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FOOD INSECURITY AMONG OLDER ADULTS

FULL REPORT | 2015 UPDATE

Food Insecurity Among Older Adults

A Report Submitted to AARP Foundation

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Executive Summary

Food insecurity among older adults is a critical social issue that requires immediate attention from policy and other decision makers. This report updates the data used in a 2011 report by James Ziliak and Craig Gundersen on the state of food security among older adults. Using the most up-to-date data available from the Current Population Survey (CPS) Food Security Supplement (2005–2012) and the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) (six waves from 2001–2012), this report details the key demographic characteristics of those older adults most at risk of experiencing food insecurity.

Efforts to replicate and extend the analyses of Ziliak and Gundersen (2013, 2011) reveal that relatively little has changed. The overall rate of food insecurity remains above 18%—higher than the 2007 nadir—but the correlation and consequences of food insecurity remain largely the same: those at greatest risk are the poor and near-poor, people of color, the unemployed and the disabled, and those residing in the South. Multivariate analyses confirm that all of these are independent effects that do not diminish with statistical controls.

Introduction

Food insecurity is a pressing social and public health issue that varies in degree and in its effects on individuals and social groups. For this reason, it is critical to understand how patterns of food insecurity appear across differing demographics in order to meet specific needs through the implementation of appropriate policies, programs and other initiatives. The USDA defines food insecurity as "the state of being without reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food." There are four key terms in that definition: access, sufficient quantity, affordable and nutritious. Of these, "affordability" has received the most attention.

Past literature on food insecurity in the United States has focused heavily on children and single parent households, which is appropriate because research shows that young, low-income families with children are perhaps the most food insecure population in America. Less is known about food insecurity in other potentially vulnerable populations, for example, America's older adults—the focus of the current report. Here we present data from large national surveys of food insecurity among the U.S. adult population aged 40 and older.

Our questions include:

- What are the absolute levels of food insecurity among those aged 40 and older?
- How do those levels vary among different age groups?
- What are the recent trends in food insecurity?
- How do the levels of food insecurity vary by socio-economic and demographic factors other than age?
- Why does it matter whether seniors are food insecure?

This report aims to fill the gap in the literature on the food insecurity experiences of U.S. older adults, those 40 and older, and across a number of demographic and health characteristics. In that respect, it is a replication of "Food Insecurity Among Older Adults," a report by Ziliak and Gundersen (2011), now updated with the latest data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). Older adults still in the labor force are often depicted as job- and income-secure; once retired, they are usually described as beneficiaries of the Social Security and Medicare safety net. However, the reality is not always consistent with common depictions or popular perceptions. Certainly there are pockets of need to be found among seniors, perhaps now more than ever, since recent freezes in Social Security benefits and cost-of-living adjustments due to the Great Recession may have compromised the senior safety net (Sedensky, 2010). It is important to understand what the data reveal about the state of food insecurity among older adults.

A. "Hunger" vs. "Food Insecurity"

Twenty or thirty years ago, the title of this report would probably have been "Hunger among Older Adults" but "hunger" has fallen out of favor in public policy and public health discussions and "food insecurity" has replaced it. There are several reasons for this distinction:

(1) Hunger is a physiological state. Hunger describes the physical pain and discomfort an individual experiences. Food insecurity is a social, cultural or economic state and as such, is simpler to conceptualize and measure.

(2) To say that people are "hungry" is perhaps to imply a much greater degree of need, or a much more serious condition, than saying they have problems with access to food. "Hunger in

America" became a much politicized topic, especially during the Reagan years, and stimulated a lot of fairly useless controversy over whether Adults were "really hungry" or not. "Food insecurity" has been an easier concept for policy makers to swallow—"hunger" stuck in the craw.

(3) Food insecurity entails a much wider and often more systemic problem than "hunger" describes. Unlike hunger, it is not a temporary state or sensation.

But make no mistake: When low-income children are falling asleep in class or adult men are standing in line at the soup kitchen or seniors are lined up at the local supermarket because the grocery store is giving away day-old bread or Meals on Wheels clients are saving some of each delivered meal so they will have something to eat over the weekend, it is because they are hungry. Even when they do have food, the quality of that food may not meet their nutritional needs. We should not let public policy euphemisms blind us to this serious issue plaguing the American population.

B. Measuring Food Insecurity

For some time now, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has been doing surveys of food insecurity using an 18-item Core Food Security Module (CFSM) question battery. This module is recognized as the standard measure of food insecurity and is now used to measure food insecurity in virtually all national, state and local surveys. Appendix B shows the specific questions in the CFSM. By USDA conventions and definitions, a person or household is considered high food secure if they answer "no" to all 18 items. By the same conventions, the "marginally food insecure" are those answering "yes" to one or two of these questions; the low food secure are those answering "yes" to three or more. The severely food insecure are those answering "yes" to five or more questions in households without children and eight or more in households with children.

Data in this report come from the Current Population Survey (2005–2012) collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and six waves of data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) covering years 2001–2012. Both datasets are nationally representative probability samples of non-institutionalized U.S. adults and include the 18-question Core Food Security Module (CFSM) created by the USDA.

Key Findings

In this section, we review key findings from the data analysis. Detailed information about the methodology, data sources, and prior research can be found beginning on page 12, followed by a conclusion section containing recommendations.

A. Overall Levels of Food Insecurity

The overall rate of food insecurity in the data analyzed here is 17.3%. Most of this is of the "marginal" type, i.e., not severe. As shown in Exhibit 1 below, for those adults aged 40 and over:

- 82.7% are food secure
- 7.3% are marginally food insecure
- 6.1% have low food security
- 3.9% have very low food security

Obviously, even if we disregard those whose food insecurity is marginal, we are left with one in ten over-40 households with serious food insecurity issues. In the 2010 Census there were 142.7 million adults aged 40 and over, which would mean more than 14 million adults with relatively severe food insecurity issues and 24 million or so who suffer some degree of food insecurity. These numbers seem inordinately high, especially compared to some of the other advanced English-speaking democracies (specifically the United Kingdom and Australia) where, using identical measures, the overall rate of food insecurity is in the vicinity of 8 or 9% (Lambie-Mumford et al., 2014).

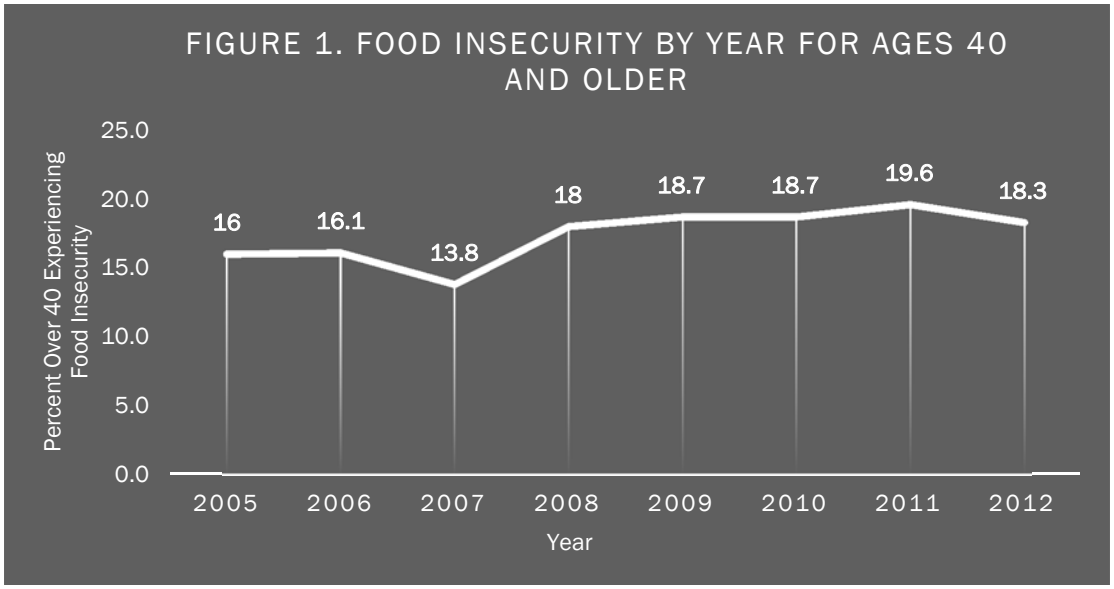
Since the focus of this report is on food insecurity among the over-40 adult population, the food insecurity rates by the age groups of specific interest are outlined below:

Exhibit 1. Food Insecurity Level by Age Group (%)

	40–49	50–59	60–69	70+
High Food Security	79.56	81.59	84.26	88.39
Marginal Food Security	8.40	7.51	6.59	5.46
Low Food Security	7.70	6.08	5.39	4.13
Very Low Food Security	4.33	4.82	3.76	2.02

As can be seen, while the differences by age group are fairly minor, the most severe food insecurity problems are confronted by those in their forties, with the rate of food insecurity declining in every subsequent age group. This is consistent with the Ziliak and Gundersen (2013) findings that the "youngest old" suffer from the most severe form of food insecurity. Still, even among the oldest (over-70) group, it is a problem at some level for nearly one in eight.

B. Recent Trends



The figure above shows the trends in food insecurity for the entire over-forty sample from 2005 to 2012. As others have reported, the overall rate of food insecurity jumped pretty dramatically at the onset of the Great Recession (2008) and has tended to remain at historically high levels ever since. The 2012 rate (18.3%), although marginally lower than the 2011 rate (19.6%), is still higher than the overall average (17.3%). In fact, food insecurity rates have remained above this overall average of 17.3% since 2008, demonstrating the failure of food insecurity rates to decline to their pre-Recession rates. If declining food insecurity is a proper measure of economic recovery, this graph shows that the recovery has been sluggish at best.

C. Demographic Findings

Table 1 (see p. 27) shows selected social and demographic characteristics of the final sample of respondents aged 40+ from the CPS surveys. Please note first that there are nearly 55 million persons represented in this table. With a sample this large, the expectation is that sample characteristics would closely match known population parameters, as indeed they do. In the total sample of 40+ adults, the overall poverty rate is 10.3%; 82% are white; 10% are Hispanic; 57% are married; 79% own their own homes; 58% are still economically active while 26% are retired; and on down the list.

Table 1 also shows the differences between the poverty population among the over-40s (here defined as households at or below 200% of the poverty line) and the population as a whole. As would be expected, groups that are over-represented within the poverty population include Blacks and Hispanics, the widowed, those over 60, the retired and the disabled, women, welfare recipients and the less educated. All of this is as would be expected given what is known about the characteristics of the segment of the American population living in poverty.

Table 2 shows rates of food insecurity by demographic characteristics for the total over-40 population. Tables 2a through 2c show identical results but separate out the three age categories of greatest interest to this report: 40–49, 50–59 and 60 and over. The latter tables are included for the convenience of readers who are interested in the age details, but in general, all four tables show effectively the same results so only the overall results are detailed. Key findings from these tables are as follows:

- Food insecurity is most widespread among the lowest income (poverty) groups and practically disappears in the highest income groups. Of note: those below poverty but above 50% of poverty have lower food security (45.5%) than those below 50% of poverty (38%). This is a consistent pattern in all age groups.
- Whites have the lowest rate of food insecurity (15%) followed by Hispanics (30.4%) and Black (32.4%).
- Currently married and never married respondents have the lowest rates of food insecurity, whereas the widowed, divorced and separated have the highest.
- By region, the highest rates of food insecurity are found in the South, but these differences are small.
- By age, the younger groups within the over-40 population have the worst rates of food insecurity, as discussed previously.
- The unemployed (40% food insecure) and the disabled (50%) have exceptionally high rates of food insecurity; interestingly, the retired have the lowest rate (12%), lower even than the employed (14%).
- Food security increases quite consistently with education.
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as the food stamp program) recipients have much higher rates of food insecurity than non-recipients.

- Women have slightly more food insecurity (18.6%) than men (15.7%).

At least some degree of food insecurity exists in every social grouping examined. No one—regardless of income level, age, gender, race/ethnicity, marital status or region of residence—is impervious to the possibility of experiencing food insecurity. See below for details on these various social groupings.

While there are occasional minor deviations within age groups from the patterns observed in the total sample, these differences are occasional and minor. Over-60 widows, for example, are better off (in terms of food security) than younger widows. Additionally, the distinctiveness of the South is less pronounced in some cases than others. However, for the vast majority of comparisons, what is true of the over-forty group as a whole is equally true for those 40–49, 50–59, and 60 and up. As such, a detailed discussion of Tables 2a–c would not add additional insights to this analysis.

Tables 3, 3a, 3b and 3c are identical to the Table 2 versions but are restricted to persons whose family income is at or below 200% of the poverty line. Tables 4, 4a, 4b and 4c are again identical except that the analysis is restricted to those at or below 300% of the poverty line (which is roughly at or below the median income for U.S. families). In terms of demographic correlates, what is true generally of the over-forty population is likewise true of those over 40 and beneath 200% (and 300%) of poverty, except, of course, that the absolute levels of food insecurity are increased. Indeed, the rate of food insecurity in the 200%-and-under population is 34% overall, compared to 17% for the entire U.S. over-40 population. Among the low-income population, the only groups with food insecurity rates at or below the national average are those over 75 and the retired. So as with the general over-40 population, among the low-income over-40 population, the highest rates of food insecurity are found among:

- Blacks and Hispanics
- The divorced and separated
- Renters
- People living in the South
- Younger cohorts
- The unemployed and the disabled
- The less educated
- Those living alone

Table 5 shows equivalent results for over-40s at or below 50% of poverty; Table 6 shows equivalent results for those between 50% and 99% of poverty; Table 7 shows equivalent results for those between 100% and 199% of poverty. Thus, these three tables decomposed the results in the Table 2 sequence into the three component income groups. Again, they are included here for the benefit of readers interested in these income-grouping details, but with only minor exceptions, the basic story remains the same and is not repeated here. Tables 8 and 9 show results for those between 200% and 299% of poverty and 300% and above of poverty, respectively.

Tables 10 and 11 divide those below the poverty line into two groups: those who receive SNAP (food stamp) benefits (Table 10) and those who do not (Table 11). Note first that the overall rate of food insecurity among low-income families receiving SNAP (61.5%) is higher than the rate for low-income families that do not receive SNAP (34.2%). This is a huge difference and implies either that the SNAP program is successfully targeted to the most food insecure elements within the poverty population or that being on SNAP somehow increases a family's food insecurity. The latter seems unlikely. In either case, it can be concluded with confidence that SNAP alone cannot solve the food insecurity problems of the nation's low-income population.

Tables 12a and 12b show the results of multivariate log-linear regressions with food insecurity as the dependent or outcome variable (0=food secure; 1=food insecure) and the various demographic variables as independent variables. Table 12a shows these results for the entire over-40 sample; Table 12b shows the same results but separately for detailed age categories. The latter is included for the convenience of readers interested in specific age groupings, but as would be expected, the overall patterns are more or less the same in each age category so a detailed discussion is not provided.

Coefficients in the first column are the raw (unstandardized) beta coefficients (standards errors in parentheses); numbers in the second column are the so-called odds ratios. Consider the first odds ratio in the table: 1.178 for being female. This means that women are 1.178 times as likely as men to be food insecure, or that women suffer food insecurity at a rate 17.8% higher than men. Note further, then, that in each variable presented there is an "omitted" category against which the odds ratios are calculated: men in the first case, whites in the second, non-Hispanics in the third, and so on.

Normally in tables such as this, one would look to the levels of statistical significance to determine which differences are worth discussing and which are not, but with a sample size this large (nearly 52 million respondents), every little wiggle and waggle in the data is "statistically significant." Therefore, instead of reporting statistical significance, we simply report the odds ratios and let readers decide for themselves how large a difference is "large enough" to be a matter of policy concern.

Substantively, the general conclusion to be drawn from Tables 12a and 12b is that all the zero-order effects shown in previous tables are robust; the general magnitudes of effects are not diminished with all other variables statistically controlled. For example, in Table 2, the rate of food insecurity for women is 18.4% and for men, 15.7%, a ratio of 18.4/15.7 = 1.171. In Table 5a, the odds ratio is 1.178, so with all other variables in Table 5a held constant, the gender difference barely changes. This holds true for virtually all the other variables in the table.

With a few exceptions, everything in Tables 12a and 12b correspond to expectations, but it is worth noting that as age increases, relative food insecurity decreases. The most severely food disadvantaged are the younger cohorts; older cohorts are actually rather well-off by this measure. The important information added by the multivariate analysis is that this effect is not an artifact of relative rates of poverty, education, labor force status, living arrangements or anything else. The same is true for all the other zero-order effects discussed earlier in this report.

D. State by State Results

Tables 13, 13a, 13b and 13c show rates of food insecurity by state for the total over-40 population and for various age and income sub-groupings (as identified in the table headings). Each table generates a ranking of the states from highest to lowest food insecurity. Thus, in Table 13, we see that for the entire over-40 population, the highest rate of food insecurity is in Mississippi (29.8%) and the lowest is in North Dakota (6.4%). Rankings were generated for each table and the rank-order correlation coefficients were calculated; across all possible rankings, the average rank-order correlation (Spearman's ρ [rho]) exceeds 0.5. Thus, states with high rates of food insecurity in any one of these tables tend to be high in all of them, so a table-by-table discussion would quickly become redundant. Those interested in the state-by-state results for any particular age or income subgrouping will find what they want in these tables but only the overall results are discussed here.

States with food insecurity rates above 20% include: Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, South Carolina and Texas. The preponderance of Southern states on this list is evident and reinforces the regional effects shown in earlier tables. Likewise, there are 14 states with food insecurity rates less than 15%: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Here, the absence of Southern states is striking and the East and Midwest regions predominate.

