

## Introduction

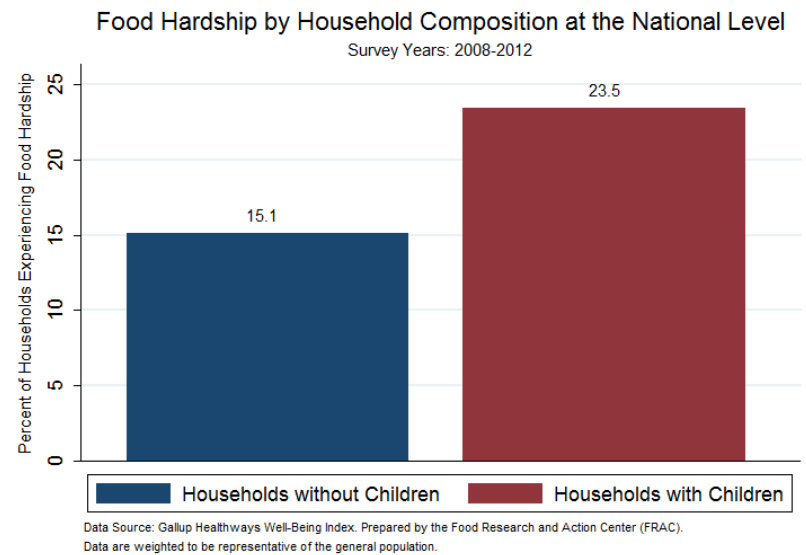
Between 2008 and 2012 the Gallup organization, as part of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index project, surveyed nearly 1.8 million households on a range of matters. One of the survey questions was “Have there been times in the past twelve months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your family needed?” A household was classified as experiencing food hardship if it answered “yes” to the Gallup question. In this report FRAC looks at the food hardship rates from the Gallup survey at the national, regional, state, and metropolitan statistical area (MSA) levels broken down by households with children and households without children.

The key finding: rates were much too high regardless of the households’ composition; on every level households with children fared considerably worse than households without children. Nationally, nearly one in four households with children answered “yes.”

In the surveys taken between 2008 and 2012, an average of:

- 18.2 percent of all households in the U.S. experienced food hardship, but the rate leapt to 23.5 percent for households with children. Households without children still had a high food hardship rate, with 15.1 percent saying they struggled to afford enough food.
- In all of the regions of the nation, more than one in five households with children experienced food hardship, but the rates were above one in four (above 25 percent) in the Southeast, Southwest and Western regions.
- Nearly half of the states had food hardship rates above 25 percent for households with children. The worst 15 states all had a food hardship rate of at least 26.7 percent (more than one in four), and three states (Mississippi, Washington, D.C., and Alabama) had a rate greater than or equal to 30.0 percent for such households.
- Of the 100 largest MSAs, 78 had a food hardship rate for households with children greater than or equal to 20 percent. And while the conventional wisdom may be that urban poverty and economic hardship are concentrated in the Midwest, the Gallup data show that the Southeast, Southwest and California have MSAs where households were the most likely to experience food hardship.

As the nation recovers from the economic recession, and as economic indicators improve, more resources must be directed towards eliminating food hardship among all men, women, and children, regardless of household composition or geography. This is not simply a moral or ethical duty—the developmental, social, and economic consequences of food hardship damage children and adults, states and cities, suburban and rural areas, and the nation’s economic and fiscal strengths.



