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Senior Hunger in the United States

Differences across States and Rural and Urban Areas

A report submitted to Meals On Wheels Association of America, Inc.

By

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Executive Summary

Many pressing questions remain regarding the extent, causes, and consequences of senior hunger in America. Is the threat of senior hunger common across all states in the nation? Are there differences in hunger risk across urban and rural areas? In this follow-up study to our 2008 report entitled *The Causes, Consequences, and Future of Senior Hunger in America* we document the geographic distribution of senior hunger across states and metropolitan location. With the addition of several more years of data, we also provide an update to our original report on the extent and distribution of senior hunger across the nation.

Trends in and geographic distribution of senior hunger in America

Using data from the 2001-2007 Current Population Survey (CPS), a nationally representative survey of over 50,000 households per year in the United States we examined the characteristics of persons aged 60 and over who were food insecure and thus at-risk of hunger. We found that

- In an average year nearly 5.7 percent of seniors, or 2.7 million, were at risk of hunger. Although the percentages are similar to our 2008 report, the numbers of seniors affected by food insecurity have increased by 200,000 reflecting the growing ranks of Americans over age 60.
- There is a discernable upward trend in the number of seniors facing hunger risk over the sample period, rising by about 700,000 to 3 million seniors between 2001 and 2007.
- Of food insecure seniors, over 38 percent have incomes below the poverty line, and although poverty status is a clear correlate of hunger risk, the problem is by no means restricted to the poor. For example, one in seven food insecure households have annual incomes above twice the poverty line.
- There is wide variation in the risk of hunger across states, with seniors residing in the South at greatest risk, where nine of the top ten states in terms of food insecurity are located. The top ten

states in descending order of hunger risk are: Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Oklahoma. The states in the top ten of senior hunger risk all have rates of food insecurity in excess of 7 percent, which is at least 25 percent higher than the national average, and double the rate of the states in the bottom ten.

- Comparing the three-year periods of 2001-2003 to 2005-2007 across states reveals that the aggregate increase in food insecurity from 2001 to 2007 was fairly widespread across many states. Of the five states with statistically significant increases, the average increase in hunger risk was 76 percent.
- States with high food insecurity tend to either have higher concentrations of African Americans or Hispanics, higher concentrations of seniors living in poverty or near poverty, higher concentrations of seniors under age 70, higher concentrations of disabled or unemployed seniors, higher concentrations of seniors with 12 or fewer years of schooling, and higher concentrations of seniors living with grandchildren (with and without the adult parent). Moreover, high rates of hunger risk are prevalent across numerous demographic groups in those high food insecure states. The large number of categories of seniors with higher rates of food insecurity makes targeting of assistance to those most in need especially challenging.
- In a typical year between 2001 and 2007 the rate of food insecurity in non-metropolitan areas has exceeded that of metropolitan areas, often by at least a percentage point. The exception is in 2007 when the rates are virtually identical because of a simultaneous decline in food insecurity after 2006 in non-metro areas and increase in metro areas. Because the majority of people (seniors included) live in metro areas, the recent rise in overall food insecurity is due to an increase in metro areas.

Geographic differences in the causes of senior hunger in America

Although the summary statistics paint a detailed portrait of food insecurity across a number of economic, demographic, and locational characteristics of senior households, we also estimated formal statistical models of the determinants of food insecurity and hunger. We estimate the models for the pooled national sample of seniors, for each state, and by metro/non-metro status.

- Overall, with the addition of two more years of data, our national results are consistent both qualitatively and quantitatively with what we found in the 2008 report regarding the determinants of food insecurity.
- The results from the national sample of seniors reveals that holding other factors constant, seniors who are African American, who are poor or near poor, who are younger, who are renters, who are less educated, who are disabled, and who have a grandchild present are at substantially higher risk of hunger.
- The national model permits construction of “regression-adjusted” rankings of states in terms of food insecurity. That is, we adjust the state ranking for differences across states in demographics such as race, income, education, and family structure, among others, and the statistical relationship between those demographics and food insecurity. Seven of the top ten states in the original ranking remain in the top ten after accounting for demographics, with states in the South dominating the upper tier of senior hunger risk. Thus, the higher rates of food insecurity found in these states are not fully explained by economic and demographic differences.
- All else being constant, African American seniors are significantly more likely to be at risk of hunger in 16 states, and in those states where this effect is small happen to also be states with small African American populations. Higher education is very protective of food insecurity: college graduates are significantly less likely to be food insecure in 35 states. Likewise, the declining age gradient in food insecurity is in evidence in a preponderance of states, as is the protective

effects of having incomes at least twice the poverty line, and of being employed or retired as opposed to being disabled.

- Counterfactual experiments with the state-level models illustrate the powerful influence of demographics on senior food insecurity across states, and the resulting great heterogeneity of need for well targeted policies across states. For example, if we assign to the five highest hunger risk states the average values of the demographics from the five lowest risk states, the rate of food insecurity falls by almost a third.
- The determinants of food insecurity are statistically distinct between residents of metro areas versus non-metro areas, and of substantive importance. As examples, marriage is protective of food insecurity in metro areas, but not non-metro areas; living alone worsens the probability of food insecurity by double among seniors in metro areas compared to non-metro areas; and the declining age gradient in food insecurity is much stronger among non-metro seniors than metro seniors.
- Although the intensity of food insecurity is more acute across a wider array of demographic groups in non-metro areas, controlling for intervening factors we find no substantive effect of living in a non-metro area compared to a metro area. That is, the greater intensity of food insecurity among seniors in non-metro areas is not because they do not live in a city but rather because the demographic composition of seniors living in non-metro areas (e.g. lower incomes, lower education) is associated with higher hunger risk.

Conclusion

The range of food insecurity across states is stark with the lowest rate of 1.5 percent in North Dakota to a rate over eight times higher of 12.3 percent in Mississippi. This range of experiences poses challenges for organizations like Meals On Wheels Association of America as they implement efforts to eliminate hunger among seniors. Moreover, in light of the declining economic conditions for many seniors during the current recession, especially those who are relying on income from work or income from limited investments, the challenges of providing assistance to those in need is at once more pressing and difficult.

Our report reveals a great deal of unmet food need among seniors residing in the South. Even adjusting for demographic differences across states, seven of the ten states with the highest rates of food insecurity are in the South or Southwest of the nation. In addition, seniors residing in non-metro areas of the U.S. have historically exhibited higher rates of hunger risk, but there is some evidence of convergence between metro and non-metro regions, which may or may not portend a future trend. The population of seniors in the U.S. is changing rapidly, both in size and composition. Thus, we would anticipate that issues of senior hunger will change as well. In response, we recommend an annual updating of this report on the distribution, prevalence, and determinants of senior hunger risk. Such a report would allow stakeholders ranging from federal and state policymakers to NGOs such as MOWAA to identify the implications for hunger of these rapid changes among seniors.

I. Introduction

Millions of seniors in the United States face the threat of hunger. In our 2008 report *The Causes, Consequences, and Future of Senior Hunger in America* conducted for the Meals On Wheels Association of America, Inc., we found that the threat of hunger confronts over 5 million, or 11.4 percent, of all seniors age 60 and over. Of these, 2.5 million face a high risk of hunger, and 750,000 experience hunger due to financial constraints (Ziliak et al., 2008). Moreover, we projected that in the absence of significant changes in economic growth and/or significant policy interventions, the number of seniors in each of the latter three groups will increase by 75 percent, 50 percent, and 33 percent, respectively, by the year 2025 when the youngest of the Baby Boom generation reaches age 60. The scale of hunger risk among elderly Americans is thus a large and growing policy challenge facing the nation. The importance of this problem and its policy significance was reflected in a hearing of the U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging convened to discuss the results of our findings [<http://aging.senate.gov/events/hr189jz.pdf>].

Although we learned much about senior hunger in the United States in our 2008 report, many pressing questions remain, especially related to differences across geographic space. Is the risk of senior hunger, and its underlying causes, common across all states in the nation? Are there important differences in hunger risk across the urban and rural divide? The answers to these questions are of importance to federal, state, and local policymakers, as well as to NGOs such as MOWAA, as they seek to understand “the who,” “the where,” and “the why” among senior Americans that are in greatest need of food assistance. The results of our analysis are especially salient to ongoing initiatives sponsored by MOWAA, particularly the National Response to Senior Hunger Initiative and the Rural Initiative. State poverty rates are the highest in the South, and poverty in rural areas tends to exceed poverty rates in urban areas. We might thus be led to believe that the risk of hunger is the greatest in the South and in rural America. However, as our 2008 report documented, low income is but one of many determinants of hunger risk. If seniors in the South are more likely to be older, married, and to own their homes then it is possible that the negative effect of low incomes on hunger risk in the South could be overcome by the mediating effects of age, marriage, and homeownership to lead to lower rates of hunger. Likewise, residents in rural areas of the country might have stronger support networks that reduce hunger risk compared to their urban counterparts, resulting in lower hunger risk despite lower incomes. Only by specifically examining the underlying determinants of hunger risk at the subnational level can we have a better understanding of

differences in food need among senior Americans.

In this study we document the geographic distribution of senior hunger across states and across metropolitan and non-metropolitan regions of the country. For our analyses we use data on food insecurity spanning 2001-2007 from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The two additional years of data beyond that used in our 2008 report yields sample sizes that permit us to examine the extent and causes of senior hunger on a state-by-state basis, as well as across metropolitan areas. We begin in Section II by first updating the national trends and distribution of hunger risk from our 2008 report, which serves as an important baseline for the state and regional analyses. We then construct a ranking of states from highest to lowest in terms of food insecurity, coupled with a detailed description of the food insecure senior population for each state. This state-level snapshot will be particularly informative for the various stakeholders working to combat hunger risk among seniors. This is especially true in light of previous work that has demonstrated that state-level differences are important when looking at poverty and participation in assistance programs (e.g., Gundersen, 2006; Gundersen and Ziliak, 2004; Ziliak et al., 2000, 2003). A similar type of descriptive analysis is then constructed for metropolitan and non-metropolitan regions of the nation.

The descriptive analyses are then followed up in Section III with multivariate regression models of the determinants of food insecurity for each state and for metro and non-metro areas. The regression analyses permit us to examine questions such as “what is the effect of living in poverty in Arkansas on the likelihood of food insecurity compared to living in poverty in New York, holding constant other economic and demographic factors?” Or, in the case of metro versus non-metro comparisons, the regression analyses permit us to examine questions such as “what is the effect of living in poverty in a non-metro area on the likelihood of food insecurity compared to living in poverty in a metro area, holding constant other economic and demographic factors.” We offer concluding comments in Section IV on the implications of our research for identifying, reaching, and serving seniors at-risk of hunger in the United States.

II. The extent of senior hunger in America, 2001-2007

We begin by updating our 2008 report where, among other analyses, we documented the extent of senior hunger in the United States. This update is useful because with the addition of two more years of data from the CPS we capture the onset of the current recession (though not the deepest part of trough) when household budgets were being squeezed by historically high prices for many basic necessities. In addition, this update is useful for providing a reference point to the geographical variation in hunger risk across states and regions presented below.

II. A. Defining hunger risk

Data on the extent of hunger among senior Americans is derived from the Core Food Security Module (CFSM) in the CPS for the years 2001-2007. The CPS is a nationally representative survey conducted by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, providing employment, income and poverty statistics. In December of each year, households respond to a series of questions on the CFSM in addition to questions about food spending and the use of government and community food assistance programs.^{1,2} Households are selected to be representative of civilian households at the state and national levels, and thus do not include information on individuals living in group quarters including nursing homes or assisted living facilities. A household is observed in two successive years in the CPS. Since multiple years are being used in this paper, to ensure that no household is included more than once, the sample includes households observed for the second time in 2001 through 2007.³ Excluding households with heads younger than 60, the pooled sample includes 69,588 senior households between the ages of 60 and 90, over 19,000 more observations than in the 2008 report.

We follow the same methodological approach to defining hunger and hunger risk as in our 2008 report, but for completeness we reproduce some of that discussion in this section. Food security has been defined by the Economic Research Service (ERS) of the USDA as access by all members of a house-

1. The CFSM has been in at least one month in the CPS in every year since 1995. To avoid issues of seasonality and changes in various other aspects of survey design (e.g., the screening questions), only the seven most recently available December Supplements are used in this project.

2. In the 2007 survey, a random selection of one-fourth of the sample was given a slightly different set of food insecurity questions and these were found to be unreliable. In response, these persons were not included in the sample. Thus, the sample in 2007 is three-fourths the size of previous years, but with weights is still representative.

3. There was no reason to believe the responses for households administered the survey over different years should differ substantially over the short time period studied, therefore, data were pooled across years in the interest of obtaining a sufficiently large sample for certain demographic categories of interest. As described below, in our multivariate analyses we include year fixed effects in our models to control for possible changes over time.

hold to food sufficient for a healthy life, including at a minimum “the ready availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods, and the assured ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways (that is, without resorting to emergency food supplies, scavenging, stealing, or other coping strategies).” To wit, the ERS definition of food insecurity is “limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways” (Anderson, 1990).

To calculate the official food insecurity rates in the U.S. for families without children (defined over a 12 month period) the CSFM poses a series of 10 questions (18 questions with children present).⁴ Each question is designed to capture some aspect of food insecurity and, for some questions, the frequency with which it manifests itself. Examples of questions include: “I worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more,” (the least severe item), “Did you or the other adults in your household ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn’t enough money for food,” “Did you ever lose weight because there wasn’t enough money for food,” and “Did you ever not eat for a full day three or more times” (the most severe item). The questions and responses used to determine household food security status are included in Appendix Table 1.

There are numerous categorizations of food security status that have been made based on these 10 questions from the CFSM. In this report, and as defined in Appendix Table 2, we place survey respondents in four mutually exclusive categories: fully food secure, which means the respondent responds affirmatively to zero questions; marginally food secure, which means the respondent responds affirmatively to one or two questions; low food secure, which means the respondent responds affirmatively to 3–5 questions (3-7 for households with children); and very low food secure, which means that the respondent answers affirmatively to six or more questions (8 or more for households with children). From these four categories we form the summative categories of food insecure, which combines the categories of low food secure and very low food secure, and food secure, which combines the categories of fully food secure and marginally food secure.

Because we are conducting analyses at the state and regional level, in a bid to maintain tractability and ease of exposition, in this report we focus on the category of food insecure, which is the group

4. Most households with seniors will fall into this category of “households without children.” Of course, some households with an elder will also have children. For these households, we use the full set of 18 questions in the CFSM.

considered to be at-risk of hunger. We do so for three main reasons. First, we have many more comparisons (all 50 states plus the District of Columbia) relative to the 2008 report that focused exclusively on rates of food insecurity in the nation overall. Second, fortunately very low food secure is rare among seniors and is especially rare among seniors in small states. Thus, making comparisons across states with respect to this measure is difficult. Third, the measure of food insecurity we employ in this report is the one that is most often used in other research on this topic, including the official publication by the USDA on the extent of food insecurity in the United States (e.g., Nord et al., 2008).

A main focus of this study is to understand geographical differences in food insecurity among senior Americans across states and the urban and rural divide. In the CPS we know the state of residence of the senior, including if they live in the District of Columbia. However, the CPS does not delineate “rural” and “urban” per se, rather it delineates whether or not a senior lives in a metropolitan area. In the CPS, a metro area is defined as a county with at least one city with a population of 50,000 or more, a county with an urbanized area, or a county with economic ties to a metro area (Jolliffe 2003; Office of Management and Budget 2000). Non-metro areas are then defined as areas not meeting any of these criteria. In common parlance the former is called “urban” and the latter “rural”, and we adopt a similar nomenclature here. We recognize that this rural/urban distinction does not allow us to portray the great diversity in rural areas. Instead, due to confidentiality reasons in the CPS, we must treat all rural areas identically, whether a county has, say, 45,000 or 450 people.

Table 1 contains weighted averages of selected characteristics of the senior population, where the weight is the sample person weight provided in the CPS survey and is used to adjust the averages to reflect the whole population age 60 and over. Among seniors in America, about 9 percent of seniors are poor, but a plurality has annual incomes that place them above two times the poverty line. Over a quarter of the sample refused or failed to provide data on their incomes, and our regression models in the next section will account for this missing data. Most in the sample are white, are homeowners, live in a metropolitan statistical area, and are retired. The households are fairly evenly distributed across age categories, education levels, and regions, with the exception of the South where almost four-in-ten seniors reside. About two-thirds of seniors are formally retired, and just under a quarter are employed. Slightly

more than one-half of the sample (56 percent) are women, about 27 percent of householders are living alone, and slightly more than 4 percent have a grandchild present in the household.

Table 1. Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans in the Current Population Survey, 2001–2007

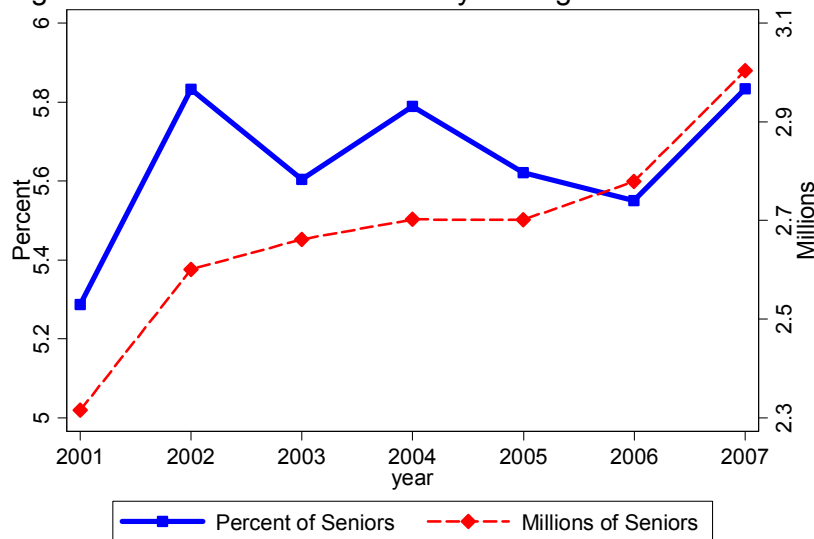
	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.71
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	7.34
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	17.84
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	44.70
Missing Income	28.41
Racial Categories	
White	86.70
African American	9.09
Other	4.21
Hispanic Ethnicity	5.73
Marital Status	
Married	60.09
Widowed	24.70
Divorced or Separated	10.97
Never Married	4.24
Homeowner	84.84
Geographic Location	
Non-Metro	21.53
Northeast	20.09
Midwest	22.77
South	36.73
West	20.41
Age	
60 to 64	26.76
65 to 69	21.14
70 to 74	17.55
75 to 79	15.67
80 and older	18.87
Employment Status	
Employed	23.03
Unemployed	0.86
Retired	67.41
Disabled	8.70
Education Level	
Less Than High School	22.85
High School Diploma	35.55
Some College	20.97
College Degree	20.63
Food Stamp Recipient	3.20
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild or Parent Present	95.74
Grandchild and Parent Present	2.51
Grandchild Only	1.75
Female	55.91
Living Alone	27.15

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

II. B. National trends in food insecurity

Figure 1 depicts trends in food insecurity by year for the full sample of households with a head 60 years of age or older. On the left hand axis of Figure 1 we measure the percent of seniors at-risk of hunger and on the right hand axis we measure the number of seniors at risk. Across the 2001-2007 period, nearly 5.7 percent of senior Americans are classified as food insecure, which translates into over 2.7 million seniors who are at-risk of hunger. There is a discernable upward trend in the fraction and number of seniors facing hunger risk over the sample period, rising from 5.3 percent in 2001 to 5.8 percent in 2007. Put another way, there were about 700,000 more seniors who are food insecure in 2007 than in 2001. As a portend of policy concern going forward, even though the fraction of seniors at risk of hunger fell slightly between 2005 and 2006, our estimates show that coinciding with the first members of the “Baby Boom” generation reaching age 60 the number of seniors at risk actually rose between 2005 and 2006. The fraction and number of seniors facing food insecurity spiked upward from 2001-2002, and again from 2006-2007, reflecting the fact that food insecurity tends to move countercyclically with the business cycle (i.e. it expands during an economic recession). How the ongoing economic downturn will ultimately affect food insecurity rates for seniors, especially for those relying heavily on returns from investments, remains to be seen; the spike in hunger risk could be an unsettling precursor and highlights the need for a regular accounting of trends in hunger in the United States.⁵

Figure 1: Trends in Food Insecurity among Senior Americans



5. In results not tabulated here, we found that the extent of very low food security increased markedly from 2006 to 2007. This bears watching upon release of data for next year.

Table 2 presents the distribution of food insecure senior Americans across various demographic characteristics, with the subcategories within each broad characteristic summing to 100 percent (e.g. the percentages across the four income subcategories plus missing income sum to 100). Of food insecure seniors, over 38 percent have incomes below the poverty line, and although poverty status is a clear correlate of hunger risk, the problem is by no means restricted to the poor as one in seven food insecure households have annual incomes above twice the poverty line. Clear majorities of the food insecure across categories are white, non-Hispanics, are under age 70, are currently or previously married, are women, are retired or disabled, live in metro areas, do not receive SNAP (formerly known as food stamps), and do not have a grandchild present in the household.

Table 3 details the prevalence of food insecurity for the full sample. The difference from Table 2 is that in Table 3 we answer questions such as “Among those with less than a high school education, what fraction are food insecure?” The categories do not sum to 100 percent because the remaining fraction of households in each category are food secure (not shown in the table). Consistent with previous research on the general population, Table 3 demonstrates the protective effect of economic resources on food security among the elderly. Compared to the overall mean of 5.7 percent of seniors being food insecure, only 1.7 percent of the sample with income above twice the poverty line is characterized as food insecure. In stark contrast, 22 percent of households between 50-100% of the poverty line, and nearly three in ten (27.4 percent) households below 50% of the poverty line are food insecure. Approximately one in twenty households headed by a white person experience food insecurity, in contrast to nearly one in six African American households being food insecure. Likewise, about one in eight Hispanic households (the head may be of any race) is food insecure compared with about 5 percent of non-Hispanic households. Those living in non-metro areas have slightly higher rates of food insecurity (6.1 percent versus 5.5 percent).

Table 2. Distribution of Food Insecurity Rates by Categories for Seniors, 2001-2007

	Food Insecure
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	8.26
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	28.65
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	30.75
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	13.50
Missing Income	18.83
Racial Categories	
White	67.53
African American	26.81
Other	5.66
Hispanic	13.44
Marital Status	
Married	39.68
Widowed	31.47
Divorced or Separated	22.20
Never Married	6.65
Homeowner	59.66
Non-Metro	23.39
Region	
Northeast	16.32
Midwest	18.53
South	45.68
West	19.48
Age	
Less than 70	55.18
Between 70 and 80	30.74
More than 80	14.09
Employment Status	
Employed	13.65
Unemployed	2.39
Retired	54.56
Disabled	29.40
Education	
Less than High School	49.50
High School only	30.62
Some College	14.28
College Degree more	5.60
Food Stamp Recipient	22.76
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild or Parent Present	87.95
Grandchild and Parent Present	7.27
Grandchild Only	4.78
Female	59.35
Living Alone	36.03

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Table 3. Rates of Food Insecurity among Seniors by Various Characteristics

	Food Insecure
Full Sample	5.65
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	27.36
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	22.04
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	9.74
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.71
Missing Income	3.74
Racial Categories	
White	4.40
African American	16.66
Other	7.60
Hispanic Status	
Hispanic	13.26
Non-Hispanic	5.19
Marital Status	
Married	3.73
Widowed	7.20
Divorced or Separated	11.43
Never Married	8.86
Homeownership Status	
Homeowner	3.97
Renter	15.03
Metropolitan Location	
Non-Metro	6.14
Metro	5.51
Region	
Northeast	4.59
Midwest	4.60
South	7.02
West	5.39
Age	
Less than 70	6.51
Between 70 and 80	5.23
More than 80	4.22
Employment Status	
Employed	3.33
Unemployed	15.56
Retired	4.55
Disabled	18.99
Education	
Less than High School	12.24
High School only	4.87
Some College	3.85
College Degree more	1.53
Food Stamp	
Recipient	40.14
Non Recipient	4.51
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild or Parent Present	5.19
Grandchild and Parent Present	16.40
Grandchild Only	15.39
Gender	
Female	6.00
Male	5.21
Living Arrangement	
Living Alone	7.50
Not Living Alone	4.96

Greater food security is also associated with homeownership, which may be considered an additional measure of economic security—only 4 percent of homeowners are food insecure compared with 15 percent of renters. SNAP receipt is only available for those with low incomes and assets, and those who receive SNAP are far more likely to be food insecure than those not receiving SNAP.⁶ Family status also presents some marked contrasts. Married heads fare best in terms of food security and never-married heads worst; those widowed are somewhat better off than those who are divorced or separated. Extended or multigenerational households may form among the poor as a way to adapt to economic setbacks or increase household resources (Crimmins and Ingegneri, 1990). However, these types of households are actually at much greater risk of food insecurity as nearly 11 percent of senior households with at least one grandchild and child present and 15 percent of senior households with a grandchild but no (adult) child present are food insecure compared to about one in twenty households without a grandchild or adult parent present. Education, like income, appears to be protective of food security as a high school drop-out is three times more likely to be at-risk of hunger than a high school graduate.