Figure 2. State Food Insecurity Rates for Ages 40 and Older

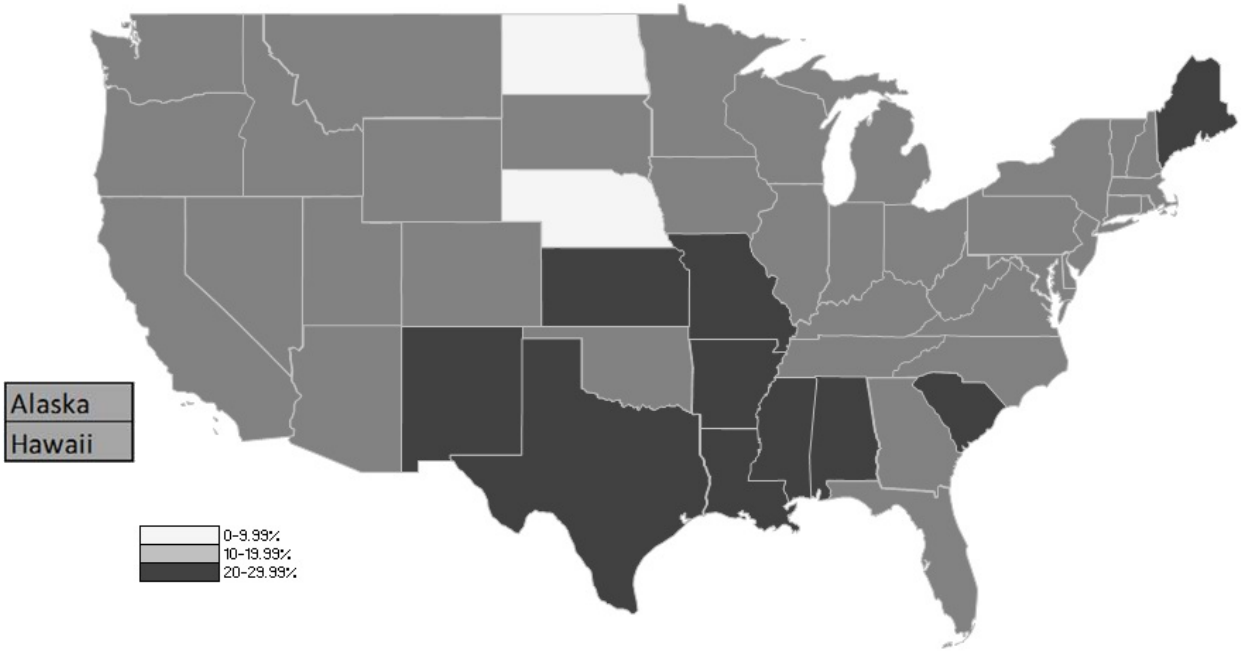


Figure 3. State Food Insecurity Rates for Ages 40–49

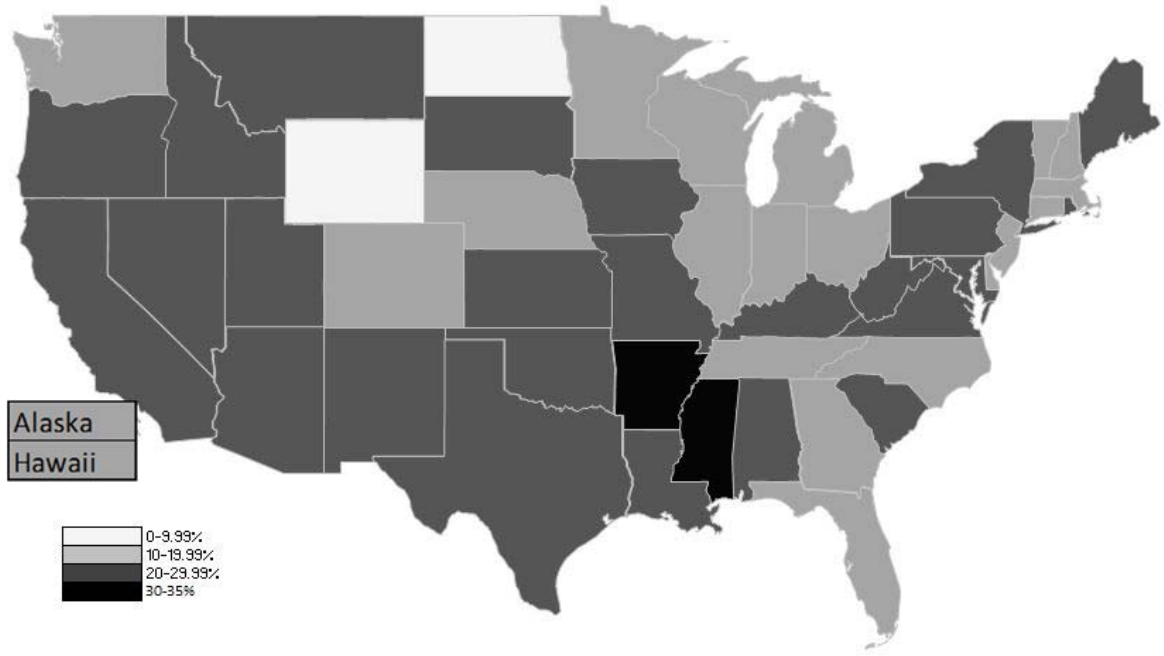


Figure 4. State Food Insecurity Rates for Ages 50–59

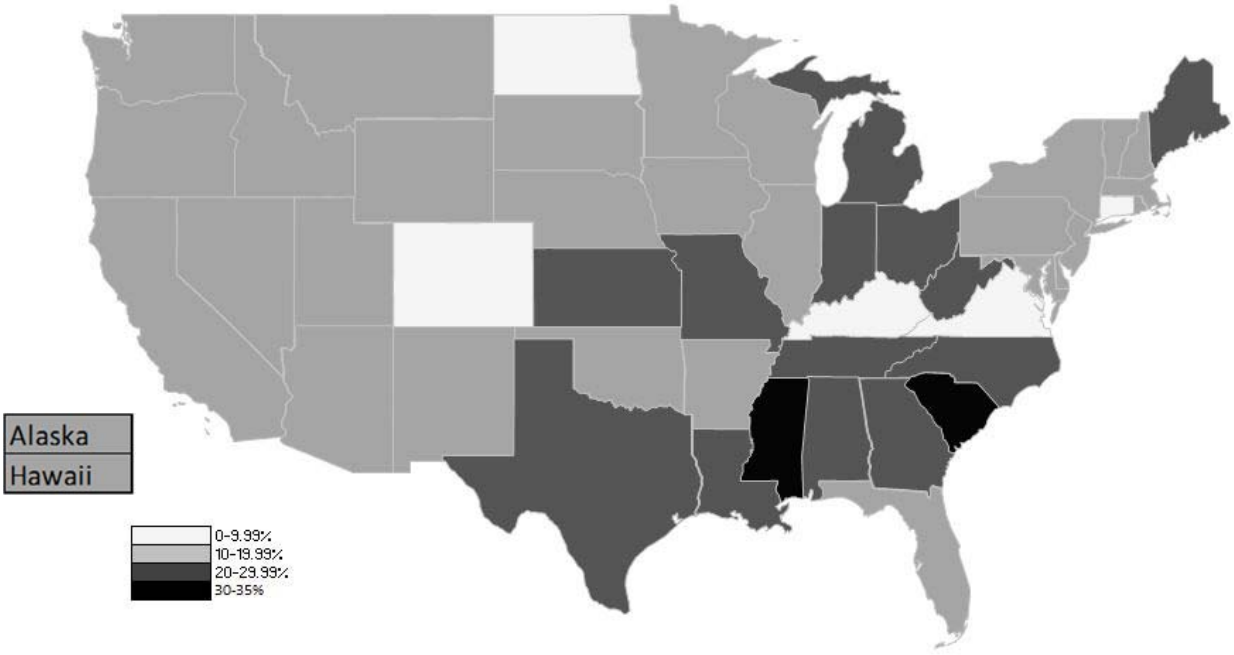
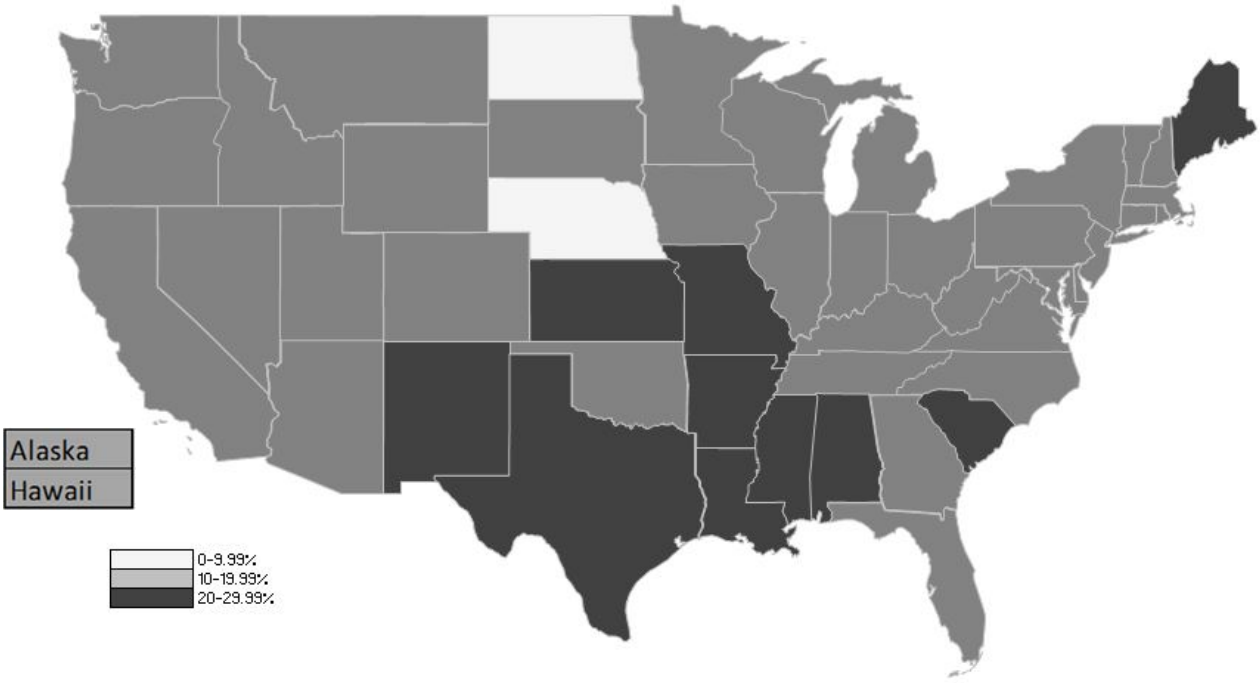


Figure 5. State Food Insecurity Rates for Ages 60 and Older



Tables 14, 14a, 14b and 14c are identical to the previous tables except they show results of the same age categories but with incomes below 200% of the poverty line. Tables 15, 15a, 15b and 15c show the results for incomes at or below 300% of the poverty line.

E. Differences across Metropolitan Statistical Areas

Tables 16, 16a, 16b and 16c are identical to the state tables but show results for each of the nation's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) with populations in excess of one million people. Again, each table generates a rank—the ranks can be compared—the average rank-order correlation coefficient across all possible comparisons exceeds 0.5. The detailed tables are provided for readers interested in the city-by-city results for various age and income groupings but only the results for the total sample are discussed here.

In the overall sample of over-40s, the most food secure metro area is Hartford, CT, and the least is San Antonio, TX. Other metro areas with food insecurity rates in excess of 20% include Birmingham, AL; Charlotte, NC; Columbus, OH; Los Angeles, CA; Milwaukee, WI; Nashville, TN; Rochester, NY; Sacramento, CA; and St. Louis, MO. Southern cities do not dominate this list but are over-represented. So too are metro areas with high poverty rates and large minority populations, as would be expected.

A small note of caution: any listing of anything can be rank-ordered on any variable and in all such rankings, someone or something is at the top and someone or something else is at the bottom. In aggregating the size of metro areas or states, the difference in absolute scores between adjacently-ranked entities is often trivial. The difference shown in Table 16a between Hartford (at the top) and San Antonio (at the bottom) is no doubt substantively meaningful (a matter of 21 percentage points in the rate of food insecurity) but the difference between, say, the 20th and 30th least-food-secure metro

area (or state) is probably not. The state-by-state and MSA-by-MSA differences must be interpreted with caution.

Tables 17, 17a, 17b and 17c are identical to the previous tables except they show results of the same age categories but with incomes below 200% of the poverty line. Tables 18, 18a, 18b and 18c show the results for incomes at or below 300% of the poverty line.

F. The Ramifications of Food Insecurity

It is clear from the literature (Alley et al., 2009) that unmet needs for material resources like adequate food—and the proper nutritional makeup of those foods—are strong and detrimental forces shaping older adult health. This is particularly true for minority populations who unequally experience a lack in basic needs compared to whites. Results from Alley et al. (2009) suggest, for example, that food insecurity is a strong predictor of health problems such as heart disease, cancer, stroke, pulmonary disease or diabetes (p. 6–7). A recent study by RTI International (2014) identifies poor nutrition as a source of chronic illness which can contribute to emotional distress, particularly depression.

Among adults under the age of 65, research has shown that households suffering from food insecurity are more likely to have adults with long term physical health problems (Tarasuk, 2001), higher levels of chronic disease (Seligman et al., 2009), diabetes (Nelson et al., 2001; Seligman et al,. 2007), higher levels of depression (Whitaker et al., 2006), and lower scores on physical and mental health exams (Stuff et al., 2004). Feeding America (2014) reports in its latest executive summary of charitable food distribution in the U.S. that of the clients it serves, more than half (58%) report at least one member of the household has high blood pressure and a third of households report someone in the household has diabetes. Households with older adults have even higher rates (77% blood pressure and 47% diabetes).

Chronic health conditions like high blood pressure and diabetes likely add to household expenses related to medical care and burden those already food insecure further (Feeding America, 2014). Ultimately, these health issues exacerbated by food insecurity become financially costly to American society. A report by the Center for American Progress (2011) details the estimated $130.5 billion cost to adults. This cost is due to the increased risk of poor health and disproportionately high prevalence of chronic disease associated with food insecurity including mental illness, nutrient deficiencies, hospitalizations and premature birth (Shepard, Setren, & Cooper, 2011).

The substance of the results of these detailed analyses can be summarized very succinctly: While the differences are not always large, the food insecure show poorer health results than the food secure on every health indicator and in every demographic subgroup examined. In all but a few of these comparisons, the differences are statistically significant. There are no exceptions.

The NHANES data provide information on the differences in depression between the food secure and food insecure, the likelihood of being disabled, and whether or not the food secure are likely to self-report better health than the food insecure. The NHANES data contain measures that are useful in answering these questions; results are shown in Tables 19–21c for various groupings of the over-40 population.

Each table in this series shows results for a specific demographic subgroup. For example, Table 19 shows the results for the total population ages 40 and up. Tables 19a, b and c show the same results for the three age groups of interest (40–49, 50–59, 60 and over). The Table 20 series shows the

same thing as the Table 19 series except it is restricted to persons at or below 200% of poverty; the Table 21 series is restricted to those at or below 300% of poverty. Table headings need to be read carefully to know which demographic subgroup is being analyzed.

For the various subgroups analyzed, each table also compares the food secure to the food insecure in terms of (1) percent diabetic; (2) self-reported physical health status; (3) percent depressed; and (4) percent who suffer from at least one ADL (acts of daily living) limitation.

Detailed Methodology and Findings

A. Current Population Survey (CPS)

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is the source of unemployment statistics distributed monthly by the BLS. The CPS collects data from 50,000 households each month, from more than one individual per household when possible. The CPS was appropriate for this analysis because along with labor statistics, it provides nationally representative data on a number of demographic variables for the civilian, non-institutionalized population. The CPS provided data for demographic characteristics such as age, race, class, gender and educational attainment. Additionally, the CPS gathers detailed data on the geographic location of individuals including state and metropolitan statistical area—used in this analysis—as well as details on current living arrangement. Most importantly for this study, the CPS provides nationally representative data on food insecurity using the December Food Security Supplement.

Using the DataFerret application available from the U.S. Census Bureau for download, we extracted all CPS variables by year for seven years (2005–2012). Variables used came from both the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (March Supplement) and the Food Security Supplement (December Supplement). After obtaining all data, two master datasets for March and December Supplements were created that included all years. We purged any cases below 40 years of age in order to create two analytic samples from March and December, as this study looked only at those age 40 and older. Now with two analytic samples, cases from March and December were matched on unique identifiers present in both datasets to create one final dataset.

We identified all cases with missing data on either the March Supplement or the December Supplement. Because the CPS collects data by household, many cases were residing in the same household. To deal with this, we assumed that because the CFSM questions measure food security within a household, we could keep just one individual per household, and, overall, that individual would be representative of the food security status of that particular household. Households of one were automatically included.

To select an individual from a household where data was collected on more than one individual in a household, we computed what first amounted to a variable for each case containing a random value between 0 and 1 (computed using statistical software) in order to maintain randomness in the sample. Next, those random values were rank-ordered from lowest to highest by household. Thus, by selecting only those cases with a value of one, we obtained a random sample that included all single households (by default) as well as a randomly selected person from each household containing two or more people. After merging, the final unweighted sample size was N=32,946.

B. National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)

To obtain data on health outcomes of individuals of various food security levels, we used the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), a major program of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) that uses a nationally representative survey to interview approximately 7,000 people per year on a wide variety of health and nutrition topics. The sample is of the U.S. population including children and adults. We obtained data through the NHANES website hosted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) where datasets are available for download by year and by module. NHANES data are collected in waves such that, for example, the 2001 data in fact spans 2001–2002, so that the next data available are for 2003–2004, making the total number of datasets extracted six.

The following modules contained all variables needed for this analysis (2001–2012): Demographics, Body Measures, Current Health, Food Security Questions, Diabetes, Health Insurance, Hospitalization, Occupation and Physical Functioning. Datasets included first, all modules together by year and then all years combined to create a master dataset. Cases with no data on food security were omitted so that the final unweighted sample size was N=29,077.

C. Weighting

To weight the CPS data we used the final weight variable included in the datasets. This weight produces population estimates. We created a new variable for the NHANES dataset that produced population estimates close to rates of the U.S. Census. We calculated the weight by comparing the observed percentages to the proportions we expected to see according to the 2010 U.S. Census. We ultimately decided to weight on age and race/ethnicity for the NHANES data. This is in line with the oversampling of older individuals and minorities within the NHANES data collection method.

D. 2011 Report: Methods

The methods used in this report are similar to those used in the 2011 report with only slight differences. Our analysis of the NHANES data does not include analyses on rates of food intake, measured by energy and nutrient intake rates. The 2011 report found that those with lower levels of food security had consistently lower levels of overall food intake and thus lower levels of nutrient intake. For this reason, this report does not reanalyze those data.

Prior Research

The issue of food insecurity has become increasingly urgent in recent years. The increased volatility of food prices due to factors including major weather events and the Great Recession have greatly affected access to food for many vulnerable populations, particularly as the U.S. economy remains sluggish in its recovery (Volpe, 2013). Overall, it is the "young old"—and those right above the poverty line—that are most at risk (AARP Foundation, 2013; Wallace et al., 2007; Ziliak & Gundersen, 2013). The "young old" population will expand as Baby Boomers age and replace even older cohorts. As seniors age, the rate of food insecurity actually decreases as individuals become eligible for social service programs, particularly Social Security (AbuSabha et al., 2011; Ziliak & Gundersen, 2013). In addition, individuals living at or below the poverty line are eligible for many assistance programs, but those above the poverty line often are not, even though they may be in dire need of assistance.

Measures of food disadvantage show that those who fare the worst are the youngest of the older population of adults. In a study of food insecurity rates across various household characteristics,

Alisha Coleman-Jensen (2011) found those aged 50–64 had higher overall rates of food insecurity compared to those slightly older at 55–64 years old (9.2% and 6.5%, respectively). Alley et al. (2009) found that the youngest of the older population of adults in their study were more likely to report not having money to buy food and participated more frequently in the SNAP (food stamps) program. However, senior adults (60–90) suffer in a different way. They suffer from more physical limitations than other age groups and thus have a different challenge when it comes to maintaining nutritional well-being (Lee, 2001). Additionally, the cost of healthcare often burdens the senior population more severely than other younger populations, especially seniors with chronic illness. Often these burdens are not taken into account when measuring food insecurity and thus, researchers are limited in truly grasping and estimating the totality of the stress of food insecurity on this older population (Lee, 2013). In addition, potential underestimations of food insecurity occur because of the nature of food insecurity measurements that often, like the CFSM, ask questions about food insecurity as a function of economic security, ignoring other factors like physical health, mobility limitations or transportation issues that affect individuals' ability to access food.

In this study, we focused on a variety of demographic characteristics available in the CPS data to examine the distribution of food insecurity among different individuals, including populations known to have higher than average rates of food insecurity: low-income individuals, females, Blacks, Latinos and those living alone among people 40 and older. The literature tells us that these populations disproportionately experience food insecurity. For example, while rates of food insecurity are expected to increase among older adults of all races and ethnicities, Blacks and Hispanics are currently the most likely to experience food insecurity (Ziliak & Gundersen, 2013). Therefore, we expected that Black and Hispanic older adults will experience a higher increase in food insecurity compared to other groups.

As discussed above, the very definition of food insecurity is measured mostly around the concept of "affordability" of food. Indeed, the idea that food insecurity results mainly from inadequate economic resources is built into the very questions we use to measure the concept, as we explain in more detail below. But a moment's reflection makes clear that people can be food insecure for reasons other than lack of money: there may not be a supermarket close to where they live or they may have transportation, mobility or disability issues that interfere with access to food. There may be cultural issues (local stores may not carry the kinds of foods people like to eat, perhaps a special problem for immigrant populations). Or, if we take the point about "nutritious food" seriously, people may be food insecure for the very simple reason that they are not sufficiently knowledgeable about nutrition or they lack access to healthy foods altogether.

The CFSM aims to measure food insecurity as a function of financial hardship. In other words, each question includes a phrase such as "because we couldn't afford that" or "because there wasn't enough money for food" (Bickel et al., 2000, p. 9). Furthermore, the questions only ask about household experiences in the last 12 months. According to the USDA Food Security Guide, the CFSM "works systematically to provide a measurement tool for identifying, with considerable sensitivity, the level of severity of food insecurity/hunger experienced in a household" (Bickel et al., 2000, p. 10). We concur in this assessment with two caveats: (1) The measure only taps household experiences with food insecurity within the 12-month period prior to the survey; thus, we cannot identify households who are chronically food insecure year after year; and (2) the question battery does not identify persons and households who are food insecure because of transportation or mobility problems or cultural preferences, only those whose food insecurity results from economic factors. Survey data from Florida suggest that taking transportation, mobility and cultural factors into account would raise the overall level of food insecurity at least by a couple of percentage points (Wright, 2014).

Since by definition the food insecure are those without the financial resources to provide themselves and their families "reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food," poverty figures prominently in any accounting of the magnitude and extent of the problem. Indeed while the overall rate of food insecurity in our sample is about 17%, among those at or below the poverty line, it is over 40%, while among those at or above 200% of the poverty line it is only 11%. Thus, across income categories, the magnitude of the food insecurity problem varies by a factor of four. It is clear, then, that despite potential eligibility for food assistance programs among low-income households, insufficient incomes are a critical component the food insecurity story.

Poverty, of course, is correlated with many other demographic factors: age, gender, race and ethnicity, education and so on. It is therefore important to undertake multivariate analyses to determine which effects are robust and which are the spurious reflection of other influences. To illustrate: if it is determined that Hispanics are more food insecure than other ethnicities, the first question that comes to mind is whether this is only a reflection of the higher rate of poverty among Hispanics or if there is something about being Hispanic other than relative poverty rates that explains this difference.

In order to simplify these analyses, we "dummied out" food insecurity into those who are food insecure and those who are not and used that as the outcome variable in a series of log-linear multiple regressions, as discussed previously in the Findings section. Other analytical strategies that sought to preserve the degree of food insecurity showed essentially the same results and therefore are not reported.

Conclusions

This replication of the analyses done by Ziliak and Gundersen in 2011 and 2013 shows little change in the state of food insecurity in the U.S. Those who live in poverty or close to it, minorities, unemployed and disabled and residents of the South continue to be at the greatest risk for experiencing food insecurity among adults 40 and over.

The findings also replicate what is now a well-known pattern: food insecurity tends to be more of a problem among the "youngest old" and declines fairly regularly as age increases. This is not to diminish the very real problem of meeting the dietary needs of older adults—after all, even in the least-disadvantaged group, food insecurity remains a daily reality for more than one in ten. Additionally, seniors often face other challenges like battling acute health problems and moving with limited mobility at higher rates than their "young old" counterparts have. Nevertheless, it is important to place the problem in comparative context, and part of that context is that the most severe issues with access to food are faced by the younger old and low-income families with children and not by seniors. Ultimately, public policy will need to address the problems of these unique populations with similarly unique policy that is sensitive to the varying experiences that the young old have with food security compared to older adults.

A key concern with food insecurity as a general social problem is the likelihood that proper nutrient intake suffers when individuals are food insecure. There are well-known social class differences in food consumption patterns (Anderson, 1990), the gist of which is that healthy food is expensive and affordable food is less healthy (Bruening et al., 2012; Monsivais & Drewnowski, 2007; Drewnowski & Specter, 2004). Alas, the direct survey measurement of nutrient intake is fraught with methodological peril, so evidence for the link between food insecurity and poor nutrition is indirect and inferential. What we have shown here is that the food insecure are more likely to be diabetic (Franklin et al.,

2012; Seligman et al., 2014; Seligman et al., 2007), more likely to report fair or poor health (Stuff et al., 2004), more likely to be depressed (Hamelin et al., 1999; Vozoris et al., 2003), and more likely to be disabled than the food secure (Sharkey, 2002; Sharkey, Haines, & Zohoori, 2000). It is hard to believe that there is no causal linkage in this equation.