# Results

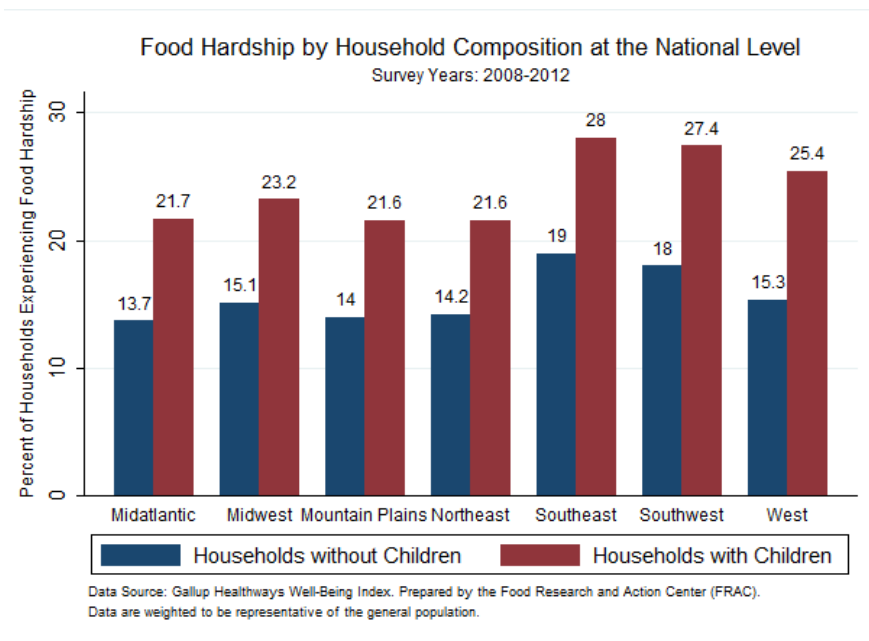
## National Rates of Food Hardship by Household Composition

Between 2008 and 2012, 18.2 percent of all households in the U.S. experienced food hardship. But households with children were substantially more likely than other households to suffer food hardship. The rate was 23.5 percent for households with children and 15.1 percent for households without children.

## Regional Rates of Food Hardship by Household Composition

FRAC used the USDA Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) classification of U.S. regions to examine regional differences in food hardship by household composition between 2008 and 2012. The states included in the FNS regions are:

- Mid-Atlantic – DE, DC, MD, NJ, PA, VA, WV
- Mountain Plains – CO, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND, SD, UT, WY
- Midwest – IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI
- Northeast – CT, MA, ME, NH, NY, RI, VT
- Southeast – AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN
- Southwest – AR, LA, NM, OK, TX
- Western – AK, AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, WA



Overall, the Southeast, Southwest, and Western regions had the highest rates of food hardship for both types of households.

In all regions more than one in five households with children experienced food hardship, and in the Southeast, Southwest and Western regions more than one in four did so.

The disparity between households with and without children was greatest in the Western region, with over a 10 percent difference based on household composition.

## State Rates of Food Hardship by Household Composition

The food hardship rates for all states and the District of Columbia can be found in the appendix – listed both alphabetically and ranked by rate.

There was considerable variation in food hardship rates from state to state, both for households with children and those without. But nearly all of the states had food hardship rates above 20 percent for households with children.

Even for households without children, the worst 15 states all had a food hardship rate over 17 percent. That is one in six households or worse. The most shocking rates, however, were seen in households with children, where the worst 15 states all had a food hardship rate of at least 26.7 percent (more than one in four), and three states had a rate greater than or equal to 30 percent.

Percentage of Households Experiencing Food Hardship, 2008-2012		
Food Hardship Rate Range (%)	Households with Children	Households without Children
	Number of States	
0 - 4.9	0	0
5.0 - 9.9	0	1
10.0 - 14.9	1	25
15.0 - 19.9	8	22
20.0 - 24.9	19	3
25.0 - 29.99	20	0
30.0 and above	3	0

*Includes the District of Columbia*

Worst 15 States by Food Hardship for Households with and without Children, 2008-2012					
Households with Children			Households without Children		
State	Rate (%)	Rank	State	Rate (%)	Rank
Mississippi	31.5	1	Mississippi	22.8	1
District of Columbia	30.5	2	Alabama	20.5	2
Alabama	30.0	3	West Virginia	20.0	3
Florida	28.6	4	South Carolina	19.8	4
Nevada	28.3	5	Arkansas	19.7	5
Arkansas	28.2	6	Kentucky	19.5	6
Louisiana	28.1	7	Louisiana	19.5	6
Tennessee	28.0	8	Tennessee	19.2	8
Arizona	27.9	9	Georgia	19.0	9
North Carolina	27.5	10	North Carolina	18.7	10
Texas	27.4	11	Oklahoma	18.2	11
Delaware	27.3	12	Texas	17.6	12
Oklahoma	27.3	12	Florida	17.5	13
West Virginia	27.3	12	Ohio	17.2	14
South Carolina	26.7	15	Missouri	17.1	15

