	7,200,000	OH	7.2%	410,000	1.8%	102,000	5,727,000
GA	9.5%	358,000	2.8%	106,000	3,764,000	OK	11.1%	175,000	n/a	n/a	1,576,000
HI	10.4%	60,000	n/a	n/a	577,000	OR	12.7%	208,000	4.4%	72,000	1,634,000
IA	6.5%	100,000	n/a	n/a	1,553,000	PA	7.5%	447,000	1.8%	107,000	5,923,000
ID	12.7%	77,000	3.7%	22,000	609,000	RI	6.3%	31,000	n/a	n/a	492,000
IL	7.8%	465,000	1.9%	112,000	5,988,000	SC	7.6%	148,000	n/a	n/a	1,956,000
IN	6.9%	211,000	n/a	n/a	3,053,000	SD	7.2%	29,000	n/a	n/a	404,000
KS	9.7%	135,000	n/a	n/a	1,389,000	TN	8.8%	220,000	n/a	n/a	2,489,000
KY	6.4%	117,000	n/a	n/a	1,825,000	TX	13.7%	1,351,000	3.5%	346,000	9,843,000
LA	10.2%	196,000	n/a	n/a	1,902,000	UT	11.7%	123,000	3.4%	35,000	1,050,000
MA	5.2%	158,000	n/a	n/a	3,041,000	VA	6.7%	227,000	n/a	n/a	3,385,000
MD	7.5%	201,000	n/a	n/a	2,665,000	VT	8.0%	26,000	n/a	n/a	329,000
ME	8.4%	56,000	n/a	n/a	666,000	WA	11.7%	338,000	3.7%	106,000	2,890,000
MI	6.8%	336,000	1.3%	65,000	4,951,000	WI	7.1%	200,000	n/a	n/a	2,858,000
MN	6.2%	165,000	n/a	n/a	2,656,000	WV	8.0%	61,000	n/a	n/a	767,000
MO	6.5%	182,000	n/a	n/a	2,779,000	WY	9.1%	24,000	n/a	n/a	263,000

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted.
90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 4A:	90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS for Table 4, percent and number of workers living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state								
State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times
US	0.3%	436,000	0.2%	222,000	MS	2.8%	37,000	n/a	n/a
AK	2.7%	8,000	n/a	n/a	MT	2.7%	13,000	1.5%	7,000
AL	2.6%	55,000	n/a	n/a	NC	1.7%	69,000	0.9%	34,000
AR	2.5%	30,000	n/a	n/a	ND	2.4%	8,000	n/a	n/a
AZ	2.8%	70,000	n/a	n/a	NE	2.5%	22,000	n/a	n/a
CA	1.2%	195,000	0.6%	96,000	NH	2.3%	16,000	n/a	n/a
CO	2.3%	52,000	n/a	n/a	NJ	1.4%	59,000	0.7%	28,000
CT	2.3%	42,000	n/a	n/a	NM	3.2%	27,000	1.8%	14,000
DC	2.6%	7,000	n/a	n/a	NV	2.5%	24,000	n/a	n/a
DE	2.4%	9,000	n/a	n/a	NY	1.1%	92,000	0.5%	45,000
FL	1.5%	111,000	0.8%	60,000	OH	1.4%	83,000	0.7%	41,000
GA	2.3%	91,000	1.3%	49,000	OK	2.7%	45,000	n/a	n/a
HI	3.0%	18,000	n/a	n/a	OR	3.1%	54,000	1.9%	32,000
IA	2.1%	34,000	n/a	n/a	PA	1.4%	84,000	0.7%	41,000
ID	2.8%	18,000	1.6%	10,000	RI	2.4%	12,000	n/a	n/a
IL	1.4%	88,000	0.7%	43,000	SC	2.5%	50,000	n/a	n/a
IN	2.2%	69,000	n/a	n/a	SD	2.2%	9,000	n/a	n/a
KS	2.6%	38,000	n/a	n/a	TN	2.7%	71,000	n/a	n/a
KY	2.2%	42,000	n/a	n/a	TX	1.6%	165,000	0.8%	83,000
LA	2.7%	55,000	n/a	n/a	UT	2.7%	30,000	1.5%	16,000
MA	1.5%	46,000	n/a	n/a	VA	2.1%	75,000	n/a	n/a
MD	2.4%	67,000	n/a	n/a	VT	2.6%	9,000	n/a	n/a
ME	2.6%	18,000	n/a	n/a	WA	3.0%	92,000	1.8%	52,000
MI	1.4%	72,000	0.6%	31,000	WI	2.2%	64,000	n/a	n/a
MN	2.0%	55,000	n/a	n/a	WV	2.5%	20,000	n/a	n/a
MO	2.2%	64,000	n/a	n/a	WY	2.5%	7,000	n/a	n/a

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
These confidence intervals are estimates based on generalized variance estimation (GVE). Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted. 90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 5: Percent and number of persons aged 25 and older with less than a bachelor's degree living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state

State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of less-educated adults	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of less-educated adults
US	11.8%	15,176,000	3.3%	4,195,000	128,755,000	MS	14.2%	199,000	3.2%	45,000	1,400,000
AK	11.1%	28,000	4.4%	11,000	249,000	MT	13.4%	55,000	3.3%	14,000	413,000
AL	12.1%	269,000	2.9%	66,000	2,219,000	NC	10.2%	394,000	2.6%	102,000	3,870,000
AR	12.1%	152,000	n/a	n/a	1,255,000	ND	7.5%	23,000	n/a	n/a	309,000
AZ	15.9%	358,000	3.9%	87,000	2,267,000	NE	10.3%	80,000	n/a	n/a	771,000
CA	14.9%	2,197,000	3.7%	540,000	14,789,000	NH	8.4%	47,000	n/a	n/a	566,000
CO	10.6%	172,000	n/a	n/a	1,613,000	NJ	10.1%	373,000	2.8%	102,000	3,711,000
CT	9.8%	151,000	n/a	n/a	1,538,000	NM	18.4%	149,000	5.1%	41,000	808,000
DC	14.1%	32,000	n/a	n/a	225,000	NV	10.3%	95,000	3.7%	34,000	918,000
DE	8.9%	32,000	n/a	n/a	355,000	NY	11.5%	965,000	3.4%	287,000	8,377,000
FL	13.5%	1,028,000	4.3%	325,000	7,645,000	OH	8.4%	481,000	2.4%	137,000	5,741,000
GA	12.2%	437,000	3.5%	127,000	3,589,000	OK	13.7%	232,000	3.9%	65,000	1,686,000
HI	12.6%	72,000	n/a	n/a	570,000	OR	14.3%	220,000	6.2%	95,000	1,538,000
IA	7.6%	109,000	n/a	n/a	1,434,000	PA	9.1%	553,000	2.4%	148,000	6,080,000
ID	13.8%	79,000	4.7%	27,000	572,000	RI	8.1%	39,000	n/a	n/a	486,000
IL	10.8%	596,000	3.3%	185,000	5,524,000	SC	11.1%	220,000	3.4%	67,000	1,981,000
IN	8.5%	256,000	n/a	n/a	3,018,000	SD	8.2%	29,000	n/a	n/a	354,000
KS	11.9%	145,000	n/a	n/a	1,213,000	TN	12.7%	349,000	3.5%	96,000	2,751,000
KY	9.5%	190,000	n/a	n/a	2,004,000	TX	17.2%	1,567,000	4.5%	410,000	9,133,000
LA	15.6%	333,000	4.2%	90,000	2,136,000	UT	14.4%	116,000	4.6%	36,000	800,000
MA	8.7%	222,000	2.5%	64,000	2,558,000	VA	9.3%	286,000	n/a	n/a	3,070,000
MD	11.7%	264,000	n/a	n/a	2,247,000	VT	10.3%	29,000	n/a	n/a	284,000
ME	9.6%	66,000	n/a	n/a	687,000	WA	13.0%	336,000	4.5%	118,000	2,584,000
MI	8.9%	427,000	2.0%	96,000	4,779,000	WI	8.2%	210,000	n/a	n/a	2,585,000
MN	8.1%	169,000	n/a	n/a	2,085,000	WV	10.8%	115,000	3.3%	35,000	1,065,000
MO	7.8%	208,000	n/a	n/a	2,656,000	WY	9.8%	24,000	n/a	n/a	244,000