In other research we have shown that the food insecure are less likely than their food secure counterparts to know whether free food outlets exist in their communities (Wright, 2014). Since the first line of defense against food insecurity in the nation is, indeed, the vast network of food banks, food pantries and soup kitchens, and the second line of defense is made up of various food programs (SNAP, the Women Infants and Children or WIC program, school lunch programs, etc.), lack of knowledge about and under-participation in these "defenses" is likely one of the principal reasons food insecurity continues to exist at record high levels throughout the nation. Better, more aggressive and targeted outreach to those in need, and substantial public funding to accomplish that outreach, is one solution. In addition, we must refocus on efforts on the prevention side of the equation so that we can develop long-term, sustained change that reduces overall rates of food insecurity and related chronic diseases.

Ultimately, it will be national policies that aim to assist populations now known to be at risk through studies like these on a systematic level that will change the future of food insecurity. In the meantime, strengthening food aid can be short-term fix to ease the problem, but cannot be thought of the cure-all solution.

In addition, it is unreasonable to think blanket policies that aim to treat all populations as though their need for food transforms them into one homogeneous group will be successful. Populations with distinct needs, like older adults studied here, deserve attention from public policy that takes into account their unique position in the life course. In particular, policies that aim to alleviate food insecurity must be sensitive to older Americans' varying degrees of physical well-being, volatile or fixed incomes and weakening social ties to rely on for assistance, while simultaneously taking into account the demographic characteristics that are strong determinants of an individual's experience with food insecurity. Additionally, as we have seen from this study, the "younger old," who are at the highest risk for food insecurity among the 40 and older population, are dealing with barriers such as low awareness of the help that is available to them that differentiate them greatly from the older groups.

It is clear food insecurity occurs for different reasons for different groups among this 40 and older population. Only through food security policy and innovative approaches to preventing hunger and food security can these challenges be addressed.

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Appendix A: Tables

Table 1. Selected Characteristics of Individuals Age 40 and Older

	All	Below 200% of Poverty Line
Sample Size (n)	54,627,256	15,410,093
Family Income in Relation to Poverty Line		
Below 50%	3.5	12.5
50–99%	6.8	24.0
100–199%	17.9	63.5
200% and above	71.8	—
Race		
White	82.3	75.4
Black	11.8	18.2
Other	5.9	6.4
Hispanic	10.1	16.4
Marital Status		
Married	57.3	35.2
Widowed	12.8	24.0
Divorced or Separated	19.2	25.8
Never Married	10.6	15.0
Homeowner	78.9	60.1
Geographic Location		
Non-Metro	17.5	22.0
Northeast	18.5	17.5
Midwest	22.7	21.0
South	36.7	40.2
West	22.0	21.3
Age		
40–44	17.1	14.2
45 to 49	16.5	13.5
50 to 54	15.4	12.4
55 to 59	13.4	10.8
60 to 61	4.4	4.1
62 to 64	6.5	6.6
65 to 69	8.1	8.5
70 to 74	6.2	8.1
75 to 79	5.3	8.3
80 and older	7.3	13.4
Employment Status[a]		
Employed	58.2	29.8
Unemployed	3.0	4.4
Retired	26.1	39.7
Disabled	7.3	18.1
Education Level		
Less than High School	13.8	29.7

Table 1 (continued). Selected Characteristics of Individuals Age 40 and Older

	All	Below 200% of Poverty Line
High School Diploma	32.1	38.7
Some College	16.7	14.2
College Degree	37.5	17.4
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient	6.1	18.5
Female	54.6	61.5
Living Alone	25.6	41.1
Food Security Status		
High Food Security	82.7	65.9
Marginal Food Security	7.3	12.3
Low Food Security	6.1	12.5
Very Low Food Security	3.9	9.3

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005—2012
[a]"Other" category for Employment Status is not displayed in this table
N= 70,037,349

Table 2. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Sample Size (*n*)	45,172,483	3,960,926	3,347,371	2,146,476
Family Income in Relation to Poverty Line				
Below 50%	61.96	11.63	13.34	13.06
Between 50% and 99%	54.52	14.23	17.50	13.75
Between 100% and 199%	71.03	11.71	10.38	6.88
Above 200%	89.28	5.26	3.64	1.82
Race				
White	84.98	6.31	5.31	3.40
Black	67.61	13.82	11.20	7.37
Other	81.10	7.17	7.36	4.37
Hispanic	69.59	12.91	12.11	5.39
Marital Status				
Married	87.36	6.01	4.59	2.04
Widowed	82.26	7.50	5.80	4.45
Divorced or Separated	73.17	9.60	9.41	7.82
Never Married	75.30	9.38	8.86	6.47
Homeowner	87.27	5.85	4.49	2.40
Geographic Location				
Non-Metro	81.44	7.78	6.52	4.26
Northeast	84.16	7.03	5.39	3.42
Midwest	83.93	6.69	5.38	4.00
South	81.24	7.71	6.78	4.27
West	82.60	7.24	6.44	3.72
Age				
40–44	79.34	8.71	7.91	4.04
45–49	79.79	8.08	7.49	4.64
50–54	81.03	7.37	6.62	4.99
55–59	82.23	7.68	5.46	4.63
60–61	81.68	8.64	5.46	4.22
62–64	83.94	5.76	6.33	3.97
65–69	85.92	6.13	4.59	3.35
70–74	86.23	5.74	4.80	3.23
75–79	88.21	5.41	4.83	1.56
80+	90.37	5.27	3.05	1.31

Table 2 (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Employment Status				
Employed	86.05	6.35	5.00	2.60
Unemployed	60.04	13.98	13.89	12.09
Retired	88.20	5.46	4.09	2.25
Disabled	50.07	15.69	17.33	16.90
Education Level				
Less Than High School	66.17	12.84	13.17	7.82
High School Diploma	80.59	8.47	6.63	4.31
Some College	82.49	7.16	6.07	4.27
College Degree	90.68	4.18	3.12	2.01
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient				
Yes	42.70	17.68	21.62	18.01
No	85.27	6.58	5.13	3.02
Sex				
Female	81.36	7.73	6.70	4.21
Male	84.30	6.67	5.44	3.59
Living Arrangement				
Living Alone	80.36	7.21	6.33	6.09
Living with Others	83.49	7.27	6.06	3.19

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N=54,627,256

Table 2a. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40–49

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Sample Size (n)	14,571,678	1,538,786	1,410,849	793,626
Family Income in Relation to Poverty Line				
Below 50%	57.22	11.00	16.94	14.84
Between 51% and 99%	46.31	17.27	20.92	15.50
Between 100% and 199%	60.65	15.44	15.13	8.78
Above 200%	86.57	6.32	4.92	2.19
Race	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
White	81.24	7.70	7.21	3.85
Black	67.96	14.53	10.20	7.31
Other	80.92	5.41	9.00	4.67
Hispanic	66.93	15.25	12.80	5.02
Marital Status				
Married	84.00	7.34	6.06	2.60
Widowed	64.12	16.24	11.95	7.69
Divorced or Separated	70.46	10.27	11.07	8.20
Never Married	73.40	9.75	10.18	6.67
Homeowner	84.43	6.89	5.82	2.85
Geographic Location				
Non-Metro	77.21	8.75	8.43	5.61
Northeast	80.48	8.03	7.14	4.34
Midwest	81.55	7.74	6.51	4.20
South	78.32	9.05	8.07	4.57
West	78.77	8.37	8.78	4.09
Age				
40–44	79.34	8.71	7.91	4.04
45–49	79.79	8.08	7.49	4.64
Employment Status				
Employed	83.30	7.56	6.23	2.92
Unemployed	57.29	13.47	18.34	10.89
Retired	93.84	2.71	0.00	3.45
Disabled	44.97	14.74	19.15	21.15

Table 2a (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40–49

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Education Level				
Less Than High School	58.37	14.37	17.82	9.45
High School Diploma	73.77	11.18	9.52	5.53
Some College	77.49	8.82	8.77	4.92
College Degree	89.54	4.83	3.59	2.04
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient				
Yes	41.53	16.95	23.14	18.38
No	82.11	7.83	6.67	3.39
Sex				
Female	77.84	8.72	8.68	4.76
Male	81.33	8.07	6.70	3.90
Living Arrangement				
Living Alone	77.22	8.10	7.37	7.31
Living with Others	79.92	8.45	7.76	3.87

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N= 18,314,939

Table 2b. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 50–59

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Sample Size (n)	12,808,770	1,179,831	954,751	756,362
Family Income in Relation to Poverty Line				
Below 50%	53.50	14.51	14.08	17.92
Between 51% and 99%	43.91	16.37	21.23	18.49
Between 100% and 199%	60.61	13.99	13.87	11.53
Above 200%	89.46	5.40	3.20	1.94
Race				
White	84.22	6.49	4.98	4.31
Black	65.10	14.46	12.04	8.40
Other	80.50	6.91	8.39	4.19
Hispanic	68.76	12.74	11.83	6.67
Marital Status				
Married	88.09	5.83	4.16	1.92
Widowed	66.22	10.79	11.29	11.70
Divorced or Separated	72.91	9.85	8.25	9.00
Never Married	73.20	9.78	9.06	7.95
Homeowner	87.04	5.77	4.49	2.70
Geographic Location				
Non-Metro	78.24	9.22	6.66	5.89
Northeast	83.63	7.24	5.12	4.01
Midwest	81.95	7.11	5.90	5.04
South	79.72	8.22	6.93	5.12
West	82.52	7.01	5.68	4.78
Age				
50–54	81.03	7.37	6.62	4.99
55–59	82.23	7.68	5.46	4.63
Employment Status				
Employed	87.91	5.86	3.88	2.35
Unemployed	59.38	14.58	12.60	13.44
Retired	84.73	5.25	6.25	3.78
Disabled	46.47	15.51	18.22	19.80
Education Level				
Less Than High School	58.32	15.80	15.01	10.87
High School Diploma	78.59	8.96	6.81	5.64
Some College	81.86	6.99	5.86	5.29
College Degree	89.82	4.50	3.28	2.41
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient				
Yes	38.13	20.10	20.29	21.48
No	84.76	6.60	5.04	3.60
Sex				
Female	80.19	7.95	6.70	5.15
Male	83.19	7.01	5.37	4.43

Table 2b (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 50–59

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Living Arrangement				
Living Alone	73.71	7.82	8.34	10.13
Living with Others	83.84	7.43	5.44	3.30

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N= 15,699,714

Table 2c. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 60 and Older

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Sample Size (n)	17,792,035	1,242,309	981,771	596,488
Family Income in Relation to Poverty Line				
Below 50%	76.01	9.23	8.76	6.00
Between 51% and 99%	65.83	11.08	13.18	9.91
Between 100% and 199%	79.92	9.05	6.79	4.24
Above 200%	92.02	4.00	2.67	1.30
Race				
White	88.72	5.00	3.93	0.00
Black	69.48	12.52	11.49	0.00
Other	81.89	9.51	4.41	0.00
Hispanic	74.23	9.66	11.38	0.00
Marital Status				
Married	90.63	4.62	3.27	1.49
Widowed	85.28	6.61	4.77	3.35
Divorced or Separated	76.28	8.61	9.01	6.10
Never Married	82.75	7.92	5.67	3.66
Homeowner	89.83	5.03	3.36	1.79
Geographic Location				
Non-Metro	86.42	6.19	5.12	2.27
Northeast	87.96	5.95	3.98	2.11
Midwest	87.50	5.46	3.98	3.05
South	84.74	6.25	5.60	3.40
West	86.47	6.31	4.76	2.46
Age				
60–61	81.68	8.64	5.46	4.22
62–64	83.94	5.76	6.33	3.97
65–69	85.92	6.13	4.59	3.35
70–74	86.23	5.74	4.80	3.23
75–79	88.21	5.41	4.83	1.56
80+	90.37	5.27	3.05	1.31

Table 2c. (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 60 and Older

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Employment Status				
Employed	89.67	4.08	3.97	2.28
Unemployed	68.90	14.03	4.64	12.43
Retired	88.43	5.49	3.95	2.13
Disabled	58.17	16.63	14.91	10.29
Education Level	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Less Than High School	73.12	10.87	10.23	5.77
High School Diploma	87.29	6.02	4.23	2.47
Some College	87.64	5.77	3.78	2.80
College Degree	93.00	3.05	2.37	1.57
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient				
Yes	48.39	16.07	21.31	14.24
No	88.44	5.47	3.84	2.26
Sex				
Female	84.85	6.82	5.18	3.14
Male	88.42	4.89	4.16	2.53
Living Arrangement				
Living Alone	84.23	6.68	5.14	3.95
Living with Others	87.64	5.61	4.52	2.22

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N= 20,612,603

Table 3. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Sample Size (n)	10,159,796	1,896,426	1,920,478	1,433,393
Income below 200% Poverty Line	65.93	12.31	12.46	9.30
Race				
White	68.60	11.36	11.38	8.66
Black	55.42	16.26	17.05	11.28
Other	64.47	12.21	12.13	11.18
Hispanic	56.46	17.15	18.16	8.24
Marital Status				
Married	68.17	13.28	12.20	6.35
Widowed	76.22	8.75	8.38	6.65
Divorced or Separated	57.26	12.75	15.62	14.37
Never Married	59.13	14.95	14.17	11.74
Homeowner	74.01	10.28	9.60	6.11
Geographic Location				
Non-Metro	67.43	11.09	12.05	9.44
Northeast	67.85	13.58	10.32	8.25
Midwest	67.16	11.18	11.49	10.17
South	64.41	12.06	13.77	9.76
West	66.01	12.83	12.72	8.45
Age				
40–44	55.88	15.46	17.82	10.84
45–49	57.33	14.96	15.80	11.91
50–54	52.58	14.92	17.04	15.45
55–59	57.25	14.51	14.60	13.64
60–61	63.83	16.40	10.18	9.58
62–64	66.92	10.21	15.08	7.79
65–69	71.21	11.23	9.68	7.88
70–74	73.30	10.22	8.53	7.95
75–79	82.79	6.82	7.09	3.29
80+	86.46	7.20	4.34	2.00
Employment Status				
Employed	65.45	13.34	13.13	8.08
Unemployed	47.45	14.12	21.87	16.56
Retired	80.95	8.07	6.77	4.20
Disabled	41.80	16.99	20.29	20.91

Table 3. (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Education Level				
Less Than High School	58.65	15.12	15.70	10.53
High School Diploma	68.22	12.48	11.06	8.25
Some College	65.10	11.84	12.61	10.44
College Degree	73.96	7.50	9.92	8.61
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient				
Yes	40.49	17.55	22.55	19.41
No	71.69	11.12	10.18	7.01
Sex	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female	65.60	12.61	12.58	9.20
Male	66.45	11.81	12.27	9.47
Living Arrangement				
Living Alone	69.80	10.18	9.86	10.16
Living with Others	63.23	13.79	14.28	8.70

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N= 15,410,093

Table 3a. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40–49 and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Sample Size (n)	2,422,709	651,493	720,756	486,390
Family Income in Relation to Poverty Line				
Below 50%	57.22	11.00	16.94	14.84
Between 51% and 99%	46.31	17.27	20.92	15.50
Between 100% and 199%	60.65	15.44	15.13	8.78
Above 200%	—	—	—	—
Race				
White	57.45	15.20	16.19	11.17
Black	50.87	17.72	19.96	11.45
Other	63.54	8.40	14.93	13.13
Hispanic	53.51	21.28	17.85	7.36
Marital Status				
Married	58.60	17.17	16.59	7.63
Widowed	53.63	18.56	15.88	11.93
Divorced or Separated	53.06	12.36	17.95	16.63
Never Married	57.19	14.28	16.17	12.36
Homeowner	62.92	13.20	14.34	9.54
Geographic Location				
Non-Metro	56.28	14.67	15.14	13.92
Northeast	55.21	18.15	14.98	11.66
Midwest	60.02	10.99	16.40	12.59
South	56.38	14.58	17.04	11.99
West	55.19	17.43	18.32	9.06
Age				
40–44	55.88	15.46	17.82	10.84
45–49	57.33	14.96	15.80	11.91
Employment Status				
Employed	62.23	15.16	14.52	8.08
Unemployed	43.49	13.99	27.32	15.20
Retired	91.46	3.76	0.00	4.79
Disabled	40.72	14.16	21.22	23.90
Education Level				
Less Than High School	52.20	17.26	18.80	11.74
High School Diploma	55.11	17.67	15.52	11.70
Some College	59.13	11.33	18.46	11.08
College Degree	64.40	10.01	15.35	10.24

Table 3a. (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40–49 and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient				
Yes	39.29	15.99	25.42	19.30
No	61.71	14.99	14.29	9.01
Sex				
Female	53.68	15.68	18.51	12.13
Male	60.16	14.65	14.78	10.40
Living Arrangement				
Living Alone	59.70	11.07	12.70	16.52
Living with Others	55.93	16.09	17.71	10.27

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N= 4,281, 348

Table 3b. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 50–59 and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Sample Size (n)	1,950,622	524,892	566,730	520,417
Family Income in Relation to Poverty Line				
Below 50%	53.50	14.51	14.08	17.92
Between 51% and 99%	43.91	16.37	21.23	18.49
Between 100% and 199%	60.61	13.99	13.87	11.53
Above 200%	—	—	—	—
Race				
White	55.77	14.22	14.92	15.09
Black	49.13	18.14	18.61	14.12
Other	61.50	9.78	16.95	11.78
Hispanic	49.52	17.45	19.42	13.61
Marital Status				
Married	63.10	13.93	14.12	8.85
Widowed	47.87	12.29	19.90	19.94
Divorced or Separated	50.18	14.81	16.77	18.24
Never Married	51.84	17.06	15.56	15.54
Homeowner	64.38	13.02	13.60	9.01
Geographic Location				
Non-Metro	53.38	14.78	15.01	16.83
Northeast	57.14	17.64	12.70	12.52
Midwest	49.70	16.81	15.92	17.57
South	53.49	14.30	18.69	13.53
West	60.01	11.65	12.96	15.39
Age	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50–54	52.58	14.92	17.04	15.45
55–59	57.25	14.51	14.60	13.64
Employment Status				
Employed	66.51	12.72	11.96	8.81
Unemployed	48.72	12.78	19.77	18.74
Retired	72.54	9.97	10.40	7.09
Disabled	36.17	16.90	22.17	24.76
Education Level				
Less Than High School	45.15	18.38	20.76	15.71
High School Diploma	55.13	16.01	15.36	13.49
Some College	53.28	13.92	14.93	17.88
College Degree	68.42	8.13	10.99	12.46

Table 3b. (continued). Food Security Rates for Individuals Age 50–59 and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient				
Yes	35.15	20.22	21.38	23.25
No	61.67	12.80	13.97	11.56
Sex				
Female	52.53	15.46	16.72	15.28
Male	57.65	13.78	14.85	13.73
Living Arrangement				
Living Alone	48.87	12.95	17.03	21.15
Living with Others	57.89	15.69	15.31	11.11

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N= 3,562,661

Table 3c. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 60 and Older and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Sample Size (n)	5,786,466	720,042	632,992	426,586
Family Income in Relation to Poverty Line				
Below 50%	76.01	9.23	8.76	6.00
Between 51% and 99%	65.83	11.08	13.18	9.91
Between 100% and 199%	79.92	9.05	6.79	4.24
Above 200%	—	—	—	—
Race				
White	79.76	8.15	7.39	4.69
Black	62.89	13.96	13.92	9.22
Other	67.32	16.82	6.56	9.30
Hispanic	65.58	11.72	17.55	5.14
Marital Status				
Married	79.15	9.58	7.39	3.88
Widowed	80.29	7.92	6.80	4.99
Divorced or Separated	65.98	11.41	12.98	9.63
Never Married	73.15	13.30	8.31	5.24
Homeowner	82.60	7.94	5.98	3.48
Geographic Location				
Non-Metro	78.47	7.87	9.37	4.29
Northeast	79.74	9.20	6.59	4.47
Midwest	78.16	8.86	7.17	5.80
South	74.06	9.61	9.60	6.72
West	76.59	10.35	8.79	4.27
Age				
60–61	63.83	16.40	10.18	9.58
62–64	66.92	10.21	15.08	7.79
65–69	71.21	11.23	9.68	7.88
70–74	73.30	10.22	8.53	7.95
75–79	82.79	6.82	7.09	3.29
80+	86.46	7.20	4.34	2.00
Employment Status				
Employed	74.00	8.55	10.80	6.65
Unemployed	61.14	18.96	4.19	15.71
Retired	81.35	8.01	6.63	4.02
Disabled	50.12	19.57	17.04	13.27

Table 3c. (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 60 and Older and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Education Level				
Less Than High School	67.05	12.82	12.25	7.89
High School Diploma	81.45	7.94	6.61	3.99
Some College	77.08	10.93	6.70	5.28
College Degree	82.95	5.64	6.05	5.36
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient				
Yes	47.04	16.53	20.70	15.72
No	80.65	8.52	6.62	4.21
Sex				
Female	76.28	10.07	8.21	5.44
Male	76.89	8.37	8.69	6.05
Living Arrangement				
Living Alone	77.50	9.23	7.33	5.94
Living with Others	75.10	9.90	9.76	5.24