## MSA Rates of Food Hardship by Household Composition

FRAC examined food hardship rates for the 100 largest MSAs in the Gallup data. The Census Bureau defines an MSA as a central city plus the surrounding counties with strong economic and social ties to the central city.

Of the 100 largest MSAs, 78 had a food hardship rate for households with children greater than or equal to 20 percent. California and Florida together had the worst five MSA spots (and seven of the worst 12) for households with children, with food hardship rates of at least 30 percent.

Worst 25 MSAs by Food Hardship for Households with Children, 2008-2012		
Metropolitan Statistical Area	Food Hardship Rate (%)	Rank
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	31.8	1
Bakersfield, CA	30.8	2
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	30.6	3
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	30.4	4
Fresno, CA	30.1	5
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	29.3	6
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	29.2	7
Greensboro-High Point, NC	29.1	8
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	29.1	8
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	28.0	10
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	28.0	10
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	27.9	12
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	27.3	13
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	27.2	14
Dayton, OH	26.9	15
Winston-Salem, NC	26.8	16
Tulsa, OK	26.8	16
Asheville, NC	26.5	18
Albuquerque, NM	26.5	18
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	26.5	18
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	26.3	21
Jacksonville, FL	26.1	22
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	26.1	22
Knoxville, TN	26.0	24
Bradenton-Sarasota-Venice, FL	25.9	25

Families without children fared better but still suffered unacceptably high rates. For example, 97 of the 100 MSAs among households without children had a food hardship rate of at least 10 percent.

Worst 25 MSAs by Food Hardship for Households without Children, 2008-2012		
Metropolitan Statistical Area	Food Hardship Rate (%)	Rank
Bakersfield, CA	20.4	1
Greensboro-High Point, NC	19.6	2
Fresno, CA	18.9	3
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	18.9	3
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	18.4	4
Asheville, NC	18.3	6
Little Rock-N Little Rock-Conway, AR	18.3	6
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	18.3	6
Dayton, OH	18.3	6
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	18.2	10
Columbia, SC	18.1	11
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	18.1	11
Oklahoma City, OK	18.0	13
San Antonio, TX	18.0	13
Springfield, MA	17.8	15
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	17.7	16
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	17.5	17
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	17.4	18
Knoxville, TN	17.2	19
Charleston-N Charleston-Summerville, SC	17.1	20
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	17.1	20
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	17.0	22
Baton Rouge, LA	16.9	23
Tulsa, OK	16.9	23
Toledo, OH	16.8	25

Although conventional wisdom sometimes is that urban poverty and economic hardship, especially in the wake of the recession, are concentrated in the Midwest, the Gallup data show that the Southeast, Southwest and California have the MSAs where households are the most likely to experience food hardship. For example, of the worst 25 MSAs for all households, 11 were located in the Southeast, eight were in the Southwest, and four were located in California.

A complete list of the 100 largest MSAs can be found in the appendix.

## Methodology

FRAC used data from the Gallup Healthways Well-Being Index (HWBI). The HWBI uses live interviewers conducting telephone interviews with randomly sampled respondents aged 18 or older, including cell phone users and Spanish-speaking respondents, from all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The data are weighted based on age, sex, region, gender, education, ethnicity and race to be representative of population at each level of geographical analysis (e.g., nation, state, and MSA). At the regional level, we used the mean state-weight for states within a region as the regional weight. The weights help account for differences in selection probabilities and respondent non-response. Only one person per household is interviewed and that person is chosen at random from all eligible adult respondents in the household.