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted.
90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 5A:	CONFIDENCE INTERVALS for Table 5, percent and number of persons aged 25 and older with less than a bachelor's degree living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state								
State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times
US	0.4%	489,000	0.2%	262,000	MS	3.0%	46,000	1.5%	22,000
AK	3.2%	8,000	2.1%	5,000	MT	3.0%	13,000	1.6%	7,000
AL	2.8%	66,000	1.4%	33,000	NC	1.9%	79,000	1.0%	41,000
AR	2.9%	39,000	n/a	n/a	ND	2.4%	8,000	n/a	n/a
AZ	3.1%	75,000	1.6%	38,000	NE	2.9%	24,000	n/a	n/a
CA	1.4%	216,000	0.7%	108,000	NH	2.9%	17,000	n/a	n/a
CO	3.0%	51,000	n/a	n/a	NJ	1.8%	71,000	1.0%	37,000
CT	3.0%	49,000	n/a	n/a	NM	3.5%	31,000	2.0%	17,000
DC	3.8%	9,000	n/a	n/a	NV	2.7%	26,000	1.7%	16,000
DE	2.9%	11,000	n/a	n/a	NY	1.3%	119,000	0.8%	66,000
FL	1.6%	129,000	0.9%	73,000	OH	1.5%	90,000	0.8%	48,000
GA	2.6%	100,000	1.5%	54,000	OK	2.9%	52,000	1.6%	28,000
HI	3.3%	20,000	n/a	n/a	OR	3.4%	56,000	2.3%	37,000
IA	2.4%	35,000	n/a	n/a	PA	1.5%	94,000	0.8%	48,000
ID	3.0%	19,000	1.9%	11,000	RI	2.8%	14,000	n/a	n/a
IL	1.7%	100,000	1.0%	55,000	SC	2.9%	61,000	1.6%	33,000
IN	2.4%	77,000	n/a	n/a	SD	2.4%	9,000	n/a	n/a
KS	3.1%	40,000	n/a	n/a	TN	3.0%	88,000	1.6%	46,000
KY	2.6%	54,000	n/a	n/a	TX	1.8%	178,000	1.0%	90,000
LA	3.1%	72,000	1.7%	37,000	UT	3.3%	29,000	2.0%	16,000
MA	2.0%	55,000	1.1%	29,000	VA	2.6%	84,000	n/a	n/a
MD	3.2%	78,000	n/a	n/a	VT	3.1%	9,000	n/a	n/a
ME	2.8%	20,000	n/a	n/a	WA	3.3%	91,000	2.0%	54,000
MI	1.6%	81,000	0.8%	39,000	WI	2.4%	65,000	n/a	n/a
MN	2.6%	56,000	n/a	n/a	WV	2.4%	27,000	1.4%	15,000
MO	2.5%	69,000	n/a	n/a	WY	2.7%	7,000	n/a	n/a