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N= 7,566,086

Table 4. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Above and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Sample Size (n)	17,283,546	2,739,614	2,559,381	1,717,976
Family Income in Relation to Poverty Line				
Below 50%	61.96	11.63	13.34	13.06
Between 51% and 99%	54.52	14.23	17.50	13.75
Between 100% and 199%	71.03	11.71	10.38	6.88
Between 200% and 299%	80.13	9.48	7.19	3.20
300% and above	—	—	—	—
Race				
White	73.95	10.18	9.48	6.39
Black	58.64	16.50	15.12	9.73
Other	68.62	11.16	11.65	8.57
Hispanic	61.15	15.69	16.08	7.08
Marital Status				
Married	74.78	11.19	9.67	4.36
Widowed	78.07	9.09	7.26	5.57
Divorced or Separated	62.88	12.16	13.47	11.50
Never Married	63.87	13.31	12.98	9.85
Homeowner	77.70	9.56	8.23	4.51
Geographic Location				
Non-Metro	71.93	10.83	9.99	7.25
Northeast	72.37	11.79	9.38	6.46
Midwest	72.99	10.41	9.08	7.52
South	69.98	11.30	11.28	7.44
West	70.28	11.70	11.60	6.42
Age				
40–44	62.61	14.58	14.85	7.96
45–49	63.42	14.27	13.50	8.81
50–54	61.74	12.89	13.96	11.40
55–59	64.92	13.72	11.19	10.17
60–61	67.35	13.98	10.90	7.77
62–64	72.62	9.20	11.76	6.42
65–69	77.64	8.84	7.55	5.97
70–74	79.73	8.27	6.69	5.31
75–79	84.65	6.68	6.39	2.28
80+	88.32	6.32	3.74	1.62

Table 4. (continued). Food Security Rates for Individuals Age 40 and Above and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Employment Status				
Employed	71.55	12.02	10.74	5.69
Unemployed	49.54	16.34	18.94	15.18
Retired	84.12	7.10	5.56	3.23
Disabled	44.62	16.69	19.41	19.28
Education Level				
Less Than High School	61.95	14.33	14.80	8.92
High School Diploma	73.01	11.17	9.34	6.48
Some College	70.87	11.35	10.51	7.27
College Degree	78.69	7.77	7.73	5.82
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient				
Yes	41.67	17.78	22.03	18.51
No	75.49	10.31	8.83	5.37
Sex				
Female	70.60	11.48	10.85	7.07
Male	71.89	10.97	10.06	7.07
Living Arrangement				
Living Alone	73.84	9.12	8.67	8.37
Living with Others	69.61	12.47	11.57	6.35

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N= 24,300,517

Table 4a. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40–49 and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Sample Size (n)	4,570,412	1,046,728	1,030,306	607,332
Family Income in Relation to Poverty Line				
Below 50%	57.22	11.00	16.94	14.84
Between 51% and 99%	46.31	17.27	20.92	15.50
Between 100% and 199%	60.65	15.44	15.13	8.78
Between 200% and 299%	72.23	13.29	10.41	4.07
Race				
White	64.05	13.99	14.14	7.82
Black	57.39	18.24	14.18	10.18
Other	66.51	8.89	14.94	9.66
Hispanic	57.92	19.22	16.56	6.30
Marital Status				
Married	66.09	14.77	13.68	5.46
Widowed	52.78	21.41	16.15	9.67
Divorced or Separated	59.77	13.07	14.40	12.76
Never Married	60.71	14.21	15.00	10.08
Homeowner	68.58	13.17	12.14	6.11
Geographic Location				
Non-Metro	62.52	13.91	13.43	10.15
Northeast	62.19	15.66	13.36	8.79
Midwest	66.45	12.54	12.49	8.52
South	62.47	14.77	13.95	8.81
West	61.26	14.69	16.84	7.20
Age				
40–45	62.61	14.58	14.85	7.96
45–49	63.42	14.27	13.50	8.81
Employment Status				
Employed	68.19	13.94	12.29	5.57
Unemployed	45.42	16.85	22.74	14.99
Retired	92.74	3.19	0.00	4.07
Disabled	40.02	15.69	20.84	23.45

Table 4a (continued). Food Security Rates for Individuals Age 40–49 and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Education Level				
Less Than High School	53.93	16.33	19.43	10.31
High School Diploma	61.36	16.10	13.63	8.91
Some College	64.02	13.02	15.41	7.55
College Degree	73.22	10.85	9.63	6.30
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient				
Yes	40.43	17.29	23.75	18.53
No	67.00	13.92	12.51	6.57
Sex				
Female	60.49	14.71	15.79	9.01
Male	65.84	14.10	12.40	7.65
Living Arrangement				
Living Alone	64.62	11.60	11.53	12.25
Living with Others	62.70	14.94	14.69	7.67

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N= 7,254,778

Table 4b. Food Security Rates for Individuals Age 50–59 and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Sample Size (n)	3,598,450	756,070	717,818	614,726
Family Income in Relation to Poverty Line				
Below 50%	53.50	14.51	14.08	17.92
Between 51% and 99%	43.91	16.37	21.23	18.49
Between 100% and 199%	60.61	13.99	13.87	11.53
Between 200% and 299%	77.57	10.88	7.11	4.44
Race				
White	65.86	12.33	11.11	10.70
Black	52.98	18.14	17.10	11.79
Other	65.30	10.02	15.37	9.31
Hispanic	57.16	15.72	16.98	10.15
Marital Status				
Married	70.72	13.17	10.46	5.65
Widowed	54.25	13.80	15.98	15.96
Divorced or Separated	59.26	12.71	13.70	14.33
Never Married	58.55	14.39	13.81	13.25
Homeowner	71.46	11.17	10.75	6.63
Geographic Location				
Non-Metro	61.98	14.09	11.44	12.49
Northeast	63.48	14.94	11.32	10.27
Midwest	61.68	13.72	11.95	12.65
South	62.73	13.06	13.89	10.32
West	65.56	12.18	11.89	10.36
Age				
50–54	61.74	12.89	13.96	11.40
55–59	64.92	13.72	11.19	10.17
Employment Status				
Employed	73.28	11.69	8.84	6.19
Unemployed	52.34	13.27	18.41	15.98
Retired	76.24	8.67	8.88	6.21
Disabled	40.90	15.91	20.74	22.45

Table 4b (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 50–59 and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Education Level				
Less Than High School	50.45	18.40	18.46	12.70
High School Diploma	64.16	13.60	11.92	10.33
Some College	65.25	12.29	10.98	11.48
College Degree	73.27	8.38	9.20	9.15
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient				
Yes	37.22	19.53	21.00	22.26
No	68.95	11.94	10.80	8.31
Sex				
Female	61.46	13.94	13.52	11.07
Male	65.52	12.49	11.50	10.49
Living Arrangement				
Living Alone	58.73	10.42	13.37	17.47
Living with Others	65.32	14.59	12.28	7.80

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N= 5,687,064

Table 4c. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 60 and Older and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Sample Size (n)	9,114,684	936,817	811,256	495,918
Family Income in Relation to Poverty Line				
Below 50%	76.01	9.23	8.76	6.00
Between 51% and 99%	65.83	11.08	13.18	9.91
Between 100% and 199%	79.92	9.05	6.79	4.24
Between 200% and 299%	87.76	5.72	4.70	1.83
Race				
White	83.38	6.98	6.01	3.63
Black	63.89	13.80	14.49	7.83
Other	73.09	14.04	5.84	7.04
Hispanic	68.77	10.89	14.70	5.64
Marital Status				
Married	84.82	6.87	5.63	2.67
Widowed	82.09	7.93	5.81	4.17
Divorced or Separated	68.81	10.88	12.45	7.87
Never Married	76.71	10.20	8.15	4.95
Homeowner	85.21	6.96	5.07	2.75
Geographic Location				
Non-Metro	81.41	7.73	7.51	3.34
Northeast	82.78	7.94	5.99	3.29
Midwest	81.98	7.66	5.76	4.61
South	78.23	8.30	8.34	5.13
West	79.97	9.12	7.41	3.50
Age				
60–61	67.35	13.98	10.90	7.77
62–64	72.62	9.20	11.76	6.42
65–69	77.64	8.84	7.55	5.97
70–74	79.73	8.27	6.69	5.31
75–79	84.65	6.68	6.39	2.28
80+	88.32	6.32	3.74	1.62
Employment Status				
Employed	78.97	6.53	9.44	5.06
Unemployed	58.44	22.58	5.21	13.77
Retired	84.54	7.03	5.40	3.03
Disabled	53.04	18.47	16.57	11.92

Table 4c (continued). Food Security Rates for Individuals Age 60 and Older and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Education Level				
Less Than High School	70.20	11.79	11.23	6.78
High School Diploma	84.74	6.84	5.34	3.09
Some College	80.01	9.41	6.30	4.28
College Degree	86.17	4.99	5.37	3.47
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient				
Yes	47.42	16.56	21.24	14.78
No	83.51	7.42	5.74	3.33
Sex				
Female	79.75	8.75	7.15	4.35
Male	81.16	7.31	7.13	4.39
Living Arrangement				
Living Alone	80.26	8.24	6.67	4.83
Living with Others	80.22	8.26	7.64	3.89

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N= 11,358,675

Table 5. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Below 50% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Sample Size (n)	1,194,632	224,312	257,206	251,840
Income below 50% Poverty Line	61.96	11.63	13.34	13.06
Race				
White	65.45	10.15	12.78	11.61
Black	49.87	16.79	16.97	16.38
Other	63.00	11.14	7.68	18.18
Hispanic	51.68	20.02	16.91	11.39
Marital Status				
Married	67.47	13.34	12.21	6.98
Widowed	60.89	10.13	17.18	11.79
Divorced or Separated	61.69	11.89	10.70	15.72
Never Married	56.15	10.20	15.49	18.16
Homeowner	74.70	7.90	9.15	8.25
Geographic Location				
Non-Metro	58.59	9.37	13.78	18.26
Northeast	62.24	12.98	12.38	12.40
Midwest	64.67	12.43	9.17	13.73
South	61.43	9.81	15.88	12.87
West	59.99	13.24	13.46	13.31
Age				
40–44	56.90	10.10	18.13	14.87
45–49	57.55	11.93	15.71	14.81
50–54	48.84	13.75	16.89	20.53
55–59	59.45	15.47	10.48	14.59
60–61	81.43	7.62	2.50	8.45
62–64	71.57	13.84	12.98	1.61
65–69	69.25	11.53	11.02	8.19
70–74	71.46	7.89	11.88	8.77
75–79	87.91	4.02	5.59	2.48
80+	75.71	8.87	8.95	6.47
Employment Status				
Employed	63.49	11.65	14.34	10.51
Unemployed	45.21	13.72	21.40	19.66
Retired	80.11	6.81	6.07	7.01
Disabled	45.96	13.65	18.92	21.47

Table 5 (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Below 50% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Education Level				
Less Than High School	51.28	17.87	16.89	13.96
High School Diploma	57.61	12.40	13.74	16.25
Some College	72.29	6.71	10.77	10.23
College Degree	77.77	4.61	9.25	8.37
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient				
Yes	38.36	16.25	23.24	22.15
No	60.97	11.24	15.77	12.02
Sex				
Female	60.97	11.24	15.77	12.02
Male	63.41	12.22	9.79	14.59
Living Arrangement				
Living Alone	67.80	7.67	9.86	14.67
Living with Others	58.55	13.95	15.37	12.13

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N= 1,927,990

Table 6. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Between 50% and 99% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Sample Size (n)	2,018,844	527,091	647,950	509,073
Income 50%–90% of the Poverty Line	54.52	14.23	17.50	13.75
Race				
White	57.03	12.42	16.35	14.19
Black	47.34	20.81	19.76	12.08
Other	52.78	11.22	21.37	14.62
Hispanic	46.68	19.23	22.75	11.34
Marital Status				
Married	55.74	14.86	20.78	8.61
Widowed	66.33	11.79	10.48	11.40
Divorced or Separated	47.09	12.76	19.32	20.83
Never Married	51.20	18.14	17.92	12.74
Homeowner	63.34	11.59	15.28	9.79
Geographic Location				
Non-Metro	54.83	12.72	18.50	13.95
Northeast	59.03	15.65	12.48	12.84
Midwest	52.58	13.07	18.82	15.53
South	51.36	14.47	19.85	14.32
West	59.12	13.61	15.59	11.69
Age				
40–44	47.90	13.59	21.89	16.63
45–49	44.54	21.36	19.85	14.25
50–54	42.49	15.36	22.92	19.23
55–59	45.63	17.60	19.18	17.59
60–61	58.71	18.16	7.56	15.57
62–64	56.55	10.22	22.99	10.24
65–69	63.91	13.10	11.76	11.23
70–74	58.94	10.75	14.13	16.18
75–79	68.80	11.01	13.88	6.30
80+	79.84	7.17	8.24	4.75

Table 6 (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Between 50% and 99% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Employment Status				
Employed	58.94	14.61	15.65	10.80
Unemployed	38.75	17.23	22.79	21.23
Retired	72.70	8.79	12.17	6.34
Disabled	35.35	18.03	22.65	23.96
Education Level				
Less Than High School	48.38	16.87	20.09	14.66
High School Diploma	58.29	14.16	15.57	11.98
Some College	53.87	13.74	17.14	15.25
College Degree	62.67	7.46	15.56	14.32
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient				
Yes	38.50	17.85	23.41	20.25
No	62.97	12.33	14.38	10.32
Sex				
Female	54.72	13.92	17.31	14.05
Male	54.18	14.77	17.81	13.24
Living Arrangement				
Living Alone	55.79	12.83	15.02	16.37
Living with Others	53.36	15.53	19.77	11.35

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N= 3,702,958

Table 7. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Between 100% and 199% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Sample Size (n)	6,946,320	1,145,023	1,015,322	672,480
Income 50%–99% of the Poverty Line	71.03	11.71	10.38	6.88
Race				
White	73.09	11.21	9.44	6.25
Black	61.22	13.68	15.61	9.49
Other	70.29	12.92	8.76	8.04
Hispanic	61.90	15.56	16.41	6.13
Marital Status				
Married	71.57	12.85	9.93	5.65
Widowed	81.20	7.62	6.65	4.53
Divorced or Separated	61.09	12.97	15.07	10.87
Never Married	65.94	14.72	10.99	8.36
Homeowner	77.12	10.26	7.97	4.65
Geographic Location				
Non-Metro	73.73	10.72	9.26	6.28
Northeast	72.29	12.92	9.10	5.69
Midwest	72.42	10.33	9.53	7.73
South	70.48	11.52	10.79	7.21
West	69.61	12.47	11.55	6.37
Age				
40–44	59.02	17.62	16.01	7.35
45–49	62.33	13.19	14.22	10.26
50–54	59.32	15.13	13.99	11.57
55–59	62.00	12.77	13.74	11.49
60–61	59.84	18.80	14.39	6.97
62–64	71.00	9.47	11.68	7.85
65–69	73.96	10.55	8.81	6.68
70–74	77.24	10.32	6.72	5.72
75–79	86.60	5.80	5.15	2.44
80+	88.61	7.12	3.16	1.11

Table 7 (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Between 100% and 199% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Employment Status				
Employed	67.45	13.21	12.30	7.05
Unemployed	53.03	12.63	21.59	12.74
Retired	83.35	8.05	5.37	3.23
Disabled	46.05	17.29	18.69	17.98
Education Level				
Less Than High School	65.90	13.54	13.05	7.51
High School Diploma	73.27	11.94	9.12	5.67
Some College	67.68	12.09	11.39	8.84
College Degree	76.23	8.20	8.50	7.07
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient				
Yes	44.00	17.83	21.14	17.02
No	74.27	10.98	9.09	5.66
Sex	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Female	70.67	12.38	10.16	6.79
Male	71.61	10.64	10.74	7.01
Living Arrangement				
Living Alone	76.61	9.42	7.49	6.48
Living with Others	67.40	13.20	12.26	7.14

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N= 9,779,145

Table 8. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Between 200% and 299% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Sample Size (n)	7,123,750	843,187	638,903	284,583
Income 200%–299% of the Poverty Line	80.13	9.48	7.19	3.20
Race				
White	82.56	8.29	6.42	2.74
Black	66.43	17.08	10.49	6.00
Other	76.93	9.06	10.67	3.34
Hispanic	72.70	12.12	10.97	4.21
Marital Status				
Married	82.36	8.79	6.77	2.09
Widowed	83.21	10.06	4.15	2.57
Divorced or Separated	74.85	10.90	8.88	5.37
Never Married	75.17	9.37	10.15	5.31
Homeowner	82.64	8.60	6.39	2.37
Geographic Location				
Non-Metro	80.45	10.35	6.08	3.11
Northeast	80.45	8.60	7.68	3.27
Midwest	81.74	9.26	5.46	3.54
South	80.39	9.87	6.65	3.09
West	77.60	9.77	9.69	2.94
Age				
40–44	72.01	13.34	10.71	3.94
45–49	72.48	13.23	10.08	4.21
50–54	78.56	9.17	8.30	3.97
55–59	76.61	12.52	5.98	4.89
60–61	73.78	9.54	12.22	4.46
62–64	82.69	7.42	5.88	4.00
65–69	88.58	4.77	3.93	2.72
70–74	91.47	4.71	3.32	0.50
75–79	88.31	6.40	5.00	0.28
80+	93.34	3.95	2.13	0.58

Table 8 (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Between 200% and 299% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Employment Status				
Employed	77.44	10.75	8.44	3.37
Unemployed	54.76	21.92	11.61	11.71
Retired	90.87	5.01	2.97	1.15
Disabled	60.38	14.98	14.45	10.19
Education Level				
Less Than High School	72.88	11.72	11.81	3.59
High School Diploma	81.05	8.98	6.45	3.52
Some College	78.55	10.69	7.71	3.05
College Degree	84.16	8.07	5.19	2.58
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient				
Yes	53.27	20.02	17.00	9.71
No	81.03	9.13	6.86	2.98
Sex				
Female	80.21	9.30	7.53	2.96
Male	80.03	9.71	6.76	3.50
Living Arrangement	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Living Alone	84.87	6.24	5.41	3.49
Living with Others	78.44	10.64	7.82	3.10

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N= 8,890,423

Table 9. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income at 300% and Above the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Sample Size (n)	27,888,936	1,221,313	787,991	428,500
Income 300% and above the Poverty Line	91.96	4.03	2.60	1.41
Race				
White	92.94	3.52	2.30	1.24
Black	81.92	9.54	4.94	3.60
Other	91.66	3.78	3.74	0.82
Hispanic	84.96	7.82	4.89	2.33
Marital Status				
Married	93.40	3.53	2.15	0.92
Widowed	92.87	3.46	2.09	1.59
Divorced or Separated	86.05	6.39	4.34	3.22
Never Married	90.13	4.28	3.51	2.08
Homeowner	93.01	3.62	2.24	1.13
Geographic Location				
Non-Metro	92.67	4.18	2.43	0.73
Northeast	92.52	3.66	2.56	1.26
Midwest	92.32	3.84	2.54	1.30
South	91.41	4.47	2.71	1.41
West	91.96	3.85	2.52	1.67
Age				
40–44	90.67	4.74	3.21	1.38
45–49	90.18	4.15	3.67	1.99
50–54	91.45	4.38	2.65	1.52
55–59	92.63	4.05	2.02	1.29
60–61	91.69	4.91	1.66	1.74
62–64	93.30	2.91	1.85	1.94
65–69	93.37	3.70	1.93	1.00
70–74	94.75	2.42	2.32	0.51
75–79	95.14	2.92	1.79	0.15
80+	95.51	2.62	1.32	0.56

Table 9 (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income at 300% and Above the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Employment Status				
Employed	92.11	3.98	2.59	1.31
Unemployed	74.75	10.67	6.81	7.77
Retired	95.20	2.65	1.57	0.58
Disabled	75.91	10.98	7.48	5.62
Education Level				
Less Than High School	82.11	7.21	7.02	3.66
High School Diploma	89.59	5.27	3.41	1.73
Some College	90.92	4.12	2.86	2.10
College Degree	94.56	3.03	1.64	0.78
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient				
Yes	61.32	15.86	14.00	8.82
No	92.14	3.96	2.53	1.37
Sex				
Female	91.39	4.23	2.82	1.55
Male	92.55	3.81	2.37	1.27
Living Arrangement				
Living Alone	90.99	4.10	2.53	2.37
Living with Others	92.17	4.01	2.61	1.21

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N= 30,326,740

Table 10. Food Security Rates (%) for SNAP Recipients Age 40 and Older and Income Below 100% of above the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Sample Size (n)	692,472	313,030	420,673	374,511
Income Below 100% the Poverty Line	38.46	17.38	23.36	20.80
Race				
White	38.71	14.65	25.57	21.08
Black	39.37	24.50	18.46	17.67
Other	32.62	10.70	25.36	31.32
Hispanic	35.79	20.87	31.49	11.85
Marital Status				
Married	37.02	21.96	26.06	14.96
Widowed	47.99	15.60	22.98	13.43
Divorced or Separated	37.32	14.19	21.63	26.85
Never Married	36.20	18.98	23.68	21.13
Homeowner	43.83	18.57	22.89	14.71
Geographic Location				
Non-Metro	38.77	15.16	23.41	22.67
Northeast	40.58	20.84	17.49	21.09
Midwest	40.12	16.60	21.12	22.16
South	36.81	17.84	24.23	21.12
West	38.44	13.05	31.08	17.43
Age				
40–44	40.61	15.20	24.86	19.33
45–49	38.81	16.41	25.22	19.56
50–54	27.88	18.52	23.07	30.52
55–59	34.94	19.19	24.24	21.63
60–61	45.94	27.80	7.84	18.41
62–64	38.45	16.63	30.62	14.31
65–69	44.79	18.25	18.46	18.49
70–74	44.42	14.11	18.80	22.66
75–79	49.85	13.60	21.61	14.93
80+	53.29	13.01	27.65	6.06