The summary statistics in Tables 2 and 3 serve as a useful benchmark to judge the corresponding distribution and prevalence of food insecurity in each state, to which we now turn.

II. C. Food insecurity across states

Figure 2 is a map of the United States containing the geographical distribution of food insecurity across states, where food insecurity rates are broken into four categories by proportion of the senior population experiencing food insecurity: 1.5-4.3 percent, 4.3-5.1 percent, 5.1-5.9 percent, and 5.9-12.3 percent. The map makes transparent food insecurity is much higher in the South than in other regions of the country.⁷ The Great Plains states, along with parts of the Upper Midwest and Rocky Mountain States, on the other hand, have some of the lowest concentrations of food insecurity among seniors.

Table 4 adds some precision to the map in Figure 2 by ranking the 50 states plus the District of Columbia based on the rates of food insecurity among seniors. These rates are averages across the 2001-

6. Even among those who are eligible for food stamps, the proportion of food insecure households among recipients is higher than among non-recipients. This is due to factors such as adverse selection (Gundersen and Oliveira, 2001) and misreports of food stamp receipt (Gundersen and Kreider, 2008).

7. We use the four regions in the CPS to demarcate regions. They are as follows: the Northeast includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; the Midwest includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; the South includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; and the West includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Figure 2: State Food Insecurity Rates for Seniors, 2001-2007

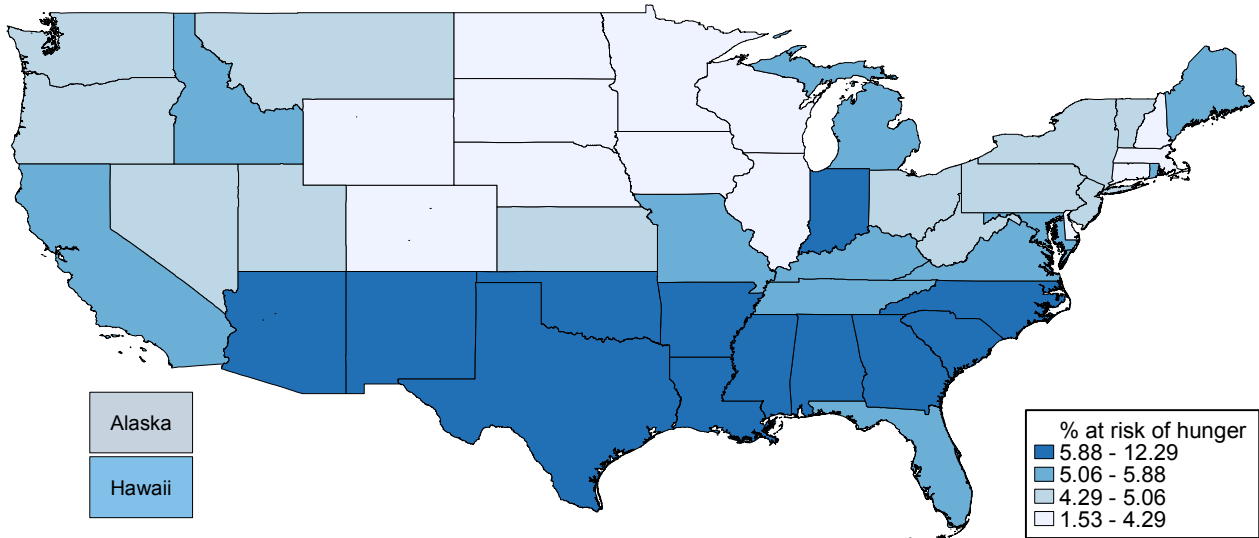


Table 4: Ranking of States by Rates of Food Insecurity among Senior Americans, 2001-2007
(Order from Highest to Lowest)

	Rank	Rate		Rank	Rate
MS	1	12.29	KS	27	5.03
SC	2	9.83	NY	28	5.03
AR	3	9.70	OR	29	5.01
TX	4	8.90	AK	30	4.96
NM	5	8.82	WA	31	4.83
GA	6	8.58	MT	32	4.79
AL	7	7.39	WV	33	4.71
LA	8	7.36	UT	34	4.65
NC	9	7.30	NJ	35	4.64
OK	10	7.12	VT	36	4.52
AZ	11	6.41	NV	37	4.36
IN	12	6.00	PA	38	4.31
MO	13	5.88	MA	39	4.29
MD	14	5.76	CO	40	4.15
ID	15	5.69	IA	41	3.95
TN	16	5.62	SD	42	3.90
ME	17	5.46	WY	43	3.90
CA	18	5.44	IL	44	3.88
RI	19	5.41	DE	45	3.76
KY	20	5.40	CT	46	3.64
DC	21	5.37	WI	47	3.60
VA	22	5.27	NE	48	3.32
HI	23	5.24	MN	49	3.08
FL	24	5.14	NH	50	3.01
MI	25	5.09	ND	51	1.53
OH	26	5.06			

2007 period and are not adjusted for state differences in demographic composition. The top ten states in descending order of hunger risk are: Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Oklahoma. Nine of the ten states are in the South, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, and the only non-Southern state is New Mexico, which is located in the Southwest. The states in the Top 10 of senior hunger risk all have rates of food insecurity in excess

of 7 percent, which is at least 25 percent higher than the national average. The extent of food insecurity in Mississippi is especially high, with nearly 1 in 8 seniors at risk of hunger. At 12.3 percent, its senior hunger risk is more than double the national rate.

In Table 5 we consider whether the rankings of hunger risk in Table 4 are the result of any significant trends in food insecurity over time. Because sample sizes in any given year are small in less populous states we calculate three-year averages of food insecurity, 2001 to 2003 and then 2005 to 2007, and the percentage change across the two three-year intervals. We also calculate standard errors for the percentage changes and denote the level of statistical significance (the lower the level the stronger the statistical relationship, i.e. 1% level is stronger than 5% level). Five of the ten states with the highest average rates of food insecurity (Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, and South Carolina) had increases in food insecurity across the two periods. And, in the case of Mississippi and Georgia, these increases were statistically significant. The only state among these ten states with a statistically significant reduction is Texas. Examining down the columns of Table 5 it becomes clear that the majority of statistically significant changes in food insecurity are positive and quantitatively large in magnitude, ranging from a 48

Table 5: Trends in Rates of Food Insecurity among Senior Americans by State (Alphabetical Order)

	2001-2003	2005-2007	Percent Change		2001-2003	2005-2007	Percent Change
AL	8.36	6.23	-25	MT	4.05	4.79	18
AK	6.02	5.27	-12	NE	4.03	2.88	-29
AZ	4.21	8.37	99***	NV	4.75	4.50	-5
AR	8.67	10.67	23	NH	1.90	2.93	54
CA	5.47	4.85	-11	NJ	5.71	4.38	-23
CO	3.35	5.02	50	NM	7.61	8.35	10
CT	3.17	3.45	9	NY	5.21	5.01	-4
DE	4.65	3.47	-26	NC	8.32	7.27	-13
DC	4.03	6.07	50	ND	2.40	0.95	-61
FL	5.93	4.47	-25**	OH	3.35	6.92	107***
GA	6.72	11.39	70***	OK	7.16	6.75	-6
HI	5.65	6.31	12	OR	4.76	4.98	5
ID	5.59	5.09	-9	PA	5.11	3.81	-25*
IL	3.48	4.00	15	RI	5.30	5.06	-4
IN	6.07	5.51	-9	SC	9.50	9.84	4
IA	3.82	4.96	30	SD	4.00	3.92	-2
KS	4.16	6.48	56	TN	4.24	6.26	47
KY	5.30	6.60	25	TX	9.56	8.15	-15**
LA	6.29	7.30	16	UT	5.72	3.27	-43
ME	5.05	6.97	38	VT	3.49	5.60	61
MD	4.86	5.87	21	VA	6.61	3.76	-43**
MA	4.55	3.84	-16	WA	5.64	4.36	-23
MI	3.89	6.07	56**	WV	4.69	4.75	1
MN	3.09	3.13	2	WI	3.90	3.76	-4
MS	9.72	14.39	48***	WY	3.87	3.80	-2
MO	5.66	5.99	6				

NOTE: Rates are 3-year averages. *denotes statistical significance at the 10% level; ** at 5%; *** at 1%

percent increase in Mississippi to a 107 percent increase in Ohio. Coupled with the many more increases in food insecurity over time within states that are not statistically significant, the aggregate increase in food insecurity depicted in Figure 1 was fairly widespread across a number of states.

To begin to understand the possible reasons why the level and growth of food insecurity among senior Americans is most pronounced in the South, in Appendix Table 3 we present detailed demographic profiles of seniors in each state akin to that found in Table 1 for the full sample of seniors. In Tables 1-3 we saw that certain demographic characteristics are associated with greater likelihood of food insecurity, such as being an African American or Hispanic, being poor, being a young senior, being disabled or unemployed, and being a high school dropout. Comparing the demographic composition of states in the Top 10 of senior food insecurity, e.g. Mississippi and New Mexico, to those in the middle of the food insecurity rankings, e.g. Michigan and Kansas, to those in the bottom tier, e.g. Nebraska and Wisconsin, Appendix Table 3 shows that seniors living in states with high food insecurity tend to either have higher concentrations of African Americans or Hispanics, higher concentrations of seniors living in poverty or near poverty, higher concentrations of seniors under age 70, higher concentrations of disabled or unemployed, higher concentrations of seniors with 12 or fewer years of schooling, and higher concentrations of seniors living with grandchildren (with and without the adult parent). Kansas and Nebraska provide an interesting study in contrasts. Even though they share a common border of over 350 miles, Kansas's rank in terms of food insecurity is 27th compared to Nebraska's rank of 48th. Appendix Table 3 shows that the 1.7 percentage point gap in senior hunger risk between states is not likely associated with higher fractions of seniors living in poverty (there are fewer in Kansas), but could be due to the combination of differences in the racial, ethnic, age, marital status, and family compositions in Kansas and Nebraska. None of the differences between Kansas and Nebraska are as stark as that found between Mississippi and Kansas, and thus the gap in hunger risk is somewhat of a puzzle. In Section III we will present a more formal accounting of the determinants of food insecurity across states.

Before turning to the multivariate regression models, we first explore in more detail the demographic distribution and prevalence of the food insecure populations residing in each state and the District of Columbia. These profiles, which are presented in Appendix 4 as a separate table for each state and DC, combine the information contained in Tables 2 and 3 that refer to the national distribution and preva-

lence of food insecurity. The first column of each table presents the distribution of food insecurity across key demographic groups. For example, the numbers in the first column answer questions like “of seniors residing in Alabama that are food insecure, what fraction are high school dropouts, high school graduates, with some college, or at least a college degree?” The second column of each table presents the prevalence of food insecurity. The numbers in the second column answer questions like “out of the population of married seniors in Alabama, what fraction is food insecure?” The profiles in the first column of the tables in Appendix 4 permit us to identify differences in characteristics between states with high food insecurity rates and those with low rates. The information in the second column of these tables is particularly useful for state and local policymakers and stakeholders as they seek to identify those in their local jurisdictions who are most likely to suffer from food insecurity.

To see how the distribution of food insecurity differs by states, we compare the average values for each of the categories in Appendix 4 for the five states with the highest rates (Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico) and the five states with the lowest rates (North Dakota, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin). In comparison to states with lower rates, the distribution of food insecure seniors in the higher rate states is skewed towards being lower income, African-American, and having less education. These are all characteristics that are associated with higher rates of food insecurity (See Table 3). In contrast, there are some characteristics that are associated with lower rates of food insecurity that are more common in higher rate states including being married and being a homeowner.

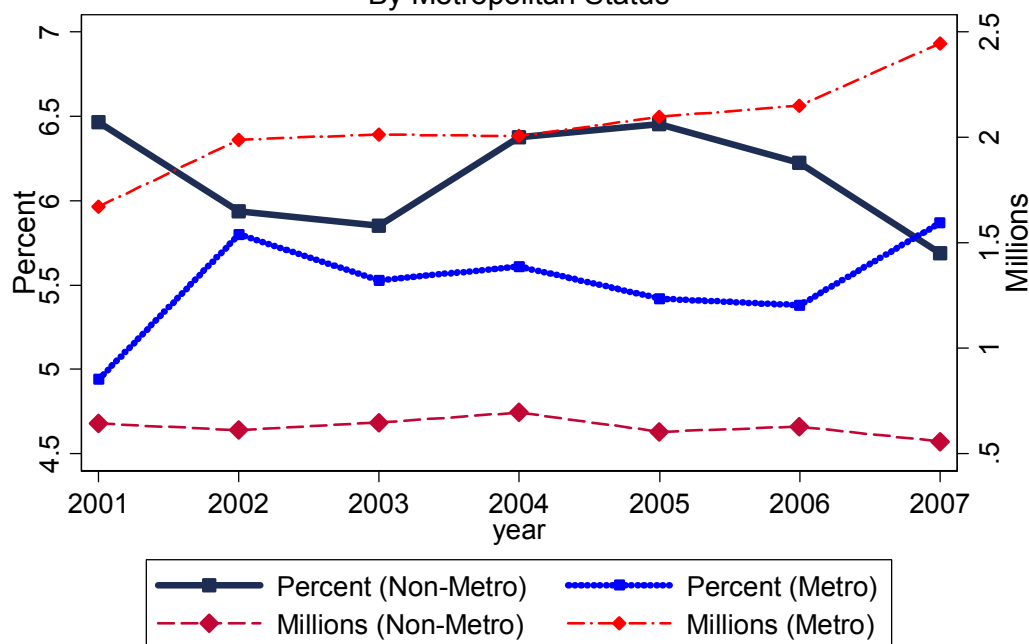
We next consider differences in the rates of food insecurity among various demographic groups of seniors by again comparing averages between the bottom and top five states in column 2 of the tables in Appendix 4. For virtually every group, the rates of food insecurity among seniors are higher in states with higher overall rates of food insecurity than in states with lower overall rates of food insecurity. (The only exception is for Hispanic seniors who have higher rates of food insecurity in low food insecurity states.) Thus, high rates of hunger risk are prevalent across numerous demographic groups in those high food insecure states. The large number of categories of seniors with higher rates of food insecurity makes targeting of assistance to those most in need especially challenging.

II. D. Food insecurity between rural and urban areas

There is reason to anticipate that there may be differences between metro and non-metro areas in terms of senior hunger. On the one hand, food may be harder to access in non-metro areas because of more limited numbers of food stores. This may be especially an issue for seniors with mobility challenges. On the other hand, higher costs of living in metro areas – especially for housing – may mean there is less money available for food. This may be a particularly binding constraint for seniors on fixed incomes. Appendix Table 5 contains the averages for the income and demographic variables across metro and non-metro locations. The appendix table reveals that a greater fraction of rural seniors are poor, white, married, homeowners, disabled, and with 12 or fewer years of education compared to seniors in metro areas.

As we showed in Table 3, rates of food insecurity are higher on average among seniors in non-metro areas, and standard statistical tests reveal that these differences are significantly different at the 1 percent level. In Figure 3, we repeat the trend analysis of Figure 1 but now disaggregate the data by metropolitan location. In a typical year between 2001 and 2007 the rate of food insecurity in non-metropolitan areas has exceeded that of metropolitan areas, often by at least a percentage point. The exception is in 2007 when the rates are virtually identical because of a simultaneous decline in insecurity after 2006 in non-metro areas and increase in metro areas. Because the majority of people (seniors included) live in metro areas, the rise in overall insecurity between 2006 and 2007 reported in Figure 1 is due to an increase in metro areas. Whether these two years are isolated events and that we will return to the more typical pattern in coming years, or whether this is a break from the past, is unknown and requires ongoing monitoring.

Figure 3: Trends in Food Insecurity among Senior Americans
By Metropolitan Status



In Tables 6 and 7 we present the distribution and prevalence of food insecurity across metropolitan locations akin to those presented in Tables 2 and 3 for the nation. In Table 6 we see that among seniors that are food insecure, those residing in non-metro areas, as compared to metro areas, are more likely to be living in poverty, to be white, to live in the South, to be married or widowed, to be a homeowner, to be disabled, and to not have high school degree. These differences are statistically significant at conventional levels of 5 percent

In Table 7 we compare the prevalence of food insecurity for different demographic categories. In several groups the proportions that are food insecure in non-metro areas are markedly higher than in metro areas. In particular, seniors in non-metro areas with incomes below 50% of the poverty line, who are Hispanic, living in the south, unemployed, disabled, and living with both a grandchild and child present are more likely to be food insecure if they live in a non-metro area. Indeed, greater fractions of seniors are food insecure in twice as many of the demographic groups we isolate as in metro areas. Although no group of seniors in either metro or non-metro areas is immune from hunger risk, the intensity is more acute across a wider array of demographic groups in non-metro areas.

Table 6. Distribution of Food Insecurity Rates for Seniors by Metropolitan Status, 2001-2007

	Non-Metro Resident	Metro Resident
Income Categories		
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	13.07	6.79
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	32.68	27.42
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	30.35	30.87
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	9.37	14.76
Missing Income	14.52	20.14
Racial Categories		
White	70.31	66.68
African American	23.99	27.67
Other	5.71	5.65
Hispanic	6.58	15.53
Marital Status		
Married	42.78	38.73
Widowed	33.24	30.93
Divorced or Separated	19.10	23.14
Never Married	4.88	7.19
Homeowner	72.23	55.82
Region		
Northeast	8.02	18.85
Midwest	18.47	18.54
South	59.53	41.44
West	13.98	21.16
Age		
Less than 70	55.85	54.97
Between 70 and 80	32.11	30.32
More than 80	12.04	14.71
Employment Status		
Employed	6.91	10.33
Unemployed	1.54	1.71
Retired	38.71	37.89
Disabled	25.37	19.05
Education		
Less than High School	58.37	46.79
High School only	28.49	31.27
Some College	10.74	15.37
College Degree more	2.39	6.58
Food Stamp Recipient	25.20	22.02
Grandchild or Parent Present		
No Grandchild or Parent Present	88.71	87.72
Grandchild and Parent Present	6.44	7.53
Grandchild Only	4.85	4.76
Female	60.21	59.09
Living Alone	37.70	35.53

Table 7. Rates of Food Insecurity among Seniors by Various Characteristics and Metropolitan Status, 2001-2007

	Non-Metro Resident	Metro Resident
Full Sample	6.14	5.51
Income Categories		
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	32.48	25.04
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	19.71	23.03
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	8.13	10.35
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.54	1.74
Missing Income	3.30	3.86
Racial Categories		
White	4.72	4.31
African American	24.33	15.38
Other	14.39	6.64
Hispanic Status		
Hispanic	16.33	12.94
Non-Hispanic	5.88	4.99
Marital Status		
Married	4.17	3.60
Widowed	8.17	6.93
Divorced or Separated	13.07	11.07
Never Married	9.91	8.67
Homeownership Status		
Homeowner	4.97	3.68
Renter	15.88	14.88
Region		
Northeast	4.40	4.61
Midwest	3.72	4.95
South	8.35	6.57
West	5.87	5.31
Age		
Less than 70	7.21	6.31
Between 70 and 80	5.80	5.06
More than 80	4.00	4.27
Employment Status		
Employed	2.79	3.47
Unemployed	17.74	15.06
Retired	5.02	4.42
Disabled	20.26	18.52
Education		
Less than High School	12.57	12.12
High School only	4.51	4.97
Some College	3.48	3.94
College Degree more	1.07	1.61
Food Stamp		
Recipient	39.59	40.33
Non Recipient	4.78	4.43
Grandchild or Parent Present		
No Grandchild or Parent Present	5.65	5.06
Grandchild and Parent Present	23.25	15.23
Grandchild Only	13.82	15.95
Gender		
Female	6.67	5.81
Male	5.48	5.13
Living Arrangement		
Living Alone	8.32	7.26
Not Living Alone	5.30	4.87

III. The determinants of senior hunger

The summary statistics in Section II paint a portrait of food insecurity across a number of economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of senior households. In this section we take a step further by presenting results from food insecurity models that simultaneously control for income, family structure, race, age, geography and other characteristics. The models help us determine which factors are associated with food insecurity, such as the effect of age on the probability of food insecurity holding income, race, and other factors constant, and thus we are able to estimate the probability that households with specific demographic profiles are food insecure. We first update our 2008 report by estimating models of food insecurity for the full sample of seniors including the two additional years of data from the CPS. This serves both as a useful sensitivity check on our previous report and, more importantly, as a benchmark to compare our next two new sets of results where we first estimate the models of food insecurity separately for each state and the District of Columbia, and then separately for seniors residing in metropolitan areas versus non-metropolitan areas.

We use standard social science methods for models where the dependent variable takes only one of two values—0 or 1—by employing probit maximum likelihood. Formally, we estimate the following probit maximum likelihood model:

$$FI_i = a + X_i p + v_i \quad (1)$$

where

- FI_i takes on a value of 1 if senior i suffers from food insecurity
- X_i is a vector of household demographic and economic factors;
- a, p are unknown parameters to estimate;
- v_i is an error term.

In interpreting the results of our estimations of (1), it is important to recall how the dependent variable is constructed. Food insecure takes a value of 1 if the household answers affirmatively to three or more questions on the CFSM, and a value of 0 if the household is food secure (i.e., answers affirmatively to two or fewer questions). To facilitate interpretation we present marginal effects rather than the direct coefficients on variables, meaning that the values reported in the ensuing tables refer to the effect of

a one-unit change in the variable on the probability of being food insecure. The variables in the models are all indicator variables and thus each grouping of characteristics has a reference category. That is, we omit white from the racial characteristics implying that the African-American and other race variables are interpreted relative to a white household. For the remaining groups the reference categories are high school dropouts, never-married household heads, heads age 60–64, households with income less than 50% of the poverty line, renters, residents of MSAs, the disabled and unemployed, households with no grandchild present, households with other members, male householders, and residents of the Midwest.

III. A. Determinants of food insecurity for national senior population

In Table 8 we record estimates of equation (1) on the full sample of seniors. In these specifications we include controls for year-specific time effects and for permanent state differences (i.e. an indicator variable for each of the 50 states plus the District of Columbia). Overall, our results are consistent both qualitatively and quantitatively with what we found in the 2008 report regarding the determinants of food insecurity, with the exception of the regional effects which are much stronger in the updated report. For completeness we summarize the main results here, and as part of this summary, we discuss cases where the associations are different from the 2008 report.⁸

Turning first to race and ethnicity, holding other factors constant African Americans have a 4.1 percentage point higher probability of being food insecure than whites, or nearly 75 percent higher odds, and other races have a 1.5 percentage point higher probability. The difference between non-Hispanic and Hispanic-headed households is 1.7 percentage points. Although there is a sizable, unexplained gap between races and ethnicities, even controlling for intervening factors, this effect is substantially smaller than, for example, the four-fold difference in food insecurity rates between white and African American seniors reported in the summary statistics of Table 3 that did not control for other intervening factors.