While individuals were asked a variety of questions, this report focuses on the questions regarding food hardship and household composition. The question used to measure food hardship was "Have there been times in the past twelve months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your family needed?" Respondents could answer "yes" or "no." A household was classified as having experienced food hardship if they answered "yes." This question is similar to a question in the USDA's Household Food Security Survey which asks "The food that we bought just didn't last and we didn't have money to get more," with response options of "often," "sometimes," or "never true," for you in the last 12 months?" An affirmative response is counted if the respondent answered "often" or "sometimes." Respondents were also asked "How many children under the age

of 18 are living in your household?" If the respondent indicated there were no children, they were classified as a "household without children." If the respondent indicated there was at least one child, they were classified as a "household with children."

Chi square tests at an alpha of 0.05 were used to test for differences between households with and without children. All differences between households with and without children were significant in this report. Finally, 95 percent confidence intervals were used to construct the margin of error for each food hardship rate. FRAC looked at survey years between 2008 and 2012 at the national, state, and MSA levels to obtain the smallest possible margin of error. Our total sample size across all years was about 1.8 million individuals. At the national, state, and MSA levels for households with children, the mean margins of error (in percentage points) were 0.2 (SD 0.00), 1.6 (SD 0.09), 2.7 (SD 0.09), respectively. The margins of error were considerably smaller for households with children, as the sample sizes were larger (not shown).

## Acknowledgments

This report was prepared by Michael Burke, Hannah Martin, and Jim Weill.

**Food Hardship Estimates by State between 2008-2012, Listed Alphabetically**

State	Households with Children		Households without Children	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
Alabama	30.0%	3	20.5%	2
Alaska	21.2%	36	14.8%	26
Arizona	27.9%	9	15.9%	20
Arkansas	28.2%	6	19.7%	5
California	26.0%	21	15.8%	21
Colorado	21.6%	34	14.3%	29
Connecticut	18.6%	48	12.6%	44
Delaware	27.3%	12	15.4%	22
District of Columbia	30.5%	2	13.5%	35
Florida	28.6%	4	17.5%	13
Georgia	26.5%	16	19.0%	9
Hawaii	20.1%	42	12.3%	45
Idaho	22.9%	28	14.1%	30
Illinois	22.8%	29	14.1%	30
Indiana	26.5%	16	17.0%	16
Iowa	19.0%	47	12.2%	47
Kansas	21.6%	34	13.8%	33
Kentucky	26.5%	16	19.5%	6
Louisiana	28.1%	7	19.5%	6
Maine	23.2%	27	15.1%	25
Maryland	20.4%	39	13.2%	39
Massachusetts	18.2%	49	14.1%	30
Michigan	24.3%	24	16.6%	17
Minnesota	17.3%	50	11.7%	49
Mississippi	31.5%	1	22.8%	1
Missouri	24.0%	25	17.1%	15
Montana	21.2%	36	13.2%	39
Nebraska	20.3%	40	12.3%	45
Nevada	28.3%	5	16.5%	18
New Hampshire	19.9%	43	13.2%	39
New Jersey	19.5%	44	13.3%	37
New Mexico	25.4%	23	16.1%	19
New York	23.6%	26	14.5%	27
North Carolina	27.5%	10	18.7%	10
North Dakota	14.3%	51	8.5%	51
Ohio	26.1%	20	17.2%	14
Oklahoma	27.3%	12	18.2%	11
Oregon	26.2%	19	15.3%	23
Pennsylvania	21.8%	32	13.3%	37
Rhode Island	25.5%	22	15.2%	24
South Carolina	26.7%	15	19.8%	4
South Dakota	21.1%	38	11.3%	50
Tennessee	28.0%	8	19.2%	8
Texas	27.4%	11	17.6%	12
Utah	22.4%	30	13.7%	34
Vermont	19.1%	46	14.4%	28
Virginia	22.2%	31	13.2%	39
Washington	21.7%	33	13.5%	35
West Virginia	27.3%	12	20.0%	3
Wisconsin	19.5%	44	12.0%	48
Wyoming	20.3%	40	12.7%	43