Table 10 (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for SNAP Recipients Age 40 and Older and Income Below 100% of above the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Employment Status				
Employed	50.00	13.94	22.88	13.17
Unemployed	25.30	24.77	25.93	23.99
Retired	52.66	13.03	21.22	13.10
Disabled	30.86	17.72	24.67	26.74
Education Level	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Less Than High School	38.70	18.43	24.06	18.81
High School Diploma	39.29	17.29	22.40	21.02
Some College	35.59	20.75	22.44	21.21
College Degree	38.48	8.71	25.17	27.65
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient				
Yes	38.46	17.38	23.36	20.80
No	—	—	—	—
Sex				
Female	38.03	16.70	24.22	21.05
Male	39.22	18.60	21.84	20.34
Living Arrangement				
Living Alone	38.31	15.91	19.47	26.31
Living with Others	38.56	18.38	26.00	17.06

Data source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N=1,800,686

Table 11. Food Security Rates (%) for Non–SNAP Recipients Age 40 and Older and Income Below 100% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Sample Size (*N*)	2,521,004	438,373	484,483	386,402
Income Below 100% the Poverty Line	65.82	11.45	12.65	10.09
Race				
White	68.21	10.46	11.05	10.27
Black	55.19	15.50	19.14	10.17
Other	67.85	11.44	12.84	7.88
Hispanic	55.04	18.78	15.09	11.10
Marital Status				
Married	68.30	11.54	14.65	5.51
Widowed	69.62	10.11	9.31	10.96
Divorced or Separated	62.16	11.29	12.77	13.78
Never Married	62.59	13.00	13.24	11.17
Homeowner	74.02	7.94	10.35	7.69
Geographic Location				
Non-Metro	65.57	9.83	13.61	10.99
Northeast	69.49	11.80	10.04	8.68
Midwest	66.70	10.69	11.91	10.70
South	63.92	10.40	15.61	10.07
West	65.72	13.61	9.98	10.69
Age				
40–44	58.49	10.31	17.51	13.69
45–49	55.45	18.40	14.45	11.69
50–54	55.92	12.30	18.78	13.00
55–59	59.90	15.44	11.10	13.56
60–61	78.85	7.07	4.27	9.80
62–64	71.17	8.88	15.25	4.70
65–69	73.48	10.48	8.79	7.24
70–74	67.41	8.80	12.05	11.73
75–79	77.32	8.65	10.27	3.76
80+	84.47	6.33	4.35	4.85

Table 11 (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Non–SNAP Recipients Age 40 and Older and Income Below 100% of the Poverty Line

	High Food Security	Marginal Food Security	Low Food Security	Very Low Food Security
Employment Status				
Employed	63.38	13.62	13.01	9.99
Unemployed	51.36	10.25	19.93	18.47
Retired	80.11	7.05	7.71	5.12
Disabled	47.73	15.58	17.76	18.93
Education Level				
Less Than High School	55.41	16.42	16.27	11.90
High School Diploma	66.97	11.79	11.41	9.83
Some College	72.39	6.65	11.25	9.71
College Degree	77.08	5.54	9.66	7.72
SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipient	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Yes	65.82	11.45	12.65	10.09
No	—	—	—	—
Sex				
Female	66.15	11.20	13.10	9.55
Male	65.31	11.82	11.96	10.90
Living Arrangement				
Living Alone	67.92	9.45	11.08	11.55
Living with Others	64.04	13.13	13.97	8.86

Data source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N=3,830,262

Table 12a. Estimated Effects of Demographics on Food Insecurity among Adults Age 40 and Older

	Food Insecure	
Variables***	*B (S.E.)*	*Odds Ratio*
Female	.164 (.001)	1.178
Male	–	–
Race		
White	–	–
Black	.563 (.001)	1.756
Other	.200 (.002)	1.222
Hispanic	.429 (.001)	1.535
Non-Hispanic	—	—
Age		
40–44	—	—
45–49	–.055 (.001)	.946
50–54	–.217 (.001)	.805
55–59	–.343 (.002)	.710
60–61	–.272 (.002)	.762
62–64	–.496 (.002)	.609
65–69	–.681(.002)	.506
70–74	–.710 (.002)	.492
75–79	–.961 (.003)	.382
80+	–1.334 (.003)	.263
Educational Attainment		
No High School Diploma	—	—
High School	–.406 (.001)	.666
Some College	–.426 (.001)	.653
College and above	–.912 (.001)	.402
Family income in relation to the poverty line		
Below 50%	—	—
50–99%	.366 (.002)	1.442
100–199%	.076 (.002)	1.079
200% and above	–.739 (.002)	.477
Employment		
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	1.032	2.807
Retired	–.019	.982
Disabled	1.032	2.808
Marital Status		
Married	—	—
Widowed	.425 (.002)	1.530
Divorced or separated	.553 (.001)	1.738
Never married	.205 (.001)	1.227

Table 12a (continued). Estimated Effects of Demographics on Food Insecurity among Adults Age 40 and Older)

	Food Insecure	
Variables***	*B (S.E.)*	*Odds Ratio*
Home ownership		
Homeowner	–.584 (.001)	.557
Renter	—	—
Living Arrangement		
Lives alone	–.214 (.001)	.807
Lives with family or nonrelatives	—	—
Community Type		
Metro	—	—
Non-metro	.061 (.001)	1.063
Region of US		
Northeast	—	—
Midwest	.136 (.001)	1.145
South	.146 (.001)	1.157
West	.085 (.001)	1.089
Constant	–1.589 (.000)	.204
Adjusted R^2	.242	

***p<.001 All predictors in the model were significant at the same level.
Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N =51,626,939

Table 12b. Determinants of Food Insecurity for Individuals Ages 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75 and Older

Food Insecure	40–44 (n = 9,324,522)		45–49 (n = 8,990,418)		50–54 (n= 8,386,787)		55–59 (n = 7,312,926)	
Variables***	*B (S.E.)*	*Odds Ratio*	*B (S.E.)*	*Odds Ratio*	*B (S.E.)*	*Odds Ratio*	*B (S.E.)*	*Odds Ratio*
Female	.211 (.002)	1.235	.100 (.002)	1.105	.135 (.002)	1.145	.181 (.002)	1.199
Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Race								
White	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black	.367 (.003)	1.444	.460 (.003)	1.585	.765 (.003)	2.149	.299 (.003)	1.349
Other	.499 (.004)	1.648	-.206 (.004)	.814	.315 (.005)	1.370	-.206 (.005)	.814
Hispanic	.527 (.003)	1.695	.261 (.003)	1.298	.668 (.003)	1.951	.162 (.004)	1.176
Non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational Attainment								
No High School Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	-.251 (.003)	.778	-309 (.003)	.734	.082 (.004)	1.085	-.752 (.004)	.471
Some College	-.489 (.004)	.613	-224 (.004)	.799	-.086 (.004)	.918	-.765 (.004)	.465
College and above	–1.093	.335	-.840 (.003)	.432	-.451 (.004)	.637	-.937 (.004)	.392
Family income in relation to the poverty line								
Below 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50–99%	.488 (.006)	1.565	.432 (.006)	1.540	.049 (.005)	1.050	.594 (.006)	1.812
100–199%	.422 (.005)	1.525	.066 (.005)	1.069	-.166 (.005)	.847	.100 (.005)	1.105
200% and above	-.485 (.005)	.616	-.641 (.005)	.527	-1.247 (.005)	.287	-.633 (.005)	.531
Employment								
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	.744 (.004)	2.103	1.088 (.004)	2.969	1.190 (.004)	3.287	1.165 (.005)	3.205
Retired	-1.106 (.019)	.331	-2.534 (.023)	.079	.205 (.005)	1.227	-.031 (.004)	.970
Disabled	1.067 (.005)	2.906	.925 (.003)	2.521	1.122 (.003)	3.070	1.148 (.003)	3.153

Table 12b (continued). Determinants of Food Insecurity for Individuals Ages 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75 and Older

Age	40–44		45–49		50–54		55–59	
Marital Status								
Married	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Widowed	.463 (.007)	1.589	1.078 (.006)	2.939	.123 (.006)	1.131	.799 (.005)	2.224
Divorced or separated	.317 (.003)	1.372	.745 (.003)	2.106	.523 (.003)	1.687	.454 (.003)	1.575
Never married	.022 (.003)	1.022	.131 (.003)	1.140	.281 (.004)	1.325	.318 (.004)	1.375
Home ownership								
Homeowner	–1.29 (.003)	.626	–.471 (.002)	.624	–.609 (.003)	1.226	–.713 (.003)	.490
Renter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Living arrangement								
Lives alone	–.129 (.003)	.879	–.256 (.003)	.881	.085 (.003)	1.089	–.276 (.003)	.759
Lives with family or nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Community Type								
Metro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non–metro	.200 (.003)	1.221	–.127 (.003)	.881	.203 (.003)	1.226	.277 (.003)	1.320
Region of US								
Northeast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwest	–.081 (.003)	.922	.107 (.003)	1.113	.110 (.003)	1.116	.325 (.004)	1.384
South	.007 (.003)	1.007	.132 (.003)	1.141	–.093 (.003)	.912	.405 (.004)	1.500
West	–.101 (.003)	.904	.190 (.003)	1.210	–.248 (.004)	.781	.450 (.004)	1.568
Constant	–.690 (.006)	.502	–.766 (.006)	.465	–.765 (.006)	.465	–.923 (.007)	.398
Adjusted R^2	.227		.219		.318		.271	

***p<.001 All predictors in the model were significant at the same level.

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012

Table 12b (continued). Determinants of Food Insecurity for Individuals Ages 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75 and Older

Food Insecure	60–64 (n = 5,940,100)		65–69 (n = 8,990,418)		70–74 (n=3,399,619)		75+ (n = 6,873,230)	
Variables***	*B (S.E.)*	*Odds Ratio*	*B (S.E.)*	*Odds Ratio*	*B (S.E.)*	*Odds Ratio*	*B (S.E.)*	*Odds Ratio*
Female	.306 (.003)	1.358	.563 (.003)	1.755	.018 (.004)	1.018	.154 (.003)	1.176
Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Race								
White	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black	.627 (.003)	1.872	.415 (.005)	1.514	.508 (.005)	1.663	1.172 (.004)	3.229
Other	.382 (.005)	1.465	.202 (.006)	1.224	.256 (.008)	1.292	.621 (.006)	1.860
Hispanic	.714 (.004)	2.043	.279 (.005)	1.322	.256 (.006)	1.291	.570 (.005)	1.769
Non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational Attainment								
No High School Diploma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	–.685 (.004)	.504	–.108 (.004)	.898	–.486 (.005)	.615	–.581 (.003)	.559
Some College	–.266 (.004)	.767	–.263 (.005)	.769	–.524 (.006)	.592	–.830 (.005)	.436
College and above	–1.010 (.004)	.364	–.995 (.005)	.370	–.713 (.006)	.490	–1.021 (.005)	.360
Family income in relation to the poverty line								
Below 50%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50–99%	.502 (.007)	1.652	.011 (.009)	1.011[a]	.315 (.009)	1.370	.471 (.008)	1.602
100–199%	.560 (.006)	1.751	–.026 (.008)	.975	–.247 (.008)	.781	–.100 (.007)	.905
200% and above	–1.010 (.004)	.701	–.978 (.008)	.376	–1.274 (.009)	.280	–.552 (.007)	.576
Employment								
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	.613 (.007)	1.846	2.00 (.010)	7.390	1.698 (.014)	5.464	2.257 (.016)	9.551
Retired	–.116 (.003)	.891	.155 (.004)	1.168	.199 (.006)	1.220	–.107 (.006)	.898
Disabled	.843 (.004)	2.324	1.408 (.005)	4.086	1.435 (.009)	4.200	.236 (.008)	1.266

Table 12b (continued). Determinants of Food Insecurity for Individuals Ages 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75 and Older

Age	60–64		65–69		70–74		75+	
Marital Status								
Married	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Widowed	.223 (.005)	1.249	.404 (.005)	1.497	.248 (.006)	1.282	.579 (.004)	1.785
Divorced or separated	.516 (.004)	1.676	.692 (.005)	1.997	.672 (.006)	1.958	.955 (.005)	2.598
Never married	.381 (.005)	1.463	.330 (.007)	1.392	–.232 (.010)	.793	.397 (.008)	1.487
Home ownership								
Homeowner	–.841 (.003)	.431	–.401 (.004)	.670	–1.251 (.004)	.286	–.429 (.003)	.651
Renter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Living arrangement								
Lives alone	–.187 (.003)	.829	–.226 (.004)	.798	–.395 (.005)	.674	–.601 (.004)	.548
Lives with family or nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Community Type								
Metro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-metro	.108 (.003)	1.113	–.221 (.004)	.802	.002 (.004)	1.002[b]	–.138 (.003)	.871
Region of US								
Northeast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midwest	.378 (.004)	1.460	.065 (.005)	1.067	.229 (.006)	1.257	.230 (.004)	1.258
South	.396 (.004)	1.485	.192 (.005)	1.211	.327 (.005)	1.386	.252 (.004)	1.287
West	.319 (.004)	1.376	.016 (.005)	1.016**	–.072 (.006)	.930	.231 (.004)	1.260
Constant	–1.316 (.008)	.268	–1.670 (.011)	.188	–.473 (.012)	.623	–1.697 (.011)	.183
Adjusted R^2	.267		.243		.285		.170	

***p<.001 All predictors in the model were significant at the same level unless otherwise indicated.

**p<.01

[a] Not significant (p = .215)

[b] Not significant (p = .666)

Data Source: CPS Data 2005–2012

Table 13. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
AL	77.15	9.19	7.83	5.83
AK	83.99	6.09	6.83	3.09
AZ	82.80	7.76	6.15	3.30
AR	79.91	10.01	7.39	2.69
CA	81.13	8.15	6.64	4.09
CO	87.72	5.27	5.67	1.34
CT	87.65	5.49	4.11	2.75
DE	87.24	5.66	4.06	3.04
DC	81.21	8.19	7.11	3.48
FL	84.81	6.63	4.44	4.12
GA	81.08	7.24	7.49	4.19
HI	85.36	4.76	6.13	3.75
ID	83.01	5.48	7.39	4.12
IL	84.41	5.46	6.74	3.39
IN	83.06	6.18	5.20	5.56
IA	83.09	7.57	6.44	2.90
KS	79.06	9.30	6.03	5.61
KY	83.74	6.61	6.34	3.31
LA	79.52	9.93	7.09	3.45
ME	78.73	9.32	6.19	5.75
MD	81.47	6.86	6.55	5.12
MA	86.93	5.19	3.56	4.32
MI	83.82	5.92	5.91	4.34
MN	87.44	5.19	4.86	2.50
MS	70.17	11.67	11.20	6.95
MO	79.06	8.95	6.43	5.56
MT	84.65	5.14	6.38	3.84
NE	90.43	3.85	3.62	2.10
NV	82.45	6.23	6.50	4.81
NH	88.35	5.54	4.56	1.55
NJ	86.71	6.46	4.81	2.03
NM	76.44	10.31	9.31	3.94
NY	81.84	7.73	6.80	3.64
NC	80.66	7.79	8.12	3.43
ND	93.63	4.23	1.81	0.33
OH	82.88	8.61	3.85	4.66
OK	80.98	7.52	5.40	6.11
OR	83.90	4.90	5.68	5.51

Table 13. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
PA	83.82	7.60	4.90	3.68
RI	80.03	8.39	7.28	4.30
SC	74.58	10.70	8.99	5.73
SD	84.76	7.31	4.89	3.04
TN	80.74	9.46	6.55	3.25
TX	79.70	7.29	8.21	4.80
UT	82.43	7.39	8.09	2.08
VT	87.59	5.79	4.60	2.02
VA	87.54	6.07	4.08	2.30
WA	86.20	5.68	5.19	2.92
WV	82.37	6.96	5.94	4.73
WI	87.75	5.63	4.27	2.35
WY	87.96	6.19	5.00	0.84

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N= 54,627,258

Table 13a. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40–49 by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
AL	77.10	8.34	10.16	4.41
AK	80.11	10.65	5.79	3.44
AZ	76.37	12.85	6.26	4.52
AR	67.83	14.59	13.58	4.00
CA	77.94	8.81	9.05	4.20
CO	82.09	6.93	10.40	0.59
CT	83.09	6.79	6.54	3.58
DE	81.28	10.42	4.18	4.12
DC	77.96	8.29	8.13	5.62
FL	80.82	7.73	5.85	5.60
GA	83.37	8.57	6.48	1.58
HI	80.70	4.15	9.72	5.43
ID	76.47	5.66	9.74	8.13
IL	80.87	6.81	8.93	3.39
IN	85.74	3.01	5.55	5.70
IA	78.34	8.52	9.71	3.43
KS	74.25	10.31	7.82	7.61
KY	74.99	9.78	10.61	4.62
LA	77.11	10.49	8.13	4.28
ME	72.30	9.61	9.79	8.30
MD	79.45	9.96	6.31	4.28
MA	83.76	8.43	4.23	3.58
MI	83.60	6.14	5.47	4.79
MN	83.12	6.30	9.06	1.52
MS	64.84	5.07	19.47	10.62
MO	77.27	10.74	6.29	5.71
MT	78.90	9.21	5.18	6.70
NE	88.94	2.82	4.76	3.47
NV	78.35	7.13	9.32	5.21
NH	85.41	6.47	6.36	1.76
NJ	86.32	7.02	4.73	1.93
NM	73.05	12.51	13.05	1.38
NY	77.06	8.38	9.08	5.48
NC	83.66	7.83	5.60	2.90
ND	93.79	3.08	3.12	0.00
OH	80.22	11.55	3.92	4.32
OK	76.16	5.45	8.08	10.30
OR	79.90	5.27	7.59	7.23

Table 13a (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40–49 by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
PA	79.57	8.43	7.25	4.75
RI	75.33	9.18	10.49	4.99
SC	73.17	10.84	9.00	6.99
SD	77.53	9.35	8.79	4.33
TN	80.69	9.30	6.66	3.36
TX	75.82	10.19	9.58	4.41
UT	78.67	7.34	11.57	2.42
VT	85.83	4.93	5.35	3.89
VA	79.78	9.09	7.79	3.34
WA	82.30	6.70	7.13	3.87
WV	78.09	9.63	7.98	4.30
WI	81.84	8.80	6.31	3.05
WY	90.32	1.53	7.20	0.95

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N=18,314,941

Table 13b. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 50–59 by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
AL	74.19	10.90	7.09	7.82
AK	84.40	2.83	9.93	2.84
AZ	82.84	5.68	5.87	5.61
AR	85.39	9.94	1.20	3.46
CA	80.34	8.61	5.71	5.33
CO	92.55	4.37	1.25	1.83
CT	90.12	5.16	1.29	3.43
DE	87.01	4.01	8.32	0.66
DC	84.91	5.13	7.87	2.08
FL	82.05	8.72	4.43	4.79
GA	78.88	6.48	7.83	6.81
HI	85.43	5.56	5.13	3.89
ID	84.14	4.92	6.83	4.11
IL	85.90	3.91	6.05	4.14
IN	79.42	10.16	4.13	6.29
IA	81.36	8.95	7.12	2.57
KS	72.92	14.26	5.72	7.09
KY	90.67	3.62	1.97	3.75
LA	71.71	10.24	13.05	5.01
ME	76.67	11.26	3.37	8.70
MD	83.68	5.95	4.33	6.04
MA	82.35	5.15	5.44	7.06
MI	76.99	8.13	8.39	6.50
MN	88.94	5.71	2.54	2.80
MS	67.17	19.43	6.61	6.79
MO	76.55	7.61	7.88	7.96
MT	81.07	5.20	7.78	5.95
NE	87.64	5.72	5.04	1.61
NV	84.42	6.07	4.86	4.65
NH	87.69	6.17	4.31	1.83
NJ	83.71	8.86	6.22	1.20
NM	80.62	5.33	6.54	7.52
NY	82.02	7.52	6.09	4.37
NC	74.56	7.61	13.24	4.59
ND	90.48	7.21	2.32	0.00
OH	79.91	8.24	5.51	6.34
OK	81.54	7.93	5.76	4.77

Table 13b (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 50–59 by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
OR	82.81	5.34	5.38	6.47
PA	84.90	7.22	3.99	3.89
RI	84.12	5.68	6.67	3.54
SC	68.99	16.56	7.86	6.58
SD	87.58	5.32	6.14	0.96
TN	79.59	9.42	7.19	3.80
TX	79.10	6.63	8.80	5.46
UT	81.10	6.45	9.44	3.00
VT	86.85	7.57	4.90	0.68
VA	90.43	5.52	1.98	2.07
WA	85.08	5.81	6.76	2.34
WV	79.51	8.39	3.45	8.64
WI	89.59	3.22	5.02	2.17
WY	89.44	4.20	5.47	0.89