Table 8 also reveals that the probability of being food insecure significantly decreases as education increases: a high school graduate is 1.3 percentage points less likely to be food insecure compared to a high school dropout, which translates into about 20 percent lower odds of being food insecure from the baseline probability of 5.7 percent. Again, this finding highlights the superiority of regressions over

8. For the parallel results in the 2008 report, see Table 5, column 2.

Table 8. Estimated Marginal Effects of Food Insecurity Determinants for Seniors

African American	0.041*** (0.004)
Other Race	0.015*** (0.005)
Hispanic	0.017*** (0.004)
High school	-0.013*** (0.002)
Some College	-0.015*** (0.002)
College	-0.027*** (0.002)
Married	-0.014*** (0.004)
Widowed	0.005 (0.004)
Divorced	0.012*** (0.004)
Age 65-69	-0.009*** (0.002)
Age 70-74	-0.012*** (0.002)
Age 75-79	-0.015*** (0.002)
Age 80	-0.022*** (0.002)
50-100% Poverty	-0.005 (0.003)
100-200% Poverty	-0.020*** (0.002)
>200% Poverty	-0.069*** (0.004)
Missing Income	-0.041*** (0.002)
Homeowner	-0.033*** (0.003)
Non-metropolitan	-0.003* (0.002)
Employed	-0.024*** (0.002)
Retired	-0.028*** (0.002)
Grandchild	0.029*** (0.005)
Lives Alone	-0.008*** (0.002)
Female	-0.005*** (0.002)
South	0.034*** (0.012)
West	0.063*** (0.020)
Northeast	0.044*** (0.015)

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. N=69,588.
State and year fixed effects are included.

simple averages such as those reported in Table 3 which suggest that high school dropouts are 2-3 times more likely than high school graduates to be at-risk of hunger. The regression results in Table 8 show that after controlling for other intervening factors education is indeed an important protective factor of food security but at a much reduced level than the averages might intimate. Table 8 also shows that married seniors are less likely to be food insecure than never-married seniors and our analysis demonstrates that being divorced increases the probability of being food insecure by 1.2 percentage points over being never married. The size of the marginal effects on married persons suggest that marriage offers protection against food insecurity on a scale comparable to a high school diploma, i.e. about a 20 percent reduced probability of being at risk of hunger.

A little over one-fourth of the sample consists of households headed by persons 60-64 years old, and these households are more likely to experience any level of food insecurity than older seniors. More precisely, 65-69 year olds are 0.9 percentage points less likely to be food insecure, 70-74 year olds are 1.2 percentage points less likely, 75-79 year olds are 1.5 percentage points less likely, and seniors age 80 and older are 2.2 percentage points less likely to be food insecure compared to 60-64 year olds. That is, an 84 year old is over one-third less likely to be at-risk of hunger than a 64 year old on the baseline food insecurity rate of 5.7 percent. One continuing puzzle is the reasons for the declining age gradient and we believe it should be a research priority going forward.

Turning to other results in Table 8, we are unable to determine income for 28 percent of the sample.⁹ We include these households in a separate category, and find that the effect size of income for this group falls between the values for those living between 100-200 percent of the poverty line and those living above 200 percent of the poverty line. When compared with households living below 50 percent of the poverty line (the reference category), seniors with incomes between 50 and 100 percent of the poverty line have statistically indistinguishable probabilities of food insecurity. While the marginal effect is similar, the association is significant in the 2008 report. In comparison to the reference category, though, those at higher incomes always have lower probabilities of being food insecure. The effects can be large – for example, households above 200 percent of the poverty line have nearly a 6.9 percentage point lower probability of being food insecure than those living below 50 percent of the poverty line. As we

9. The percentage of individuals with missing income data rose from about 25 percent in 2002 to nearly 30 percent in 2003, but it has remained relatively constant since that time.

would expect, the predicted probabilities that depict the relationship between income and food security for those living between 100-200 percent of the poverty line fall in between the values in the models for those living below the poverty line and those above 200 percent of the poverty line.

Homeownership is associated with a 2.8 percentage point lower probability of being food insecure. Even though the basic descriptive statistics in Table 4 and Figure 3 suggest that food insecurity is more prevalent in non-metro areas, once we control for intervening factors we find that those living in non-metro areas are actually less likely to be food insecure, albeit the effect size is quite small – 0.3 percentage points. The effect is statistically significant at the 10 percent level, but the small size suggests that the metro/non-metro difference is largely eliminated once we control for other factors. Employed and retired household heads are less likely to be food insecure than unemployed or disabled heads (the omitted groups). Those living with a grandchild (with or without the child's parent present) are about 2.9 percentage points more likely to be food insecure than those who do not. Living alone and being a woman are both protective of being food insecure, though the magnitudes are negligible. Finally, even after controlling for state differences, in comparison to seniors in the Midwest, seniors living in other regions are more likely to be food insecure, and these effects are large. Seniors living in the South are 3.4 percentage points more likely to be food insecure than those in the Midwest, those in the West are 6.3 percentage points more likely, and those in the Northeast are 4.4 percentage points more likely. Even though the state ranking in Table 4 showed that Southern states have higher rates of food insecurity on average, the magnitude of the coefficient on the South region is smaller than the other two coefficients in Table 8. This is likely due to the fact that the demographics such as race, income, and age, along with the state-specific fixed effects, do a better job of predicting food insecurity for residents of the South compared to other regions. We note also that the stronger association of the regional variables is the only substantive change from the 2008 report (in addition to the negative effect of living in a non-metro area). In the earlier report, the magnitudes on the region-of-country variables were substantively smaller and statistically insignificant.

Table 9: Regression-Adjusted Ranking of States by Food Insecurity among Senior Americans (Order from Highest to Lowest)

	Rank		Rank
NM	1	SD	27
SC	2	OH	28
UT	3	FL	29
MS	4	AL	30
GA	5	WI	31
ID	6	CO	32
AR	7	HI	33
TX	8	RI	34
MO	9	NH	35
OK	10	NJ	36
AK	11	WY	37
MT	12	PA	38
WA	13	CA	39
AZ	14	NV	40
KS	15	DE	41
OR	16	WV	42
IN	17	NE	43
ME	18	MA	44
VT	19	MN	45
LA	20	IL	46
MD	21	TN	47
IA	22	NY	48
VA	23	CT	49
MI	24	DC	50
NC	25	ND	51
KY	26		

NOTE: Ranking is based on coefficients on state-level indicator variables from probit estimation of equation (1) in the text.

An additional advantage of the regression model in equation (1) is that it is possible to rank states once we adjust for the statistical relationship between food insecurity and demographics. In Table 9 we present the so-called regression-adjusted ranking of states in terms of food insecurity among senior Americans. The ranking is based on the numerical value of the state-specific coefficients from the estimation of equation (1); that is, the ranking reflects state-specific differences not captured by individual-

level demographics such as race, income, education, and family structure.¹⁰ The adjusted ranking in Table 9 shows that 7 of the top 10 states in the ranking in Table 4 of states remain in the Top 10 adjusted ranking: New Mexico, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma. Two of the new entrants into the regression-adjusted top 10 were initially in the unadjusted top 15 (Missouri at 13th and Idaho at 15th), while Utah saw a large jump from 34th in the unadjusted ranking. Overall, even controlling for demographic differences, states in the South still dominate the upper tier of senior food insecurity.

III. B. Determinants of food insecurity by state

In Table 10 we take a step further to investigate geographical differences in the determinants of food insecurity by estimating equation (1) separately for each state. That is, in the previous section the only state-specific heterogeneity came in the form of the state dummy variables; now we also admit state heterogeneity in the coefficients determining the relationship between demographics and food insecurity. In these models it is no longer possible to control for region of country effects because they are not identified in the state-by-state approach; however, all other variables found in Table 8 are included. We do wish to remind the reader that the coefficients reported in Table 10 are so-called marginal effects. Since all variables are 0-1 outcomes, the numbers in the table reflect the effect of a change in one variable on the change in the probability of food insecurity, holding the other variables at their average values. For example, the effect of being African-American reflects the change in probability of food insecurity for an African-American versus a white person, holding other factors at their mean values. In some states in Table 10 these marginal effects are numerically small in magnitude, and in extreme cases fail to be identified (and thus no coefficient is reported in Table 10). This frequently reflects the fact that certain subgroups in some states are small. As an example, consider the case in Appendix Table 3 for Alaska where just under 2 percent of seniors are African American. That marginal effects are either small or not identified should not be construed as a shortcoming of our method, rather it reflects the demographic realities of some of the smaller states in the nation.

Perhaps not surprising given the wide differences in senior populations across states, the Wald Test

10. The state-specific coefficients actually come from estimating a variant of equation (1) that suppresses the indicator variables for region of country (south, west, northeast). The reason for this is to avert the so-called dummy-variable trap and thus to produce a separate coefficient for each state.

Table 10: Estimated Determinants of Food Insecurity among Seniors by State

State	AL	AK	AZ	AR	CA	CO	CT	DE
African American	0.059*** (0.021)		0.101 (0.077)	0.051 (0.034)	0.009 (0.009)	0.042 (0.035)	0.008 (0.009)	0.019 (0.014)
Other Race	0.007 (0.033)	0.079** (0.031)	-0.013* (0.007)	0.123* (0.073)	0.010 (0.008)	0.011 (0.015)	-0.004** (0.002)	-0.010** (0.005)
Hispanic		0.030 (0.055)	-0.010 (0.007)	0.096 (0.172)	0.044*** (0.012)	0.025 (0.016)	-0.002 (0.003)	0.017 (0.043)
High school	-0.018** (0.008)	-0.009 (0.006)	-0.001 (0.009)	-0.038*** (0.014)	-0.000 (0.005)	-0.001 (0.004)	-0.005* (0.003)	-0.005 (0.006)
Some College	-0.015** (0.007)	-0.000 (0.006)	-0.027*** (0.008)	-0.031** (0.013)	0.003 (0.006)	-0.005 (0.004)	-0.005** (0.002)	-0.006 (0.006)
College	-0.029*** (0.007)	-0.005 (0.006)	-0.016* (0.009)	-0.041*** (0.013)	-0.012** (0.006)	-0.008* (0.004)	-0.010*** (0.004)	-0.014** (0.006)
Married	0.041** (0.017)	-0.019 (0.019)	0.002 (0.018)	0.017 (0.064)	-0.005 (0.009)	-0.041 (0.030)	-0.010 (0.007)	-0.030 (0.021)
Widowed	0.205** (0.086)	0.002 (0.010)	0.002 (0.021)	0.084 (0.121)	0.012 (0.011)	-0.003 (0.007)	-0.006** (0.003)	-0.003 (0.010)
Divorced	0.188* (0.100)	-0.001 (0.008)	-0.012 (0.012)	-0.014 (0.055)	0.030* (0.016)	-0.003 (0.006)	-0.002 (0.002)	0.006 (0.016)
Age 65-69	-0.023*** (0.006)	0.003 (0.006)	-0.012* (0.007)	0.006 (0.019)	-0.002 (0.006)	-0.005* (0.003)	-0.000 (0.003)	-0.014*** (0.005)
Age 70-74	-0.027*** (0.006)	-0.006 (0.005)	-0.021*** (0.006)	-0.029* (0.015)	-0.004 (0.006)	-0.009*** (0.003)	-0.000 (0.003)	-0.013*** (0.004)
Age 75-79	-0.021*** (0.005)	-0.009** (0.005)	-0.025*** (0.006)	-0.015 (0.018)	-0.010** (0.005)	-0.006** (0.003)	-0.002 (0.003)	-0.007 (0.006)
Age 80	-0.030*** (0.006)	-0.011* (0.006)	-0.019*** (0.006)	-0.027* (0.016)	-0.009* (0.005)	-0.012*** (0.004)	-0.003 (0.003)	0.001 (0.007)
50-100% Poverty	-0.011 (0.010)	0.060 (0.091)	0.003 (0.019)	-0.030 (0.018)	0.086* (0.049)	-0.006 (0.004)	0.033 (0.049)	-0.006 (0.009)
100-200% Poverty	-0.023*** (0.008)	0.006 (0.019)	0.001 (0.016)	-0.055*** (0.017)	0.023 (0.023)	0.002 (0.015)	0.008 (0.018)	-0.003 (0.013)
>200% Poverty	-0.062*** (0.021)	-0.025 (0.029)	-0.055** (0.024)	-0.115*** (0.034)	-0.017 (0.016)	-0.017 (0.021)	-0.013 (0.013)	-0.028 (0.021)
Missing Income	-0.041*** (0.013)	-0.005 (0.008)	-0.039*** (0.012)	-0.081*** (0.016)	0.003 (0.015)	-0.012* (0.007)	-0.006 (0.006)	-0.022* (0.014)
Homeowner	-0.032 (0.024)	-0.010 (0.010)	-0.027 (0.017)	-0.063* (0.033)	-0.050*** (0.010)	-0.006 (0.007)	-0.001 (0.004)	-0.031 (0.020)
Nonmetro	0.005 (0.007)	-0.010* (0.006)	0.001 (0.008)	-0.023 (0.014)	0.032 (0.024)	-0.006** (0.003)	-0.001 (0.004)	0.002 (0.007)
Employed	-0.014 (0.009)	0.004 (0.009)	-0.021*** (0.006)	-0.017 (0.018)	-0.018*** (0.004)	-0.009*** (0.004)	-0.003 (0.003)	-0.003 (0.010)
Retired	0.002 (0.010)	-0.001 (0.006)	-0.018 (0.013)	-0.055*** (0.020)	-0.026*** (0.007)	-0.021*** (0.008)	-0.012* (0.006)	-0.008 (0.011)
Grandchild	-0.008 (0.010)	0.001 (0.011)	0.024 (0.024)	0.027 (0.044)	0.021* (0.012)	0.000 (0.008)	0.019 (0.016)	-0.013*** (0.004)
Lives Alone	-0.023*** (0.007)	-0.003 (0.006)	0.007 (0.015)	-0.016 (0.020)	-0.008* (0.005)	-0.008** (0.004)	-0.003 (0.003)	-0.005 (0.006)
Female	-0.007 (0.008)	0.002 (0.005)	-0.016* (0.009)	0.008 (0.014)	-0.011** (0.004)	0.004 (0.003)	0.001 (0.002)	-0.010 (0.006)
Observations	960	555	910	903	4141	1087	1355	1070
Wald Test of Equality of Coefficients across States	47439							
[p-value]	[0.000]							

Table 10: Estimated Determinants of Food Insecurity among Seniors by State

State	DC	FL	GA	HI	ID	IL	IN	IA
African American	0.016** (0.008)	0.025* (0.013)	0.105*** (0.028)	0.450* (0.238)		0.033** (0.014)	0.007 (0.013)	0.012 (0.023)
Other Race		-0.014 (0.012)	0.187 (0.197)	0.014** (0.006)	0.056 (0.058)	0.021 (0.032)	0.090 (0.130)	
Hispanic	0.063 (0.063)	0.014 (0.010)	0.202* (0.109)	-0.002 (0.013)	0.079 (0.093)	0.039* (0.023)	0.011 (0.036)	
High school	-0.006 (0.005)	-0.021*** (0.006)	0.012 (0.014)	-0.007 (0.005)	-0.016 (0.010)	-0.008 (0.006)	-0.014 (0.009)	-0.001 (0.007)
Some College	0.009 (0.011)	-0.026*** (0.005)	0.005 (0.021)	-0.009 (0.006)	-0.027*** (0.009)	-0.004 (0.007)	-0.006 (0.010)	0.025* (0.015)
College	-0.016* (0.008)	-0.032*** (0.005)	-0.005 (0.020)	-0.009 (0.006)	-0.016* (0.009)	-0.012** (0.006)	-0.018* (0.010)	-0.001 (0.009)
Married	-0.024** (0.010)	-0.006 (0.012)	0.049 (0.043)	0.013 (0.013)	-0.100* (0.058)	-0.044*** (0.015)	-0.053 (0.041)	-0.015 (0.013)
Widowed	-0.010 (0.006)	0.015 (0.015)	0.116 (0.112)	0.001 (0.015)	-0.031*** (0.012)	-0.018*** (0.006)	-0.002 (0.022)	-0.009 (0.007)
Divorced	-0.009* (0.006)	0.029 (0.021)	0.085 (0.109)	0.036 (0.040)	-0.022** (0.009)	-0.008 (0.006)	0.012 (0.030)	0.005 (0.012)
Age 65-69	-0.003 (0.007)	-0.004 (0.007)	-0.033*** (0.011)	-0.012** (0.005)	0.004 (0.012)	-0.010* (0.006)	-0.008 (0.010)	-0.006 (0.005)
Age 70-74	0.001 (0.009)	0.003 (0.008)	-0.015 (0.012)	-0.011* (0.006)	-0.013 (0.010)	-0.001 (0.008)	0.011 (0.015)	-0.007 (0.006)
Age 75-79	0.015 (0.017)	-0.006 (0.008)	-0.041*** (0.009)	-0.012* (0.006)	-0.018** (0.008)	-0.001 (0.008)	-0.001 (0.013)	-0.007 (0.006)
Age 80	0.002 (0.010)	-0.018*** (0.006)	-0.035*** (0.010)	-0.008 (0.007)	-0.016* (0.008)	-0.007 (0.007)	-0.008 (0.011)	-0.019*** (0.006)
50-100% Poverty	0.009 (0.021)	-0.024*** (0.004)	-0.012 (0.021)	0.026 (0.036)	0.045 (0.052)	0.005 (0.021)	0.002 (0.017)	-0.006 (0.008)
100-200% Poverty	0.000 (0.013)	-0.034*** (0.005)	-0.018 (0.019)	0.006 (0.021)	-0.019 (0.014)	0.017 (0.025)	-0.025*** (0.009)	-0.012* (0.007)
>200% Poverty	-0.026 (0.019)	-0.088*** (0.016)	-0.091*** (0.032)	-0.010 (0.015)	-0.039* (0.022)	-0.004 (0.016)	-0.059*** (0.018)	-0.059** (0.024)
Missing Income	-0.012 (0.008)	-0.046*** (0.009)	-0.050** (0.020)	-0.009 (0.015)	-0.007 (0.018)	-0.005 (0.016)	-0.034*** (0.011)	-0.017* (0.009)
Homeowner	-0.031** (0.014)	-0.023** (0.010)	-0.051 (0.033)	-0.059*** (0.018)	-0.058* (0.031)	-0.020** (0.009)	-0.001 (0.011)	-0.012 (0.009)
Nonmetro		-0.007 (0.008)	-0.007 (0.013)	0.013 (0.009)	-0.014 (0.010)	-0.012** (0.006)	-0.022*** (0.008)	-0.008 (0.005)
Employed	-0.002 (0.010)	-0.018*** (0.005)	-0.048*** (0.010)	-0.006 (0.008)	-0.030*** (0.009)	-0.017*** (0.005)	-0.032*** (0.009)	-0.014** (0.006)
Retired	0.004 (0.011)	-0.027*** (0.008)	-0.046*** (0.018)	-0.023* (0.012)	-0.049** (0.020)	-0.036*** (0.012)	-0.048** (0.019)	-0.010 (0.011)
Grandchild		0.024 (0.018)	0.022 (0.029)	0.141*** (0.039)	0.046 (0.037)	0.010 (0.013)	0.068* (0.038)	0.044 (0.057)
Lives Alone	-0.019** (0.008)	-0.008 (0.006)	-0.013 (0.016)	0.002 (0.010)	-0.001 (0.013)	0.003 (0.008)	-0.006 (0.010)	0.001 (0.007)
Female	0.005 (0.006)	-0.002 (0.005)	-0.010 (0.013)	0.008 (0.006)	-0.005 (0.010)	0.007 (0.005)	-0.008 (0.009)	-0.005 (0.005)
Observations	722	3582	942	1026	870	2232	1323	1300

Table 10: Estimated Determinants of Food Insecurity among Seniors by State

State	KS	KY	LA	ME	MD	MA	MI	MN
African American	0.006 (0.019)	0.010 (0.023)	0.056** (0.024)		0.012 (0.009)	0.066 (0.044)	0.071*** (0.022)	0.002 (0.013)
Other Race	-0.007 (0.011)	0.014 (0.034)		0.045 (0.057)	-0.005 (0.018)		0.043 (0.046)	0.054 (0.042)
Hispanic	-0.002 (0.013)				0.029 (0.042)	0.016 (0.039)	0.057 (0.072)	0.011 (0.026)
High school	-0.008 (0.007)	-0.003 (0.008)	-0.001 (0.013)	0.003 (0.010)	-0.006 (0.007)	0.004 (0.009)	-0.006 (0.008)	-0.010** (0.005)
Some College	-0.011* (0.006)	-0.009 (0.008)	-0.009 (0.016)	-0.005 (0.011)	-0.010 (0.007)	0.013 (0.015)	-0.021*** (0.007)	-0.003 (0.005)
College	-0.010 (0.007)	-0.014* (0.007)		0.006 (0.014)	-0.034*** (0.008)	-0.014 (0.011)	-0.023*** (0.007)	-0.010** (0.004)
Married	-0.017 (0.019)	0.434*** (0.051)	0.725*** (0.060)	-0.045* (0.025)	-0.012 (0.013)	-0.012 (0.018)	-0.041** (0.020)	-0.013 (0.014)
Widowed	-0.017** (0.008)	0.973*** (0.006)	0.998*** (0.002)	-0.008 (0.017)	-0.002 (0.011)	-0.005 (0.016)	-0.008 (0.013)	0.007 (0.014)
Divorced	-0.010 (0.007)	0.990*** (0.003)	0.994*** (0.002)	-0.012 (0.015)	0.020 (0.021)	-0.007 (0.014)	0.006 (0.017)	0.004 (0.013)
Age 65-69	0.002 (0.009)	-0.008 (0.007)	-0.018 (0.011)	-0.005 (0.010)	-0.013* (0.007)	0.011 (0.014)	-0.017*** (0.006)	-0.005 (0.004)
Age 70-74	0.002 (0.010)	-0.015*** (0.005)	-0.030*** (0.010)	-0.008 (0.010)	-0.014** (0.007)	-0.008 (0.010)	-0.017*** (0.006)	-0.014*** (0.004)
Age 75-79	-0.006 (0.007)	-0.010* (0.006)	-0.019* (0.011)	-0.025*** (0.007)	-0.023*** (0.006)	-0.008 (0.010)	-0.013* (0.007)	-0.010*** (0.004)
Age 80	-0.013** (0.006)	-0.023*** (0.006)	-0.031*** (0.011)	-0.039*** (0.008)	-0.020*** (0.006)	-0.016* (0.009)	-0.022*** (0.006)	-0.015*** (0.004)
50-100% Poverty	-0.007 (0.008)	-0.014* (0.007)	-0.033*** (0.009)	0.035 (0.038)	-0.016** (0.008)	-0.015 (0.010)	0.020 (0.032)	0.003 (0.014)
100-200% Poverty	-0.017** (0.008)	-0.029*** (0.008)	-0.043*** (0.014)	0.002 (0.022)	-0.019** (0.008)	-0.017 (0.011)	-0.014 (0.013)	-0.004 (0.008)
>200% Poverty	-0.089*** (0.029)	-0.061*** (0.019)	-0.107*** (0.031)	-0.052*** (0.020)	-0.111*** (0.043)	-0.066*** (0.025)	-0.026 (0.019)	-0.041* (0.022)
Missing Income	-0.020*** (0.007)	-0.039*** (0.012)	-0.093*** (0.029)	-0.028** (0.013)	-0.035*** (0.010)	-0.048*** (0.017)	-0.022 (0.016)	-0.016*** (0.006)
Homeowner	-0.016 (0.012)	-0.088** (0.035)	-0.004 (0.020)	-0.020 (0.014)	-0.022* (0.013)	-0.046*** (0.017)	-0.056*** (0.022)	-0.016 (0.011)
Nonmetro	-0.001 (0.006)	0.004 (0.007)	-0.001 (0.015)	0.007 (0.008)	0.002 (0.011)		-0.006 (0.008)	-0.005 (0.004)
Employed	-0.020*** (0.006)	-0.017*** (0.006)	-0.029*** (0.010)	-0.007 (0.014)	-0.028*** (0.007)	-0.030*** (0.007)	-0.019** (0.008)	-0.011** (0.005)
Retired	-0.024** (0.010)	-0.012 (0.008)	-0.025 (0.016)	-0.015 (0.015)	-0.016 (0.012)	-0.035** (0.014)	-0.017 (0.012)	-0.007 (0.007)
Grandchild	0.096 (0.068)	-0.015*** (0.005)	0.002 (0.023)	0.028 (0.039)	0.011 (0.017)	0.050 (0.045)	-0.010 (0.011)	
Lives Alone	0.015 (0.017)	-0.015** (0.008)	-0.011 (0.017)	-0.022** (0.009)	-0.006 (0.008)	-0.009 (0.010)	-0.021*** (0.006)	-0.008* (0.005)
Female	0.006 (0.006)	-0.012 (0.008)	-0.013 (0.014)	0.002 (0.008)	-0.005 (0.007)	0.004 (0.008)	-0.008 (0.007)	-0.002 (0.004)
Observations	1132	1038	568	1442	1454	1067	1809	1371