**Food Hardship Estimates by State between 2008-2012, Listed by Rank**

Households with Children			Households without Children		
State	Rate	Rank	State	Rate	Rank
Mississippi	31.5%	1	Mississippi	22.8%	1
District of Columbia	30.5%	2	Alabama	20.5%	2
Alabama	30.0%	3	West Virginia	20.0%	3
Florida	28.6%	4	South Carolina	19.8%	4
Nevada	28.3%	5	Arkansas	19.7%	5
Arkansas	28.2%	6	Kentucky	19.5%	6
Louisiana	28.1%	7	Louisiana	19.5%	6
Tennessee	28.0%	8	Tennessee	19.2%	8
Arizona	27.9%	9	Georgia	19.0%	9
North Carolina	27.5%	10	North Carolina	18.7%	10
Texas	27.4%	11	Oklahoma	18.2%	11
Delaware	27.3%	12	Texas	17.6%	12
Oklahoma	27.3%	12	Florida	17.5%	13
West Virginia	27.3%	12	Ohio	17.2%	14
South Carolina	26.7%	15	Missouri	17.1%	15
Georgia	26.5%	16	Indiana	17.0%	16
Indiana	26.5%	16	Michigan	16.6%	17
Kentucky	26.5%	16	Nevada	16.5%	18
Oregon	26.2%	19	New Mexico	16.1%	19
Ohio	26.1%	20	Arizona	15.9%	20
California	26.0%	21	California	15.8%	21
Rhode Island	25.5%	22	Delaware	15.4%	22
New Mexico	25.4%	23	Oregon	15.3%	23
Michigan	24.3%	24	Rhode Island	15.2%	24
Missouri	24.0%	25	Maine	15.1%	25
New York	23.6%	26	Alaska	14.8%	26
Maine	23.2%	27	New York	14.5%	27
Idaho	22.9%	28	Vermont	14.4%	28
Illinois	22.8%	29	Colorado	14.3%	29
Utah	22.4%	30	Idaho	14.1%	30
Virginia	22.2%	31	Illinois	14.1%	30
Pennsylvania	21.8%	32	Massachusetts	14.1%	30
Washington	21.7%	33	Kansas	13.8%	33
Colorado	21.6%	34	Utah	13.7%	34
Kansas	21.6%	34	District of Columbia	13.5%	35
Alaska	21.2%	36	Washington	13.5%	35
Montana	21.2%	36	New Jersey	13.3%	37
South Dakota	21.1%	38	Pennsylvania	13.3%	37
Maryland	20.4%	39	Maryland	13.2%	39
Nebraska	20.3%	40	Montana	13.2%	39
Wyoming	20.3%	40	New Hampshire	13.2%	39
Hawaii	20.1%	42	Virginia	13.2%	39
New Hampshire	19.9%	43	Wyoming	12.7%	43
New Jersey	19.5%	44	Connecticut	12.6%	44
Wisconsin	19.5%	44	Hawaii	12.3%	45
Vermont	19.1%	46	Nebraska	12.3%	45
Iowa	19.0%	47	Iowa	12.2%	47
Connecticut	18.6%	48	Wisconsin	12.0%	48
Massachusetts	18.2%	49	Minnesota	11.7%	49
Minnesota	17.3%	50	South Dakota	11.3%	50
North Dakota	14.3%	51	North Dakota	8.5%	51