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N=15,699,710

Table 13c. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 60 and Above by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
AL	79.90	8.34	6.60	5.16
AK	89.13	3.48	4.52	2.87
AZ	86.79	5.84	6.25	1.12
AR	83.88	7.33	7.33	1.46
CA	85.21	7.05	4.86	2.89
CO	89.71	4.20	4.34	1.75
CT	90.59	4.35	3.73	1.33
DE	92.57	2.82	0.67	3.94
DC	80.88	10.83	5.51	2.78
FL	89.38	4.57	3.41	2.63
GA	80.60	6.53	8.22	4.66
HI	88.55	4.60	4.36	2.48
ID	87.48	5.85	5.92	0.76
IL	86.30	5.46	5.41	2.83
IN	83.21	6.24	5.71	4.84
IA	88.22	5.65	3.35	2.78
KS	87.99	4.68	4.64	2.69
KY	86.62	5.86	5.56	1.95
LA	86.48	9.37	2.30	1.85
ME	85.98	7.73	4.86	1.43
MD	81.87	4.44	8.41	5.28
MA	95.44	1.48	0.79	2.29
MI	89.12	4.09	4.47	2.32
MN	90.09	3.72	3.04	3.15
MS	76.51	11.19	8.08	4.21
MO	82.26	8.58	5.47	3.69
MT	91.81	2.13	6.07	0.00
NE	94.10	3.28	1.40	1.22
NV	85.23	5.42	4.82	4.53
NH	92.34	3.92	2.66	1.08
NJ	89.81	3.72	3.60	2.87
NM	75.84	12.30	8.68	3.18
NY	85.99	7.28	5.24	1.49
NC	82.52	7.88	6.56	3.05
ND	96.06	2.97	0.00	0.96
OH	87.27	6.29	2.63	3.81
OK	83.92	8.67	3.36	4.05
OR	88.14	4.18	4.46	3.22

Table 13c. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 60 and Above by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
PA	86.30	7.25	3.76	2.69
RI	81.19	10.02	4.53	4.26
SC	79.68	6.50	9.77	4.05
SD	88.83	6.87	1.05	3.24
TN	81.66	9.61	5.97	2.75
TX	84.02	5.03	6.34	4.61
UT	87.32	8.13	3.49	1.06
VT	90.01	4.75	3.60	1.65
VA	92.33	3.74	2.39	1.53
WA	92.12	4.29	1.34	2.25
WV	86.72	4.43	5.88	2.98
WI	91.65	4.53	1.96	1.85
WY	84.59	12.02	2.68	0.71

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N=20,612,606

Table 14. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
AL	60.85	12.75	12.14	14.27
AK	62.26	12.91	14.76	10.07
AZ	71.07	13.51	11.07	4.35
AR	68.11	10.16	14.94	6.80
CA	65.12	13.49	13.20	8.19
CO	69.53	13.19	12.07	5.20
CT	71.42	10.05	9.23	9.29
DE	69.37	10.02	13.84	6.77
DC	57.12	20.26	14.70	7.92
FL	74.24	9.67	7.95	8.15
GA	60.65	12.25	15.63	11.47
HI	71.61	8.29	10.18	9.91
ID	68.74	8.74	12.42	10.10
IL	63.67	10.47	18.02	7.84
IN	64.77	12.53	10.71	11.99
IA	72.66	11.60	7.19	8.55
KS	58.87	16.30	12.11	12.72
KY	63.83	11.23	14.91	10.03
LA	69.12	16.44	8.03	6.41
ME	60.01	14.45	12.47	13.07
MD	57.87	12.93	12.96	16.25
MA	68.88	11.24	5.47	14.41
MI	70.35	7.27	11.78	10.61
MN	70.10	10.63	9.76	9.51
MS	51.44	16.28	17.96	14.32
MO	60.84	14.82	13.29	11.05
MT	69.74	6.96	14.18	9.12
NE	79.74	9.84	5.29	5.13
NV	63.73	12.40	14.51	9.37
NH	79.35	8.06	9.57	3.03
NJ	65.12	15.07	14.53	5.28
NM	57.00	16.58	15.65	10.77
NY	67.18	12.97	12.73	7.12
NC	59.05	13.58	17.41	9.95
ND	84.62	8.24	5.60	1.54
OH	65.99	12.94	7.17	13.90
OK	65.22	11.26	10.80	12.72
OR	64.88	9.57	10.39	15.15

Table 14 (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
PA	70.15	14.98	6.80	8.07
RI	56.58	20.63	13.39	9.39
SC	57.22	14.43	19.42	8.93
SD	67.98	10.78	12.11	9.13
TN	65.20	12.39	13.87	8.54
TX	61.70	11.27	17.33	9.70
UT	70.09	15.23	9.95	4.74
VT	68.79	14.79	8.46	7.96
VA	71.01	11.59	10.50	6.91
WA	65.42	10.66	12.18	11.75
WV	68.57	11.67	11.09	8.68
WI	77.03	7.83	9.68	5.46
WY	75.62	12.46	10.73	1.19

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N=15,410,093

Table 14a. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40–49 and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
AL	64.19	13.82	9.80	12.19
AK	39.31	29.35	17.02	14.32
AZ	61.14	20.34	12.50	6.02
AR	48.40	9.09	32.15	10.37
CA	52.79	18.60	21.11	7.51
CO	68.01	14.90	17.09	0.00
CT	54.32	12.26	20.71	12.71
DE	58.36	16.94	15.99	8.72
DC	44.57	17.82	21.99	15.61
FL	67.87	7.97	12.79	11.37
GA	56.55	19.79	16.81	6.85
HI	50.41	5.18	18.61	25.81
ID	59.32	13.20	8.75	18.73
IL	54.37	9.56	27.01	9.07
IN	63.59	4.53	15.33	16.56
IA	61.14	17.70	3.90	17.26
KS	46.20	20.55	18.88	14.38
KY	40.65	14.66	30.58	14.11
LA	66.39	9.99	12.77	10.84
ME	37.50	13.15	20.80	28.55
MD	52.44	13.09	14.67	19.79
MA	58.38	20.50	7.31	13.81
MI	73.80	6.48	11.64	8.08
MN	55.43	19.76	18.82	6.00
MS	32.44	14.27	30.31	22.99
MO	49.26	15.80	19.74	15.20
MT	57.86	11.08	13.70	17.37
NE	76.80	7.40	5.90	9.91
NV	43.10	21.15	21.91	13.84
NH	64.26	17.60	14.06	4.08
NJ	55.71	20.88	18.43	4.98
NM	71.20	12.49	11.82	4.48
NY	57.61	14.35	16.57	11.47
NC	64.54	15.49	10.62	9.34
ND	87.27	3.54	9.19	0.00
OH	60.57	13.39	6.16	19.88
OK	47.97	7.23	14.26	30.54
OR	60.54	7.61	10.98	20.86

Table 14a (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40–49 and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
PA	51.87	24.79	11.25	12.09
RI	44.24	18.41	24.45	12.89
SC	49.06	16.06	23.67	11.21
SD	49.53	13.16	24.02	13.28
TN	54.72	20.85	11.72	12.71
TX	56.85	14.26	18.09	10.80
UT	67.34	12.16	16.10	4.40
VT	52.85	14.38	9.19	23.59
VA	44.02	27.59	18.41	9.98
WA	46.17	19.35	15.94	18.54
WV	49.20	21.57	17.95	11.27
WI	59.00	6.46	21.45	13.10
WY	81.69	0.00	18.31	0.00

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N=4,281,346

Table 14b. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 50–59 and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
AL	56.90	12.73	11.76	18.61
AK	56.70	4.10	27.00	12.20
AZ	60.85	18.13	10.80	10.22
AR	70.76	11.36	4.61	13.28
CA	61.64	11.26	11.96	15.14
CO	56.54	16.14	11.08	16.23
CT	64.37	14.86	5.07	15.69
DE	50.26	15.07	34.66	0.00
DC	59.30	20.16	16.50	4.04
FL	59.85	15.93	12.58	11.64
GA	51.57	8.69	23.12	16.63
HI	71.83	10.87	5.23	12.06
ID	58.95	4.83	15.39	20.83
IL	46.80	12.24	23.53	17.43
IN	38.02	29.73	13.08	19.18
IA	59.26	12.00	17.91	10.83
KS	43.51	26.93	4.23	25.33
KY	67.62	7.64	8.51	16.23
LA	53.40	21.53	14.13	10.93
ME	38.94	31.57	9.86	19.62
MD	50.66	19.49	4.83	25.02
MA	46.91	13.86	11.09	28.15
MI	50.70	16.17	14.74	18.39
MN	66.54	13.88	7.57	12.01
MS	38.60	28.63	14.43	18.33
MO	40.69	17.29	20.30	21.72
MT	52.77	9.29	20.56	17.39
NE	44.68	24.05	19.32	11.94
NV	73.50	12.59	7.24	6.67
NH	61.36	4.67	24.14	9.83
NJ	57.86	19.36	18.95	3.83
NM	37.41	16.47	17.82	28.30
NY	59.15	20.50	12.89	7.46
NC	38.78	15.17	32.70	13.36
ND	61.58	24.33	14.09	0.00
OH	45.18	16.85	15.65	22.32
OK	61.41	8.04	21.09	9.47
OR	60.28	7.67	12.26	19.79

Table 14b (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 50–59 and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
PA	60.81	14.21	10.42	14.56
RI	56.44	19.13	17.10	7.33
SC	45.14	27.64	18.00	9.22
SD	68.83	11.69	15.86	3.62
TN	59.06	5.18	26.57	9.20
TX	51.26	11.93	23.38	13.43
UT	60.96	16.10	13.85	9.08
VT	68.06	20.21	7.78	3.95
VA	63.83	12.22	14.25	9.70
WA	44.04	9.15	28.67	18.13
WV	58.56	15.11	8.37	17.96
WI	69.75	7.91	17.35	4.99
WY	63.56	13.06	23.38	0.00

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N=3,562,658

Table 14c. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 60 and Older and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
AL	61.94	12.20	13.66	12.21
AK	86.39	5.24	3.61	4.77
AZ	80.78	7.69	10.29	1.23
AR	76.67	10.29	10.00	3.04
CA	76.46	11.13	8.13	4.28
CO	76.41	10.44	8.18	4.97
CT	83.82	6.92	4.41	4.85
DE	84.72	3.73	2.58	8.97
DC	64.31	21.90	9.11	4.68
FL	83.38	7.91	3.61	5.10
GA	67.69	9.92	11.06	11.34
HI	80.97	8.56	8.59	1.88
ID	77.19	8.09	13.05	1.67
IL	74.68	10.37	11.10	3.85
IN	75.48	9.82	7.61	7.09
IA	82.80	9.36	3.28	4.56
KS	73.23	8.90	12.06	5.81
KY	75.89	10.62	8.24	5.25
LA	78.59	16.20	2.93	2.28
ME	79.65	9.27	8.78	2.30
MD	63.25	10.71	14.63	11.42
MA	92.82	2.22	0.00	4.95
MI	80.32	2.27	10.03	7.38
MN	78.87	4.63	6.60	9.89
MS	66.39	10.40	14.70	8.51
MO	72.76	13.54	8.20	5.50
MT	85.87	3.49	10.64	0.00
NE	93.76	6.24	0.00	0.00
NV	76.40	4.37	12.25	6.98
NH	92.62	5.27	2.11	0.00
NJ	76.03	8.45	9.23	6.29
NM	58.37	18.45	16.50	6.68
NY	76.82	9.09	10.06	4.03
NC	68.86	11.42	11.59	8.12
ND	93.08	3.88	0.00	3.04
OH	77.99	10.94	3.74	7.33
OK	72.88	13.75	6.39	6.98
OR	70.20	11.86	8.80	9.14

Table 14c (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 60 and Older and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
PA	80.35	11.23	3.92	4.50
RI	64.72	22.74	4.53	8.01
SC	66.24	7.69	18.25	7.82
SD	80.53	8.63	1.77	9.07
TN	72.32	11.05	10.26	6.36
TX	71.76	8.68	12.99	6.57
UT	75.59	16.89	4.33	3.19
VT	76.64	12.06	8.49	2.81
VA	88.18	2.56	4.94	4.32
WA	84.61	5.22	4.86	5.31
WV	82.00	5.63	9.43	2.94
WI	86.40	8.35	2.70	2.54
WY	77.33	16.82	3.84	2.01

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N=7,566,088

Table 15. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
AL	77.15	9.19	7.83	5.83
AK	83.99	6.09	6.83	3.09
AZ	82.80	7.76	6.15	3.30
AR	79.91	10.01	7.39	2.69
CA	81.13	8.15	6.64	4.09
CO	87.72	5.27	5.67	1.34
CT	87.65	5.49	4.11	2.75
DE	87.24	5.66	4.06	3.04
DC	81.21	8.19	7.11	3.48
FL	84.81	6.63	4.44	4.12
GA	81.08	7.24	7.49	4.19
HI	85.36	4.76	6.13	3.75
ID	83.01	5.48	7.39	4.12
IL	84.41	5.46	6.74	3.39
IN	83.06	6.18	5.20	5.56
IA	83.09	7.57	6.44	2.90
KS	79.06	9.30	6.03	5.61
KY	83.74	6.61	6.34	3.31
LA	79.52	9.93	7.09	3.45
ME	78.73	9.32	6.19	5.75
MD	81.47	6.86	6.55	5.12
MA	86.93	5.19	3.56	4.32
MI	83.82	5.92	5.91	4.34
MN	87.44	5.19	4.86	2.50
MS	70.17	11.67	11.20	6.95
MO	79.06	8.95	6.43	5.56
MT	84.65	5.14	6.38	3.84
NE	90.43	3.85	3.62	2.10
NV	82.45	6.23	6.50	4.81
NH	88.35	5.54	4.56	1.55
NJ	86.71	6.46	4.81	2.03
NM	76.44	10.31	9.31	3.94
NY	81.84	7.73	6.80	3.64
NC	80.66	7.79	8.12	3.43
ND	93.63	4.23	1.81	0.33
OH	82.88	8.61	3.85	4.66
OK	80.98	7.52	5.40	6.11
OR	83.90	4.90	5.68	5.51

Table 15 (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
PA	83.82	7.60	4.90	3.68
RI	80.03	8.39	7.28	4.30
SC	74.58	10.70	8.99	5.73
SD	84.76	7.31	4.89	3.04
TN	80.74	9.46	6.55	3.25
TX	79.70	7.29	8.21	4.80
UT	82.43	7.39	8.09	2.08
VT	87.59	5.79	4.60	2.02
VA	87.54	6.07	4.08	2.30
WA	86.20	5.68	5.19	2.92
WV	82.37	6.96	5.94	4.73
WI	87.75	5.63	4.27	2.35
WY	87.96	6.19	5.00	0.84

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N=54,627,255

Table 15a. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40–49 and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
AL	58.04	16.87	18.23	6.85
AK	56.73	20.60	14.91	7.76
AZ	66.05	20.30	9.78	3.87
AR	58.88	17.99	17.49	5.64
CA	59.42	14.96	18.30	7.32
CO	69.46	13.56	16.98	0.00
CT	57.96	13.36	16.04	12.64
DE	68.02	15.50	8.89	7.59
DC	60.27	12.77	15.76	11.19
FL	69.54	11.61	9.80	9.05
GA	69.48	15.38	11.11	4.03
HI	57.33	7.46	20.51	14.71
ID	64.21	10.18	14.53	11.09
IL	65.67	9.95	18.83	5.54
IN	71.99	6.35	9.55	12.11
IA	59.28	14.22	18.52	7.98
KS	53.45	18.98	14.92	12.65
KY	57.60	13.88	20.03	8.50
LA	67.41	10.31	12.19	10.08
ME	55.99	11.10	13.63	19.28
MD	57.96	19.72	11.57	10.75
MA	68.17	17.26	5.57	9.00
MI	72.90	7.01	11.36	8.72
MN	64.94	15.03	16.95	3.08
MS	51.87	8.19	23.32	16.61
MO	64.54	13.40	12.16	9.89
MT	61.56	15.51	11.58	11.35
NE	77.87	5.87	11.06	5.21
NV	57.48	15.77	15.88	10.87
NH	63.99	14.21	15.78	6.02
NJ	65.48	17.80	13.57	3.15
NM	68.63	11.25	17.10	3.01
NY	61.29	14.17	16.07	8.48
NC	71.08	12.35	10.28	6.29
ND	85.47	5.99	8.54	0.00
OH	63.50	21.67	4.77	10.06
OK	56.80	10.05	16.56	16.60
OR	60.63	8.90	15.71	14.76

Table 15a (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40–49 and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
PA	60.36	18.15	11.53	9.96
RI	53.06	13.59	21.32	12.02
SC	57.35	16.03	15.14	11.48
SD	57.35	15.58	18.74	8.33
TN	71.20	14.42	7.71	6.67
TX	58.04	16.71	15.55	9.70
UT	74.29	6.65	16.65	2.41
VT	68.07	8.99	11.72	11.22
VA	50.31	20.12	21.17	8.40
WA	56.37	16.70	16.78	10.15
WV	63.67	14.60	13.55	8.17
WI	65.58	10.54	14.40	9.48
WY	78.56	2.77	18.67	0.00

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N=7,254,776

Table 15b. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 50–59 and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
AL	62.62	12.34	8.43	16.61
AK	59.75	6.44	24.88	8.93
AZ	72.17	10.00	9.27	8.57
AR	76.82	10.62	3.23	9.32
CA	63.76	14.14	11.66	10.44
CO	69.25	13.52	6.99	10.24
CT	72.79	10.14	6.37	10.70
DE	70.15	12.43	17.42	0.00
DC	61.72	17.33	17.98	2.97
FL	69.65	13.58	8.42	8.36
GA	61.36	9.12	15.32	14.20
HI	75.13	9.09	5.76	10.02
ID	75.71	5.29	8.08	10.93
IL	67.54	8.01	13.90	10.55
IN	54.92	24.61	7.21	13.26
IA	63.24	11.91	16.66	8.19
KS	55.54	20.25	7.44	16.77
KY	79.27	4.89	5.45	10.39
LA	57.08	18.07	17.95	6.90
ME	50.53	25.59	5.97	17.91
MD	57.90	16.62	6.15	19.32
MA	47.00	15.42	12.62	24.96
MI	56.53	13.92	14.12	15.43
MN	72.59	10.82	6.92	9.68
MS	49.72	24.56	12.69	13.03
MO	54.93	15.56	12.50	17.01
MT	65.19	8.07	15.33	11.40
NE	67.03	17.92	9.31	5.75
NV	70.76	11.00	10.21	8.03
NH	62.46	11.40	20.25	5.88
NJ	64.91	16.61	16.19	2.29
NM	55.78	11.63	12.59	19.99
NY	65.52	14.24	11.27	8.97
NC	54.58	12.29	23.58	9.55
ND	77.84	16.14	6.02	0.00
OH	55.63	15.06	13.79	15.52
OK	64.04	10.14	14.13	11.69
OR	71.00	6.01	9.20	13.79

Table 15b (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 50–59 and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
PA	67.24	14.66	8.41	9.69
RI	64.28	15.02	13.69	7.01
SC	50.68	28.67	14.44	6.21
SD	77.38	9.40	11.14	2.08
TN	60.78	11.59	16.36	11.27
TX	62.56	10.43	17.39	9.63
UT	68.32	8.87	17.80	5.00
VT	75.53	12.26	10.23	1.98
VA	72.84	11.12	9.54	6.49
WA	58.49	12.95	21.98	6.58
WV	63.50	14.58	6.97	14.95
WI	79.75	4.56	10.01	5.67
WY	66.01	17.87	16.12	0.00

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N=5,687,062

Table 15c. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 60 and Older and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
AL	72.13	9.18	10.49	8.20
AK	89.90	3.88	2.68	3.53
AZ	80.63	7.73	9.62	2.02
AR	79.07	8.65	10.11	2.17
CA	78.88	10.08	7.54	3.50
CO	80.53	8.96	6.23	4.28
CT	85.08	6.50	5.41	3.01
DE	89.18	3.02	1.31	6.49
DC	71.17	18.20	7.02	3.61
FL	85.26	5.73	4.84	4.17
GA	73.99	8.48	9.59	7.93
HI	80.53	9.17	5.55	4.75
ID	83.11	5.99	9.66	1.23
IL	79.21	7.92	8.24	4.63
IN	78.40	9.45	6.28	5.88
IA	87.39	7.30	2.22	3.09
KS	81.03	7.40	7.33	4.25
KY	82.23	6.89	7.80	3.08
LA	79.27	14.36	3.53	2.84
ME	78.02	11.89	7.63	2.46
MD	69.80	8.06	13.44	8.70
MA	93.77	1.44	1.59	3.21
MI	84.62	4.44	6.96	3.98
MN	82.32	5.00	6.23	6.45
MS	70.35	10.70	12.46	6.48
MO	74.67	11.61	7.85	5.87
MT	88.36	2.54	9.10	0.00
NE	95.01	3.74	1.25	0.00
NV	80.96	4.14	7.54	7.36
NH	92.01	4.33	2.61	1.04
NJ	82.27	5.15	6.85	5.72
NM	67.36	15.24	12.38	5.01
NY	80.31	8.35	8.66	2.68
NC	71.77	12.39	10.75	5.09
ND	91.51	6.41	0.00	2.08
OH	81.97	8.91	3.66	5.46
OK	77.73	11.84	4.54	5.89
OR	78.36	8.09	7.31	6.24

Table 15c (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 60 and Older and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line by State

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
PA	82.80	10.16	3.87	3.17
RI	71.22	15.44	5.84	7.50
SC	75.59	5.38	13.56	5.47
SD	84.15	9.59	0.89	5.37
TN	75.33	10.12	9.96	4.59
TX	76.81	7.82	9.58	5.78
UT	83.62	10.37	4.05	1.96
VT	84.26	8.12	5.72	1.90
VA	87.50	4.99	4.58	2.93
WA	87.10	7.26	2.69	2.94
WV	81.31	5.90	9.14	3.65
WI	87.85	7.17	2.59	2.40
WY	80.56	14.51	3.68	1.25