Table 10: Estimated Determinants of Food Insecurity among Seniors by State

State	MS	MO	MT	NE	NV	NH	NJ	NM
African American	0.099*** (0.030)	0.078** (0.033)		0.134 (0.123)	0.054 (0.034)		0.036* (0.018)	0.143 (0.113)
Other Race	0.039 (0.097)	0.089 (0.084)	0.084 (0.066)	0.012 (0.029)	0.037 (0.027)	-0.004 (0.004)		0.106** (0.050)
Hispanic			0.002 (0.031)	0.045 (0.066)	0.011 (0.018)		0.028 (0.022)	0.032 (0.020)
High school	-0.009 (0.015)	0.014 (0.011)	0.022 (0.015)	0.002 (0.010)	0.006 (0.010)	-0.007* (0.004)	-0.015** (0.007)	0.011 (0.020)
Some College	-0.024 (0.016)	0.001 (0.012)	0.006 (0.013)	0.003 (0.012)	-0.001 (0.011)	-0.013*** (0.004)	-0.008 (0.006)	-0.031** (0.013)
College	-0.022 (0.018)	-0.009 (0.011)	-0.017* (0.009)	-0.012 (0.011)	-0.008 (0.010)	-0.011*** (0.004)	-0.026*** (0.006)	-0.020 (0.020)
Married	-0.097* (0.052)	-0.026 (0.028)	0.024 (0.021)	0.007 (0.024)	0.001 (0.019)	-0.008 (0.010)	0.010 (0.012)	0.042 (0.027)
Widowed	-0.030 (0.024)	-0.005 (0.016)	0.010 (0.028)	0.037 (0.046)	0.015 (0.029)	0.015 (0.017)	0.030 (0.021)	0.227* (0.121)
Divorced	-0.021 (0.021)	0.009 (0.024)	0.015 (0.032)	0.034 (0.052)	0.025 (0.037)	0.007 (0.015)	0.023 (0.025)	0.143 (0.106)
Age 65-69	0.007 (0.020)	-0.009 (0.008)	-0.002 (0.013)	-0.004 (0.011)	0.025* (0.015)	-0.003 (0.004)	-0.001 (0.008)	-0.011 (0.015)
Age 70-74	0.015 (0.024)	-0.012 (0.008)	-0.005 (0.011)	0.004 (0.014)	0.007 (0.012)	-0.004 (0.003)	-0.023*** (0.006)	-0.016 (0.015)
Age 75-79	-0.012 (0.018)	-0.016** (0.008)	-0.010 (0.010)	-0.017** (0.009)	0.009 (0.016)	-0.007** (0.003)	-0.015** (0.006)	-0.027** (0.012)
Age 80	-0.015 (0.019)	-0.022*** (0.006)	-0.019* (0.010)	-0.014 (0.009)	0.015 (0.017)	-0.015*** (0.004)	-0.017*** (0.006)	-0.041*** (0.011)
50-100% Poverty	-0.040*** (0.012)	0.014 (0.029)	-0.011 (0.013)	-0.015 (0.010)	0.005 (0.036)	0.997*** (0.001)	-0.015** (0.006)	0.026 (0.042)
100-200% Poverty	-0.038*** (0.015)	-0.010 (0.013)	-0.018 (0.013)	-0.016 (0.015)	-0.018 (0.014)	0.997*** (0.002)	-0.017** (0.008)	0.011 (0.033)
>200% Poverty	-0.147*** (0.026)	-0.034** (0.017)	-0.079*** (0.030)	-0.059* (0.033)	-0.041 (0.042)	0.584*** (0.051)	-0.065** (0.027)	-0.035 (0.029)
Missing Income	-0.084*** (0.020)	-0.014 (0.015)	-0.036*** (0.013)	-0.025** (0.010)	-0.021 (0.014)	0.955*** (0.019)	-0.049*** (0.015)	-0.008 (0.029)
Homeowner	-0.008 (0.024)	-0.042 (0.026)	-0.008 (0.014)	-0.044* (0.025)	-0.063*** (0.019)	-0.019* (0.010)	-0.014 (0.011)	-0.156*** (0.051)
Nonmetro	-0.033* (0.019)	0.022* (0.011)	-0.010 (0.010)	-0.001 (0.008)	0.017 (0.014)	0.002 (0.003)		0.013 (0.014)
Employed	-0.026* (0.014)	-0.033*** (0.008)	-0.008 (0.015)	-0.009 (0.013)	-0.014* (0.007)	0.005 (0.011)	-0.019*** (0.007)	-0.042*** (0.012)
Retired	-0.037** (0.016)	-0.030** (0.013)	-0.025 (0.018)	-0.020 (0.016)	-0.016 (0.012)	0.005 (0.008)	-0.024** (0.012)	-0.097*** (0.027)
Grandchild	-0.003 (0.021)	0.032 (0.034)		0.015 (0.026)	0.028 (0.023)	0.034 (0.027)	0.012 (0.015)	-0.012 (0.018)
Lives Alone	-0.026 (0.016)	-0.004 (0.010)	0.026 (0.017)	-0.016 (0.011)	-0.016** (0.006)	-0.009** (0.004)	-0.008 (0.008)	-0.012 (0.014)
Female	0.009 (0.014)	-0.008 (0.008)	0.015* (0.009)	0.000 (0.008)	0.000 (0.007)	-0.006 (0.004)	0.001 (0.006)	-0.005 (0.013)
Observations	725	1148	869	947	1146	1262	1490	757

Table 10: Estimated Determinants of Food Insecurity among Seniors by State

State	NY	NC	ND	OH	OK	OR	PA	RI
African American	0.022** (0.010)	0.026* (0.014)		0.066*** (0.021)	0.026 (0.020)	0.025 (0.033)	0.008 (0.011)	0.039 (0.033)
Other Race	0.006 (0.016)	-0.015 (0.011)	0.001 (0.002)	0.079* (0.047)	0.043* (0.022)	0.040 (0.033)	0.085* (0.048)	0.082 (0.068)
Hispanic	0.011 (0.011)	0.011 (0.038)	0.016 (0.032)	0.071 (0.061)		0.085 (0.056)	0.070 (0.059)	0.117** (0.060)
High school	-0.021*** (0.005)	-0.015** (0.008)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.015*** (0.005)	-0.028*** (0.008)	0.006 (0.007)	-0.018*** (0.006)	-0.004 (0.007)
Some College	-0.014*** (0.005)	-0.035*** (0.008)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.007 (0.005)	-0.023*** (0.006)	0.012 (0.010)	-0.019*** (0.005)	-0.015** (0.006)
College	-0.023*** (0.005)	-0.031*** (0.006)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.020*** (0.005)	-0.028*** (0.008)	0.023 (0.016)	-0.026*** (0.005)	-0.018*** (0.006)
Married	-0.001 (0.011)	0.005 (0.018)	0.000 (0.000)	-0.031 (0.019)	-0.004 (0.018)	-0.016 (0.017)	0.005 (0.013)	-0.011 (0.016)
Widowed	0.003 (0.011)	0.031 (0.028)	0.218 (0.176)	-0.007 (0.010)	0.011 (0.021)	0.007 (0.015)	0.005 (0.014)	-0.003 (0.013)
Divorced	0.012 (0.014)	0.065 (0.046)	0.312* (0.188)	0.007 (0.017)	-0.009 (0.010)	-0.002 (0.009)	0.025 (0.024)	0.005 (0.017)
Age 65-69	-0.001 (0.007)	-0.014* (0.007)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.010* (0.005)	0.006 (0.011)	-0.002 (0.005)	-0.008 (0.007)	-0.005 (0.007)
Age 70-74	0.005 (0.008)	-0.010 (0.009)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.009* (0.005)	-0.016*** (0.006)	-0.007** (0.004)	-0.008 (0.008)	-0.010 (0.006)
Age 75-79	-0.011* (0.006)	-0.012 (0.008)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.002 (0.007)	-0.016*** (0.006)	-0.009** (0.003)	-0.004 (0.008)	-0.012* (0.007)
Age 80	0.001 (0.009)	-0.025*** (0.007)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.015*** (0.005)	-0.027*** (0.007)	-0.015*** (0.005)	-0.009 (0.008)	-0.026*** (0.006)
50-100% Poverty	-0.015*** (0.006)	0.037 (0.034)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.012* (0.006)	-0.010 (0.009)	-0.004 (0.005)	0.011 (0.027)	0.995*** (0.001)
100-200% Poverty	-0.027*** (0.005)	-0.005 (0.016)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.013 (0.009)	-0.018** (0.009)	-0.007 (0.005)	0.005 (0.022)	0.992*** (0.003)
>200% Poverty	-0.069*** (0.014)	-0.044*** (0.017)	-0.000 (0.001)	-0.049*** (0.016)	-0.077*** (0.027)	-0.065*** (0.023)	-0.031* (0.017)	0.767*** (0.029)
Missing Income	-0.062*** (0.011)	-0.009 (0.016)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.029*** (0.009)	-0.031*** (0.011)	-0.026*** (0.007)	-0.028 (0.018)	0.981*** (0.007)
Homeowner	-0.016** (0.007)	-0.033** (0.016)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.033** (0.013)	-0.039* (0.022)	-0.020 (0.013)	-0.021* (0.011)	-0.001 (0.008)
Nonmetro	0.004 (0.009)	-0.021*** (0.008)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.001 (0.006)	-0.015** (0.007)	-0.001 (0.004)	0.001 (0.008)	-0.013** (0.006)
Employed	-0.005 (0.009)	0.003 (0.015)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.009 (0.007)	-0.013* (0.007)	-0.013*** (0.005)	-0.011 (0.009)	-0.016** (0.006)
Retired	-0.017** (0.009)	0.013 (0.013)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.016* (0.008)	-0.011 (0.009)	-0.017** (0.008)	-0.009 (0.010)	-0.027** (0.012)
Grandchild	0.066*** (0.025)	0.062* (0.033)	0.000 (0.001)	0.051* (0.028)	0.017 (0.018)	-0.005 (0.004)	0.092** (0.036)	0.021 (0.028)
Lives Alone	0.007 (0.008)	-0.003 (0.010)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.012** (0.006)	0.010 (0.012)	-0.011** (0.005)	0.001 (0.009)	0.019 (0.014)
Female	-0.001 (0.005)	-0.003 (0.008)	-0.000 (0.000)	0.000 (0.005)	0.004 (0.007)	0.003 (0.004)	-0.005 (0.006)	0.008 (0.006)
Observations	3235	1470	1049	2213	996	1103	2688	1269

Table 10: Estimated Determinants of Food Insecurity among Seniors by State

State	SC	SD	TN	TX	UT	VT	VA	WA
African American	0.003 (0.014)		0.004 (0.008)	0.065*** (0.021)			0.022* (0.012)	0.131 (0.107)
Other Race	0.089 (0.111)	0.023 (0.027)	0.009 (0.020)	0.069* (0.042)	0.016 (0.030)	0.035 (0.040)		0.015 (0.019)
Hispanic		-0.003 (0.026)		-0.013 (0.010)	0.002 (0.008)		0.088 (0.084)	0.003 (0.022)
High school	-0.026** (0.013)	-0.010 (0.008)	-0.001 (0.004)	-0.016* (0.010)	-0.004 (0.003)	-0.002 (0.003)	-0.010** (0.005)	-0.010 (0.009)
Some College	-0.024 (0.015)	-0.016** (0.007)	-0.002 (0.004)	-0.029*** (0.010)	-0.007* (0.004)	-0.005* (0.003)	-0.011** (0.005)	-0.007 (0.009)
College	-0.034** (0.015)	-0.019*** (0.006)	-0.008** (0.004)	-0.059*** (0.009)	-0.014* (0.007)	-0.009* (0.005)	-0.009* (0.005)	-0.018** (0.009)
Married	-0.032 (0.038)	0.063** (0.030)	-0.015 (0.011)	-0.039 (0.025)	-0.083 (0.057)	-0.003 (0.007)	-0.014 (0.013)	0.013 (0.023)
Widowed	-0.001 (0.033)	0.264* (0.159)	-0.008* (0.005)	-0.005 (0.020)	-0.008 (0.005)	0.002 (0.008)	0.001 (0.010)	0.031 (0.048)
Divorced	0.011 (0.038)	0.330 (0.216)	-0.004 (0.004)	-0.014 (0.019)	-0.005 (0.004)	-0.001 (0.005)	0.019 (0.022)	0.064 (0.071)
Age 65-69	-0.022 (0.013)	-0.012 (0.007)	-0.010** (0.004)	-0.006 (0.011)	-0.002 (0.003)	-0.003 (0.003)	0.004 (0.006)	0.005 (0.010)
Age 70-74	-0.040*** (0.011)	-0.020*** (0.006)	-0.008** (0.004)	-0.010 (0.012)	-0.002 (0.003)	-0.004 (0.003)	-0.007* (0.004)	-0.008 (0.009)
Age 75-79	-0.054*** (0.010)	-0.021*** (0.006)	-0.005 (0.004)	0.002 (0.014)	0.011 (0.012)	-0.008 (0.005)	-0.007 (0.004)	-0.018*** (0.007)
Age 80	-0.053*** (0.010)	-0.031*** (0.007)	-0.008** (0.004)	-0.024** (0.011)	0.007 (0.009)	-0.008 (0.005)	-0.012*** (0.005)	-0.018*** (0.007)
50-100% Poverty	-0.022 (0.020)	-0.008 (0.011)	-0.005 (0.004)	-0.006 (0.018)	-0.005 (0.003)	-0.002 (0.006)	0.028 (0.038)	-0.014 (0.010)
100-200% Poverty	-0.049*** (0.018)	-0.024*** (0.008)	-0.010** (0.005)	-0.046*** (0.012)	-0.009 (0.006)	0.004 (0.012)	0.031 (0.035)	-0.024** (0.011)
>200% Poverty	-0.164*** (0.041)	-0.059*** (0.022)	-0.030** (0.014)	-0.106*** (0.020)	-0.200* (0.113)	-0.016 (0.013)	-0.011 (0.014)	-0.126** (0.051)
Missing Income	-0.068*** (0.015)	-0.032*** (0.008)	-0.023*** (0.009)	-0.069*** (0.012)	-0.015 (0.009)	0.003 (0.010)	0.001 (0.012)	-0.037*** (0.011)
Homeowner	-0.030 (0.025)	-0.038* (0.020)	-0.007 (0.007)	-0.030** (0.014)	-0.008 (0.009)	-0.013 (0.010)	-0.006 (0.009)	-0.054*** (0.021)
Nonmetro	0.013 (0.014)	-0.001 (0.008)	-0.002 (0.004)	-0.010 (0.010)	0.002 (0.003)	0.002 (0.002)	0.024*** (0.009)	-0.019*** (0.006)
Employed	-0.033** (0.015)	-0.021** (0.010)	-0.005 (0.004)	-0.038*** (0.011)	0.003 (0.007)	-0.012* (0.006)	-0.020*** (0.007)	-0.005 (0.013)
Retired	-0.019 (0.019)	-0.005 (0.016)	-0.020** (0.008)	-0.044*** (0.012)	-0.008 (0.007)	-0.032** (0.016)	-0.018* (0.010)	-0.015 (0.016)
Grandchild	0.050 (0.047)	0.016 (0.028)	0.136* (0.069)	0.061** (0.024)	0.021 (0.018)	0.001 (0.008)	-0.000 (0.006)	0.003 (0.018)
Lives Alone	-0.002 (0.018)	-0.010 (0.012)	0.011 (0.010)	-0.017 (0.011)	-0.002 (0.003)	0.002 (0.005)	-0.008* (0.005)	-0.026*** (0.010)
Female	0.002 (0.014)	-0.006 (0.008)	-0.005 (0.004)	-0.006 (0.009)	-0.006 (0.004)	-0.005 (0.004)	-0.005 (0.004)	-0.002 (0.007)
Observations	1001	1245	884	2619	762	1088	1320	1121

Table 10: Estimated Determinants of Food Insecurity among Seniors by State

State	WV	WI	WY
African American	0.007 (0.017)	0.045 (0.037)	0.160 (0.144)
Other Race	-0.002 (0.020)	-0.006 (0.012)	
Hispanic		0.010 (0.036)	0.008 (0.025)
High school	-0.009 (0.006)	-0.008 (0.005)	-0.013 (0.009)
Some College	-0.019*** (0.005)	-0.005 (0.005)	-0.005 (0.008)
College	-0.016*** (0.005)	-0.016*** (0.005)	-0.009 (0.008)
Married	-0.023 (0.018)	-0.010 (0.013)	0.015 (0.019)
Widowed	-0.003 (0.012)	0.022 (0.021)	0.033 (0.043)
Divorced	0.008 (0.018)	0.030 (0.029)	0.063 (0.065)
Age 65-69	-0.016*** (0.005)	-0.003 (0.006)	-0.012** (0.006)
Age 70-74	-0.006 (0.007)	0.008 (0.009)	-0.002 (0.008)
Age 75-79	-0.017*** (0.005)	-0.009* (0.005)	-0.016*** (0.005)
Age 80	-0.021*** (0.006)	-0.012** (0.005)	-0.018*** (0.005)
50-100% Poverty	-0.003 (0.010)	0.023 (0.046)	0.007 (0.021)
100-200% Poverty	-0.017** (0.007)	-0.010 (0.011)	-0.012 (0.010)
>200% Poverty	-0.029*** (0.009)	-0.039 (0.031)	-0.024 (0.016)
Missing Income	-0.050*** (0.016)	-0.016 (0.011)	-0.012 (0.009)
Homeowner	-0.022 (0.017)	-0.017 (0.012)	-0.089*** (0.031)
Nonmetro	-0.008 (0.006)	-0.008* (0.004)	0.005 (0.006)
Employed	-0.014*** (0.005)	-0.009 (0.006)	-0.018*** (0.006)
Retired	-0.005 (0.007)	-0.022** (0.011)	-0.033** (0.016)
Grandchild	0.052 (0.038)	-0.007 (0.007)	
Lives Alone	-0.001 (0.007)	-0.013** (0.005)	-0.011 (0.011)
Female	-0.002 (0.006)	-0.008 (0.005)	0.005 (0.007)
Observations	1199	1420	899

at the bottom of Table 10 indicates that we reject the hypothesis that the determinants of food insecurity across states are equal with a p-value < 0.000 . Even though the formal statistical test rejects the hypothesis that the determinants of food insecurity are the same across states, this is more a reflection of quantitative magnitudes and that qualitatively the determinants across states are quite common and align with our priors from the national models. For example, all else being constant, African-American seniors are significantly more likely to be at risk of hunger in 16 states, and in those states where this effect is small happen to also be states with small African-American populations. Higher education is very protective of food insecurity: college graduates are significantly less likely to be food insecure in 35 states. Likewise, the declining age gradient in food insecurity is evident in a preponderance of states, as is the protective effects of having incomes at least twice the poverty line, and of being employed or retired as opposed to being disabled. In most states, there are no substantive differences in hunger risk between seniors residing in metro areas versus non-metro areas. In cases when these differences are statistically significant, they tend to suggest that holding other factors constant non-metro senior residents have lower risk of hunger as in the national model in Table 8.

In Table 11 we record a series of so-called counterfactual experiments of food insecurity across the five states with the highest (MS, SC, AR, TX, NM), middle (FL, MI, OH, KS, NY), and lowest (WI, NE, MN, NH, ND) rates of food insecurity as determined in Table 4. These counterfactual experiments use the state-specific coefficients from the regressions in Table 10. We begin by establishing the predicted probabilities of food insecurity if each state in the grouping above (i.e., highest, middle, and lowest) had

Table 11: Percent Declines in Average Rates of Food Insecurity in Comparison to the Demographics of States with the Highest Rates of Food Insecurity

	5 States with Highest Rates of Senior Food Insecurity (MS, SC, AR, TX, NM)	5 States with Middle Rates of Senior Food Insecurity (FL, MI, OH, KS, NY)	5 States with Lowest Rates of Senior Food Insecurity (WI, NE, MN, NH, ND)
Percent Decline in Food Insecurity if Assign Mean Values of Demographics of the 5 Middle States	21.2%	31.3%	26.8%
Percent Decline in Food Insecurity if Assign Mean Values of Demographics of the 5 Lowest States	32.5%	48.5%	41.5%

Note: In each cell the results are based on the coefficients from the state-level regressions in Table 10 for each state represented. The average predicted food insecurity for the base cases – when we assign mean values of demographics from the five states with the highest food insecurity rates – are, respectively, 3.54%, 2.97%, and 0.82%.

the mean demographic characteristics of the five highest states. From these predicted probabilities, we ascertain, for each of the groupings of the highest, middle, and lowest states, the percent decline in food insecurity if, instead, states had (a) the mean demographic characteristics of the five middle states and (b) the five lowest states.

The declines in food insecurity which would occur if the demographics of states were hypothetically changed are sizable. For example, consider the case of an average state with high food insecurity. If this state were instead to have the mean demographics of a middle state there would be a 21.2 percent decline in food insecurity. For a change to the mean demographics of a low state, the result would be a 34.5 percent decline. These experiments are intended to be solely illustrative of the powerful influence of demographics on senior food insecurity across states, and the resulting great heterogeneity of need for well targeted policies across states.

III. C. Determinants of food insecurity by rural and urban area

In Table 12 we replicate our analysis from Table 10 only here we break things down by metro and non-metro residence.¹¹ In column (1), the results are for non-metro areas and in (2) for metro areas. There are 19,993 observations for the non-metro areas, and 49,595 in the metro areas. In this discussion, we concentrate on cases where either the results differ substantively from those in Table 8 or where results differ by metropolitan status. We note in passing that formal statistical tests soundly reject the null hypothesis that the coefficients in metro areas and non-metro areas are jointly equal.¹²

The effects of race, ethnicity, and education are all broadly similar across metropolitan location. A key exception is that African-Americans residing in non-metro areas are more likely to report being food insecure compared to metro African Americans (5.7 percentage points in non-metro versus 3.7 percentage points in metro areas). In metro areas, married seniors are less likely to be food insecure, but the effect of being married is insignificant in non-metro areas. The lower probabilities of food insecurity as people age holds in both areas but the effects are stronger in non-metro areas, especially for the over 80 age groups. Those with incomes between 50 and 100% of the poverty line are less likely to be food insecure than those with incomes less than 50% of the poverty line in non-metro areas but the effect is

11. As noted above, this distinction is all that is available in the CPS; finer distinctions about rural areas are not available.

12. The Wald test of equality is 126 with a p-value of < 0.001.

Table 12. Estimated Marginal Effects of Food Insecurity Determinants for Seniors by Metropolitan Status

	Non-Metro Resident	Metro Resident
African American	0.057*** (0.011)	0.037*** (0.004)
Other Race	0.043*** (0.014)	0.011* (0.006)
Hispanic	0.017 (0.011)	0.017*** (0.004)
High school	-0.015*** (0.003)	-0.013*** (0.002)
Some College	-0.017*** (0.003)	-0.014*** (0.002)
College	-0.029*** (0.003)	-0.026*** (0.002)
Married	-0.010 (0.009)	-0.015*** (0.004)
Widowed	0.010 (0.009)	0.004 (0.004)
Divorced	0.017 (0.011)	0.012** (0.005)
Age 65-69	-0.009*** (0.003)	-0.008*** (0.002)
Age 70-74	-0.013*** (0.003)	-0.011*** (0.002)
Age 75-79	-0.017*** (0.003)	-0.014*** (0.002)
Age 80	-0.029*** (0.003)	-0.019*** (0.002)
50-100% Poverty	-0.012*** (0.004)	-0.001 (0.004)
100-200% Poverty	-0.027*** (0.004)	-0.017*** (0.003)
>200% Poverty	-0.068*** (0.006)	-0.066*** (0.005)
Missing Income	-0.044*** (0.004)	-0.037*** (0.003)
Homeowner	-0.027*** (0.006)	-0.035*** (0.003)
Employed	-0.027*** (0.003)	-0.022*** (0.002)
Retired	-0.026*** (0.004)	-0.028*** (0.003)
Grandchild	0.028*** (0.009)	0.030*** (0.005)
Lives Alone	-0.005 (0.004)	-0.009*** (0.002)
Female	-0.002 (0.003)	-0.006*** (0.002)
South	-0.006 (0.014)	0.026* (0.016)
West	0.004 (0.016)	0.027 (0.021)
Northeast	-0.021 (0.014)	0.035* (0.020)

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1. N=69,588. State and year fixed effects are included.

statistically insignificant for metro areas, like it is in the full sample. The effect of living alone is about twice as high in metro areas in comparison to non-metro areas and, in the latter, it is statistically insignificant. Female seniors are less likely to be food insecure than male seniors in metro areas but the effect is insignificant in non-metro areas. Finally, it appears that the regional effects for food insecurity in the pooled samples of Table 8 (i.e. South, West, Northeast) were driven primarily by metro areas.