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
These confidence intervals are estimates based on generalized variance estimation (GVE). Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted. 90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 6:	Percent and number of Hispanics living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state										
State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of Hispanics	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of Hispanics
US	25.6%	8,088,000	5.8%	1,825,000	31,690,000	MS	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
AK	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	MT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
AL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
AR	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
AZ	33.8%	500,000	5.3%	81,000	1,514,000	NE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CA	27.1%	2,756,000	5.5%	559,000	10,186,000	NH	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CO	23.9%	141,000	n/a	n/a	601,000	NJ	16.1%	149,000	n/a	n/a	949,000
CT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NM	24.1%	169,000	7.9%	55,000	699,000
DC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NV	20.4%	77,000	n/a	n/a	367,000
DE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NY	24.0%	619,000	6.9%	177,000	2,573,000
FL	21.1%	561,000	4.9%	130,000	2,661,000	OH	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	OK	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	OR	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
IA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ID	35.9%	45,000	n/a	n/a	127,000	RI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
IL	23.2%	270,000	n/a	n/a	1,159,000	SC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
IN	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	SD	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
KS	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	TN	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
KY	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	TX	27.6%	1,803,000	5.8%	375,000	6,546,000
LA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	UT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	VA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MD	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	VT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ME	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	WA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	WI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MN	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	WV	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MO	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	WY	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted.
90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 6A:	90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS for Table 6, percent and number of Hispanics living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state								
State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times
US	1.0%	331,000	0.6%	178,000	MS	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
AK	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	MT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
AL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
AR	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ND	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
AZ	5.0%	92,000	2.4%	38,000	NE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CA	2.1%	244,000	1.1%	115,000	NH	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CO	7.3%	49,000	n/a	n/a	NJ	4.4%	46,000	n/a	n/a
CT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NM	4.4%	35,000	2.8%	20,000
DC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NV	5.9%	25,000	n/a	n/a
DE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NY	3.3%	98,000	2.0%	53,000
FL	3.3%	99,000	1.7%	48,000	OH	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
GA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	OK	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	OR	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
IA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ID	9.4%	15,000	n/a	n/a	RI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
IL	5.2%	70,000	n/a	n/a	SC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
IN	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	SD	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
KS	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	TN	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
KY	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	TX	2.6%	193,000	1.3%	90,000
LA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	UT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	VA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MD	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	VT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ME	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	WA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	WI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MN	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	WV	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MO	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	WY	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
These confidence intervals are estimates based on generalized variance estimation (GVE). Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted. 90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 7:	Percent and number of African Americans and other Blacks living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state										
State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of African Americans and other Blacks	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of African Americans and other Blacks
US	24.2%	8,433,000	6.8%	2,379,000	34,870,000	MS	28.3%	285,000	5.8%	59,000	1,021,000
AK	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	MT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
AL	23.5%	279,000	n/a	n/a	1,184,000	NC	23.1%	422,000	4.5%	84,000	1,833,000
AR	29.1%	125,000	n/a	n/a	437,000	ND	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
AZ	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CA	24.8%	573,000	9.4%	215,000	2,296,000	NH	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CO	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NJ	21.1%	230,000	7.8%	90,000	1,099,000
CT	20.9%	85,000	n/a	n/a	409,000	NM	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
DC	17.9%	63,000	5.7%	20,000	354,000	NV	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
DE	18.1%	29,000	n/a	n/a	162,000	NY	21.1%	669,000	6.1%	193,000	3,189,000
FL	32.8%	755,000	11.9%	270,000	2,288,000	OH	22.9%	333,000	7.2%	104,000	1,449,000
GA	22.4%	570,000	6.0%	151,000	2,550,000	OK	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	OR	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
IA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PA	21.7%	252,000	6.7%	77,000	1,168,000
ID	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	RI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
IL	24.5%	457,000	7.0%	130,000	1,872,000	SC	24.1%	255,000	n/a	n/a	1,056,000
IN	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	SD	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
KS	28.5%	71,000	n/a	n/a	244,000	TN	24.8%	184,000	n/a	n/a	746,000
KY	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	TX	29.3%	708,000	9.4%	231,000	2,405,000
LA	30.0%	460,000	6.3%	96,000	1,536,000	UT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MA	17.8%	65,000	n/a	n/a	376,000	VA	19.4%	282,000	n/a	n/a	1,442,000
MD	15.4%	221,000	n/a	n/a	1,437,000	VT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ME	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	WA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MI	23.1%	314,000	n/a	n/a	1,355,000	WI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MN	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	WV	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MO	21.8%	126,000	n/a	n/a	568,000	WY	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted.
90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 7A:	90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS for Table 7, percent and number of African Americans and other Blacks living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state								
State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times
US	0.9%	327,000	0.5%	192,000	MS	4.5%	54,000	2.3%	25,000
AK	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	MT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
AL	5.1%	68,000	n/a	n/a	NC	3.9%	81,000	1.9%	37,000
AR	6.8%	35,000	n/a	n/a	ND	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
AZ	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CA	4.2%	109,000	2.8%	68,000	NH	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CO	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NJ	4.5%	56,000	2.9%	35,000
CT	8.2%	38,000	n/a	n/a	NM	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
DC	3.3%	13,000	2.0%	7,000	NV	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
DE	5.8%	10,000	n/a	n/a	NY	2.8%	99,000	1.6%	53,000
FL	4.0%	111,000	2.7%	66,000	OH	4.6%	75,000	2.8%	42,000
GA	4.0%	113,000	2.3%	58,000	OK	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
HI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	OR	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
IA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	PA	4.8%	64,000	2.9%	35,000
ID	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	RI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
IL	4.1%	87,000	2.4%	46,000	SC	5.3%	65,000	n/a	n/a
IN	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	SD	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
KS	9.4%	27,000	n/a	n/a	TN	7.5%	64,000	n/a	n/a
KY	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	TX	4.2%	118,000	2.6%	66,000
LA	4.6%	85,000	2.4%	38,000	UT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MA	7.3%	30,000	n/a	n/a	VA	5.2%	83,000	n/a	n/a
MD	4.6%	72,000	n/a	n/a	VT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ME	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	WA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MI	4.5%	69,000	n/a	n/a	WI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MN	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	WV	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MO	8.3%	54,000	n/a	n/a	WY	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
These confidence intervals are estimates based on generalized variance estimation (GVE). Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted. 90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 8:	Percent and number of non-Hispanic whites living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state										
State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of non-Hispanic whites	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of non-Hispanic whites
US	8.1%	15,680,000	2.2%	4,205,000	192,878,000	MS	7.9%	137,000	n/a	n/a	1,733,000
AK	7.9%	33,000	3.2%	14,000	422,000	MT	12.9%	104,000	3.1%	25,000	800,000
AL	8.8%	288,000	n/a	n/a	3,255,000	NC	5.6%	292,000	1.4%	71,000	5,200,000
AR	9.6%	187,000	2.4%	47,000	1,939,000	ND	8.5%	51,000	n/a	n/a	603,000
AZ	10.3%	310,000	3.0%	90,000	3,005,000	NE	8.6%	125,000	2.3%	34,000	1,457,000
CA	8.4%	1,421,000	2.4%	408,000	16,914,000	NH	8.2%	96,000	2.2%	26,000	1,172,000
CO	7.4%	234,000	n/a	n/a	3,181,000	NJ	6.7%	377,000	1.3%	75,000	5,634,000
CT	4.5%	117,000	n/a	n/a	2,600,000	NM	11.9%	98,000	3.3%	27,000	833,000
DC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NV	7.6%	95,000	n/a	n/a	1,253,000
DE	6.2%	33,000	n/a	n/a	531,000	NY	6.4%	729,000	1.9%	216,000	11,447,000
FL	7.8%	767,000	2.3%	222,000	9,783,000	OH	8.0%	786,000	2.0%	198,000	9,886,000
GA	7.4%	328,000	2.4%	105,000	4,453,000	OK	10.7%	276,000	2.9%	75,000	2,603,000
HI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	244,000	OR	13.4%	376,000	5.0%	140,000	2,792,000
IA	7.6%	206,000	n/a	n/a	2,716,000	PA	7.2%	763,000	1.6%	170,000	10,532,000
ID	14.1%	151,000	4.2%	45,000	1,069,000	RI	7.5%	61,000	n/a	n/a	824,000
IL	7.3%	614,000	1.8%	151,000	8,397,000	SC	6.4%	179,000	n/a	n/a	2,795,000
IN	8.2%	438,000	2.2%	119,000	5,341,000	SD	7.2%	48,000	n/a	n/a	670,000
KS	9.8%	218,000	2.6%	58,000	2,235,000	TN	10.7%	465,000	2.9%	127,000	4,374,000
KY	9.2%	313,000	2.1%	71,000	3,396,000	TX	9.7%	1,033,000	2.7%	286,000	10,644,000
LA	9.1%	250,000	3.0%	83,000	2,709,000	UT	12.5%	227,000	3.9%	71,000	1,833,000
MA	5.8%	289,000	1.7%	85,000	4,951,000	VA	6.3%	295,000	n/a	n/a	4,656,000
MD	6.2%	204,000	n/a	n/a	3,297,000	VT	10.9%	62,000	n/a	n/a	563,000
ME	9.8%	124,000	2.3%	30,000	1,269,000	WA	13.4%	649,000	4.4%	211,000	4,835,000
MI	7.0%	564,000	1.6%	126,000	8,036,000	WI	7.0%	328,000	1.7%	82,000	4,690,000
MN	7.5%	328,000	1.6%	73,000	4,393,000	WV	11.3%	194,000	3.6%	61,000	1,710,000
MO	7.2%	334,000	n/a	n/a	4,595,000	WY	11.3%	52,000	2.9%	13,000	462,000