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005–2012
N=11,358,674

Table 16. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	83.07	6.20	7.22	3.50
Austin-Round Rock, TX	82.43	7.56	8.77	1.25
Baltimore-Towson, MD	80.10	7.32	7.20	5.39
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	79.10	10.81	6.44	3.64
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	87.50	8.25	2.68	1.57
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	77.19	10.79	11.02	1.00
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IN-IN-WI	82.94	5.59	7.90	3.57
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	85.41	6.13	5.03	3.43
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	85.98	5.59	3.89	4.54
Columbus, OH	75.94	15.70	0.94	7.42
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	82.47	7.19	6.63	3.71
Denver-Aurora, CO	85.76	5.44	7.53	1.27
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	84.76	5.47	6.52	3.24
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	81.30	5.40	9.00	4.29
Indianapolis, IN	85.77	4.31	5.45	4.47
Jacksonville, FL	84.61	10.42	2.25	2.73
Kansas City, MO-KS	80.62	6.03	6.39	6.96
Las Vegas-Paradise, NM	85.14	5.16	6.69	3.01
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	79.47	9.82	6.85	3.86
Louisville, KY-IN	87.51	8.94	1.52	2.03
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	87.84	3.63	2.38	6.14
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	84.57	8.45	3.94	3.04
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	76.75	9.71	8.70	4.84
Minneapolis-St Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	87.19	4.65	5.33	2.83
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN	74.83	18.58	5.28	1.32
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	82.80	8.53	7.57	1.10
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	82.63	7.43	6.43	3.52
Oklahoma City, OK	87.62	3.41	3.84	5.13
Orlando, FL	85.35	0.84	8.60	5.20
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE	83.80	7.81	5.38	3.02
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	83.99	7.72	4.84	3.45
Pittsburgh, PA	86.19	6.95	4.25	2.61
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	84.57	4.58	5.64	5.21
Richmond, VA	86.38	9.60	4.01	0.00
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	83.22	5.96	6.01	4.80

Table 16 (continued). Food Security Rates for Individuals Age 40 and Older by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
Rochester, NY	75.19	9.14	13.66	2.00
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade.Roseville, CA	77.61	11.87	5.21	5.30
St. Louis, MO-IL	79.34	8.81	6.54	5.31
San Antonio, TX	69.63	13.03	8.77	8.58
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	87.80	5.62	3.08	3.50
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	84.87	7.10	3.86	4.16
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	88.25	5.52	4.00	2.23
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	87.79	3.40	6.51	2.31
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	84.45	8.30	3.00	4.25
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	85.98	9.24	2.90	1.87
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	87.42	5.22	3.70	3.66
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	86.00	4.85	4.19	4.96
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	90.85	4.68	2.78	1.69
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, MA-RI	81.39	7.82	6.78	4.00

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005-2012
N=28,671,029

Table 16a. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40–49 by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	84.40	7.84	6.82	0.94
Austin-Round Rock, TX	84.97	6.01	9.02	0.00
Baltimore-Towson, MD	80.86	8.03	5.76	5.36
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	64.08	12.48	15.71	7.74
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	78.45	12.41	4.44	4.70
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	83.50	9.43	4.47	2.60
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IN-IN-WI	80.01	7.36	9.05	3.58
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	84.14	9.70	3.09	3.07
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	85.56	11.36	3.08	0.00
Columbus, OH	79.64	17.36	0.00	3.00
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	78.04	13.41	6.33	2.22
Denver-Aurora, CO	77.23	6.65	14.92	1.20
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	84.61	5.51	5.64	4.24
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	75.51	7.88	13.10	3.52
Indianapolis, IN	83.57	6.73	4.18	5.53
Jacksonville, FL	89.50	3.61	6.89	0.00
Kansas City, MO-KS	72.60	10.18	9.73	7.49
Las Vegas-Paradise, NM	81.09	5.90	8.37	4.64
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	76.12	9.90	9.91	4.08
Louisville, KY-IN	84.40	6.59	2.35	6.66
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	96.88	0.00	0.00	3.12
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	80.62	9.87	5.56	3.95
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	61.67	16.09	14.09	8.15
Minneapolis-St Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	84.36	5.30	9.45	0.89
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN	81.54	12.32	6.13	0.00
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	80.30	7.69	12.00	0.00
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	81.90	7.72	5.93	4.45
Oklahoma City, OK	84.17	2.41	5.18	8.24
Orlando, FL	81.18	0.00	8.35	10.47
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE	78.27	8.04	9.60	4.09
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	77.15	11.39	6.26	5.20
Pittsburgh, PA	84.33	7.60	6.11	1.97
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	87.11	3.72	4.10	5.07
Richmond, VA	84.52	9.18	6.30	0.00
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	76.81	6.01	11.03	6.15
Rochester, NY	65.76	15.32	18.92	0.00
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade.Roseville, CA	65.30	21.00	9.36	4.34

Table 16a (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40–49 by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
St. Louis, MO-IL	81.83	8.82	3.80	5.56
San Antonio, TX	70.36	16.11	5.46	8.07
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	88.37	4.83	3.37	3.42
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	91.79	3.68	1.14	3.39
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	88.09	7.00	0.00	4.91
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	80.29	4.86	11.38	3.47
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	80.14	10.99	1.64	7.24
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	77.29	16.80	2.54	3.37
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	83.10	8.95	4.34	3.62
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	86.57	7.17	3.22	3.03
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	90.74	3.89	3.53	1.84
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, MA-RI	75.33	9.18	10.49	4.99

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005-2012
N=10,135,364

Table 16b. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 50–59 by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	81.03	5.88	6.21	6.88
Austin-Round Rock, TX	77.45	8.82	13.73	0.00
Baltimore-Towson, MD	80.66	4.48	5.25	9.61
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	85.49	10.53	3.98	0.00
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	90.86	6.30	2.83	0.00
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	66.02	14.47	19.52	0.00
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IN-IN-WI	85.44	4.25	6.40	3.90
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	90.62	0.00	3.85	5.53
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	86.85	2.25	5.70	5.19
Columbus, OH	56.01	25.25	3.59	15.15
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	83.80	6.53	6.46	3.21
Denver-Aurora, CO	91.42	6.22	1.19	1.16
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	75.78	7.95	11.03	5.24
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	80.31	5.12	8.38	6.19
Indianapolis, IN	88.44	4.45	3.47	3.64
Jacksonville, FL	79.61	10.41	0.00	9.98
Kansas City, MO-KS	79.68	4.12	6.66	9.54
Las Vegas-Paradise, NM	87.46	5.02	6.10	1.42
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	79.99	11.25	4.32	4.44
Louisville, KY-IN	94.94	5.06	0.00	0.00
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	78.69	6.37	6.55	8.39
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	84.80	10.63	2.41	2.15
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	84.72	2.70	12.58	0.00
Minneapolis-St Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	89.59	4.98	1.84	3.59
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN	77.49	22.51	0.00	0.00
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	70.01	12.60	17.39	0.00
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	79.33	9.08	7.61	3.98
Oklahoma City, OK	87.74	2.98	3.51	5.77
Orlando, FL	93.91	0.00	6.09	0.00
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE	89.29	4.78	4.69	1.25
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	86.77	7.45	1.73	4.05
Pittsburgh, PA	86.94	6.68	3.27	3.11
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	80.36	5.17	7.50	6.97
Richmond, VA	88.11	11.89	0.00	0.00
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	83.04	9.56	1.58	5.82
Rochester, NY	89.32	0.00	0.00	10.68
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade.Roseville, CA	86.04	4.49	2.27	7.20
St. Louis, MO-IL	78.97	5.35	8.02	7.66
San Antonio, TX	69.50	15.63	9.02	5.85

Table 16b (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 50–59 by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	87.22	6.17	0.00	6.61
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	83.91	1.25	7.53	7.31
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	79.13	5.47	15.40	0.00
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	93.04	0.00	5.50	1.46
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	71.35	13.95	9.18	5.52
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	87.71	8.31	3.98	0.00
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	90.88	3.85	2.87	2.40
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	80.12	4.76	7.13	7.99
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	92.66	3.40	1.66	2.28
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, MA-RI	84.79	5.44	6.39	3.39

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005-2012
N=8,414,240

Table 16c. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 60 and Older by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	83.10	4.27	8.67	3.97
Austin-Round Rock, TX	83.77	9.62	0.00	6.60
Baltimore-Towson, MD	78.86	8.76	10.22	2.15
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	86.99	9.48	0.00	3.52
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	94.07	5.93	0.00	0.00
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	81.10	8.60	10.30	0.00
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IN-IN-WI	83.58	5.08	8.04	3.30
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	83.49	5.48	8.59	2.44
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	85.38	4.25	2.59	7.78
Columbus, OH	86.01	7.79	0.00	6.19
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	85.02	2.37	7.06	5.54
Denver-Aurora, CO	90.11	3.34	5.10	1.45
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	91.65	3.58	3.96	0.81
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	89.75	2.52	4.43	3.29
Indianapolis, IN	86.85	0.00	9.65	3.50
Jacksonville, FL	84.02	15.98	0.00	0.00
Kansas City, MO-KS	89.45	3.10	2.81	4.65
Las Vegas-Paradise, NM	88.47	4.36	5.04	2.14
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	82.78	8.53	5.55	3.14
Louisville, KY-IN	83.77	14.11	2.13	0.00
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	90.29	3.57	0.00	6.13
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	87.55	6.10	3.52	2.83
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	84.02	8.97	1.78	5.22
Minneapolis-St Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	88.05	3.71	4.08	4.16
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN	60.68	23.84	10.41	5.07
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	91.23	6.56	0.00	2.21
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	85.73 0.00	5.94 0.00	6.00 0.00	2.33 0.00
Oklahoma City, OK	90.59	4.60	2.87	1.95
Orlando, FL	83.01	2.22	10.61	4.16
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE	84.50	10.02	2.04	3.45
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	87.13	5.28	5.75	1.84
Pittsburgh, PA	86.85	6.72	3.78	2.65
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	86.96	4.92	5.15	2.97
Richmond, VA	86.99	8.12	4.89	0.00
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	89.02	2.82	5.42	2.74
Rochester, NY	80.72	5.47	13.81	0.00
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade.Roseville, CA	83.59	8.96	3.34	4.11
St. Louis, MO-IL	77.86	11.83	7.25	3.06

Table 16c (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 60 and Older by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
San Antonio, TX	69.13	8.17	11.27	11.43
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	87.60	6.06	4.95	1.39
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	79.18	14.95	3.48	2.39
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	96.81	3.19	0.00	0.00
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	92.25	4.73	1.36	1.66
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	93.81	3.63	1.21	1.36
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	91.56	4.07	2.56	1.80
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	88.95	2.18	3.80	5.06
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	93.00	1.71	1.66	3.63
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	89.59	6.32	2.97	1.12
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, MA-RI	83.98	8.53	3.86	3.63

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005-2012
N=10,121,422

Table 17. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	59.01	7.70	21.29	12.00
Austin-Round Rock, TX	37.74	22.16	40.10	0.00
Baltimore-Towson, MD	58.67	11.37	11.81	18.15
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	58.89	19.00	10.61	11.50
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	58.93	19.93	13.33	7.81
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	50.94	18.35	30.71	0.00
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IN-IN-WI	60.20	11.31	20.85	7.64
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	66.91	6.77	13.61	12.71
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	75.53	10.14	3.13	11.19
Columbus, OH	34.52	31.29	4.63	29.55
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	64.18	6.53	18.37	10.93
Denver-Aurora, CO	71.36	11.41	12.34	4.89
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	81.48	1.47	11.13	5.92
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	72.18	6.19	14.92	6.71
Indianapolis, IN	74.37	6.59	4.85	14.19
Jacksonville, FL	75.84	17.31	0.00	6.85
Kansas City, MO-KS	58.69	10.30	17.04	13.97
Las Vegas-Paradise, NM	67.34	9.93	14.87	7.86
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	67.37	15.14	12.62	4.87
Louisville, KY-IN	55.70	35.91	4.60	3.78
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	68.07	4.03	7.79	20.11
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	71.56	15.16	7.72	5.55
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	64.95	11.38	14.11	9.57
Minneapolis-St Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	68.27	9.18	12.14	10.41
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN	49.09	28.82	14.63	7.46
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	75.58	17.92	6.50	0.00
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	65.61 0.00	12.56 0.00	13.86 0.00	7.97 0.00
Oklahoma City, OK	73.88	3.42	8.84	13.86
Orlando, FL	69.96	0.00	14.82	15.22
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE	65.72	19.10	9.79	5.40
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	72.19	14.54	10.08	3.19
Pittsburgh, PA	75.21	13.18	3.84	7.78
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	48.49	12.08	18.08	21.35
Richmond, VA	65.60	16.70	17.70	0.00
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	77.32	9.16	6.53	6.99
Rochester, NY	20.50	32.23	47.28	0.00
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade.Roseville, CA	49.38	22.77	8.08	19.77
St. Louis, MO-IL	60.25	15.12	11.39	13.24

Table 17 (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
San Antonio, TX	48.16	24.51	14.78	12.54
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	71.10	6.77	12.43	9.69
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	65.70	15.69	6.69	11.92
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	77.92	10.79	11.29	0.00
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	68.70	9.61	12.32	9.37
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	73.16	10.94	7.44	8.46
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	71.21	16.52	8.93	3.34
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	62.28	16.03	10.71	10.97
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	66.17	8.09	7.01	18.74
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	75.76	9.57	9.26	5.41
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, MA-RI	56.58	20.63	13.39	9.39

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005-2012
N=7,511,828

Table 17a. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40-49 and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	44.98	15.01	34.50	5.50
Austin-Round Rock, TX	36.52	25.40	38.08	0.00
Baltimore-Towson, MD	59.29	5.36	12.75	22.60
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	42.94	17.38	17.53	22.15
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	39.88	28.59	15.31	16.23
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	57.45	18.64	23.91	0.00
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IN-IN-WI	58.73	10.48	23.71	7.08
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	57.12	9.15	16.93	16.80
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	81.91	18.09	0.00	0.00
Columbus, OH	34.44	33.84	0.00	31.72
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	58.55	17.24	16.02	8.19
Denver-Aurora, CO	72.38	14.80	12.82	0.00
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	90.47	0.00	4.26	5.28
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	69.51	5.93	18.08	6.48
Indianapolis, IN	67.87	13.71	0.00	18.42
Jacksonville, FL	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kansas City, MO-KS	30.21	24.52	37.59	7.68
Las Vegas-Paradise, NM	44.55	16.83	23.40	15.22
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	52.07	22.69	20.80	4.44
Louisville, KY-IN	35.58	48.46	0.00	15.96
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	54.76	19.71	18.93	6.60
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	31.73	9.97	36.06	22.23
Minneapolis-St Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	59.17	16.92	23.92	0.00
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN	54.23	34.20	11.57	0.00
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	60.77	14.17	14.35	10.71
Oklahoma City, OK	50.30	0.00	9.77	39.94
Orlando, FL	48.70	0.00	25.09	26.21
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE	44.10	28.25	18.12	9.53
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	66.69	16.53	11.31	5.47
Pittsburgh, PA	63.30	24.31	0.00	12.40
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	38.93	10.37	17.92	32.78
Richmond, VA	44.55	21.58	33.87	0.00
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	57.78	17.30	19.44	5.48
Rochester, NY	0.00	51.55	48.45	0.00
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade.Roseville, CA	30.51	35.15	23.57	10.77
St. Louis, MO-IL	53.41	7.46	9.94	29.19

Table 17a (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
San Antonio, TX	46.11	28.46	7.67	17.76
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	61.22	0.00	19.24	19.54
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	85.06	6.63	0.00	8.32
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	83.64	16.36	0.00	0.00
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	32.75	19.06	29.67	18.53
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	70.96	6.36	6.72	15.96
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	46.61	53.39	0.00	0.00
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	41.49	30.84	9.75	17.91
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	63.53	15.33	5.57	15.58
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	74.35	0.00	25.65	0.00
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, MA-RI	44.24	18.41	24.45	12.89

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005-2012
N=2,197,845

Table 17b. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 50-59 and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	52.19	5.94	23.15	18.72
Austin-Round Rock, TX	47.96	0.00	52.04	0.00
Baltimore-Towson, MD	52.17	7.36	0.00	40.47
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	66.20	13.71	20.09	0.00
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	52.40	24.22	23.38	0.00
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	33.96	21.57	44.47	0.00
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IN-IN-WI	27.76	16.78	35.07	20.38
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	45.45	0.00	22.37	32.18
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	60.75	13.68	11.45	14.12
Columbus, OH	23.85	23.47	10.09	42.60
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	47.38	10.83	26.15	15.64
Denver-Aurora, CO	52.14	23.87	12.17	11.81
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	63.16	0.00	23.54	13.31
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	56.47	11.12	21.51	10.90
Indianapolis, IN	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jacksonville, FL	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Kansas City, MO-KS	40.26	5.97	16.06	37.71
Las Vegas-Paradise, NM	74.29	14.05	11.66	0.00
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	72.46	11.63	6.52	9.39
Louisville, KY-IN	84.10	15.90	0.00	0.00
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	36.14	11.80	22.81	29.25
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	62.85	25.04	4.36	7.75
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	78.35	0.00	21.65	0.00
Minneapolis-St Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	74.01	4.95	8.79	12.25
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	41.04	34.87	24.09	0.00
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	53.68	19.61	17.69	9.03
Oklahoma City, OK	71.69	0.00	16.21	12.10
Orlando, FL	64.33	0.00	35.67	0.00
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE	66.57	10.23	18.45	4.75
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	65.17	34.83	0.00	0.00
Pittsburgh, PA	49.82	24.83	12.76	12.59
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	42.97	8.18	23.10	25.76
Richmond, VA	57.08	42.92	0.00	0.00
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	73.78	11.55	0.00	14.66
Rochester, NY (data unavailable)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade.Roseville, CA	62.95	8.71	0.00	28.34
St. Louis, MO-IL	54.99	15.66	13.81	15.54

Table 17b (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 50-59 and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
San Antonio, TX	39.85	44.44	7.73	7.98
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	76.91	10.48	0.00	12.61
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	56.04	0.00	11.66	32.31
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	53.49	18.48	18.31	9.72
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	46.72	0.00	53.28	0.00
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	66.45	15.76	16.82	0.97
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	42.43	8.82	15.91	32.84
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	68.96	12.96	0.00	18.08
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, MA-RI	56.44	19.13	17.10	7.33

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005-2012
N=1,713,259

Table 17c. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 60 and Older and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	73.51	3.58	10.57	12.33
Austin-Round Rock, TX	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Baltimore-Towson, MD	60.69	17.33	15.63	6.35
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	68.38	23.06	0.00	8.56
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	65.66	14.52	19.82	0.00
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IN-IN-WI	69.96	10.28	15.30	4.46
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	78.04	7.25	9.44	5.27
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	80.84	5.96	0.00	13.20
Columbus, OH	47.56	39.70	0.00	12.73
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	76.23	0.00	14.62	9.15
Denver-Aurora, CO	77.73	4.38	12.06	5.83
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	84.40	3.14	9.66	2.80
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	86.89	2.67	6.72	3.72
Indianapolis, IN	75.41	0.00	11.71	12.88
Jacksonville, FL	70.03	29.97	0.00	0.00
Kansas City, MO-KS	81.09	5.60	7.70	5.61
Las Vegas-Paradise, NM	82.16	2.53	9.62	5.70
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	76.99	10.94	9.37	2.71
Louisville, KY-IN	52.27	39.06	8.67	0.00
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	88.32	0.00	0.00	11.68
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	82.58	9.38	3.79	4.25
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	78.93	15.52	0.00	5.55
Minneapolis-St Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	68.34	8.76	9.75	13.15
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN	26.16	25.57	24.32	23.94
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	85.51	14.49	0.00	0.00
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	73.87	8.53	11.93	5.68
Oklahoma City, OK	83.83	5.84	6.15	4.18
Orlando, FL	82.85	0.00	5.06	12.09
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE	77.71	18.58	0.34	3.37
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	79.40	4.72	13.19	2.69
Pittsburgh, PA	83.51	8.08	2.74	5.67
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	59.63	17.25	12.71	10.42
Richmond, VA	84.21	0.00	15.79	0.00
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	90.33	3.17	3.34	3.16
Rochester, NY (data unavailable)	35.17	18.40	46.43	0.00
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade.Roseville, CA	53.51	27.96	0.00	18.52
St. Louis, MO-IL	64.78	17.35	10.78	7.09

Table 17c (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 60 and Older and Income Below 200% of the Poverty Line by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
San Antonio, TX	54.53	9.76	22.95	12.77
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	73.91	8.79	13.51	3.80
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	63.25	26.69	6.74	3.31
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	90.55	9.45	0.00	0.00
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	85.06	5.36	4.32	5.26
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	82.24	10.40	3.47	3.89
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	83.57	4.26	7.14	5.03
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	73.13	7.12	8.64	11.10
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	90.42	1.21	0.00	8.37
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	78.36	12.13	5.93	3.58
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, MA-RI	64.72	22.74	4.53	8.01

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005-2012
N=3,600,732

Table 18. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	68.90	9.78	13.36	7.96
Austin-Round Rock, TX	46.91	17.31	31.33	4.45
Baltimore-Towson, MD	61.31	13.61	12.20	12.88
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	62.77	17.46	12.63	7.14
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	64.17	22.06	8.68	5.09
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	55.65	19.27	25.09	0.00
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IN-IN-WI	68.88	9.65	15.44	6.03
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	71.46	10.89	9.85	7.80
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	78.40	8.82	5.85	6.93
Columbus, OH	53.56	27.85	2.52	16.07
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	68.57	9.51	14.07	7.85
Denver-Aurora, CO	69.24	12.64	15.14	2.98
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	79.67	3.03	11.24	6.06
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	76.50	6.78	10.92	5.81
Indianapolis, IN	73.43	10.88	4.39	11.29
Jacksonville, FL	77.16	13.13	0.00	9.71
Kansas City, MO-KS	64.49	9.68	13.26	12.57
Las Vegas-Paradise, NM	73.29	8.33	12.31	6.07
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	68.29	15.08	11.58	5.05
Louisville, KY-IN	74.53	21.00	2.46	2.02
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	82.40	2.22	4.30	11.08
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	75.13	12.67	6.67	5.54
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	66.93	12.93	10.07	10.08
Minneapolis-St Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	74.69	6.94	10.65	7.72
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN	62.88	21.71	11.56	3.86
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	77.22	12.08	8.76	1.94
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	70.03 0.00	11.39 0.00	12.19 0.00	6.39 0.00
Oklahoma City, OK	75.65	4.24	8.60	11.51
Orlando, FL	73.11	2.22	13.33	11.34
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE	73.09	13.62	8.80	4.49
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	75.47	13.87	7.64	3.01
Pittsburgh, PA	76.95	10.31	8.17	4.57
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	66.27	7.74	13.09	12.90
Richmond, VA	70.74	18.09	11.17	0.00
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	74.71	7.09	10.40	7.81
Rochester, NY (data unavailable)	55.56	14.16	25.15	5.13
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade.Roseville, CA	59.16	20.05	9.09	11.71
St. Louis, MO-IL	69.23	11.87	8.37	10.53