IV. Conclusion

In these concluding remarks we emphasize five major findings from our analysis of the 2001 through 2007 Current Population Survey. First, millions of seniors continue to be at-risk of hunger in the United States. In 2007 alone, over 3 million seniors were at-risk. Second, in 2007 there were 200,000 more seniors at-risk of hunger than in 2006 and 700,000 more than in 2001. This increase is before the trough of the current economic downturn is realized, and thus ongoing monitoring of food insecurity among seniors in coming years is especially warranted.

Third, we found extensive diversity across states in terms of senior hunger risk. The range of food insecurity is stark, with the lowest rate of 1.5 percent in North Dakota to a rate over eight times higher of 12.3 percent in Mississippi. This range of experiences poses challenges for organizations like Meals On Wheels Association of America as they seek to inform and implement policy efforts to eliminate hunger among seniors. But our results are clear in that seniors at greater risk of hunger reside in the southern United States. Nine of the ten states with the highest rates of food insecurity among seniors are in the South and, even controlling for income and demographic differences, seven of the ten highest states are in the South. Our cross-state results also suggest that unmet food need is highest in states with higher concentrations of seniors living at or near poverty, with higher concentrations of African Americans and Hispanics, with higher fractions of younger seniors, with greater numbers of high school dropouts, and with greater numbers of seniors living with their grandchildren. Knowledge of these common determinants of senior food insecurity should assist in the targeting of scarce resources.

Fourth, although there are important differences in the distribution and prevalence of food insecurity among seniors between metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas, controlling for intervening factors we

find no substantive effect of living in a non-metropolitan area compared to a metro area. That is, the greater intensity of food insecurity among seniors in non-metro areas is not because they do not live in a city but rather because the demographic composition of seniors living in non-metro areas (e.g. lower incomes, lower education) is associated with higher hunger risk. Thus, when resources are devoted to helping seniors in rural areas, it is especially important to direct these resources towards those with identifiably higher probabilities of food insecurity.

Finally, as we showed in our 2008 report at the national level, controlling for other factors, we found in both our state-level analyses and our analyses by metropolitan location that those seniors who are facing economic and other challenges are more likely to be food insecure than those in better situations. In light of the declining economic conditions for many seniors, especially those who are relying on income from work or income from limited investments, this does not bode well for the hunger status of seniors at this juncture.

This study, in conjunction with our 2008 report, represents an important contribution to our understanding of senior hunger in America. Much work remains to be done, however, in efforts to ensure that no senior be at risk of going without food. We identify three key areas for future research. First, as done in this continuing report we need to be kept up-to-date on the extent of senior hunger along with the determinants of senior hunger. If the population of seniors was relatively static, such research would not be as relevant. But this is not the case – the population of seniors is changing rapidly, both in size and composition. Thus, we would anticipate that issues of senior hunger will change as well. In response, we recommend an annual updating of this report. Such a report would allow MOWAA to identify the implications of these rapid changes among seniors. This updating is especially relevant in light of the ongoing economic hardships being faced in the U.S. Second, we found sharp differences in food insecurity across states. While some of these differences can be ascribed to disparities in economic and demographic characteristics, much of the differences remain unexplained. With the addition of even more years of data in the future, further insights into these state-level differences can be garnered. Third, due to confidentiality reasons in the CPS, the definition of rural/urban used in this report does not allow us to examine the important distinctions between non-metro areas of different sizes. Data sets of the size of

the CPS do not exist that allow for considerations of food insecurity at finer geographic levels. However, smaller data sets and, in particular, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, can be used to examine these finer levels – future research may wish to pursue this issue.

V. References

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Appendices

Appendix Table 1: Questions on the Core Food Security Module

Food Insecurity Question	Asked of Households without Children	Asked of Households without Children
1. “We worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more.” Was that often , sometimes , or never true for you in the last 12 months?	x	x
2. “The food that we bought just didn’t last and we didn’t have money to get more.” Was that often , sometimes , or never true for you in the last 12 months?	x	x
3. “We couldn’t afford to eat balanced meals.” Was that often , sometimes , or never true for you in the last 12 months?	x	x
4. “We relied on only a few kinds of low-cost food to feed our children because we were running out of money to buy food.” Was that often , sometimes , or never true for you in the last 12 months?	x	
5. In the last 12 months, did you or other adults in the household ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn’t enough money for food? (Yes/No)	x	x
6. “We couldn’t feed our children a balanced meal, because we couldn’t afford that.” Was that often , sometimes , or never true for you in the last 12 months?	x	
7. In the last 12 months, did you ever eat less than you felt you should because there wasn’t enough money for food? (Yes/No)	x	x
8. (If yes to Question 5) How often did this happen— almost every month, some months but not every month , or in only 1 or 2 months?	x	x
9. “The children were not eating enough because we just couldn’t afford enough food.” Was that often , sometimes , or never true for you in the last 12 months?	x	
10. In the last 12 months, were you ever hungry, but didn’t eat, because you couldn’t afford enough food? (Yes/No)	x	x
11. In the last 12 months, did you lose weight because you didn’t have enough money for food? (Yes/No)	x	x
12. In the last 12 months, did you ever cut the size of any of the children’s meals because there wasn’t enough money for food? (Yes/No)	x	
13. In the last 12 months did you or other adults in your household ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn’t enough money for food? (Yes/No)	x	x
14. In the last 12 months, were the children ever hungry but you just couldn’t afford more food? (Yes/No)	x	
15. (If yes to Question 13) How often did this happen— almost every month, some months but not every month , or in only 1 or 2 months?	x	x
16. In the last 12 months, did any of the children ever skip a meal because there wasn’t enough money for food? (Yes/No)	x	
17. (If yes to Question 16) How often did this happen— almost every month, some months but not every month , or in only 1 or 2 months?	x	
18. In the last 12 months did any of the children ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn’t enough money for food? (Yes/No)	x	

Notes: Responses in bold indicate an “affirmative” response.

Appendix Table 2. Categories of Food Insecurity

	Number of Affirmative Responses to CFSM	Combinations of Mutually Exclusive Categories
Mutually exclusive categories		
Fully food secure	0	
Marginally food secure	1-2	
Low food secure	3-7 (households with children) 3-5 (households without children)	
Very low food secure	8 or more (households with children) 6 or more (households without children)	
Non-mutually exclusive categories		
Food secure	2 or fewer	Fully food secure Marginally food secure
Food insecure	3 or more	Low food secure Very low food secure

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Alabama

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	2.37
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	10.47
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	19.87
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	38.06
Missing Income	29.23
Racial Categories	
White	79.91
African American	18.5
Other	1.59
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.16
Marital Status	
Married	60.86
Widowed	25.55
Divorced or Separated	11.02
Never Married	2.58
Homeowner	91.96
Non-Metro	32.9
Age	
60 to 64	31.29
65 to 69	20.97
70 to 74	18.83
75 to 79	13.66
80 and older	15.24
Employment Status	
Employed	20.86
Unemployed	0.39
Retired	59.62
Disabled	19.13
Education Level	
Less Than High School	30.36
High School Diploma	35.78
Some College	16.9
College Degree	16.95
Food Stamp Recipient	2.94
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	95.2
Grandchild and Parent Present	2.21
Grandchild Present	2.59
Female	55.54
Living Alone	28.35

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Alaska

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.95
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	3.3
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	12.89
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	65.03
Missing Income	16.83
Racial Categories	
White	82.16
African American	1.96
Other	15.88
Hispanic Ethnicity	1.45
Marital Status	
Married	60.74
Widowed	17.82
Divorced or Separated	17.31
Never Married	4.13
Homeowner	85.69
Non-Metro	48.23
Age	
60 to 64	32.58
65 to 69	24.75
70 to 74	15.09
75 to 79	10.79
80 and older	16.79
Employment Status	
Employed	32.78
Unemployed	0.77
Retired	57.06
Disabled	9.39
Education Level	
Less Than High School	14.33
High School Diploma	28.46
Some College	29.41
College Degree	27.8
Food Stamp Recipient	2.68
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	95.35
Grandchild and Parent Present	3.24
Grandchild Present	1.41
Female	48.56
Living Alone	24.43

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Arizona

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	2.95
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	7.04
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	16.05
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	47.28
Missing Income	26.69
Racial Categories	
White	92.2
African American	2.35
Other	5.45
Hispanic Ethnicity	13.35
Marital Status	
Married	64.81
Widowed	20.26
Divorced or Separated	12.62
Never Married	2.31
Homeowner	86.56
Non-Metro	19.72
Age	
60 to 64	27.55
65 to 69	21.7
70 to 74	18.73
75 to 79	15.83
80 and older	16.18
Employment Status	
Employed	18.53
Unemployed	0.67
Retired	70.94
Disabled	9.87
Education Level	
Less Than High School	19.01
High School Diploma	31.44
Some College	27.26
College Degree	22.29
Food Stamp Recipient	3.31
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	94.82
Grandchild and Parent Present	3.24
Grandchild Present	1.95
Female	54.19
Living Alone	24.56

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Arkansas

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	3.23
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	12.94
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	22.51
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	40.02
Missing Income	21.3
Racial Categories	
White	86.69
African American	10.73
Other	2.58
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.71
Marital Status	
Married	61.1
Widowed	24.94
Divorced or Separated	12.4
Never Married	1.56
Homeowner	86.88
Non-Metro	50.16
Age	
60 to 64	25.32
65 to 69	23.08
70 to 74	17.58
75 to 79	15.32
80 and older	18.7
Employment Status	
Employed	18.94
Unemployed	0.52
Retired	64.39
Disabled	16.14
Education Level	
Less Than High School	31.85
High School Diploma	37.01
Some College	17.35
College Degree	13.79
Food Stamp Recipient	4.39
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	95.57
Grandchild and Parent Present	2.24
Grandchild Present	2.19
Female	55.86
Living Alone	27.93

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: California

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.33
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	6.78
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	16.83
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	51.82
Missing Income	23.24
Racial Categories	
White	78.77
African American	5.79
Other	15.44
Hispanic Ethnicity	13.86
Marital Status	
Married	56.97
Widowed	24.69
Divorced or Separated	13.62
Never Married	4.72
Homeowner	78.66
Non-Metro	3.29
Age	
60 to 64	27.08
65 to 69	21.15
70 to 74	16.96
75 to 79	15.73
80 and older	19.08
Employment Status	
Employed	22.09
Unemployed	1.21
Retired	68.43
Disabled	8.27
Education Level	
Less Than High School	21.09
High School Diploma	26.15
Some College	27.78
College Degree	24.99
Food Stamp Recipient	1.01
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	95.19
Grandchild and Parent Present	3.09
Grandchild Present	1.72
Female	55.53
Living Alone	26

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Colorado

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.11
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	5.64
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	16.57
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	54.17
Missing Income	22.5
Racial Categories	
White	95.31
African American	1.97
Other	2.71
Hispanic Ethnicity	8.38
Marital Status	
Married	65.26
Widowed	18.59
Divorced or Separated	13.69
Never Married	2.46
Homeowner	87.59
Non-Metro	14.1
Age	
60 to 64	31.97
65 to 69	21.38
70 to 74	15
75 to 79	14.39
80 and older	17.25
Employment Status	
Employed	26.64
Unemployed	1.33
Retired	65.32
Disabled	6.71
Education Level	
Less Than High School	12.35
High School Diploma	30.21
Some College	27.41
College Degree	30.03
Food Stamp Recipient	2.3
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	97.5
Grandchild and Parent Present	0.93
Grandchild Present	1.57
Female	53.09
Living Alone	25.06

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Connecticut

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.21
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	4.81
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	13.05
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	48.57
Missing Income	32.36
Racial Categories	
White	92.04
African American	6.25
Other	1.71
Hispanic Ethnicity	3.68
Marital Status	
Married	58.55
Widowed	24.08
Divorced or Separated	11.78
Never Married	5.59
Homeowner	84.27
Non-Metro	4.07
Age	
60 to 64	25.43
65 to 69	21.48
70 to 74	15.36
75 to 79	14.64
80 and older	23.09
Employment Status	
Employed	26.44
Unemployed	0.94
Retired	66.77
Disabled	5.86
Education Level	
Less Than High School	20.72
High School Diploma	33.06
Some College	17.47
College Degree	28.74
Food Stamp Recipient	1.71
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	96.74
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.54
Grandchild Present	1.71
Female	56.95
Living Alone	27.56

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Delaware

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.33
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	3.52
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	14.88
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	46.76
Missing Income	33.51
Racial Categories	
White	84.23
African American	13.95
Other	1.82
Hispanic Ethnicity	1.45
Marital Status	
Married	63.85
Widowed	22.45
Divorced or Separated	10.69
Never Married	3.01
Homeowner	89.55
Non-Metro	25.06
Age	
60 to 64	26.76
65 to 69	22.32
70 to 74	16.58
75 to 79	17.99
80 and older	16.35
Employment Status	
Employed	21.89
Unemployed	0.97
Retired	71.9
Disabled	5.24
Education Level	
Less Than High School	19.89
High School Diploma	36.06
Some College	18.81
College Degree	25.24
Food Stamp Recipient	1.72
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	96.18
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.52
Grandchild Present	2.3
Female	54.07
Living Alone	22.26

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: District of Columbia

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.95
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	8.58
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	14.03
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	51.26
Missing Income	24.18
Racial Categories	
White	32.2
African American	66.08
Other	1.72
Hispanic Ethnicity	2.67
Marital Status	
Married	39.3
Widowed	28.96
Divorced or Separated	17.47
Never Married	14.27
Homeowner	69.49
Non-Metro	0
Age	
60 to 64	26.15
65 to 69	18.91
70 to 74	18.27
75 to 79	14.77
80 and older	21.89
Employment Status	
Employed	24.41
Unemployed	1.4
Retired	68.1
Disabled	6.08
Education Level	
Less Than High School	24
High School Diploma	25.24
Some College	18.19
College Degree	32.57
Food Stamp Recipient	5.55
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	95.9
Grandchild and Parent Present	2.11
Grandchild Present	1.99
Female	61.2
Living Alone	40.61

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Florida

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.45
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	7.2
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	17.98
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	42.69
Missing Income	30.67
Racial Categories	
White	90.95
African American	7.62
Other	1.43
Hispanic Ethnicity	12.7
Marital Status	
Married	61.39
Widowed	24.67
Divorced or Separated	10.6
Never Married	3.34
Homeowner	87.94
Non-Metro	5.46
Age	
60 to 64	22.07
65 to 69	19.96
70 to 74	18.72
75 to 79	17.66
80 and older	21.58
Employment Status	
Employed	18.9
Unemployed	0.58
Retired	72.17
Disabled	8.35
Education Level	
Less Than High School	19.47
High School Diploma	36.34
Some College	22.28
College Degree	21.91
Food Stamp Recipient	4.03
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	96.35
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.93
Grandchild Present	1.72
Female	55.71
Living Alone	26.07

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Georgia

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	2.72
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	7.96
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	13.91
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	44.63
Missing Income	30.78
Racial Categories	
White	78.55
African American	20.14
Other	1.32
Hispanic Ethnicity	1.81
Marital Status	
Married	60.5
Widowed	23.61
Divorced or Separated	12.92
Never Married	2.97
Homeowner	91
Non-Metro	29.27
Age	
60 to 64	31.1
65 to 69	24.35
70 to 74	19.48
75 to 79	12.79
80 and older	12.28
Employment Status	
Employed	23.28
Unemployed	0.57
Retired	65.22
Disabled	10.93
Education Level	
Less Than High School	27.76
High School Diploma	35.9
Some College	16.14
College Degree	20.2
Food Stamp Recipient	4.65
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	94.97
Grandchild and Parent Present	2.66
Grandchild Present	2.37
Female	56.25
Living Alone	23.21

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Hawaii

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.37
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	6.07
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	8.66
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	42.35
Missing Income	41.55
Racial Categories	
White	23.4
African American	0.81
Other	75.79
Hispanic Ethnicity	2.2
Marital Status	
Married	61.51
Widowed	23.52
Divorced or Separated	9.98
Never Married	5
Homeowner	79.86
Non-Metro	24.45
Age	
60 to 64	25.5
65 to 69	18.07
70 to 74	17.3
75 to 79	17.64
80 and older	21.49
Employment Status	
Employed	25.38
Unemployed	0.32
Retired	68.17
Disabled	6.13
Education Level	
Less Than High School	22.69
High School Diploma	30.9
Some College	22.32
College Degree	24.09
Food Stamp Recipient	5.42
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	89.27
Grandchild and Parent Present	8.92
Grandchild Present	1.81
Female	55.61
Living Alone	17.84

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Idaho

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.54
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	8.2
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	23.01
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	42.87
Missing Income	24.39
Racial Categories	
White	97.54
African American	0
Other	2.46
Hispanic Ethnicity	1.22
Marital Status	
Married	64.47
Widowed	22.11
Divorced or Separated	11.52
Never Married	1.91
Homeowner	90.92
Non-Metro	58.75
Age	
60 to 64	28.35
65 to 69	21.95
70 to 74	15.87
75 to 79	15.33
80 and older	18.5
Employment Status	
Employed	24.14
Unemployed	1.31
Retired	69.7
Disabled	4.85
Education Level	
Less Than High School	16.36
High School Diploma	36.1
Some College	28.27
College Degree	19.26
Food Stamp Recipient	2.73
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	95.2
Grandchild and Parent Present	3.27
Grandchild Present	1.53
Female	55.89
Living Alone	25.23

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Illinois

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.06
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	4.35
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	15.66
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	42.05
Missing Income	36.87
Racial Categories	
White	85.27
African American	12.01
Other	2.71
Hispanic Ethnicity	3.96
Marital Status	
Married	57.82
Widowed	26.8
Divorced or Separated	10.24
Never Married	5.13
Homeowner	85.48
Non-Metro	16.32
Age	
60 to 64	25.11
65 to 69	21.22
70 to 74	16.7
75 to 79	15.55
80 and older	21.41
Employment Status	
Employed	22.09
Unemployed	1.03
Retired	71.9
Disabled	4.99
Education Level	
Less Than High School	20.15
High School Diploma	39.47
Some College	20.55
College Degree	19.83
Food Stamp Recipient	2.31
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	95.59
Grandchild and Parent Present	3.09
Grandchild Present	1.33
Female	56.72
Living Alone	30.08

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Indiana

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	2.61
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	6.87
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	21.13
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	40.1
Missing Income	29.28
Racial Categories	
White	92.04
African American	7.22
Other	0.75
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.84
Marital Status	
Married	59.21
Widowed	26.44
Divorced or Separated	11.61
Never Married	2.74
Homeowner	84.54
Non-Metro	39.11
Age	
60 to 64	27.59
65 to 69	19.52
70 to 74	17.54
75 to 79	16.37
80 and older	18.98
Employment Status	
Employed	23.62
Unemployed	1.23
Retired	68.39
Disabled	6.76
Education Level	
Less Than High School	24.6
High School Diploma	44.51
Some College	17.26
College Degree	13.63
Food Stamp Recipient	2.92
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	96.95
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.46
Grandchild Present	1.59
Female	56.99
Living Alone	30.71

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Iowa

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.15
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	6.03
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	20.8
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	44.36
Missing Income	27.66
Racial Categories	
White	97.55
African American	1.32
Other	1.14
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.06
Marital Status	
Married	62.22
Widowed	26.04
Divorced or Separated	7.86
Never Married	3.88
Homeowner	90.32
Non-Metro	55.67
Age	
60 to 64	21.3
65 to 69	19.01
70 to 74	19.29
75 to 79	17.59
80 and older	22.81
Employment Status	
Employed	25.81
Unemployed	0.51
Retired	69
Disabled	4.68
Education Level	
Less Than High School	16.19
High School Diploma	45.12
Some College	22.64
College Degree	16.05
Food Stamp Recipient	2.42
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	98.34
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.16
Grandchild Present	0.49
Female	56.71
Living Alone	30.77

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Kansas

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	2.33
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	5.64
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	23.4
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	52.74
Missing Income	15.9
Racial Categories	
White	94.38
African American	3.2
Other	2.42
Hispanic Ethnicity	2.67
Marital Status	
Married	61.8
Widowed	24.23
Divorced or Separated	10.5
Never Married	3.47
Homeowner	86.21
Non-Metro	45.1
Age	
60 to 64	25.57
65 to 69	19.85
70 to 74	18.63
75 to 79	15.45
80 and older	20.51
Employment Status	
Employed	30.16
Unemployed	0.73
Retired	63.04
Disabled	6.07
Education Level	
Less Than High School	14.38
High School Diploma	37.98
Some College	25.64
College Degree	22
Food Stamp Recipient	2.73
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	96.65
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.83
Grandchild Present	1.51
Female	56.5
Living Alone	29.79

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Kentucky

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.41
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	9.37
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	22.36
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	38.63
Missing Income	28.22
Racial Categories	
White	95.13
African American	4.09
Other	0.78
Hispanic Ethnicity	0
Marital Status	
Married	60.48
Widowed	29.47
Divorced or Separated	7.14
Never Married	2.91
Homeowner	92.25
Non-Metro	57.86
Age	
60 to 64	25.05
65 to 69	21.03
70 to 74	18.45
75 to 79	15.79
80 and older	19.69
Employment Status	
Employed	19.66
Unemployed	0
Retired	64.34
Disabled	16
Education Level	
Less Than High School	34.84
High School Diploma	35.87
Some College	17
College Degree	12.29
Food Stamp Recipient	4.04
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	96.42
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.52
Grandchild Present	2.06
Female	57.09
Living Alone	26.63

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Louisiana

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	2.07
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	8.44
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	18.1
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	37.05
Missing Income	34.34
Racial Categories	
White	76.69
African American	22.44
Other	0.87
Hispanic Ethnicity	1.63
Marital Status	
Married	63.35
Widowed	24.04
Divorced or Separated	9.13
Never Married	3.48
Homeowner	90.2
Non-Metro	19.32
Age	
60 to 64	29.32
65 to 69	18.95
70 to 74	15.65
75 to 79	16.04
80 and older	20.03
Employment Status	
Employed	23.36
Unemployed	0.47
Retired	61.73
Disabled	14.44
Education Level	
Less Than High School	25.32
High School Diploma	37.76
Some College	20.51
College Degree	16.4
Food Stamp Recipient	4.75
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	93.72
Grandchild and Parent Present	4.42
Grandchild Present	1.86
Female	54.89
Living Alone	25.2

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Maine

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.75
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	12.4
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	23.7
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	39.37
Missing Income	22.79
Racial Categories	
White	98.36
African American	0.36
Other	1.28
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.07
Marital Status	
Married	58.06
Widowed	25.9
Divorced or Separated	11.35
Never Married	4.69
Homeowner	83.71
Non-Metro	61.92
Age	
60 to 64	25.75
65 to 69	20.06
70 to 74	17.17
75 to 79	15.93
80 and older	21.1
Employment Status	
Employed	24.09
Unemployed	0.97
Retired	66.49
Disabled	8.45
Education Level	
Less Than High School	21.78
High School Diploma	39.2
Some College	19.18
College Degree	19.85
Food Stamp Recipient	5.78
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	98.19
Grandchild and Parent Present	0.82
Grandchild Present	0.99
Female	56.34
Living Alone	32.19

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Maryland

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.36
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	6.33
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	10.32
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	59.06
Missing Income	22.93
Racial Categories	
White	74.46
African American	22.36
Other	3.18
Hispanic Ethnicity	1.25
Marital Status	
Married	58.45
Widowed	24.3
Divorced or Separated	10.83
Never Married	6.42
Homeowner	84.78
Non-Metro	7.34
Age	
60 to 64	28.29
65 to 69	20.7
70 to 74	16.35
75 to 79	15.37
80 and older	19.29
Employment Status	
Employed	25.32
Unemployed	1.13
Retired	67.36
Disabled	6.18
Education Level	
Less Than High School	20.81
High School Diploma	31.61
Some College	17.85
College Degree	29.73
Food Stamp Recipient	1.91
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	93.95
Grandchild and Parent Present	3.66
Grandchild Present	2.39
Female	56.66
Living Alone	25.95