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted.
90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 8A:	90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS for Table 8, percent and number of non-Hispanic whites living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state								
State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times
US	0.3%	496,000	0.1%	262,000	MS	2.1%	38,000	n/a	n/a
AK	2.1%	9,000	1.4%	6,000	MT	2.2%	19,000	1.1%	9,000
AL	2.0%	69,000	n/a	n/a	NC	1.3%	67,000	0.6%	34,000
AR	2.1%	42,000	1.1%	21,000	ND	1.8%	12,000	n/a	n/a
AZ	2.2%	70,000	1.2%	38,000	NE	2.0%	30,000	1.0%	15,000
CA	1.0%	175,000	0.5%	93,000	NH	2.0%	25,000	1.1%	13,000
CO	1.8%	60,000	n/a	n/a	NJ	1.2%	71,000	0.6%	31,000
CT	1.6%	44,000	n/a	n/a	NM	2.9%	26,000	1.6%	14,000
DC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NV	2.0%	26,000	n/a	n/a
DE	2.0%	11,000	n/a	n/a	NY	0.9%	104,000	0.5%	57,000
FL	1.1%	111,000	0.6%	60,000	OH	1.1%	114,000	0.6%	56,000
GA	1.9%	86,000	1.1%	49,000	OK	2.1%	57,000	1.1%	29,000
HI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	OR	2.4%	73,000	1.6%	45,000
IA	1.7%	49,000	n/a	n/a	PA	1.0%	110,000	0.5%	51,000
ID	2.2%	26,000	1.3%	14,000	RI	2.0%	17,000	n/a	n/a
IL	1.2%	101,000	0.6%	49,000	SC	1.9%	55,000	n/a	n/a
IN	1.8%	100,000	0.9%	51,000	SD	1.7%	12,000	n/a	n/a
KS	2.1%	49,000	1.1%	25,000	TN	2.2%	102,000	1.2%	53,000
KY	2.0%	70,000	1.0%	33,000	TX	1.3%	144,000	0.7%	75,000
LA	2.2%	62,000	1.3%	36,000	UT	2.1%	40,000	1.2%	23,000
MA	1.2%	63,000	0.7%	34,000	VA	1.8%	86,000	n/a	n/a
MD	2.0%	67,000	n/a	n/a	VT	2.3%	14,000	n/a	n/a
ME	2.1%	28,000	1.0%	14,000	WA	2.4%	127,000	1.5%	73,000
MI	1.1%	93,000	0.5%	44,000	WI	1.7%	81,000	0.8%	40,000
MN	1.7%	78,000	0.8%	36,000	WV	2.0%	35,000	1.1%	20,000
MO	1.8%	86,000	n/a	n/a	WY	2.0%	10,000	1.1%	5,000

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
These confidence intervals are estimates based on generalized variance estimation (GVE). Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted. 90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 9:	Percent and number of people in metropolitan areas living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state										
State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of people in metro areas	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of people in metro areas
US	12.2%	26,769,000	3.2%	7,106,000	218,876,000	MS	11.6%	111,000	n/a	n/a	951,000
AK	9.6%	25,000	n/a	n/a	264,000	MT	14.0%	29,000	n/a	n/a	206,000
AL	11.8%	365,000	2.8%	86,000	3,079,000	NC	9.9%	518,000	2.3%	121,000	5,262,000
AR	10.8%	128,000	n/a	n/a	1,205,000	ND	11.4%	32,000	n/a	n/a	280,000
AZ	19.5%	818,000	4.3%	179,000	4,222,000	NE	11.6%	108,000	n/a	n/a	944,000
CA	15.4%	5,064,000	3.8%	1,239,000	32,867,000	NH	7.4%	60,000	n/a	n/a	830,000
CO	10.9%	377,000	2.3%	80,000	3,458,000	NJ	9.3%	746,000	2.4%	196,000	8,034,000
CT	8.4%	268,000	2.9%	94,000	3,208,000	NM	15.7%	162,000	4.4%	45,000	1,031,000
DC	13.8%	73,000	4.1%	22,000	535,000	NV	12.8%	208,000	4.2%	68,000	1,616,000
DE	10.4%	64,000	3.1%	19,000	614,000	NY	11.4%	1,848,000	3.4%	550,000	16,169,000
FL	13.7%	1,965,000	4.1%	587,000	14,302,000	OH	10.3%	996,000	2.8%	272,000	9,710,000
GA	10.9%	555,000	3.4%	172,000	5,095,000	OK	14.8%	315,000	3.9%	83,000	2,118,000
HI	12.7%	112,000	2.8%	25,000	891,000	OR	14.4%	343,000	5.3%	126,000	2,366,000
IA	8.0%	106,000	n/a	n/a	1,332,000	PA	9.2%	937,000	2.5%	253,000	10,201,000
ID	17.0%	73,000	4.6%	20,000	429,000	RI	9.9%	85,000	n/a	n/a	862,000
IL	11.2%	1,117,000	2.9%	292,000	9,969,000	SC	9.8%	273,000	2.5%	69,000	2,808,000
IN	10.4%	364,000	3.3%	115,000	3,515,000	SD	7.9%	23,000	n/a	n/a	288,000
KS	11.5%	189,000	2.8%	46,000	1,635,000	TN	12.6%	455,000	3.5%	127,000	3,605,000
KY	8.7%	160,000	n/a	n/a	1,839,000	TX	18.1%	3,056,000	4.7%	796,000	16,864,000
LA	16.8%	588,000	4.4%	156,000	3,497,000	UT	13.8%	238,000	4.0%	68,000	1,724,000
MA	8.6%	473,000	2.1%	116,000	5,518,000	VA	8.1%	401,000	n/a	n/a	4,932,000
MD	9.7%	457,000	3.4%	161,000	4,692,000	VT	8.4%	14,000	n/a	n/a	165,000
ME	8.1%	40,000	n/a	n/a	498,000	WA	11.2%	508,000	3.6%	162,000	4,514,000
MI	9.5%	823,000	1.9%	167,000	8,649,000	WI	9.0%	318,000	2.8%	97,000	3,530,000
MN	8.4%	287,000	n/a	n/a	3,426,000	WV	11.4%	105,000	3.6%	33,000	914,000
MO	9.1%	369,000	2.1%	85,000	4,050,000	WY	12.6%	21,000	n/a	n/a	165,000