**Food Hardship Estimates by 100 Largest MSAs between 2008-2012, Listed Alphabetically**

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Households with Children		Households without Children	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
Akron, OH	22.2%	55	16.2%	33
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	20.5%	71	13.6%	68
Albuquerque, NM	26.5%	18	15.8%	38
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	23.0%	46	13.1%	77
Anchorage, AK	21.0%	67	15.0%	50
Asheville, NC	26.5%	18	18.3%	6
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	24.0%	33	16.0%	34
Austin-Round Rock, TX	23.2%	43	13.9%	63
Bakersfield, CA	30.8%	2	20.4%	1
Baltimore-Towson, MD	20.5%	71	13.7%	66
Baton Rouge, LA	25.4%	29	16.9%	23
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	27.2%	14	18.9%	3
Boise City-Nampa, ID	20.2%	75	15.2%	48
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	16.3%	93	12.3%	84
Bradenton-Sarasota-Venice, FL	25.9%	25	12.3%	84
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	15.2%	98	11.5%	93
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	19.3%	81	11.9%	89
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	30.6%	3	14.6%	55
Charleston-N Charleston-Summerville, SC	22.7%	51	17.1%	20
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	22.7%	51	15.7%	42
Chicago-Naperville-Joilet, IL-IN-WI	21.8%	60	13.6%	68
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	22.0%	57	15.8%	38
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	23.0%	46	16.3%	32
Colorado Springs, CO	17.8%	89	13.4%	73
Columbia, SC	23.7%	38	18.1%	11
Columbus, OH	24.1%	32	14.8%	51
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	22.8%	50	16.0%	34
Dayton, OH	26.9%	15	18.3%	6
Denver-Aurora, CO	21.2%	64	14.0%	60
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	15.5%	96	12.6%	80
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	23.0%	46	16.0%	34
Durham, NC	19.3%	81	14.5%	57
Fresno, CA	30.1%	5	18.9%	3
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	22.7%	51	15.7%	42
Greensboro-High Point, NC	29.1%	8	19.6%	2
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	21.1%	66	16.7%	27
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	18.4%	87	11.6%	92
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	17.4%	90	12.3%	84
Honolulu, HI	15.0%	99	10.2%	96
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	25.5%	28	15.6%	44
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	22.4%	54	17.1%	20
Jacksonville, FL	26.1%	22	16.8%	25
Kansas City, MO-KS	20.0%	77	15.3%	47
Knoxville, TN	26.0%	24	17.2%	19
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	31.8%	1	17.5%	17
Lancaster, PA	15.5%	96	9.1%	99
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	29.3%	6	16.7%	27
Little Rock-N Little Rock-Conway, AR	23.2%	43	18.3%	6



**Food Hardship Estimates by 100 Largest MSAs between 2008-2012, Listed Alphabetically**

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Households with Children		Households without Children	
	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	26.5%	18	15.8%	38
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	28.0%	10	16.5%	30
Madison, WI	14.2%	100	9.0%	100
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	27.3%	13	18.1%	11
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	27.9%	12	17.4%	18
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	19.3%	81	11.9%	89
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	16.0%	94	10.9%	94
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	23.8%	37	15.6%	44
New Haven-Milford, CT	19.9%	79	14.0%	60
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	29.2%	7	18.2%	10
New York-North New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	21.0%	67	13.5%	70
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	23.4%	39	13.8%	64
Oklahoma City, OK	24.9%	30	18.0%	13
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	20.8%	70	13.0%	78
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	30.4%	4	17.7%	16
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	23.9%	36	12.3%	84
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	23.4%	39	16.6%	29
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	21.2%	64	13.5%	70
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	25.6%	27	14.7%	52
Pittsburgh, PA	19.4%	80	12.4%	81
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	18.0%	88	12.4%	81
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	21.9%	58	14.0%	60
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	20.5%	71	12.4%	81
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	23.1%	45	16.4%	31
Raleigh-Cary, NC	19.3%	81	13.4%	73
Richmond, VA	24.0%	33	14.7%	52
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	29.1%	8	18.4%	5
Rochester, NY	18.9%	85	12.7%	79
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	23.0%	46	14.6%	55
Salt Lake City, UT	20.9%	69	14.2%	58
San Antonio, TX	24.0%	33	18.0%	13
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	21.9%	58	13.7%	66
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	16.9%	92	12.0%	88
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	15.8%	95	10.3%	95
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	22.1%	56	13.5%	70
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	26.3%	21	14.2%	58
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	18.7%	86	11.7%	91
Spokane, WA	23.4%	39	15.8%	38
Springfield, MA	23.4%	39	17.8%	15
St. Louis, MO-IL	21.3%	63	13.3%	75
Syracuse, NY	21.6%	62	13.8%	64
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	26.1%	22	17.0%	22
Toledo, OH	25.7%	26	16.8%	25
Tucson, AZ	24.9%	30	15.9%	37
Tulsa, OK	26.8%	16	16.9%	23
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	20.4%	74	13.3%	75
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	17.2%	91	9.3%	98
Wichita, KS	21.7%	61	15.2%	48