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Massachusetts

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.38
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	6.68
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	15.95
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	44.22
Missing Income	31.77
Racial Categories	
White	93.18
African American	3.89
Other	2.93
Hispanic Ethnicity	1.88
Marital Status	
Married	54.31
Widowed	25.79
Divorced or Separated	11.95
Never Married	7.94
Homeowner	75.01
Non-Metro	2.55
Age	
60 to 64	25.49
65 to 69	19.1
70 to 74	17.26
75 to 79	17
80 and older	21.15
Employment Status	
Employed	25.73
Unemployed	0.95
Retired	65.92
Disabled	7.41
Education Level	
Less Than High School	20.91
High School Diploma	38.5
Some College	16.55
College Degree	24.05
Food Stamp Recipient	2.75
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	97.64
Grandchild and Parent Present	2.04
Grandchild Present	0.31
Female	59.19
Living Alone	32.31

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Michigan

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.12
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	6.49
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	17.34
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	41.35
Missing Income	33.7
Racial Categories	
White	87.71
African American	10.32
Other	1.97
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.81
Marital Status	
Married	61.69
Widowed	23.78
Divorced or Separated	10.63
Never Married	3.9
Homeowner	89.04
Non-Metro	18.81
Age	
60 to 64	29.09
65 to 69	19.87
70 to 74	15.22
75 to 79	17.57
80 and older	18.25
Employment Status	
Employed	22.47
Unemployed	1.07
Retired	69.03
Disabled	7.43
Education Level	
Less Than High School	21.66
High School Diploma	40.89
Some College	21.56
College Degree	15.89
Food Stamp Recipient	2.93
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	96.41
Grandchild and Parent Present	2.03
Grandchild Present	1.55
Female	55.36
Living Alone	26.45

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Minnesota

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.18
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	4.76
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	19.05
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	53.42
Missing Income	21.58
Racial Categories	
White	95.55
African American	2.78
Other	1.67
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.61
Marital Status	
Married	65.14
Widowed	20.87
Divorced or Separated	9.1
Never Married	4.89
Homeowner	86.09
Non-Metro	37.01
Age	
60 to 64	27.15
65 to 69	19.36
70 to 74	18.98
75 to 79	15.76
80 and older	18.75
Employment Status	
Employed	27.21
Unemployed	1.24
Retired	66.58
Disabled	4.98
Education Level	
Less Than High School	15.65
High School Diploma	36.42
Some College	26.57
College Degree	21.36
Food Stamp Recipient	1.95
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	97.83
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.17
Grandchild Present	1.01
Female	53.88
Living Alone	25.81

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Mississippi

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	5.7
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	13.74
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	22.23
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	30.24
Missing Income	28.08
Racial Categories	
White	74.02
African American	25.31
Other	0.67
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.83
Marital Status	
Married	60.19
Widowed	26.24
Divorced or Separated	10.76
Never Married	2.81
Homeowner	90.42
Non-Metro	66.95
Age	
60 to 64	28.64
65 to 69	23.17
70 to 74	17.43
75 to 79	15.51
80 and older	15.25
Employment Status	
Employed	19.99
Unemployed	1.42
Retired	59.07
Disabled	19.52
Education Level	
Less Than High School	35.46
High School Diploma	32.49
Some College	19.23
College Degree	12.81
Food Stamp Recipient	8.37
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	92.5
Grandchild and Parent Present	3.17
Grandchild Present	4.33
Female	58.13
Living Alone	26.78

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Missouri

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.6
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	6.37
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	17.69
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	40.18
Missing Income	34.16
Racial Categories	
White	90.83
African American	7.79
Other	1.38
Hispanic Ethnicity	1.06
Marital Status	
Married	60.96
Widowed	26.15
Divorced or Separated	10.12
Never Married	2.77
Homeowner	87.61
Non-Metro	26.8
Age	
60 to 64	26.59
65 to 69	18.64
70 to 74	19.59
75 to 79	16.37
80 and older	18.81
Employment Status	
Employed	20.92
Unemployed	0.69
Retired	71.05
Disabled	7.35
Education Level	
Less Than High School	22.66
High School Diploma	38.64
Some College	21.58
College Degree	17.11
Food Stamp Recipient	4.05
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	97.04
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.56
Grandchild Present	1.4
Female	56.91
Living Alone	29.92

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Montana

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.84
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	7.82
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	22.2
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	44.67
Missing Income	23.47
Racial Categories	
White	96.82
African American	0.18
Other	3
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.84
Marital Status	
Married	61.18
Widowed	24.31
Divorced or Separated	12.03
Never Married	2.49
Homeowner	88.67
Non-Metro	73.99
Age	
60 to 64	25.28
65 to 69	18.3
70 to 74	18.49
75 to 79	18.04
80 and older	19.88
Employment Status	
Employed	22.54
Unemployed	0.49
Retired	72.12
Disabled	4.85
Education Level	
Less Than High School	17.22
High School Diploma	35.11
Some College	25.06
College Degree	22.61
Food Stamp Recipient	2.65
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	97.67
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.19
Grandchild Present	1.13
Female	54.31
Living Alone	30.49

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Nebraska

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.69
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	8.3
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	23.44
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	48.82
Missing Income	17.74
Racial Categories	
White	96.76
African American	1.88
Other	1.36
Hispanic Ethnicity	1.08
Marital Status	
Married	64.27
Widowed	23.8
Divorced or Separated	8.62
Never Married	3.31
Homeowner	86.21
Non-Metro	52.87
Age	
60 to 64	21.55
65 to 69	19.52
70 to 74	18.71
75 to 79	18.84
80 and older	21.38
Employment Status	
Employed	33.38
Unemployed	0.72
Retired	61.57
Disabled	4.33
Education Level	
Less Than High School	16.69
High School Diploma	43.69
Some College	23.55
College Degree	16.08
Food Stamp Recipient	2.71
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	97.49
Grandchild and Parent Present	1
Grandchild Present	1.51
Female	54.87
Living Alone	29.32

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Nevada

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	0.52
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	5.58
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	18.55
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	54.46
Missing Income	20.9
Racial Categories	
White	87.93
African American	4.77
Other	7.3
Hispanic Ethnicity	7.25
Marital Status	
Married	63.05
Widowed	20.53
Divorced or Separated	13.97
Never Married	2.45
Homeowner	79.6
Non-Metro	14.22
Age	
60 to 64	30.54
65 to 69	22.18
70 to 74	17.47
75 to 79	12.58
80 and older	17.24
Employment Status	
Employed	23.49
Unemployed	1.32
Retired	68.58
Disabled	6.61
Education Level	
Less Than High School	14.1
High School Diploma	37.79
Some College	27.16
College Degree	20.95
Food Stamp Recipient	1.58
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	94.85
Grandchild and Parent Present	2.21
Grandchild Present	2.94
Female	51.55
Living Alone	23.09

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: New Hampshire

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	0.82
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	4.91
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	14.97
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	50.53
Missing Income	28.78
Racial Categories	
White	98.08
African American	0.32
Other	1.6
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.46
Marital Status	
Married	60.41
Widowed	23.95
Divorced or Separated	11.63
Never Married	4.01
Homeowner	82.93
Non-Metro	48.43
Age	
60 to 64	24.31
65 to 69	20.74
70 to 74	20.13
75 to 79	14.73
80 and older	20.09
Employment Status	
Employed	26.13
Unemployed	1.55
Retired	68.11
Disabled	4.2
Education Level	
Less Than High School	17.03
High School Diploma	35.95
Some College	21.95
College Degree	25.08
Food Stamp Recipient	1.95
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	96.96
Grandchild and Parent Present	2.51
Grandchild Present	0.53
Female	56.51
Living Alone	28.49

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: New Jersey

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	0.92
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	4.92
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	13.25
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	49.27
Missing Income	31.65
Racial Categories	
White	85.85
African American	10.46
Other	3.69
Hispanic Ethnicity	5.4
Marital Status	
Married	55.84
Widowed	26.58
Divorced or Separated	10.97
Never Married	6.61
Homeowner	79.66
Non-Metro	0
Age	
60 to 64	26.38
65 to 69	21.8
70 to 74	18.23
75 to 79	14.47
80 and older	19.12
Employment Status	
Employed	26.27
Unemployed	1.21
Retired	65.92
Disabled	6.6
Education Level	
Less Than High School	22.53
High School Diploma	37.57
Some College	14.52
College Degree	25.38
Food Stamp Recipient	1.5
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	96.37
Grandchild and Parent Present	2.48
Grandchild Present	1.14
Female	56.07
Living Alone	28.37

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: New Mexico

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	4.12
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	12.6
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	17.33
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	49.99
Missing Income	15.96
Racial Categories	
White	90.49
African American	1.21
Other	8.3
Hispanic Ethnicity	30.81
Marital Status	
Married	64.47
Widowed	18.9
Divorced or Separated	12.59
Never Married	4.05
Homeowner	90.02
Non-Metro	42.56
Age	
60 to 64	28.55
65 to 69	21.7
70 to 74	19.26
75 to 79	17.34
80 and older	13.14
Employment Status	
Employed	23.82
Unemployed	0.51
Retired	66.25
Disabled	9.41
Education Level	
Less Than High School	25.4
High School Diploma	24.67
Some College	27.28
College Degree	22.65
Food Stamp Recipient	3.04
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	95.65
Grandchild and Parent Present	3.08
Grandchild Present	1.27
Female	52.97
Living Alone	22.22

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: New York

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.72
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	8.46
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	14.15
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	40.68
Missing Income	34.99
Racial Categories	
White	81.33
African American	13.85
Other	4.82
Hispanic Ethnicity	6.72
Marital Status	
Married	55.5
Widowed	25.93
Divorced or Separated	10.96
Never Married	7.61
Homeowner	72.3
Non-Metro	9.93
Age	
60 to 64	26.55
65 to 69	22.08
70 to 74	17.31
75 to 79	13.55
80 and older	20.5
Employment Status	
Employed	23.48
Unemployed	1.06
Retired	67.72
Disabled	7.73
Education Level	
Less Than High School	23.12
High School Diploma	37.47
Some College	15.11
College Degree	24.3
Food Stamp Recipient	4.85
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	95.53
Grandchild and Parent Present	3.23
Grandchild Present	1.23
Female	56.75
Living Alone	29.11

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: North Carolina

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	2.5
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	11.88
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	22.47
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	37.79
Missing Income	25.37
Racial Categories	
White	81.5
African American	15.67
Other	2.82
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.52
Marital Status	
Married	60.55
Widowed	25.79
Divorced or Separated	10.13
Never Married	3.52
Homeowner	86.93
Non-Metro	43.53
Age	
60 to 64	26.51
65 to 69	22.34
70 to 74	19.48
75 to 79	14.04
80 and older	17.64
Employment Status	
Employed	22.59
Unemployed	1.08
Retired	64.05
Disabled	12.27
Education Level	
Less Than High School	31.59
High School Diploma	31.41
Some College	18.98
College Degree	18.02
Food Stamp Recipient	4.18
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	95.37
Grandchild and Parent Present	2.38
Grandchild Present	2.25
Female	56.46
Living Alone	28.11

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: North Dakota

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	0.64
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	6.82
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	23.14
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	45.62
Missing Income	23.78
Racial Categories	
White	96.87
African American	0.76
Other	2.37
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.53
Marital Status	
Married	64.77
Widowed	26.43
Divorced or Separated	5.32
Never Married	3.49
Homeowner	81.09
Non-Metro	62.31
Age	
60 to 64	25.11
65 to 69	17.95
70 to 74	17.13
75 to 79	17.68
80 and older	22.13
Employment Status	
Employed	25
Unemployed	0.34
Retired	70.09
Disabled	4.57
Education Level	
Less Than High School	24.61
High School Diploma	34.85
Some College	25.73
College Degree	14.81
Food Stamp Recipient	1.66
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	97.26
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.11
Grandchild Present	1.63
Female	55.26
Living Alone	31.46

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Ohio

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.5
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	5.15
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	22.72
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	43.36
Missing Income	27.26
Racial Categories	
White	89.45
African American	9.38
Other	1.16
Hispanic Ethnicity	1.49
Marital Status	
Married	60.44
Widowed	27.03
Divorced or Separated	8.84
Never Married	3.69
Homeowner	87.24
Non-Metro	22.36
Age	
60 to 64	25.55
65 to 69	21.33
70 to 74	17.11
75 to 79	15.76
80 and older	20.26
Employment Status	
Employed	23.57
Unemployed	0.65
Retired	68.41
Disabled	7.37
Education Level	
Less Than High School	23.58
High School Diploma	43.87
Some College	17.97
College Degree	14.58
Food Stamp Recipient	2.63
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	96.37
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.9
Grandchild Present	1.73
Female	56.45
Living Alone	27.55

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Oklahoma

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	2.95
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	9.02
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	19.79
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	44.4
Missing Income	23.83
Racial Categories	
White	84.39
African American	6
Other	9.61
Hispanic Ethnicity	2.22
Marital Status	
Married	64.12
Widowed	23.91
Divorced or Separated	8.97
Never Married	3
Homeowner	89.25
Non-Metro	41.06
Age	
60 to 64	27.39
65 to 69	22.44
70 to 74	16.58
75 to 79	18.06
80 and older	15.53
Employment Status	
Employed	25.71
Unemployed	1.02
Retired	64.05
Disabled	9.22
Education Level	
Less Than High School	24.41
High School Diploma	37.38
Some College	19.43
College Degree	18.78
Food Stamp Recipient	4.16
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	94.42
Grandchild and Parent Present	2.48
Grandchild Present	3.1
Female	54.58
Living Alone	26.06

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Oregon

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.86
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	6.5
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	18.13
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	51.81
Missing Income	21.7
Racial Categories	
White	95.51
African American	1.4
Other	3.09
Hispanic Ethnicity	1.42
Marital Status	
Married	63.45
Widowed	22.1
Divorced or Separated	11.89
Never Married	2.55
Homeowner	86.59
Non-Metro	34.47
Age	
60 to 64	28.38
65 to 69	18.86
70 to 74	17.74
75 to 79	17.18
80 and older	17.83
Employment Status	
Employed	20.82
Unemployed	0.81
Retired	71.18
Disabled	7.19
Education Level	
Less Than High School	14.15
High School Diploma	33.3
Some College	29.82
College Degree	22.72
Food Stamp Recipient	4.87
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	95.78
Grandchild and Parent Present	2.3
Grandchild Present	1.92
Female	53.87
Living Alone	24.72

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Pennsylvania

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	0.98
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	5.94
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	19.07
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	36.66
Missing Income	37.36
Racial Categories	
White	90.2
African American	8.37
Other	1.43
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.9
Marital Status	
Married	59
Widowed	26.95
Divorced or Separated	8.8
Never Married	5.25
Homeowner	85.98
Non-Metro	17.33
Age	
60 to 64	23.7
65 to 69	20.23
70 to 74	18.2
75 to 79	18.04
80 and older	19.82
Employment Status	
Employed	20.65
Unemployed	0.7
Retired	70.29
Disabled	8.36
Education Level	
Less Than High School	23.65
High School Diploma	45.73
Some College	14.42
College Degree	16.2
Food Stamp Recipient	2.67
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	96.52
Grandchild and Parent Present	2.33
Grandchild Present	1.14
Female	57.39
Living Alone	28.87

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Rhode Island

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.62
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	8.62
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	18.28
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	46.24
Missing Income	25.23
Racial Categories	
White	95.55
African American	2.4
Other	2.05
Hispanic Ethnicity	4.04
Marital Status	
Married	58.02
Widowed	24.97
Divorced or Separated	11.88
Never Married	5.13
Homeowner	74.21
Non-Metro	6.85
Age	
60 to 64	24.82
65 to 69	21.54
70 to 74	18.07
75 to 79	16.28
80 and older	19.29
Employment Status	
Employed	22.12
Unemployed	0.92
Retired	68.88
Disabled	8.08
Education Level	
Less Than High School	29.43
High School Diploma	33.04
Some College	16.61
College Degree	20.92
Food Stamp Recipient	3.93
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	98.03
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.05
Grandchild Present	0.92
Female	56.13
Living Alone	30.34

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: South Carolina

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	2.73
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	10.53
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	23.06
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	43.17
Missing Income	20.51
Racial Categories	
White	79.95
African American	19.47
Other	0.58
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.53
Marital Status	
Married	63
Widowed	23.6
Divorced or Separated	10.42
Never Married	2.98
Homeowner	91.56
Non-Metro	30.35
Age	
60 to 64	28.68
65 to 69	23.57
70 to 74	17.98
75 to 79	14.51
80 and older	15.26
Employment Status	
Employed	20.29
Unemployed	0.63
Retired	64.56
Disabled	14.51
Education Level	
Less Than High School	29.99
High School Diploma	33.45
Some College	19.78
College Degree	16.78
Food Stamp Recipient	6.37
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	95.94
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.36
Grandchild Present	2.69
Female	56.24
Living Alone	24.54

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: South Dakota

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.61
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	8.36
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	20.93
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	47.51
Missing Income	21.6
Racial Categories	
White	96.23
African American	0.08
Other	3.69
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.41
Marital Status	
Married	66.88
Widowed	24.14
Divorced or Separated	6.83
Never Married	2.14
Homeowner	84.94
Non-Metro	65.07
Age	
60 to 64	22.88
65 to 69	21.91
70 to 74	19.64
75 to 79	15.26
80 and older	20.31
Employment Status	
Employed	33.43
Unemployed	0.27
Retired	62.17
Disabled	4.14
Education Level	
Less Than High School	19.12
High School Diploma	42.44
Some College	23.26
College Degree	15.18
Food Stamp Recipient	2.01
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	97.75
Grandchild and Parent Present	0.97
Grandchild Present	1.28
Female	54.19
Living Alone	28.66

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Tennessee

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	2.44
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	10.2
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	21.23
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	39.04
Missing Income	27.08
Racial Categories	
White	89.19
African American	9.87
Other	0.93
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.12
Marital Status	
Married	58.09
Widowed	25.52
Divorced or Separated	12.3
Never Married	4.1
Homeowner	87.14
Non-Metro	34.49
Age	
60 to 64	27.94
65 to 69	21.64
70 to 74	17.32
75 to 79	16.59
80 and older	16.51
Employment Status	
Employed	22.71
Unemployed	0.61
Retired	64.49
Disabled	12.18
Education Level	
Less Than High School	34.54
High School Diploma	33.17
Some College	18.64
College Degree	13.65
Food Stamp Recipient	4.98
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	96.48
Grandchild and Parent Present	2.15
Grandchild Present	1.37
Female	57.2
Living Alone	30.94

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Texas

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	2.47
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	11.1
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	18.94
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	42.06
Missing Income	25.43
Racial Categories	
White	88.87
African American	8.54
Other	2.58
Hispanic Ethnicity	19.56
Marital Status	
Married	62.32
Widowed	23.22
Divorced or Separated	11.16
Never Married	3.31
Homeowner	86.56
Non-Metro	18.36
Age	
60 to 64	29.01
65 to 69	22.74
70 to 74	17.05
75 to 79	15.41
80 and older	15.79
Employment Status	
Employed	26.02
Unemployed	0.95
Retired	61.09
Disabled	11.94
Education Level	
Less Than High School	28.25
High School Diploma	27.6
Some College	24.09
College Degree	20.06
Food Stamp Recipient	4.63
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	92.64
Grandchild and Parent Present	4.51
Grandchild Present	2.86
Female	55.54
Living Alone	23.76

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Utah

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	0.91
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	3.33
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	15.56
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	62.14
Missing Income	18.05
Racial Categories	
White	98.93
African American	0.07
Other	0.99
Hispanic Ethnicity	3.01
Marital Status	
Married	71.6
Widowed	18.63
Divorced or Separated	7.94
Never Married	1.83
Homeowner	93.05
Non-Metro	27.09
Age	
60 to 64	27.54
65 to 69	23.16
70 to 74	17.03
75 to 79	14.5
80 and older	17.77
Employment Status	
Employed	26.36
Unemployed	0.51
Retired	68.52
Disabled	4.61
Education Level	
Less Than High School	11.57
High School Diploma	33.64
Some College	30.36
College Degree	24.44
Food Stamp Recipient	1.73
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	94.68
Grandchild and Parent Present	3.6
Grandchild Present	1.72
Female	52.84
Living Alone	18.47

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Vermont

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.16
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	8.31
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	17.26
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	46.31
Missing Income	26.95
Racial Categories	
White	98.65
African American	0.31
Other	1.03
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.2
Marital Status	
Married	62.98
Widowed	22.62
Divorced or Separated	10.13
Never Married	4.28
Homeowner	86.68
Non-Metro	79.99
Age	
60 to 64	26.68
65 to 69	18.68
70 to 74	17.52
75 to 79	15.75
80 and older	21.36
Employment Status	
Employed	25.73
Unemployed	0.64
Retired	68.85
Disabled	4.78
Education Level	
Less Than High School	21.31
High School Diploma	35.46
Some College	19.76
College Degree	23.46
Food Stamp Recipient	3.91
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	98.27
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.2
Grandchild Present	0.53
Female	53.27
Living Alone	28.76

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Virginia

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.29
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	4.35
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	12.67
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	51.78
Missing Income	29.91
Racial Categories	
White	82.56
African American	15.22
Other	2.22
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.83
Marital Status	
Married	61.46
Widowed	23.58
Divorced or Separated	11.39
Never Married	3.57
Homeowner	89.28
Non-Metro	25.7
Age	
60 to 64	28.55
65 to 69	24.43
70 to 74	16.94
75 to 79	13.49
80 and older	16.59
Employment Status	
Employed	26.26
Unemployed	0.68
Retired	66
Disabled	7.06
Education Level	
Less Than High School	22.01
High School Diploma	32.05
Some College	19.42
College Degree	26.52
Food Stamp Recipient	1.54
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	95.37
Grandchild and Parent Present	2.49
Grandchild Present	2.14
Female	54.73
Living Alone	25.52

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Washington

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	0.86
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	5.88
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	19.12
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	54.61
Missing Income	19.54
Racial Categories	
White	92.5
African American	1.54
Other	5.97
Hispanic Ethnicity	2.41
Marital Status	
Married	62.2
Widowed	20.43
Divorced or Separated	14.71
Never Married	2.66
Homeowner	84.5
Non-Metro	19.15
Age	
60 to 64	30.81
65 to 69	20.56
70 to 74	15.8
75 to 79	13.46
80 and older	19.36
Employment Status	
Employed	23.27
Unemployed	0.63
Retired	70.18
Disabled	5.93
Education Level	
Less Than High School	14.38
High School Diploma	32.88
Some College	29.34
College Degree	23.4
Food Stamp Recipient	2.98
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	95.98
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.47
Grandchild Present	2.55
Female	53.97
Living Alone	28.04

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: West Virginia

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	2.29
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	8.62
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	20.16
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	26.86
Missing Income	42.08
Racial Categories	
White	95.8
African American	3.24
Other	0.95
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.48
Marital Status	
Married	59.99
Widowed	28.03
Divorced or Separated	8.29
Never Married	3.68
Homeowner	92.19
Non-Metro	48.06
Age	
60 to 64	26.82
65 to 69	20.67
70 to 74	16.85
75 to 79	16.28
80 and older	19.38
Employment Status	
Employed	13.91
Unemployed	0.29
Retired	64.82
Disabled	20.99
Education Level	
Less Than High School	32.03
High School Diploma	41.56
Some College	15.78
College Degree	10.64
Food Stamp Recipient	3.39
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	96.69
Grandchild and Parent Present	0.89
Grandchild Present	2.42
Female	56.26
Living Alone	29.16

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Wisconsin

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	0.93
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	4.28
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	19.05
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	52.39
Missing Income	23.34
Racial Categories	
White	96.32
African American	2.25
Other	1.43
Hispanic Ethnicity	0.61
Marital Status	
Married	63.02
Widowed	24.76
Divorced or Separated	7.7
Never Married	4.52
Homeowner	85.5
Non-Metro	32.6
Age	
60 to 64	27.38
65 to 69	19.74
70 to 74	18.52
75 to 79	14.27
80 and older	20.1
Employment Status	
Employed	24.34
Unemployed	0.5
Retired	71.61
Disabled	3.56
Education Level	
Less Than High School	17.79
High School Diploma	40.88
Some College	21.06
College Degree	20.26
Food Stamp Recipient	1.98
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	98.22
Grandchild and Parent Present	0.83
Grandchild Present	0.95
Female	55.22
Living Alone	27.71

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 3: Selected Characteristics of Senior Americans, 2001–2007: Wyoming

	Percent
Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.39
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	6.85
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	26.61
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	47.68
Missing Income	17.48
Racial Categories	
White	97.87
African American	1.36
Other	0.76
Hispanic Ethnicity	2.37
Marital Status	
Married	60.74
Widowed	22.74
Divorced or Separated	13.89
Never Married	2.63
Homeowner	84.81
Non-Metro	72.44
Age	
60 to 64	26.59
65 to 69	21.77
70 to 74	15.72
75 to 79	18.89
80 and older	17.03
Employment Status	
Employed	27.9
Unemployed	0.13
Retired	67.15
Disabled	4.82
Education Level	
Less Than High School	18.1
High School Diploma	41.19
Some College	25.54
College Degree	15.17
Food Stamp Recipient	1.64
Grandchild or Parent Present	
No Grandchild and Parent Present	97.05
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.77
Grandchild Present	1.18
Female	53.62
Living Alone	31.86

Note: Percentages within categories may not sum to 100% because of rounding.