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted.
90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 9A:	90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS for Table 9, percent and number of people in metropolitan areas living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state								
State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times
US	0.3%	635,000	0.2%	340,000	MS	3.4%	34,000	n/a	n/a
AK	2.9%	8,000	n/a	n/a	MT	4.4%	10,000	n/a	n/a
AL	2.4%	78,000	1.2%	38,000	NC	1.6%	90,000	0.8%	44,000
AR	2.7%	35,000	n/a	n/a	ND	3.1%	9,000	n/a	n/a
AZ	2.4%	114,000	1.3%	54,000	NE	2.8%	28,000	n/a	n/a
CA	0.9%	327,000	0.5%	163,000	NH	2.2%	19,000	n/a	n/a
CO	2.1%	76,000	1.0%	35,000	NJ	1.2%	100,000	0.6%	52,000
CT	2.0%	66,000	1.2%	40,000	NM	2.9%	33,000	1.6%	17,000
DC	2.4%	14,000	1.4%	8,000	NV	2.3%	39,000	1.4%	22,000
DE	2.4%	15,000	1.3%	8,000	NY	1.0%	165,000	0.5%	90,000
FL	1.2%	179,000	0.7%	97,000	OH	1.3%	130,000	0.7%	67,000
GA	2.1%	112,000	1.2%	63,000	OK	2.6%	61,000	1.4%	31,000
HI	2.6%	25,000	1.3%	12,000	OR	2.7%	70,000	1.7%	42,000
IA	2.5%	35,000	n/a	n/a	PA	1.1%	122,000	0.6%	63,000
ID	3.8%	18,000	2.1%	9,000	RI	2.3%	21,000	n/a	n/a
IL	1.3%	136,000	0.7%	70,000	SC	2.3%	68,000	1.2%	34,000
IN	2.4%	91,000	1.4%	50,000	SD	2.7%	8,000	n/a	n/a
KS	2.6%	45,000	1.3%	22,000	TN	2.6%	101,000	1.5%	54,000
KY	2.5%	49,000	n/a	n/a	TX	1.3%	247,000	0.7%	125,000
LA	2.5%	96,000	1.4%	49,000	UT	2.2%	41,000	1.2%	22,000
MA	1.4%	80,000	0.7%	39,000	VA	1.9%	100,000	n/a	n/a
MD	2.1%	102,000	1.3%	61,000	VT	3.7%	6,000	n/a	n/a
ME	3.0%	15,000	n/a	n/a	WA	2.4%	113,000	1.4%	64,000
MI	1.2%	113,000	0.6%	50,000	WI	2.2%	80,000	1.2%	44,000
MN	2.0%	73,000	n/a	n/a	WV	2.7%	26,000	1.5%	14,000
MO	2.1%	91,000	1.0%	42,000	WY	3.6%	6,000	n/a	n/a

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
These confidence intervals are estimates based on generalized variance estimation (GVE). Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted. 90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 10: Percent and number of people in rural areas living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state

State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of people living in rural areas	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of people living in rural areas
US	13.0%	6,640,000	3.1%	1,598,000	51,230,000	MS	17.2%	318,000	4.4%	81,000	1,850,000
AK	13.0%	41,000	5.3%	17,000	318,000	MT	14.8%	101,000	3.6%	24,000	684,000
AL	14.4%	210,000	n/a	n/a	1,442,000	NC	12.7%	284,000	3.3%	74,000	2,234,000
AR	16.1%	203,000	4.2%	53,000	1,258,000	ND	9.2%	34,000	n/a	n/a	376,000
AZ	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NE	9.7%	70,000	n/a	n/a	714,000
CA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NH	10.2%	41,000	n/a	n/a	403,000
CO	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NJ	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NM	24.9%	185,000	8.4%	63,000	740,000
DC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NV	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
DE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NY	12.4%	202,000	n/a	n/a	1,619,000
FL	19.3%	133,000	n/a	n/a	689,000	OH	8.1%	159,000	n/a	n/a	1,932,000
GA	16.7%	361,000	4.3%	92,000	2,192,000	OK	13.9%	167,000	n/a	n/a	1,207,000
HI	16.9%	47,000	n/a	n/a	279,000	OR	19.5%	167,000	7.2%	63,000	867,000
IA	8.8%	136,000	n/a	n/a	1,560,000	PA	10.0%	198,000	n/a	n/a	1,966,000
ID	15.8%	126,000	5.1%	40,000	790,000	RI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
IL	13.7%	254,000	3.8%	71,000	1,855,000	SC	15.3%	166,000	n/a	n/a	1,114,000
IN	7.5%	182,000	n/a	n/a	2,410,000	SD	10.2%	46,000	2.5%	11,000	446,000
KS	15.1%	160,000	4.2%	45,000	1,054,000	TN	12.9%	208,000	n/a	n/a	1,611,000
KY	10.7%	208,000	n/a	n/a	1,926,000	TX	17.0%	554,000	3.6%	116,000	3,288,000
LA	15.1%	136,000	n/a	n/a	896,000	UT	12.7%	45,000	n/a	n/a	338,000
MA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	VA	12.4%	193,000	n/a	n/a	1,561,000
MD	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	VT	12.9%	53,000	n/a	n/a	411,000
ME	11.3%	91,000	n/a	n/a	796,000	WA	22.0%	263,000	n/a	n/a	1,192,000
MI	10.3%	127,000	n/a	n/a	1,245,000	WI	11.0%	192,000	n/a	n/a	1,783,000
MN	8.9%	126,000	n/a	n/a	1,404,000	WV	11.9%	103,000	3.6%	31,000	868,000
MO	8.0%	104,000	n/a	n/a	1,293,000	WY	11.4%	39,000	2.8%	10,000	342,000

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted.
90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 10A:	90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS for Table 10, percent and number of people in rural areas living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state								
State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times
US	0.6%	328,000	0.3%	162,000	MS	2.8%	58,000	1.5%	29,000
AK	3.0%	10,000	2.0%	7,000	MT	2.5%	18,000	1.3%	9,000
AL	3.7%	58,000	n/a	n/a	NC	2.8%	67,000	1.5%	34,000
AR	3.3%	45,000	1.8%	23,000	ND	2.4%	10,000	n/a	n/a
AZ	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NE	2.9%	22,000	n/a	n/a
CA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NH	3.8%	16,000	n/a	n/a
CO	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NJ	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
CT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NM	4.1%	35,000	2.6%	21,000
DC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NV	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
DE	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NY	3.1%	54,000	n/a	n/a
FL	6.1%	46,000	n/a	n/a	OH	2.5%	50,000	n/a	n/a
GA	3.8%	91,000	2.0%	44,000	OK	3.4%	45,000	n/a	n/a
HI	5.4%	17,000	n/a	n/a	OR	5.0%	49,000	3.3%	31,000
IA	2.4%	40,000	n/a	n/a	PA	2.7%	56,000	n/a	n/a
ID	2.7%	23,000	1.7%	13,000	RI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
IL	3.2%	65,000	1.8%	34,000	SC	4.4%	53,000	n/a	n/a
IN	2.6%	64,000	n/a	n/a	SD	2.4%	11,000	1.2%	5,000
KS	3.6%	42,000	2.0%	22,000	TN	3.9%	68,000	n/a	n/a
KY	2.8%	57,000	n/a	n/a	TX	2.9%	105,000	1.5%	48,000
LA	4.6%	45,000	n/a	n/a	UT	4.8%	18,000	n/a	n/a
MA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	VA	4.1%	69,000	n/a	n/a
MD	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	VT	2.9%	13,000	n/a	n/a
ME	2.8%	24,000	n/a	n/a	WA	6.0%	80,000	n/a	n/a
MI	3.4%	45,000	n/a	n/a	WI	3.4%	63,000	n/a	n/a
MN	3.3%	48,000	n/a	n/a	WV	2.8%	26,000	1.6%	14,000
MO	3.6%	49,000	n/a	n/a	WY	2.4%	9,000	1.2%	4,000