**Food Hardship Estimates by 100 Largest MSAs between 2008-2012, Listed Alphabetically**

<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area</b>	<b>Households with Children</b>		<b>Households without Children</b>	
	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Winston-Salem, NC	26.8%	16	15.5%	46
Worcester, MA	20.0%	77	14.7%	52
York-Hanover, PA	20.1%	76	10.2%	96
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	28.0%	10	18.3%	6

**Food Hardship Estimates by 100 Largest MSAs between 2008-2012, Listed by Rank**

**Households with Children**

<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	31.8%	1
Bakersfield, CA	30.8%	2
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	30.6%	3
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	30.4%	4
Fresno, CA	30.1%	5
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	29.3%	6
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	29.2%	7
Greensboro-High Point, NC	29.1%	8
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	29.1%	8
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	28.0%	10
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	28.0%	10
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	27.9%	12
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	27.3%	13
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	27.2%	14
Dayton, OH	26.9%	15
Winston-Salem, NC	26.8%	16
Tulsa, OK	26.8%	16
Asheville, NC	26.5%	18
Albuquerque, NM	26.5%	18
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	26.5%	18
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	26.3%	21
Jacksonville, FL	26.1%	22
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	26.1%	22
Knoxville, TN	26.0%	24
Bradenton-Sarasota-Venice, FL	25.9%	25
Toledo, OH	25.7%	26
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	25.6%	27
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	25.5%	28
Baton Rouge, LA	25.4%	29
Tucson, AZ	24.9%	30
Oklahoma City, OK	24.9%	30
Columbus, OH	24.1%	32
Richmond, VA	24.0%	33
San Antonio, TX	24.0%	33
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	24.0%	33
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	23.9%	36
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	23.8%	37
Columbia, SC	23.7%	38
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	23.4%	39
Spokane, WA	23.4%	39
Springfield, MA	23.4%	39
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	23.4%	39
Little Rock-N Little Rock-Conway, AR	23.2%	43
Austin-Round Rock, TX	23.2%	43
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	23.1%	45
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	23.0%	46
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	23.0%	46
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	23.0%	46

**Food Hardship Estimates by 100 Largest MSAs between 2008-2012, Listed by Rank**

**Households with Children**

<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	23.0%	46
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	22.8%	50
Charleston-N Charleston-Summerville, SC	22.7%	51
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	22.7%	51
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	22.7%	51
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	22.4%	54
Akron, OH	22.2%	55
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	22.1%	56
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	22.0%	57
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	21.9%	58
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	21.9%	58
Chicago-Naperville-Joilet, IL-IN-WI	21.8%	60
Wichita, KS	21.7%	61
Syracuse, NY	21.6%	62
St. Louis, MO-IL	21.3%	63
Denver-Aurora, CO	21.2%	64
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	21.2%	64
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	21.1%	66
Anchorage, AK	21.0%	67
New York-North New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	21.0%	67
Salt Lake City, UT	20.9%	69
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	20.8%	70
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	20.5%	71
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	20.5%	71
Baltimore-Towson, MD	20.5%	71
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	20.4%	74
Boise City-Nampa, ID	20.2%	75
York-Hanover, PA	20.1%	76
Worcester, MA	20.0%	77
Kansas City, MO-KS	20.0%	77
New Haven-Milford, CT	19.9%	79
Pittsburgh, PA	19.4%	80
Durham, NC	19.3%	81
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	19.3%	81
Raleigh-Cary, NC	19.3%	81
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	19.3%	81
Rochester, NY	18.9%	85
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	18.7%	86
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	18.4%	87
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	18.0%	88
Colorado Springs, CO	17.8%	89
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	17.4%	90
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	17.2%	91
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	16.9%	92
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	16.3%	93
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	16.0%	94
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	15.8%	95
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	15.5%	96