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Alabama

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	7.39
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	12.42	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	38.77
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	37.76	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	26.65
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	27.25	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	10.13
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	10.41	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	2.02
Missing Income	12.16	Missing Income	3.07
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	39.06	White	3.61
African American	59.37	African American	23.71
Other	1.56	Other	7.27
Hispanic	0	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	0
Married	42.17	Non-Hispanic	7.4
Widowed	36.54	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	18.79	Married	5.12
Never Married	2.51	Widowed	10.57
Homeowner	72.23	Divorced or Separated	12.6
Non-Metro	43.93	Never Married	7.19
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	57.86	Homeowner	5.8
Between 70 and 80	32.21	Renter	25.51
More than 80	9.93	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	9.87
Employed	8.04	Metro	6.17
Unemployed	0	Age	
Retired	41.11	Less than 70	8.18
Disabled	50.85	Between 70 and 80	7.33
Education		More than 80	4.82
Less than High School	66.65	Employment Status	
High School only	23.97	Employed	2.86
Some College	8.13	Unemployed	0
College Degree more	1.25	Retired	5.12
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	19.73
No Grandchild and Parent Present	91.81	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	6.04	Less than High School	16.22
Grandchild Present	2.15	High School only	4.95
Female	59.65	Some College	3.55
Living Alone	32.58	College Degree more	0.55
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	7.13
		Grandchild and Parent Present	20.16
		Grandchild Present	6.12
		Gender	
		Female	7.94
		Male	6.71
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	8.49
		Not Living Alone	6.95

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Alaska

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	4.96
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	6.66	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	16.94
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	13.75	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	20.68
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	37.9	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	14.58
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	22.54	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.72
Missing Income	19.15	Missing Income	5.64
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	40.75	White	2.46
African American	0	African American	0
Other	59.25	Other	18.51
Hispanic	2.43	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	8.34
Married	35.79	Non-Hispanic	4.91
Widowed	28.66	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	24.24	Married	2.92
Never Married	11.31	Widowed	7.97
Homeowner	66.07	Divorced or Separated	6.95
Non-Metro	44.23	Never Married	13.59
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	70.03	Homeowner	3.82
Between 70 and 80	21.69	Renter	11.76
More than 80	8.28	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	4.55
Employed	23.59	Metro	5.34
Unemployed	4.44	Age	
Retired	53.84	Less than 70	6.06
Disabled	18.12	Between 70 and 80	4.16
Education		More than 80	2.44
Less than High School	35.4	Employment Status	
High School only	21.5	Employed	3.7
Some College	31.68	Unemployed	29.67
College Degree more	11.43	Retired	4.85
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	9.93
No Grandchild and Parent Present	91.31	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	5.4	Less than High School	12.25
Grandchild Present	3.29	High School only	3.75
Female		Some College	5.34
Living Alone	35.34	College Degree more	2.04
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	4.75
		Grandchild and Parent Present	8.27
		Grandchild Present	11.56
		Gender	
		Female	5.95
		Male	4.02
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	7.17
		Not Living Alone	4.24

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Arizona

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	6.41
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	11.15	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	24.26
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	21.84	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	19.89
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	44.92	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	17.94
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	16.08	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	2.18
Missing Income	6.02	Missing Income	1.45
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	88.07	White	6.12
African American	6.64	African American	18.1
Other	5.29	Other	6.22
Hispanic	28.55	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	13.71
Married	57.63	Non-Hispanic	5.29
Widowed	21.43	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	15.4	Married	5.7
Never Married	5.54	Widowed	6.78
Homeowner	59.93	Divorced or Separated	7.82
Non-Metro	33.3	Never Married	15.36
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	68.52	Homeowner	4.44
Between 70 and 80	17.87	Renter	19.11
More than 80	13.61	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	10.83
Employed	7.93	Metro	5.33
Unemployed	0	Age	
Retired	58.94	Less than 70	8.92
Disabled	33.14	Between 70 and 80	3.31
Education		More than 80	5.39
Less than High School	46.11	Employment Status	
High School only	34.87	Employed	2.92
Some College	9.51	Unemployed	0
College Degree more	9.51	Retired	5.67
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	22.93
No Grandchild and Parent Present	87.12	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	9.04	Less than High School	15.55
Grandchild Present	3.84	High School only	7.11
Female	48.22	Some College	2.24
Living Alone		College Degree more	2.73
	29.41	Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	5.89
		Grandchild and Parent Present	17.91
		Grandchild Present	12.64
		Gender	
		Female	5.7
		Male	7.25
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	7.68
		Not Living Alone	6

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Arkansas

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	9.7
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	14.07	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	42.29
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	37.08	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	27.8
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	28.71	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	12.37
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	12.26	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	2.97
Missing Income	7.87	Missing Income	3.59
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	60.65	White	6.79
African American	31.22	African American	28.22
Other	8.13	Other	30.49
Hispanic	1.63	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	22.48
Married	37.44	Non-Hispanic	9.61
Widowed	48.11	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	13.62	Married	5.94
Never Married	0.82	Widowed	18.71
Homeowner	62.75	Divorced or Separated	10.65
Non-Metro	50.65	Never Married	5.1
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	52.5	Homeowner	7
Between 70 and 80	29.15	Renter	27.55
More than 80	18.35	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	9.79
Employed	14.9	Metro	9.6
Unemployed	1.76	Age	
Retired	37.66	Less than 70	10.52
Disabled	45.68	Between 70 and 80	8.59
Education		More than 80	9.52
Less than High School	66.11	Employment Status	
High School only	21.95	Employed	7.37
Some College	9.14	Unemployed	31.41
College Degree more	2.8	Retired	5.48
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	26.52
No Grandchild and Parent Present	90.06	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	7.16	Less than High School	20.13
Grandchild Present	2.77	High School only	5.75
Female	63.85	Some College	5.11
Living Alone		College Degree more	1.97
	40.45	Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	9.14
		Grandchild and Parent Present	30.99
		Grandchild Present	12.31
		Gender	
		Female	11.08
		Male	7.94
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	14.04
		Not Living Alone	8.01

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: California

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	5.44
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	1.63	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	6.67
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	33.95	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	27.22
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	31.92	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	10.32
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	13.09	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.37
Missing Income	19.4	Missing Income	4.54
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	73.28	White	5.06
African American	9.7	African American	9.11
Other	17.02	Other	6
Hispanic	37.14	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	14.58
Married	39.48	Non-Hispanic	3.97
Widowed	28.23	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	25.6	Married	3.77
Never Married	6.68	Widowed	6.22
Homeowner	36.21	Divorced or Separated	10.22
Non-Metro	3.84	Never Married	7.7
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	55.86	Homeowner	2.5
Between 70 and 80	29.26	Renter	16.26
More than 80	14.88	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	6.36
Employed	13.56	Metro	5.41
Unemployed	4.48	Age	
Retired	51.53	Less than 70	6.3
Disabled	30.43	Between 70 and 80	4.87
Education		More than 80	4.24
Less than High School	47.42	Employment Status	
High School only	22.95	Employed	3.26
Some College	22.49	Unemployed	19.67
College Degree more	7.15	Retired	4
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	19.54
No Grandchild and Parent Present	89.39	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	7.56	Less than High School	12.23
Grandchild Present	3.05	High School only	4.77
Female	53.01	Some College	4.4
Living Alone		College Degree more	1.55
	34.18	Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	5.11
		Grandchild and Parent Present	13.3
		Grandchild Present	9.64
		Gender	
		Female	5.19
		Male	5.75
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	7.15
		Not Living Alone	4.84

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Colorado

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	4.15
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	6.55	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	24.39
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	18.79	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	13.82
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	44.2	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	11.06
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	23.75	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.82
Missing Income	6.71	Missing Income	1.24
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	78.75	White	3.43
African American	9.07	African American	19.07
Other	12.18	Other	18.61
Hispanic	38.24	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	18.92
Married	35.9	Non-Hispanic	2.8
Widowed	30.68	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	29.08	Married	2.28
Never Married	4.33	Widowed	6.85
Homeowner	60.32	Divorced or Separated	8.81
Non-Metro	8.96	Never Married	7.31
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	73.01	Homeowner	2.86
Between 70 and 80	21.77	Renter	13.26
More than 80	5.22	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	2.64
Employed	18.01	Metro	4.4
Unemployed	2.43	Age	
Retired	39.92	Less than 70	5.67
Disabled	39.64	Between 70 and 80	3.07
Education		More than 80	1.25
Less than High School	34.22	Employment Status	
High School only	34.04	Employed	3.24
Some College	21.44	Unemployed	8.73
College Degree more	10.3	Retired	2.93
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	28.27
No Grandchild and Parent Present	92.66	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	3.55	Less than High School	11.49
Grandchild Present	3.79	High School only	4.67
Female	67.79	Some College	3.24
Living Alone		College Degree more	1.42
	29.46	Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	3.94
		Grandchild and Parent Present	15.78
		Grandchild Present	10.05
		Gender	
		Female	5.3
		Male	2.85
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	4.87
		Not Living Alone	3.9

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Connecticut

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	3.64
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	4.23	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	12.69
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	37.23	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	28.15
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	38.45	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	10.73
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	7.25	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	0.54
Missing Income	12.84	Missing Income	1.44
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	60.81	White	2.4
African American	37.8	African American	22.02
Other	1.39	Other	2.96
Hispanic	12.5	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	12.36
Married	27.58	Non-Hispanic	3.31
Widowed	20.45	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	35.74	Married	1.71
Never Married	16.22	Widowed	3.09
Homeowner	42.79	Divorced or Separated	11.04
Non-Metro	1.74	Never Married	10.55
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	57.21	Homeowner	1.85
Between 70 and 80	30.78	Renter	13.23
More than 80	12.01	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	1.55
Employed	22.15	Metro	3.73
Unemployed	2.48	Age	
Retired	47.83	Less than 70	4.44
Disabled	27.54	Between 70 and 80	3.73
Education		More than 80	1.89
Less than High School	58.71	Employment Status	
High School only	32.08	Employed	3.31
Some College	5.99	Unemployed	10.4
College Degree more	3.23	Retired	2.83
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	18.57
No Grandchild and Parent Present	82.19	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	11.71	Less than High School	10.31
Grandchild Present	6.11	High School only	3.53
Female	71.69	Some College	1.25
Living Alone	42.19	College Degree more	0.41
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	3.09
		Grandchild and Parent Present	27.59
		Grandchild Present	12.98
		Gender	
		Female	4.58
		Male	2.39
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	5.57
		Not Living Alone	2.9

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Delaware

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	3.76
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	6.55	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	18.48
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	11.13	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	11.87
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	42.78	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	10.8
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	19.66	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.58
Missing Income	19.89	Missing Income	2.23
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	69.29	White	3.09
African American	28.31	African American	7.62
Other	2.4	Other	4.95
Hispanic	3.75	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	9.69
Married	27.57	Non-Hispanic	3.67
Widowed	30.8	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	33.25	Married	1.62
Never Married	8.38	Widowed	5.15
Homeowner	62.23	Divorced or Separated	11.69
Non-Metro	19.81	Never Married	10.46
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	51.03	Homeowner	2.61
Between 70 and 80	22.31	Renter	13.58
More than 80	26.65	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	2.97
Employed	21.3	Metro	4.02
Unemployed	0	Age	
Retired	63.33	Less than 70	3.9
Disabled	15.37	Between 70 and 80	2.42
Education		More than 80	6.12
Less than High School	34.43	Employment Status	
High School only	38.34	Employed	3.35
Some College	19.31	Unemployed	0
College Degree more	7.92	Retired	3.03
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	10.1
No Grandchild and Parent Present	98.16	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.84	Less than High School	6.5
Grandchild Present	0	High School only	3.99
Female	51.99	Some College	3.85
Living Alone	41.89	College Degree more	1.18
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	3.83
		Grandchild and Parent Present	4.55
		Grandchild Present	0
		Gender	
		Female	3.61
		Male	3.93
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	7.07
		Not Living Alone	2.81

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: District of Columbia

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	5.37
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	7.15	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	19.73
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	28.68	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	17.95
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	32.3	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	12.36
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	16.14	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.69
Missing Income	15.73	Missing Income	3.49
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	8.07	White	1.34
African American	91.93	African American	7.47
Other	0	Other	0
Hispanic	5.79	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	11.66
Married	16.43	Non-Hispanic	5.2
Widowed	41.33	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	22.07	Married	2.24
Never Married	20.17	Widowed	7.66
Homeowner	36.34	Divorced or Separated	6.78
Non-Metro	0	Never Married	7.59
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	40.46	Homeowner	2.81
Between 70 and 80	38.12	Renter	11.2
More than 80	21.41	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	4.82
Employed	8.46	Metro	5.37
Unemployed	3.02	Age	
Retired	72.26	Less than 70	6.19
Disabled	16.26	Between 70 and 80	5.25
Education		More than 80	1.82
Less than High School	47.21	Employment Status	
High School only	21.63	Employed	11.29
Some College	27.14	Unemployed	5.58
College Degree more	4.02	Retired	14.05
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	10.56
No Grandchild and Parent Present	100	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	0	Less than High School	4.6
Grandchild Present	0	High School only	8.01
Female	73.77	Some College	0.66
Living Alone	40.99	College Degree more	5.6
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	0
		Grandchild and Parent Present	0
		Grandchild Present	3.63
		Gender	
		Female	5.33
		Male	6.47
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	5.42
		Not Living Alone	5.37

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Florida

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	5.14
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	11.75	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	41.51
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	25.24	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	18.02
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	25.18	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	7.19
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	11.32	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.36
Missing Income	26.51	Missing Income	4.44
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	74.4	White	4.2
African American	25.18	African American	16.98
Other	0.42	Other	1.51
Hispanic	25.62	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	10.36
Married	38.99	Non-Hispanic	4.38
Widowed	34.51	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	21.23	Married	3.26
Never Married	5.27	Widowed	7.18
Homeowner	66.54	Divorced or Separated	10.29
Non-Metro	4.75	Never Married	8.11
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	44.93	Homeowner	3.89
Between 70 and 80	42.05	Renter	14.26
More than 80	13.02	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	4.47
Employed	14.16	Metro	5.18
Unemployed	4.75	Age	
Retired	56.19	Less than 70	5.49
Disabled	24.9	Between 70 and 80	5.94
Education		More than 80	3.1
Less than High School	52.83	Employment Status	
High School only	32.05	Employed	3.87
Some College	10.6	Unemployed	42.56
College Degree more	4.52	Retired	4.02
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	15.4
No Grandchild and Parent Present	89.81	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	5.23	Less than High School	13.94
Grandchild Present	4.96	High School only	4.53
Female		Some College	2.44
Living Alone	32.95	College Degree more	1.06
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	4.79
		Grandchild and Parent Present	13.92
		Grandchild Present	14.84
		Gender	
		Female	5.59
		Male	4.56
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	6.49
		Not Living Alone	4.66

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Georgia

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	8.58
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	11.82	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	37.32
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	22.83	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	24.61
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	24.5	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	15.11
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	13.41	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	2.58
Missing Income	27.44	Missing Income	7.65
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	40.68	White	4.44
African American	55.8	African American	23.77
Other	3.53	Other	23.01
Hispanic	5.37	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	25.37
Married	52.65	Non-Hispanic	8.27
Widowed	26.38	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	19.66	Married	7.47
Never Married	1.3	Widowed	9.59
Homeowner	71.14	Divorced or Separated	13.05
Non-Metro	33.07	Never Married	3.77
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	63.14	Homeowner	6.71
Between 70 and 80	26.83	Renter	27.51
More than 80	10.03	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	9.7
Employed	12.27	Metro	8.12
Unemployed	1.33	Age	
Retired	51.98	Less than 70	9.77
Disabled	34.42	Between 70 and 80	7.13
Education		More than 80	7.01
Less than High School	44.94	Employment Status	
High School only	34.42	Employed	4.6
Some College	11.4	Unemployed	20.32
College Degree more	9.23	Retired	6.95
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	27.45
No Grandchild and Parent Present	84.22	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	10.23	Less than High School	13.89
Grandchild Present	5.55	High School only	8.23
Female	54.92	Some College	6.06
Living Alone		College Degree more	3.92
	21.74	Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	7.61
		Grandchild and Parent Present	32.98
		Grandchild Present	20.11
		Gender	
		Female	8.38
		Male	8.84
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	8.04
		Not Living Alone	8.74

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Hawaii

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	5.24
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	3.19	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	12.17
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	28.26	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	24.42
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	15.99	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	9.68
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	26.87	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	3.33
Missing Income	25.69	Missing Income	3.24
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	14.35	White	3.21
African American	7.74	African American	49.94
Other	77.91	Other	5.39
Hispanic	5.59	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	13.35
Married	63.13	Non-Hispanic	5.06
Widowed	14.96	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	18.7	Married	5.38
Never Married	3.21	Widowed	3.34
Homeowner	33.64	Divorced or Separated	9.82
Non-Metro	35.79	Never Married	3.37
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	50.84	Homeowner	2.21
Between 70 and 80	28.83	Renter	17.27
More than 80	20.33	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	7.67
Employed	31.34	Metro	4.45
Unemployed	0	Age	
Retired	53.16	Less than 70	6.12
Disabled	15.5	Between 70 and 80	4.33
Education		More than 80	4.96
Less than High School	37.39	Employment Status	
High School only	30.16	Employed	5.77
Some College	14.27	Unemployed	0
College Degree more	18.17	Retired	3.64
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	11.8
No Grandchild and Parent Present	67.46	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	23.77	Less than High School	8.64
Grandchild Present	8.77	High School only	5.12
Female		Some College	3.35
Living Alone	25.92	College Degree more	3.95
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	3.96
		Grandchild and Parent Present	13.97
		Grandchild Present	25.41
		Gender	
		Female	5.28
		Male	5.19
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	7.61
		Not Living Alone	4.73

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Idaho

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	5.69
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	5.06	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	18.72
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	37.64	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	26.1
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	15.93	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	3.94
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	11.24	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.49
Missing Income	30.13	Missing Income	7.02
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	91.19	White	5.32
African American	0	African American	20.34
Other	8.81	Other	5.38
Hispanic	6.52	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	3.06
Married	34.65	Non-Hispanic	30.31
Widowed	26.2	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	30.25	Married	6.74
Never Married	8.91	Widowed	14.93
Homeowner	66.04	Divorced or Separated	26.56
Non-Metro	53.93	Never Married	21.27
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	65.34	Homeowner	6.35
Between 70 and 80	16.91	Renter	4.13
More than 80	17.75	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	7.39
Employed	13.71	Metro	5.22
Unemployed	14.76	Age	
Retired	52.77	Less than 70	3.08
Disabled	18.77	Between 70 and 80	5.45
Education		More than 80	3.2
Less than High School	33.43	Employment Status	
High School only	35.1	Employed	63.32
Some College	18.17	Unemployed	4.27
College Degree more	13.31	Retired	21.82
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	11.61
No Grandchild and Parent Present	86.66	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	13.34	Less than High School	5.53
Grandchild Present	0	High School only	3.65
Female	60.19	Some College	3.93
Living Alone		College Degree more	5.18
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	23.23
		Grandchild and Parent Present	0
		Grandchild Present	5.13
		Gender	
		Female	4.05
		Male	6.12
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	10.53
		Not Living Alone	5.69

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Illinois

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	3.88
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	4.87	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	17.77
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	9.77	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	8.71
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	34.71	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	8.61
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	25.26	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	2.33
Missing Income	25.39	Missing Income	2.67
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	62.04	White	2.82
African American	34.1	African American	11.02
Other	3.86	Other	5.53
Hispanic	10.77	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	10.58
Married	24.74	Non-Hispanic	3.61
Widowed	31.09	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	28.4	Married	1.66
Never Married	15.77	Widowed	4.5
Homeowner	55.93	Divorced or Separated	10.76
Non-Metro	7.83	Never Married	11.93
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	53.27	Homeowner	2.54
Between 70 and 80	30.37	Renter	11.79
More than 80	16.36	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	1.86
Employed	19.81	Metro	4.28
Unemployed	3.29	Age	
Retired	54.07	Less than 70	4.46
Disabled	22.83	Between 70 and 80	3.66
Education		More than 80	2.97
Less than High School	39.51	Employment Status	
High School only	29.54	Employed	3.77
Some College	19.33	Unemployed	13.49
College Degree more	11.61	Retired	3.16
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	19.23
No Grandchild and Parent Present	90.53	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	5.81	Less than High School	7.61
Grandchild Present	3.66	High School only	2.91
Female	69.01	Some College	3.65
Living Alone		College Degree more	2.27
	49.51	Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	3.68
		Grandchild and Parent Present	7.31
		Grandchild Present	10.72
		Gender	
		Female	4.72
		Male	2.78
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	6.39
		Not Living Alone	2.8

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Indiana

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	6
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	14.04	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	32.24
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	28.75	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	25.11
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	23.25	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	6.6
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	13.23	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.98
Missing Income	20.73	Missing Income	4.25
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	78.08	White	5.09
African American	19.76	African American	16.44
Other	2.16	Other	17.34
Hispanic	1.72	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	12.3
Married	20.71	Non-Hispanic	5.95
Widowed	39.41	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	34.96	Married	2.1
Never Married	4.93	Widowed	8.95
Homeowner	63.37	Divorced or Separated	18.07
Non-Metro	22.79	Never Married	10.8
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	47.83	Homeowner	4.5
Between 70 and 80	31.97	Renter	14.22
More than 80	20.19	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	3.5
Employed	9.24	Metro	7.61
Unemployed	3.55	Age	
Retired	57.97	Less than 70	6.09
Disabled	29.24	Between 70 and 80	5.66
Education		More than 80	6.38
Less than High School	42.34	Employment Status	
High School only	34.12	Employed	2.23
Some College	18.43	Unemployed	16.53
College Degree more	5.11	Retired	4.84
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	24.68
No Grandchild and Parent Present	88.81	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	4.95	Less than High School	10.33
Grandchild Present	6.24	High School only	4.6
Female	63.18	Some College	6.41
Living Alone	55.74	College Degree more	2.25
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	5.5
		Grandchild and Parent Present	20.31
		Grandchild Present	23.62
		Gender	
		Female	6.65
		Male	5.14
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	10.89
		Not Living Alone	3.83

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Iowa

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	3.95
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	6.37	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	21.8
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	21.25	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	13.9
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	39.17	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	7.43
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	10.56	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	0.94
Missing Income	22.66	Missing Income	3.23
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	94.07	White	3.8
African American	5.93	African American	17.76
Other	0	Other	0
Hispanic	0	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	0
Married	35.63	Non-Hispanic	3.95
Widowed	22.91	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	30.23	Married	2.26
Never Married	11.22	Widowed	3.47
Homeowner	67	Divorced or Separated	15.17
Non-Metro	38.28	Never Married	11.41
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	52.36	Homeowner	2.93
Between 70 and 80	39.19	Renter	13.45
More than 80	8.45	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	2.71
Employed	10.56	Metro	5.49
Unemployed	0	Age	
Retired	64.9	Less than 70	5.12
Disabled	24.54	Between 70 and 80	4.19
Education		More than 80	1.46
Less than High School	21.51	Employment Status	
High School only	35.64	Employed	1.42
Some College	35.32	Unemployed	0
College Degree more	7.53	Retired	3.27
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	18.27
No Grandchild and Parent Present	93.86	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	6.14	Less than High School	5.24
Grandchild Present	0	High School only	3.12
Female	51.32	Some College	6.15
Living Alone		College Degree more	1.85
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	3.77
		Grandchild and Parent Present	20.79
		Grandchild Present	0
		Gender	
		Female	3.57
		Male	4.44
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	6.21
		Not Living Alone	2.94