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
These confidence intervals are estimates based on generalized variance estimation (GVE). Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted. 90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 11: Percent and number of renters living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state

State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of renters	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of renters
US	24.6%	18,872,000	7.2%	5,524,000	76,792,000	MS	27.0%	163,000	n/a	n/a	589,000
AK	19.9%	26,000	8.9%	11,000	128,000	MT	28.7%	61,000	7.9%	17,000	213,000
AL	25.6%	236,000	n/a	n/a	926,000	NC	21.1%	376,000	6.0%	108,000	1,788,000
AR	24.6%	170,000	6.4%	44,000	722,000	ND	21.0%	31,000	n/a	n/a	146,000
AZ	28.7%	414,000	6.8%	99,000	1,447,000	NE	20.5%	84,000	n/a	n/a	414,000
CA	27.4%	3,697,000	7.4%	995,000	13,493,000	NH	20.2%	66,000	n/a	n/a	326,000
CO	19.6%	216,000	n/a	n/a	1,097,000	NJ	19.8%	447,000	6.0%	137,000	2,274,000
CT	22.5%	182,000	8.2%	67,000	828,000	NM	33.5%	130,000	12.3%	48,000	389,000
DC	20.9%	61,000	6.7%	19,000	290,000	NV	21.5%	138,000	8.2%	53,000	644,000
DE	19.7%	38,000	7.3%	14,000	186,000	NY	21.0%	1,574,000	6.4%	483,000	7,492,000
FL	26.8%	1,193,000	8.0%	355,000	4,445,000	OH	24.9%	654,000	7.8%	205,000	2,621,000
GA	22.4%	418,000	7.8%	145,000	1,861,000	OK	29.6%	249,000	9.7%	83,000	839,000
HI	24.8%	113,000	5.6%	26,000	458,000	OR	30.2%	337,000	11.5%	128,000	1,108,000
IA	23.9%	139,000	n/a	n/a	579,000	PA	21.1%	504,000	5.6%	133,000	2,396,000
ID	31.0%	94,000	9.0%	27,000	306,000	RI	20.9%	61,000	n/a	n/a	294,000
IL	22.9%	741,000	7.2%	232,000	3,245,000	SC	24.0%	173,000	n/a	n/a	720,000
IN	22.7%	277,000	8.0%	99,000	1,230,000	SD	19.5%	32,000	6.5%	11,000	165,000
KS	29.0%	202,000	7.9%	55,000	697,000	TN	26.7%	317,000	8.7%	102,000	1,200,000
KY	23.5%	173,000	n/a	n/a	742,000	TX	30.5%	2,006,000	8.0%	526,000	6,565,000
LA	28.7%	364,000	8.1%	106,000	1,246,000	UT	27.4%	119,000	11.0%	48,000	437,000
MA	19.3%	337,000	5.1%	88,000	1,750,000	VA	17.9%	261,000	n/a	n/a	1,449,000
MD	19.5%	262,000	9.3%	125,000	1,342,000	VT	23.3%	30,000	n/a	n/a	126,000
ME	23.0%	53,000	n/a	n/a	232,000	WA	24.8%	426,000	10.7%	185,000	1,727,000
MI	23.6%	439,000	5.1%	94,000	1,863,000	WI	21.0%	265,000	7.1%	85,000	1,240,000
MN	19.7%	171,000	n/a	n/a	866,000	WV	27.2%	95,000	9.8%	35,000	351,000
MO	19.8%	235,000	n/a	n/a	1,187,000	WY	21.7%	24,000	n/a	n/a	110,000

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted.
90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 11A:	90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS for Table 11, percent and number of renters living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state								
State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times
US	0.6%	542,000	0.4%	301,000	MS	5.9%	41,000	n/a	n/a
AK	5.6%	8,000	4.0%	5,000	MT	5.6%	14,000	3.3%	7,000
AL	6.0%	62,000	n/a	n/a	NC	3.8%	77,000	2.2%	42,000
AR	5.0%	41,000	2.8%	21,000	ND	5.5%	9,000	2.3%	3,000
AZ	4.7%	81,000	2.7%	40,000	NE	5.2%	24,000	2.9%	12,000
CA	1.8%	281,000	1.0%	147,000	NH	5.6%	21,000	3.5%	12,000
CO	4.7%	57,000	n/a	n/a	NJ	3.1%	78,000	1.8%	44,000
CT	5.8%	55,000	3.9%	34,000	NM	6.2%	29,000	4.3%	18,000
DC	3.9%	13,000	2.4%	7,000	NV	4.4%	32,000	2.9%	20,000
DE	5.5%	12,000	3.4%	7,000	NY	1.8%	152,000	1.1%	85,000
FL	2.7%	140,000	1.6%	76,000	OH	3.5%	105,000	2.2%	59,000
GA	4.5%	96,000	2.9%	57,000	OK	5.5%	54,000	3.5%	31,000
HI	4.8%	25,000	2.5%	12,000	OR	5.2%	69,000	3.6%	43,000
IA	6.0%	40,000	n/a	n/a	PA	3.3%	89,000	1.8%	46,000
ID	5.6%	20,000	3.5%	11,000	RI	5.2%	17,000	n/a	n/a
IL	3.0%	111,000	1.9%	63,000	SC	6.5%	54,000	n/a	n/a
IN	5.7%	79,000	3.6%	46,000	SD	5.2%	9,000	3.1%	5,000
KS	5.7%	47,000	3.4%	24,000	TN	6.0%	85,000	3.8%	48,000
KY	6.2%	52,000	n/a	n/a	TX	2.5%	200,000	1.5%	101,000
LA	5.1%	75,000	3.0%	41,000	UT	5.7%	29,000	4.0%	18,000
MA	3.5%	68,000	1.9%	34,000	VA	5.0%	80,000	n/a	n/a
MD	5.2%	78,000	3.8%	54,000	VT	6.5%	9,000	n/a	n/a
ME	6.8%	18,000	n/a	n/a	WA	5.2%	103,000	3.7%	68,000
MI	3.8%	82,000	2.0%	38,000	WI	5.2%	74,000	3.3%	42,000
MN	5.8%	56,000	n/a	n/a	WV	6.0%	25,000	4.0%	15,000
MO	5.6%	73,000	n/a	n/a	WY	5.5%	7,000	n/a	n/a