**Food Hardship Estimates by 100 Largest MSAs between 2008-2012, Listed by Rank****Households with Children**

<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Lancaster, PA	15.5%	96
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	15.2%	98
Honolulu, HI	15.0%	99
Madison, WI	14.2%	100

**Food Hardship Estimates by 100 Largest MSAs between 2008-2012, Listed by Rank**

<b>Households without Children</b>		
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Bakersfield, CA	20.4%	1
Greensboro-High Point, NC	19.6%	2
Fresno, CA	18.9%	3
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	18.9%	3
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	18.4%	5
Asheville, NC	18.3%	6
Little Rock-N Little Rock-Conway, AR	18.3%	6
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	18.3%	6
Dayton, OH	18.3%	6
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	18.2%	10
Columbia, SC	18.1%	11
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	18.1%	11
Oklahoma City, OK	18.0%	13
San Antonio, TX	18.0%	13
Springfield, MA	17.8%	15
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	17.7%	16
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	17.5%	17
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	17.4%	18
Knoxville, TN	17.2%	19
Charleston-N Charleston-Summerville, SC	17.1%	20
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	17.1%	20
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	17.0%	22
Baton Rouge, LA	16.9%	23
Tulsa, OK	16.9%	23
Toledo, OH	16.8%	25
Jacksonville, FL	16.8%	25
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	16.7%	27
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	16.7%	27
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	16.6%	29
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	16.5%	30
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	16.4%	31
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	16.3%	32
Akron, OH	16.2%	33
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	16.0%	34
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	16.0%	34
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	16.0%	34
Tucson, AZ	15.9%	37
Spokane, WA	15.8%	38
Albuquerque, NM	15.8%	38
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	15.8%	38
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	15.8%	38
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	15.7%	42
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	15.7%	42
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	15.6%	44
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	15.6%	44
Winston-Salem, NC	15.5%	46
Kansas City, MO-KS	15.3%	47
Boise City-Nampa, ID	15.2%	48

**Food Hardship Estimates by 100 Largest MSAs between 2008-2012, Listed by Rank**

<b>Households without Children</b>		
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Wichita, KS	15.2%	48
Anchorage, AK	15.0%	50
Columbus, OH	14.8%	51
Worcester, MA	14.7%	52
Richmond, VA	14.7%	52
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	14.7%	52
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	14.6%	55
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	14.6%	55
Durham, NC	14.5%	57
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	14.2%	58
Salt Lake City, UT	14.2%	58
New Haven-Milford, CT	14.0%	60
Denver-Aurora, CO	14.0%	60
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	14.0%	60
Austin-Round Rock, TX	13.9%	63
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	13.8%	64
Syracuse, NY	13.8%	64
Baltimore-Towson, MD	13.7%	66
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	13.7%	66
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	13.6%	68
Chicago-Naperville-Joilet, IL-IN-WI	13.6%	68
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	13.5%	70
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	13.5%	70
New York-North New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	13.5%	70
Colorado Springs, CO	13.4%	73
Raleigh-Cary, NC	13.4%	73
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	13.3%	75
St. Louis, MO-IL	13.3%	75
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	13.1%	77
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	13.0%	78
Rochester, NY	12.7%	79
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	12.6%	80
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	12.4%	81
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	12.4%	81
Pittsburgh, PA	12.4%	81
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	12.3%	84
Bradenton-Sarasota-Venice, FL	12.3%	84
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	12.3%	84
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	12.3%	84
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	12.0%	88
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	11.9%	89
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	11.9%	89
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	11.7%	91
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	11.6%	92
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	11.5%	93
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	10.9%	94
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	10.3%	95
Honolulu, HI	10.2%	96

**Food Hardship Estimates by 100 Largest MSAs between 2008-2012, Listed by Rank****Households without Children**

<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Rank</b>
York-Hanover, PA	10.2%	96
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	9.3%	98
Lancaster, PA	9.1%	99
Madison, WI	9.0%	100