Table 18 (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
San Antonio, TX	54.20	20.59	14.34	10.88
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	79.14	7.96	7.25	5.65
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	72.43	12.39	7.16	8.02
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	80.00	7.78	12.22	0.00
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	75.62	6.51	13.17	4.70
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	76.02	13.39	5.71	4.88
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	76.41	15.85	5.63	2.11
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	69.39	13.50	9.06	8.04
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	68.55	10.31	8.02	13.12
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	76.65	9.77	7.89	5.69
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, MA-RI	66.45	13.76	11.58	8.22

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005-2012
N=11,758,433

Table 18a. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40-49 and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	65.63	14.17	17.42	2.78
Austin-Round Rock, TX	43.08	22.78	34.15	0.00
Baltimore-Towson, MD	60.70	14.11	9.08	16.11
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	29.45	24.51	30.85	15.19
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	41.69	33.57	12.01	12.73
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	67.73	14.14	18.14	0.00
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IN-IN-WI	64.55	11.46	19.26	4.73
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	63.97	18.80	8.65	8.58
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	78.70	21.30	0.00	0.00
Columbus, OH	57.87	34.99	0.00	7.13
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	56.22	17.98	18.02	7.78
Denver-Aurora, CO	61.41	15.66	22.94	0.00
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	78.83	3.84	9.17	8.16
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	71.58	8.15	13.11	7.16
Indianapolis, IN	71.53	15.62	0.00	12.85
Jacksonville, FL	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kansas City, MO-KS	44.70	19.31	26.59	9.40
Las Vegas-Paradise, NM	58.84	12.93	16.47	11.77
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	59.88	16.88	16.88	6.36
Louisville, KY-IN	70.00	22.57	0.00	7.43
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	94.20	0.00	0.00	5.80
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	62.97	16.67	14.00	6.35
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	39.45	16.76	23.90	19.89
Minneapolis-St Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	72.22	11.01	16.77	0.00
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN	71.31	21.44	7.25	0.00
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	65.65 0.00	14.47 0.00	11.96 0.00	7.92 0.00
Oklahoma City, OK	49.84	7.62	16.41	26.12
Orlando, FL	60.84	0.00	15.73	23.43
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE	55.78	18.64	16.61	8.97
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	64.90	21.90	9.81	3.39
Pittsburgh, PA	68.66	10.13	16.05	5.16
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	60.74	8.94	15.79	14.53
Richmond, VA	68.18	12.39	19.43	0.00
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	59.87	8.82	18.90	12.41
Rochester, NY (data unavailable)	28.96	29.57	41.47	0.00
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade.Roseville, CA	38.74	31.31	24.14	5.81
St. Louis, MO-IL	72.63	8.33	4.84	14.20

Table 18a (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 40-49 and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
San Antonio, TX	48.07	29.00	11.46	11.46
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	74.45	8.15	8.64	8.77
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	92.13	3.49	0.00	4.38
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	87.48	12.52	0.00	0.00
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	54.98	9.10	27.08	8.84
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	69.93	18.54	3.42	8.12
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	66.54	33.46	0.00	0.00
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	52.78	25.92	10.70	10.60
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	71.85	15.34	5.11	7.69
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	72.25	6.21	14.18	7.37
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, MA-RI	53.06	13.59	21.32	12.02

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005-2012
N=3,750,337

Table 18b. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 50-59 and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	59.35	11.71	14.17	14.77
Austin-Round Rock, TX	47.96	0.00	52.04	0.00
Baltimore-Towson, MD	45.35	13.13	5.69	35.83
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	71.39	16.04	12.57	0.00
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	57.89	29.06	13.05	0.00
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	38.70	25.77	35.52	0.00
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IN-IN-WI	61.95	10.81	17.23	10.01
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	67.97	0.00	13.14	18.90
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	67.11	7.21	18.23	7.44
Columbus, OH	31.17	21.21	9.12	38.50
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	57.77	11.69	19.11	11.43
Denver-Aurora, CO	58.34	20.78	10.60	10.28
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	59.79	4.58	22.69	12.94
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	69.07	9.91	13.95	7.07
Indianapolis, IN	75.27	13.61	0.00	11.12
Jacksonville, FL	33.65	0.00	0.00	66.35
Kansas City, MO-KS	59.53	4.05	10.88	25.54
Las Vegas-Paradise, NM	70.17	13.47	16.36	0.00
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	63.98	20.13	8.77	7.12
Louisville, KY-IN	90.37	9.63	0.00	0.00
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	61.08	7.19	13.90	17.83
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	68.94	22.01	3.26	5.79
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	87.49	0.00	12.51	0.00
Minneapolis-St Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	76.97	3.69	6.55	12.79
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN	66.01	33.99	0.00	0.00
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	52.91	19.78	27.30	0.00
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	60.49 0.00	15.46 0.00	15.87 0.00	8.18 0.00
Oklahoma City, OK	75.84	0.00	9.14	15.01
Orlando, FL	83.40	0.00	16.60	0.00
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE	77.45	7.17	12.23	3.15
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	80.77	19.23	0.00	0.00
Pittsburgh, PA	64.28	18.18	11.70	5.84
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	61.86	4.64	16.00	17.51
Richmond, VA	65.70	34.30	0.00	0.00
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	77.14	12.34	0.00	10.52
Rochester, NY (data unavailable)	71.85	0.00	0.00	28.15
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade.Roseville, CA	75.91	5.66	0.00	18.43
St. Louis, MO-IL	67.54	8.73	7.70	16.02

Table 18b (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 50-59 and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
San Antonio, TX	53.08	30.22	11.27	5.43
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	84.41	7.07	0.00	8.51
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	55.21	0.00	20.28	24.51
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	40.95	0.00	59.05	0.00
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	85.35	0.00	14.65	0.00
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	58.33	20.14	16.29	5.24
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	49.25	24.46	26.29	0.00
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	76.16	10.90	12.31	0.63
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	39.90	13.32	17.49	29.29
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	65.51	10.12	10.24	14.13
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, MA-RI	68.93	13.07	11.90	6.10

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005-2012
N=2,731,310

Table 18c. Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 60 and Older and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	78.57	4.35	9.01	8.08
Austin-Round Rock, TX	53.40	27.63	0.00	18.97
Baltimore-Towson, MD	66.64	13.45	16.14	3.78
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	81.87	13.22	0.00	4.91
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	64.29	16.24	19.47	0.00
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IN-IN-WI	74.19	8.11	12.43	5.26
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	78.28	8.30	9.72	3.69
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	85.97	4.36	0.00	9.67
Columbus, OH	67.21	24.83	0.00	7.96
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	80.05	4.41	9.56	5.98
Denver-Aurora, CO	78.35	8.13	10.01	3.52
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	88.92	1.77	7.73	1.58
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	89.24	2.19	5.52	3.05
Indianapolis, IN	75.40	0.00	16.00	8.60
Jacksonville, FL	77.56	22.44	0.00	0.00
Kansas City, MO-KS	80.51	5.72	5.19	8.58
Las Vegas-Paradise, NM	87.66	1.75	6.65	3.94
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	78.85	10.23	8.37	2.55
Louisville, KY-IN	70.68	24.63	4.69	0.00
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	90.57	0.00	0.00	9.43
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	84.16	6.97	3.87	4.99
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	78.53	14.63	0.00	6.84
Minneapolis-St Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	74.90	6.32	9.29	9.49
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN	50.67	18.19	20.94	10.21
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	86.84	9.84	0.00	3.32
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	77.45 0.00	7.37 0.00	10.68 0.00	4.51 0.00
Oklahoma City, OK	87.52	4.51	4.75	3.22
Orlando, FL	77.22	4.05	11.13	7.60
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE	81.36	14.06	2.12	2.46
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	80.85	5.94	9.23	3.98
Pittsburgh, PA	84.25	7.79	4.04	3.92
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	75.48	10.47	7.72	6.32
Richmond, VA	74.53	15.89	9.58	0.00
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	85.20	2.36	10.07	2.36
Rochester, NY (data unavailable)	66.66	9.46	23.88	0.00
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade.Roseville, CA	65.35	23.76	0.00	10.89
St. Louis, MO-IL	68.54	15.54	10.54	5.38

Table 18c (continued). Food Security Rates (%) for Individuals Age 60 and Older and Income Below 300% of the Poverty Line by Metropolitan Areas > 1,000,000

	High	Marginal	Low	Very Low
San Antonio, TX	58.99	7.87	18.51	14.62
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	80.67	8.14	8.74	2.46
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	70.47	22.43	4.76	2.33
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	92.10	7.90	0.00	0.00
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	86.31	7.17	2.94	3.58
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	88.61	6.67	2.22	2.50
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	84.62	7.42	4.67	3.29
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	78.57	5.46	6.28	9.70
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	89.34	0.89	3.59	6.18
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	81.86	11.39	4.21	2.54
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, MA-RI	73.52	14.21	5.37	6.90

Data Source: Current Population Survey March and December Supplements 2005-2012
N=5,276,780

Table 19. Health Outcomes by Food Security Status for Individuals Age 40 and Older

	Food Secure	Food Insecure
Diabetic (%)	9.18	10.55*
Self-reports of General Health		
Excellent (%)	18.57	8.51**
Excellent or very good (%)	49.03	25.16**
Excellent, very good, or good	81.65	63.03**
Suffers from depression (%)	8.78	26.72**
At least one ADL limitation (%)	71.21	86.90**

Notes: *p ≤ 0.05; **p ≤ 0.01.
Data Source: NHANES 2001–2012.

Table 19a. Health Outcomes by Food Security Status for Individuals Ages 40–49

	Food Secure	Food Insecure
Diabetic (%)	5.7	10.7**
Self-reports of General Health		
Excellent (%)	17.5	6.3**
Excellent or very good (%)	49.4	21.5**
Excellent, very good, or good	83.7	58.4**
Suffers from depression (%)	19.1	38.6**
At least one ADL limitation (%)	85.4	90.4*

Notes: *p ≤ 0.05; **p ≤ 0.01.
Data Source: NHANES 2001–2012.

Table 19b. Health Outcomes by Food Security Status for Individuals Ages 50–59

	Food Secure	Food Insecure
Diabetic (%)	11.1	19.2**
Self-reports of General Health		
Excellent (%)	16.6	5.3**
Excellent or very good (%)	45.7	15.3**
Excellent, very good, or good	79.0	46.1**
Suffers from depression (%)	16.0	28.2**
At least one ADL limitation (%)	88.3	94.8**

Notes: *p ≤ 0.05; **p ≤ 0.01.
Data Source: NHANES 2001–2012.

Table 19c. Health Outcomes by Food Security Status for Individuals Age 60 and Older

	Food Secure	Food Insecure
Diabetic (%)	18.1	26.6**
Self-reports of General Health		
Excellent (%)	12.9	3.6**
Excellent or very good (%)	38.6	13.6**
Excellent, very good, or good	72.8	42.3**
Suffers from depression (%)	4.9	11.2**
At least one ADL limitation (%)	67.5	82.9**

Notes: *p ≤ 0.05; **p ≤ 0.01.
Data Source: NHANES 2001–2012.

Table 20. Health Outcomes by Food Security Status for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Less Than 200% of Poverty Line

	Food Secure	Food Insecure
Diabetic (%)	11.50	10.64
Self-reports of General Health		
Excellent (%)	13.14	8.11**
Excellent or very good (%)	36.24	23.75**
Excellent, very good, or good	71.91	60.70**
Suffers from depression (%)	10.79	28.24**
At least one ADL limitation (%)	76.50	87.28**

Notes: *p ≤ 0.05; **p ≤ 0.01.
Data Source: NHANES 2001–2012.

Table 20a. Health Outcomes by Food Security Status for Individuals Age 40–49 and Income Less Than 200% of Poverty Line

	Food Secure	Food Insecure
Diabetic (%)	7.8	11.1*
Self-reports of General Health		
Excellent (%)	9.3	5.9**
Excellent or very good (%)	29.5	20.8**
Excellent, very good, or good	70.1	55.0**
Suffers from depression (%)	21.3	39.2**
At least one ADL limitation (%)	84.8	91.2**

Notes: *p ≤ 0.05; **p ≤ 0.01.
Data Source: NHANES 2001–2012.

Table 20b. Health Outcomes by Food Security Status for Individuals Age 50–59 and Income Less Than 200% of Poverty Line

	Food Secure	Food Insecure
Diabetic (%)	15.9	19.6
Self-reports of General Health		
Excellent (%)	8.9	4.5**
Excellent or very good (%)	25.8	13.5**
Excellent, very good, or good	60.0	44.6**
Suffers from depression (%)	22.3	30.5*
At least one ADL limitation (%)	90.0	94.9*

Notes: *p ≤ 0.05; **p ≤ 0.01.
Data Source: NHANES 2001–2012.

Table 20c. Health Outcomes by Food Security Status for Individuals Age 60 and Older and Income Less Than 200% of Poverty Line

	Food Secure	Food Insecure
Diabetic (%)	21.6	27.4**
Self-reports of General Health		
Excellent (%)	8.4	3.5**
Excellent or very good (%)	27.2	13.1**
Excellent, very good, or good	62.2	40.1**
Suffers from depression (%)	6.0	11.2**
At least one ADL limitation (%)	74.1	83.5**

Notes: *p ≤ 0.05; **p ≤ 0.01.
Data Source: NHANES 2001–2012.

Table 21. Health Outcomes by Food Security Status for Individuals Age 40 and Older and Income Less Than 300% of Poverty Line

	Food Secure	Food Insecure
Diabetic (%)	11.10	10.43
Self-reports of General Health		
Excellent (%)	14.21	8.46**
Excellent or very good (%)	39.40	24.94**
Excellent, very good, or good	74.96	62.25**
Suffers from depression (%)	10.29	27.83**
At least one ADL limitation (%)	74.80	87.44**

Notes: *p ≤ 0.05; **p ≤ 0.01.
Data Source: NHANES 2001–2012.

Table 21a. Health Outcomes by Food Security Status for Individuals Age 40–49 and Income Less Than 300% of Poverty Line

	Food Secure	Food Insecure
Diabetic (%)	11.10	11.08
Self-reports of General Health		
Excellent (%)	11.08	6.56**
Excellent or very good (%)	34.14	21.86**
Excellent, very good, or good	56.68	62.25**
Suffers from depression (%)	22.54	40.16**
At least one ADL limitation (%)	85.55	91.18*

Notes: *p ≤ 0.05; **p ≤ 0.01.
Data Source: NHANES 2001–2012.

Table 21b. Health Outcomes by Food Security Status for Individuals Age 50–49 and Income Less Than 300% of Poverty Line

	Food Secure	Food Insecure
Diabetic (%)	15.24	18.67
Self-reports of General Health		
Excellent (%)	10.12	5.08**
Excellent or very good (%)	28.17	15.09**
Excellent, very good, or good	63.27	46.00**
Suffers from depression (%)	21.28	29.50*
At least one ADL limitation (%)	90.37	95.24*

Notes: *p ≤ 0.05; **p ≤ 0.01.
Data Source: NHANES 2001–2012.

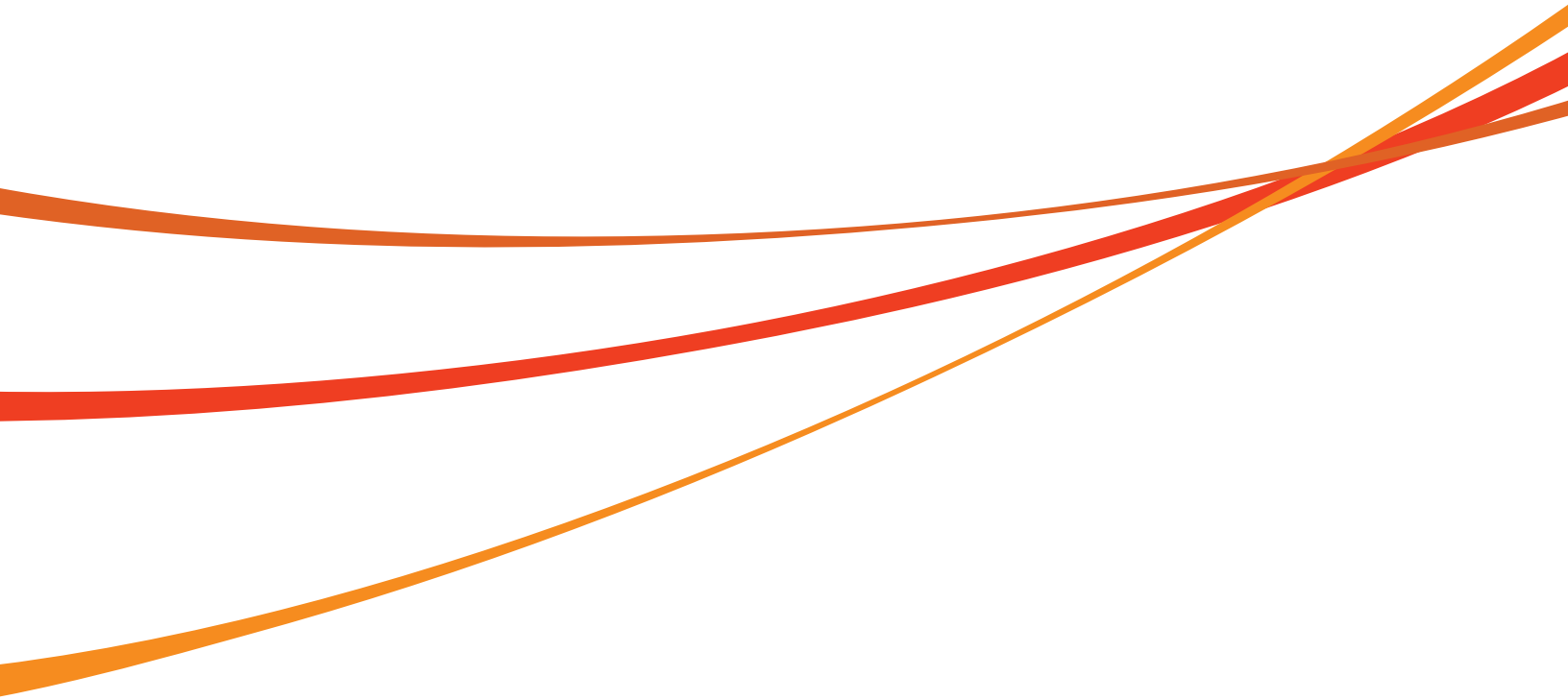
Table 21c. Health Outcomes by Food Security Status for Individuals Age 60 and Older and Income Less Than 300% of Poverty Line

	Food Secure	Food Insecure
Diabetic (%)	20.26	26.69**
Self-reports of General Health		
Excellent (%)	9.48	3.22**
Excellent or very good (%)	31.00	13.05**
Excellent, very good, or good	66.62	41.86**
Suffers from depression (%)	5.94	11.45**
At least one ADL limitation (%)	72.09	83.56**

Notes: *p ≤ 0.05; **p ≤ 0.01.
Data Source: NHANES 2001–2012.

Appendix B: Core Food Security Module

	Core Food Security Module Questions and Answer Categories	How often in last 12 months?
1	(I/We) worried whether (my/our) food would run out before (I/we) got money tobuy more.	Often true Sometimes true Never true
2	The food that (I/we) bought just didn't last, and (I/we) didn't have money to get more.	Often true Sometimes true Never true
3	(I/we) couldn't afford to eat balanced meals.	Often true Sometimes true Never true
4	(I/we) relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed (my/our child/the children) because (I was/we were) running out of money to buy food.	Often true Sometimes true Never true
5	Did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?	Yes No
6	(I/we) couldn't feed (my/our child/the children) a balanced meal, because (I/we) couldn't afford that.	Often true Sometimes true Never true
7	Did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn't enough money for food?	Yes No
8	How often did (you/you or other adults in your household) cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?	Only 1–2 months Some but not every Almost every month
9	(My/Our child was/the children were) not eating enough because (I/we) just couldn't afford enough food.	Often true Sometimes true Never true
10	Were you ever hungry but didn't eat because you couldn't afford enough food?	Yes No
11	Did you lose weight because you didn't have enough money for food?	Yes No
12	Did you ever cut the size of (your child's/any of the children's) meals because there wasn't enough money for food?	Yes No
13	Did (you/you or other adults in your household) ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?	Yes No
14	(Was your child/Were the children) ever hungry but you just couldn't afford more food?	Yes No
15	How often did (you/you or other adults in your household) not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?	Only 1–2 months Some but not every Almost every month
16	Did (your child/any of the children) ever skip a meal because there wasn't enough money for food?	Yes No
17	How often did (your child/any of the children) skip a meal because there wasn't enough money for food?	Only 1–2 months Some but not every Almost every month
18	Did (your child/any of the children) ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food?	Yes No



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