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
These confidence intervals are estimates based on generalized variance estimation (GVE). Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted. 90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 12: Percent and number of homeowners (and all persons in their homes) who are living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state

State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number in homes owned by someone in the household	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number in homes owned by someone in the household
US	7.4%	14,007,000	1.6%	3,054,000	190,445,000	MS	11.2%	241,000	3.2%	68,000	2,152,000
AK	9.2%	37,000	3.5%	14,000	406,000	MT	10.1%	66,000	2.3%	15,000	657,000
AL	9.3%	328,000	n/a	n/a	3,525,000	NC	7.5%	415,000	1.5%	85,000	5,570,000
AR	8.8%	148,000	n/a	n/a	1,686,000	ND	6.8%	34,000	n/a	n/a	493,000
AZ	13.6%	453,000	2.5%	85,000	3,377,000	NE	7.8%	95,000	n/a	n/a	1,219,000
CA	7.0%	1,374,000	1.3%	255,000	19,516,000	NH	3.8%	34,000	n/a	n/a	893,000
CO	7.2%	207,000	n/a	n/a	2,874,000	NJ	5.1%	292,000	0.9%	53,000	5,716,000
CT	3.9%	96,000	n/a	n/a	2,464,000	NM	15.8%	213,000	4.4%	59,000	1,349,000
DC	5.4%	13,000	n/a	n/a	243,000	NV	7.6%	94,000	n/a	n/a	1,222,000
DE	5.4%	29,000	n/a	n/a	540,000	NY	4.5%	454,000	1.0%	99,000	10,072,000
FL	8.4%	869,000	2.3%	242,000	10,372,000	OH	5.5%	487,000	1.2%	103,000	8,899,000
GA	9.1%	488,000	2.2%	116,000	5,344,000	OK	8.8%	209,000	n/a	n/a	2,396,000
HI	6.3%	42,000	n/a	n/a	669,000	OR	8.1%	169,000	3.0%	62,000	2,090,000
IA	4.3%	98,000	n/a	n/a	2,268,000	PA	6.5%	625,000	1.5%	142,000	9,648,000
ID	10.7%	96,000	3.4%	30,000	892,000	RI	4.6%	30,000	n/a	n/a	662,000
IL	7.3%	624,000	1.5%	127,000	8,494,000	SC	8.3%	262,000	2.1%	65,000	3,161,000
IN	5.6%	263,000	n/a	n/a	4,647,000	SD	6.0%	33,000	n/a	n/a	549,000
KS	7.6%	148,000	n/a	n/a	1,930,000	TN	8.6%	334,000	n/a	n/a	3,897,000
KY	5.8%	170,000	n/a	n/a	2,923,000	TX	11.3%	1,494,000	2.7%	358,000	13,205,000
LA	11.3%	340,000	2.5%	75,000	3,024,000	UT	10.1%	161,000	2.3%	37,000	1,611,000
MA	3.3%	130,000	n/a	n/a	3,928,000	VA	6.5%	318,000	n/a	n/a	4,932,000
MD	6.1%	227,000	n/a	n/a	3,763,000	VT	8.4%	37,000	n/a	n/a	442,000
ME	7.2%	75,000	n/a	n/a	1,045,000	WA	8.4%	330,000	n/a	n/a	3,905,000
MI	6.2%	496,000	1.0%	84,000	7,945,000	WI	5.9%	234,000	n/a	n/a	4,020,000
MN	5.8%	229,000	n/a	n/a	3,929,000	WV	7.7%	106,000	2.0%	28,000	1,379,000
MO	5.6%	230,000	n/a	n/a	4,121,000	WY	8.4%	32,000	n/a	n/a	381,000

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted.
90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 12A:	90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS for Table 12, percent and number of homeowners (and all persons in their homes) who are living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state								
State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times
US	0.2%	470,000	0.1%	223,000	MS	2.2%	51,000	1.2%	27,000
AK	2.3%	10,000	1.5%	6,000	MT	2.1%	15,000	1.1%	7,000
AL	2.0%	74,000	n/a	n/a	NC	1.4%	80,000	0.6%	36,000
AR	2.1%	38,000	n/a	n/a	ND	1.8%	9,000	n/a	n/a
AZ	2.4%	85,000	1.1%	37,000	NE	2.0%	26,000	n/a	n/a
CA	0.8%	169,000	0.4%	73,000	NH	1.6%	14,000	n/a	n/a
CO	1.9%	56,000	n/a	n/a	NJ	1.1%	62,000	0.5%	26,000
CT	1.6%	40,000	n/a	n/a	NM	2.6%	38,000	1.4%	20,000
DC	2.4%	6,000	n/a	n/a	NV	2.1%	26,000	n/a	n/a
DE	1.9%	10,000	n/a	n/a	NY	0.8%	82,000	0.4%	39,000
FL	1.1%	118,000	0.6%	63,000	OH	1.0%	90,000	0.4%	40,000
GA	1.9%	106,000	n/a	n/a	OK	2.0%	49,000	n/a	n/a
HI	2.3%	16,000	n/a	n/a	OR	2.2%	49,000	1.4%	30,000
IA	1.4%	34,000	0.6%	13,000	PA	1.0%	100,000	0.5%	46,000
ID	2.1%	20,000	1.3%	11,000	RI	1.8%	12,000	n/a	n/a
IL	1.1%	101,000	0.5%	42,000	SC	2.0%	66,000	1.0%	32,000
IN	1.6%	77,000	n/a	n/a	SD	1.7%	10,000	n/a	n/a
KS	2.0%	40,000	n/a	n/a	TN	2.1%	87,000	n/a	n/a
KY	1.7%	51,000	n/a	n/a	TX	1.2%	173,000	0.6%	85,000
LA	2.3%	73,000	1.1%	33,000	UT	2.0%	34,000	1.0%	16,000
MA	1.0%	42,000	n/a	n/a	VA	1.7%	89,000	n/a	n/a
MD	1.8%	71,000	n/a	n/a	VT	2.3%	10,000	n/a	n/a
ME	2.0%	22,000	n/a	n/a	WA	2.2%	91,000	n/a	n/a
MI	1.1%	87,000	0.4%	35,000	WI	1.7%	68,000	n/a	n/a
MN	1.6%	65,000	n/a	n/a	WV	1.8%	26,000	1.0%	13,000
MO	1.7%	72,000	n/a	n/a	WY	2.0%	8,000	n/a	n/a

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
These confidence intervals are estimates based on generalized variance estimation (GVE). Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted. 90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 13:	Percent and number of people in households with income under 185 percent of poverty living in food insecure households, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state										
State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of people under 185% of poverty	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	Total number of people under 185% of poverty
US	29.9%	23,334,000	8.2%	6,384,000	77,942,000	MS	30.2%	335,000	7.6%	84,000	1,109,000
AK	26.6%	37,000	11.1%	16,000	139,000	MT	29.3%	101,000	7.6%	26,000	345,000
AL	24.8%	411,000	6.2%	102,000	1,657,000	NC	26.1%	574,000	6.2%	135,000	2,195,000
AR	25.0%	256,000	5.3%	55,000	1,020,000	ND	22.2%	50,000	4.3%	10,000	225,000
AZ	37.9%	636,000	8.0%	135,000	1,730,000	NE	23.2%	126,000	6.0%	33,000	545,000
CA	35.2%	3,785,000	8.2%	880,000	10,755,000	NH	27.2%	67,000	n/a	n/a	251,000
CO	29.3%	261,000	9.4%	81,000	894,000	NJ	27.7%	367,000	9.2%	120,000	1,319,000
CT	31.7%	169,000	12.5%	67,000	544,000	NM	36.0%	276,000	12.7%	97,000	767,000
DC	31.4%	52,000	8.8%	14,000	161,000	NV	32.4%	170,000	10.0%	51,000	531,000
DE	25.6%	45,000	n/a	n/a	180,000	NY	29.0%	1,463,000	8.6%	433,000	5,040,000
FL	33.1%	1,508,000	10.1%	462,000	4,555,000	OH	25.9%	773,000	7.5%	222,000	2,957,000
GA	26.0%	613,000	7.9%	187,000	2,341,000	OK	30.2%	370,000	9.1%	112,000	1,222,000
HI	32.3%	108,000	7.4%	25,000	335,000	OR	35.2%	350,000	13.3%	132,000	991,000
IA	22.2%	167,000	n/a	n/a	747,000	PA	22.7%	730,000	6.0%	194,000	3,218,000
ID	30.7%	144,000	10.4%	48,000	469,000	RI	27.1%	66,000	n/a	n/a	247,000
IL	29.6%	848,000	9.2%	262,000	2,862,000	SC	28.3%	320,000	7.6%	85,000	1,132,000
IN	24.5%	369,000	8.6%	130,000	1,512,000	SD	18.9%	44,000	5.8%	13,000	232,000
KS	29.6%	236,000	10.2%	82,000	801,000	TN	28.7%	483,000	7.8%	133,000	1,678,000
KY	23.2%	256,000	6.5%	72,000	1,097,000	TX	37.1%	2,734,000	9.4%	693,000	7,374,000
LA	30.3%	510,000	9.3%	157,000	1,675,000	UT	30.1%	181,000	9.8%	60,000	604,000
MA	27.3%	325,000	6.8%	82,000	1,202,000	VA	25.0%	353,000	n/a	n/a	1,438,000
MD	26.4%	240,000	n/a	n/a	914,000	VT	28.2%	43,000	n/a	n/a	152,000
ME	24.8%	92,000	n/a	n/a	370,000	WA	33.5%	496,000	12.5%	186,000	1,498,000
MI	28.7%	665,000	5.8%	134,000	2,320,000	WI	26.6%	316,000	6.9%	84,000	1,223,000
MN	26.2%	281,000	n/a	n/a	1,089,000	WV	24.7%	180,000	8.1%	59,000	734,000
MO	22.2%	306,000	n/a	n/a	1,384,000	WY	28.3%	46,000	7.3%	12,000	162,000

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted.
90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.

Table 13A:	90% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS for Table 13, percent and number of people in households with income under 185 percent of poverty, households with at least one member going hungry, 1998-00, by state								
State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times	State	Percent that are food insecure	Number that are food insecure	Percent where at least one member goes hungry at times	Number where at least one member goes hungry at times
US	0.7%	597,000	0.4%	322,000	MS	4.5%	60,000	2.6%	30,000
AK	6.0%	10,000	4.3%	6,000	MT	4.4%	18,000	2.6%	9,000
AL	4.4%	82,000	2.4%	41,000	NC	3.7%	95,000	2.1%	47,000
AR	4.2%	50,000	2.2%	23,000	ND	4.5%	12,000	2.1%	5,000
AZ	4.6%	101,000	2.6%	47,000	NE	4.9%	30,000	2.7%	15,000
CA	2.1%	283,000	1.2%	138,000	NH	7.0%	21,000	n/a	n/a
CO	6.1%	63,000	3.9%	35,000	NJ	4.5%	70,000	3.0%	41,000
CT	8.0%	52,000	5.8%	33,000	NM	4.5%	43,000	3.1%	26,000
DC	6.0%	12,000	3.7%	6,000	NV	5.6%	35,000	3.6%	19,000
DE	6.3%	13,000	n/a	n/a	NY	2.4%	147,000	1.5%	80,000
FL	2.8%	157,000	1.8%	86,000	OH	3.4%	113,000	2.0%	61,000
GA	4.3%	118,000	2.6%	64,000	OK	4.5%	66,000	2.8%	36,000
HI	6.2%	25,000	3.5%	12,000	OR	5.7%	71,000	4.1%	44,000
IA	5.2%	44,000	n/a	n/a	PA	2.9%	108,000	1.6%	55,000
ID	4.5%	25,000	3.0%	15,000	RI	6.2%	18,000	n/a	n/a
IL	3.5%	118,000	2.2%	66,000	SC	5.5%	73,000	3.2%	38,000
IN	5.3%	92,000	3.2%	51,000	SD	4.3%	11,000	2.5%	6,000
KS	5.3%	51,000	3.5%	30,000	TN	5.2%	104,000	3.1%	55,000
KY	5.0%	63,000	2.9%	33,000	TX	2.5%	234,000	1.5%	117,000
LA	4.4%	89,000	2.8%	49,000	UT	5.0%	36,000	3.2%	21,000
MA	4.7%	66,000	2.6%	32,000	VA	5.7%	94,000	n/a	n/a
MD	7.0%	75,000	n/a	n/a	VT	6.3%	11,000	n/a	n/a
ME	5.6%	24,000	n/a	n/a	WA	6.2%	110,000	4.3%	68,000
MI	3.7%	102,000	1.9%	45,000	WI	5.7%	80,000	3.3%	41,000
MN	5.8%	72,000	n/a	n/a	WV	4.1%	34,000	2.6%	20,000
MO	5.5%	83,000	n/a	n/a	WY	5.0%	10,000	2.8%	5,000

Source: OCPP analysis of Food Security Supplement to the CPS, 1998-00.
These confidence intervals are estimates based on generalized variance estimation (GVE). Rankings and other comparisons across states are unreliable if no test of statistical significance is conducted. 90 percent confidence intervals are necessary but not sufficient information for calculating statistical significance.
n/a = The population in these states was too small for the survey to produce reliable results.