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Kansas

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	5.03
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	13.56	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	29.33
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	26	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	23.2
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	39.49	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	8.49
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	6.67	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	0.64
Missing Income	14.27	Missing Income	4.51
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	87.16	White	4.64
African American	9.28	African American	14.56
Other	3.56	Other	7.4
Hispanic	5.36	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	10.1
Married	36.25	Non-Hispanic	4.89
Widowed	22.67	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	27.95	Married	2.95
Never Married	13.13	Widowed	4.7
Homeowner	60.05	Divorced or Separated	13.39
Non-Metro	39.68	Never Married	19.03
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	49.08	Homeowner	3.5
Between 70 and 80	38.81	Renter	14.57
More than 80	12.12	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	4.42
Employed	15.38	Metro	5.53
Unemployed	0	Age	
Retired	53.88	Less than 70	5.43
Disabled	30.73	Between 70 and 80	5.73
Education		More than 80	2.97
Less than High School	30.96	Employment Status	
High School only	42.64	Employed	2.73
Some College	13.3	Unemployed	0
College Degree more	13.1	Retired	4.58
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	27.13
No Grandchild and Parent Present	88.17	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	6.76	Less than High School	10.83
Grandchild Present	5.07	High School only	5.64
Female	67.99	Some College	2.61
Living Alone		College Degree more	2.99
	50.49	Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	4.59
		Grandchild and Parent Present	18.57
		Grandchild Present	16.82
		Gender	
		Female	6.05
		Male	3.7
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	8.52
		Not Living Alone	3.55

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Kentucky

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	5.4
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	10.6	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	40.65
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	33.93	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	19.55
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	23.89	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	5.77
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	13.7	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.92
Missing Income	17.89	Missing Income	3.42
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	89.59	White	5.09
African American	9.49	African American	12.52
Other	0.93	Other	6.44
Hispanic	0	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	0
Married	45.74	Non-Hispanic	5.40
Widowed	43.03	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	11.23	Married	4.08
Never Married	0	Widowed	7.89
Homeowner	68.08	Divorced or Separated	8.5
Non-Metro	69.93	Never Married	0
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	53.04	Homeowner	3.99
Between 70 and 80	36.67	Renter	22.23
More than 80	10.29	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	6.53
Employed	6.18	Metro	3.85
Unemployed	0	Age	
Retired	49.03	Less than 70	6.22
Disabled	44.79	Between 70 and 80	5.79
Education		More than 80	2.82
Less than High School	62.14	Employment Status	
High School only	26.41	Employed	1.95
Some College	7.9	Unemployed	0
College Degree more	3.54	Retired	4.72
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	17.34
No Grandchild and Parent Present	95.2	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	4.8	Less than High School	9.63
Grandchild Present	0	High School only	3.98
Female	53.19	Some College	2.51
Living Alone		College Degree more	1.56
	30.85	Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	5.33
		Grandchild and Parent Present	17.01
		Grandchild Present	0
		Gender	
		Female	5.03
		Male	5.89
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	6.26
		Not Living Alone	5.09

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Louisiana

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	7.36
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	11.02	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	39.26
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	17.16	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	14.98
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	36.28	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	14.76
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	9.79	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.95
Missing Income	25.74	Missing Income	5.52
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	46.38	White	4.45
African American	53.62	African American	17.59
Other	0	Other	0
Hispanic	0	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	0
Married	61.4	Non-Hispanic	7.49
Widowed	28.43	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	10.17	Married	7.14
Never Married	0	Widowed	8.71
Homeowner	80.36	Divorced or Separated	8.2
Non-Metro	22.38	Never Married	0
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	63.75	Homeowner	6.56
Between 70 and 80	24.85	Renter	14.75
More than 80	11.4	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	8.53
Employed	15.06	Metro	7.08
Unemployed	1.21	Age	
Retired	48	Less than 70	9.72
Disabled	35.74	Between 70 and 80	5.77
Education		More than 80	4.19
Less than High School	49.49	Employment Status	
High School only	37.88	Employed	5.69
Some College	12.63	Unemployed	22.69
College Degree more	0	Retired	6.86
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	21.84
No Grandchild and Parent Present	87.37	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	10.94	Less than High School	14.39
Grandchild Present	1.69	High School only	7.39
Female		Some College	4.53
Living Alone	24.91	College Degree more	0
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	6.86
		Grandchild and Parent Present	18.22
		Grandchild Present	6.68
		Gender	
		Female	6.8
		Male	8.05
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	7.28
		Not Living Alone	7.39

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Maine

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	5.46
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	3.36	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	10.53
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	34.93	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	15.39
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	38.73	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	8.93
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	10.01	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.39
Missing Income	12.98	Missing Income	3.11
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	96.59	White	5.37
African American	0	African American	0
Other	3.41	Other	14.59
Hispanic	0	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	0
Married	41.34	Non-Hispanic	5.47
Widowed	32.16	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	19.31	Married	3.89
Never Married	7.19	Widowed	6.79
Homeowner	65.76	Divorced or Separated	9.29
Non-Metro	64.47	Never Married	8.37
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	58.78	Homeowner	4.29
Between 70 and 80	32.74	Renter	11.48
More than 80	8.48	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	5.69
Employed	21.31	Metro	5.1
Unemployed	4.32	Age	
Retired	54.55	Less than 70	7.01
Disabled	19.82	Between 70 and 80	5.4
Education		More than 80	2.2
Less than High School	33.12	Employment Status	
High School only	39.38	Employed	5.03
Some College	14.43	Unemployed	25.44
College Degree more	13.06	Retired	4.67
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	13.34
No Grandchild and Parent Present	95.34	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.09	Less than High School	8.31
Grandchild Present	3.57	High School only	5.49
Female		Some College	4.11
Living Alone	37.84	College Degree more	3.6
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	5.3
		Grandchild and Parent Present	7.27
		Grandchild Present	19.66
		Gender	
		Female	5.78
		Male	5.05
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	6.42
		Not Living Alone	5.01

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Maryland

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	5.76
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	8.65	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	36.56
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	26.36	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	23.98
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	25.61	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	14.28
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	18.41	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.79
Missing Income	20.97	Missing Income	5.26
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	55.47	White	4.29
African American	43.64	African American	11.23
Other	0.89	Other	1.62
Hispanic	2.66	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	12.22
Married	33.38	Non-Hispanic	5.67
Widowed	27.07	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	24.2	Married	3.29
Never Married	15.36	Widowed	6.41
Homeowner	58.87	Divorced or Separated	12.86
Non-Metro	9.15	Never Married	13.77
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	55.5	Homeowner	4
Between 70 and 80	29.13	Renter	15.55
More than 80	15.37	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	7.18
Employed	8.46	Metro	5.64
Unemployed	0.95	Age	
Retired	70.79	Less than 70	6.52
Disabled	19.8	Between 70 and 80	5.29
Education		More than 80	4.59
Less than High School	47.36	Employment Status	
High School only	34.88	Employed	2.21
Some College	13.77	Unemployed	5.57
College Degree more	4	Retired	6.94
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	21.15
No Grandchild and Parent Present	85.78	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	2.88	Less than High School	13.1
Grandchild Present	11.35	High School only	6.35
Female		Some College	4.44
Living Alone	36.12	College Degree more	0.77
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	5.25
		Grandchild and Parent Present	4.53
		Grandchild Present	27.34
		Gender	
		Female	6.24
		Male	5.12
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	8.01
		Not Living Alone	4.97

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Massachusetts

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	4.29
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	5.7	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	17.7
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	22.67	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	14.56
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	37.68	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	10.13
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	15.19	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.47
Missing Income	18.75	Missing Income	2.53
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	82.37	White	3.79
African American	17.63	African American	19.43
Other	0	Other	0
Hispanic	6.08	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	13.86
Married	34.75	Non-Hispanic	4.1
Widowed	32.35	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	23.29	Married	2.74
Never Married	9.6	Widowed	5.38
Homeowner	34.87	Divorced or Separated	8.36
Non-Metro	0	Never Married	5.18
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	51.69	Homeowner	1.99
Between 70 and 80	32.58	Renter	11.18
More than 80	15.73	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	0
Employed	6.28	Metro	4.4
Unemployed	0	Age	
Retired	61.89	Less than 70	4.97
Disabled	31.84	Between 70 and 80	4.08
Education		More than 80	3.19
Less than High School	39.32	Employment Status	
High School only	37.99	Employed	0.92
Some College	18.16	Unemployed	0
College Degree more	4.53	Retired	3.53
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	16.18
No Grandchild and Parent Present	93.84	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.9	Less than High School	8.06
Grandchild Present	4.26	High School only	4.23
Female	67.03	Some College	4.71
Living Alone		College Degree more	0.81
	45.6	Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	4.12
		Grandchild and Parent Present	3.99
		Grandchild Present	58.08
		Gender	
		Female	4.86
		Male	3.46
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	6.05
		Not Living Alone	3.45

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Michigan

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	5.09
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	4.92	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	22.41
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	29.51	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	23.15
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	19.55	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	5.74
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	19.34	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	2.38
Missing Income	26.68	Missing Income	4.03
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	58.76	White	3.41
African American	36.73	African American	18.11
Other	4.51	Other	11.64
Hispanic	2.8	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	17.65
Married	35.74	Non-Hispanic	4.99
Widowed	26.5	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	28.89	Married	2.95
Never Married	8.87	Widowed	5.67
Homeowner	59.9	Divorced or Separated	13.84
Non-Metro	11.36	Never Married	11.56
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	61.92	Homeowner	3.42
Between 70 and 80	22.86	Renter	18.62
More than 80	15.22	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	3.07
Employed	19.33	Metro	5.56
Unemployed	1.67	Age	
Retired	53.35	Less than 70	6.44
Disabled	25.65	Between 70 and 80	3.55
Education		More than 80	4.24
Less than High School	37.41	Employment Status	
High School only	45.22	Employed	4.29
Some College	12.83	Unemployed	7.79
College Degree more	4.54	Retired	3.86
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	17.23
No Grandchild and Parent Present	94	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	4.77	Less than High School	8.79
Grandchild Present	1.23	High School only	5.63
Female	53.34	Some College	3.03
Living Alone		College Degree more	1.45
	31.61	Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	4.96
		Grandchild and Parent Present	11.94
		Grandchild Present	4.04
		Gender	
		Female	4.9
		Male	5.32
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	6.08
		Not Living Alone	4.73

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Minnesota

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	3.08
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	5.98	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	15.61
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	23.68	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	15.32
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	43.36	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	7.01
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	18.01	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.04
Missing Income	8.97	Missing Income	1.28
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	80.89	White	2.61
African American	9.76	African American	10.84
Other	9.35	Other	17.21
Hispanic	2.02	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	10.17
Married	34.2	Non-Hispanic	3.04
Widowed	33.83	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	26.29	Married	1.62
Never Married	5.68	Widowed	5
Homeowner	58.77	Divorced or Separated	8.91
Non-Metro	42.06	Never Married	3.58
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	57.56	Homeowner	2.1
Between 70 and 80	28.53	Renter	9.14
More than 80	13.91	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	3.5
Employed	14.28	Metro	2.84
Unemployed	2.93	Age	
Retired	60.14	Less than 70	3.81
Disabled	22.65	Between 70 and 80	2.53
Education		More than 80	2.29
Less than High School	37.18	Employment Status	
High School only	26.27	Employed	1.54
Some College	30.14	Unemployed	6.96
College Degree more	6.4	Retired	2.65
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	13.36
No Grandchild and Parent Present	100	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	0	Less than High School	7.32
Grandchild Present	0	High School only	2.22
Female		Some College	3.5
Living Alone	45.84	College Degree more	0.92
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	3.15
		Grandchild and Parent Present	0
		Grandchild Present	0
		Gender	
		Female	3.42
		Male	2.69
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	5.47
		Not Living Alone	2.25

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Mississippi

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	12.29
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	25.46	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	54.88
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	26.86	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	24.01
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	33.63	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	18.58
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.69	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	0.69
Missing Income	12.35	Missing Income	5.4
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	36.19	White	6.01
African American	62.86	African American	30.51
Other	0.94	Other	17.23
Hispanic	0	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	0
Married	41.87	Non-Hispanic	12.39
Widowed	31.61	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	18.92	Married	8.55
Never Married	7.6	Widowed	14.8
Homeowner	80.31	Divorced or Separated	21.6
Non-Metro	73.83	Never Married	33.26
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	53.62	Homeowner	10.91
Between 70 and 80	31.43	Renter	25.25
More than 80	14.95	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	13.55
Employed	7.45	Metro	9.73
Unemployed	4.99	Age	
Retired	46.92	Less than 70	12.71
Disabled	40.65	Between 70 and 80	11.72
Education		More than 80	12.04
Less than High School	66.87	Employment Status	
High School only	21.99	Employed	4.67
Some College	7.69	Unemployed	44.1
College Degree more	3.44	Retired	9.95
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	26.08
No Grandchild and Parent Present	84.5	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	7.95	Less than High School	23.17
Grandchild Present	7.55	High School only	8.32
Female	67.44	Some College	4.91
Living Alone		College Degree more	3.3
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	11.22
		Grandchild and Parent Present	30.8
		Grandchild Present	21.39
		Gender	
		Female	14.25
		Male	9.56
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	15.66
		Not Living Alone	11.05

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Missouri

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	5.88
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	4.72	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	17.38
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	24.75	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	22.85
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	21.51	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	7.16
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	12.76	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.87
Missing Income	36.26	Missing Income	6.24
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	67.03	White	4.34
African American	29.94	African American	22.62
Other	3.03	Other	12.9
Hispanic	0	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	0
Married	34.68	Non-Hispanic	5.95
Widowed	31.51	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	27.21	Married	3.35
Never Married	6.61	Widowed	7.09
Homeowner	67.31	Divorced or Separated	15.82
Non-Metro	39.91	Never Married	14.04
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	59.62	Homeowner	4.52
Between 70 and 80	30.74	Renter	15.52
More than 80	9.63	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	8.76
Employed	4.65	Metro	4.83
Unemployed	3.13	Age	
Retired	61.15	Less than 70	7.76
Disabled	31.07	Between 70 and 80	5.03
Education		More than 80	3.01
Less than High School	30.08	Employment Status	
High School only	48.17	Employed	1.24
Some College	15.26	Unemployed	25.5
College Degree more	6.49	Retired	4.81
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	23.59
No Grandchild and Parent Present	93.24	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	6.76	Less than High School	7.81
Grandchild Present	0	High School only	7.33
Female	59.78	Some College	4.16
Living Alone		College Degree more	2.23
	51.16	Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	5.65
		Grandchild and Parent Present	25.49
		Grandchild Present	0
		Gender	
		Female	6.18
		Male	5.49
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	10.06
		Not Living Alone	4.1

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Montana

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	4.79
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	8.1	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	21.13
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	25.26	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	15.48
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	42.86	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	9.25
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	11.96	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.28
Missing Income	11.81	Missing Income	2.41
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	89.19	White	4.41
African American	0	African American	0
Other	10.81	Other	17.28
Hispanic	1.73	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	9.88
Married	42.43	Non-Hispanic	4.75
Widowed	30.78	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	21.43	Married	3.32
Never Married	5.36	Widowed	6.06
Homeowner	71.57	Divorced or Separated	8.53
Non-Metro	69.9	Never Married	10.32
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	45.24	Homeowner	3.87
Between 70 and 80	42.07	Renter	12.02
More than 80	12.69	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	4.52
Employed	20.48	Metro	5.54
Unemployed	7.96	Age	
Retired	64.61	Less than 70	4.97
Disabled	6.95	Between 70 and 80	5.52
Education		More than 80	3.06
Less than High School	16.51	Employment Status	
High School only	56.1	Employed	4.36
Some College	22.01	Unemployed	78.54
College Degree more	5.37	Retired	4.3
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	6.88
No Grandchild and Parent Present	100	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	0	Less than High School	4.59
Grandchild Present	0	High School only	7.65
Female	67.27	Some College	4.21
Living Alone	51.57	College Degree more	1.14
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	4.9
		Grandchild and Parent Present	0
		Grandchild Present	0
		Gender	
		Female	5.93
		Male	3.43
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	8.1
		Not Living Alone	3.34

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Nebraska

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	3.32
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	7.07	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	13.83
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	14.15	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	5.65
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	46.76	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	6.61
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	17.85	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.21
Missing Income	14.18	Missing Income	2.65
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	84.57	White	2.9
African American	11.05	African American	19.49
Other	4.38	Other	10.65
Hispanic	4.7	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	14.46
Married	45.17	Non-Hispanic	3.19
Widowed	37.16	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	15.62	Married	2.33
Never Married	2.06	Widowed	5.18
Homeowner	59.44	Divorced or Separated	6.01
Non-Metro	53.04	Never Married	2.06
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	51.05	Homeowner	2.29
Between 70 and 80	34.55	Renter	9.75
More than 80	14.4	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	3.33
Employed	34.09	Metro	3.3
Unemployed	0	Age	
Retired	43.75	Less than 70	4.12
Disabled	22.16	Between 70 and 80	3.05
Education		More than 80	2.23
Less than High School	22.65	Employment Status	
High School only	54.8	Employed	2.51
Some College	18.15	Unemployed	0
College Degree more	4.4	Retired	1.74
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	12.56
No Grandchild and Parent Present	90.6	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	4.53	Less than High School	4.5
Grandchild Present	4.87	High School only	4.16
Female	60.65	Some College	2.55
Living Alone		College Degree more	0.91
	37.4	Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	3.08
		Grandchild and Parent Present	15.01
		Grandchild Present	10.7
		Gender	
		Female	3.66
		Male	2.89
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	4.23
		Not Living Alone	2.94

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Nevada

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	4.36
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	2.51	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	21.09
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	26.21	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	20.48
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	31.7	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	7.45
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	25.72	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	2.06
Missing Income	13.86	Missing Income	2.89
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	69.86	White	3.46
African American	14.61	African American	13.33
Other	15.53	Other	9.27
Hispanic	14.72	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	8.85
Married	50.53	Non-Hispanic	4.01
Widowed	21.25	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	24.44	Married	3.49
Never Married	3.77	Widowed	4.51
Homeowner	32.58	Divorced or Separated	7.63
Non-Metro	12.36	Never Married	6.7
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	55.75	Homeowner	1.78
Between 70 and 80	29.3	Renter	14.41
More than 80	14.95	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	3.79
Employed	9.87	Metro	4.45
Unemployed	6.12	Age	
Retired	70.76	Less than 70	4.61
Disabled	13.25	Between 70 and 80	4.25
Education		More than 80	3.78
Less than High School	27.09	Employment Status	
High School only	46.42	Employed	1.71
Some College	17.91	Unemployed	18.78
College Degree more	8.59	Retired	4.19
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	8.15
No Grandchild and Parent Present	89.22	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.62	Less than High School	8.37
Grandchild Present	9.16	High School only	5.35
Female		Some College	2.87
Living Alone	28.4	College Degree more	1.79
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	4.1
		Grandchild and Parent Present	3.19
		Grandchild Present	13.6
		Gender	
		Female	4.42
		Male	4.29
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	5.36
		Not Living Alone	4.06

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: New Hampshire

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	3.01
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	0	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	0
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	10.59	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	6.5
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	25.9	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	5.21
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	25.32	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.51
Missing Income	38.18	Missing Income	4
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	97.6	White	3
African American	0	African American	0
Other	2.4	Other	4.53
Hispanic	0	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	0
Married	42.63	Non-Hispanic	3.02
Widowed	32.06	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	22.63	Married	2.13
Never Married	2.68	Widowed	4.03
Homeowner	59.92	Divorced or Separated	5.86
Non-Metro	53.96	Never Married	2.01
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	56.15	Homeowner	2.18
Between 70 and 80	40.72	Renter	7.07
More than 80	3.13	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	3.36
Employed	20.62	Metro	2.69
Unemployed	0	Age	
Retired	71.71	Less than 70	3.75
Disabled	7.67	Between 70 and 80	3.52
Education		More than 80	0.47
Less than High School	46.03	Employment Status	
High School only	38.96	Employed	2.36
Some College	4.21	Unemployed	0
College Degree more	10.8	Retired	3.15
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	5.46
No Grandchild and Parent Present	85.33	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	14.67	Less than High School	8.14
Grandchild Present	0	High School only	3.26
Female	55.96	Some College	0.58
Living Alone		College Degree more	1.3
	23.1	Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	2.65
		Grandchild and Parent Present	17.6
		Grandchild Present	0
		Gender	
		Female	2.98
		Male	3.05
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	2.44
		Not Living Alone	3.24

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: New Jersey

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	4.64
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	6.19	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	31.04
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	18.44	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	17.39
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	34.66	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	12.13
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	24.63	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	2.32
Missing Income	16.08	Missing Income	2.36
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	67.48	White	3.64
African American	32.52	African American	14.41
Other	0	Other	0
Hispanic	17.81	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	15.29
Married	41.42	Non-Hispanic	4.03
Widowed	34.34	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	16.55	Married	3.44
Never Married	7.7	Widowed	5.99
Homeowner	47.58	Divorced or Separated	7
Non-Metro	0	Never Married	5.4
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	61.72	Homeowner	2.77
Between 70 and 80	20.95	Renter	11.95
More than 80	17.33	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	0
Employed	15.55	Metro	4.64
Unemployed	4.9	Age	
Retired	53.01	Less than 70	5.94
Disabled	26.53	Between 70 and 80	2.97
Education		More than 80	4.2
Less than High School	51.64	Employment Status	
High School only	29.78	Employed	2.65
Some College	13.57	Unemployed	18.14
College Degree more	5.01	Retired	3.6
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	18
No Grandchild and Parent Present	90.01	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	7.71	Less than High School	10.63
Grandchild Present	2.27	High School only	3.68
Female	60.83	Some College	4.33
Living Alone	32.89	College Degree more	0.92
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	4.33
		Grandchild and Parent Present	14.4
		Grandchild Present	9.24
		Gender	
		Female	5.03
		Male	4.13
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	5.37
		Not Living Alone	4.34

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: New Mexico

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	8.82
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	8.13	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	17.4
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	35.67	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	24.98
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	25.11	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	12.79
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	20.1	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	3.55
Missing Income	10.99	Missing Income	6.08
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	75.34	White	7.35
African American	3.22	African American	23.58
Other	21.44	Other	22.79
Hispanic	48.25	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	13.82
Married	49.21	Non-Hispanic	6.6
Widowed	29.01	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	19.1	Married	6.73
Never Married	2.69	Widowed	13.55
Homeowner	68.32	Divorced or Separated	13.38
Non-Metro	44.57	Never Married	5.86
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	63.81	Homeowner	6.7
Between 70 and 80	27.07	Renter	28.01
More than 80	9.12	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	9.24
Employed	15.39	Metro	8.52
Unemployed	1.58	Age	
Retired	42.49	Less than 70	11.2
Disabled	40.54	Between 70 and 80	6.53
Education		More than 80	6.12
Less than High School	47.47	Employment Status	
High School only	25.8	Employed	5.97
Some College	17.68	Unemployed	28.5
College Degree more	9.06	Retired	5.93
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	39.81
No Grandchild and Parent Present	92.62	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	7.38	Less than High School	16.49
Grandchild Present	0	High School only	9.23
Female	58.45	Some College	5.72
Living Alone		College Degree more	3.53
	29.95	Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	8.54
		Grandchild and Parent Present	21.14
		Grandchild Present	0
		Gender	
		Female	9.74
		Male	7.8
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	11.9
		Not Living Alone	7.95

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: New York

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	5.03
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	11.99	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	35.11
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	36.04	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	21.44
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	23.33	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	8.29
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	14.39	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.78
Missing Income	14.25	Missing Income	2.05
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	60.34	White	3.73
African American	34.95	African American	12.7
Other	4.7	Other	4.91
Hispanic	18.87	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	14.13
Married	39.31	Non-Hispanic	4.38
Widowed	29.26	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	22.48	Married	3.56
Never Married	8.95	Widowed	5.68
Homeowner	34.99	Divorced or Separated	10.32
Non-Metro	7.73	Never Married	5.92
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	48.84	Homeowner	2.44
Between 70 and 80	30.2	Renter	11.81
More than 80	20.96	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	3.92
Employed	14.57	Metro	5.15
Unemployed	1.06	Age	
Retired	60.57	Less than 70	5.05
Disabled	23.81	Between 70 and 80	4.92
Education		More than 80	5.14
Less than High School	57.74	Employment Status	
High School only	23.49	Employed	2.69
Some College	9.84	Unemployed	4.34
College Degree more	8.93	Retired	3.88
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	13.34
No Grandchild and Parent Present	84.44	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	10.78	Less than High School	12.57
Grandchild Present	4.78	High School only	3.15
Female	61.35	Some College	3.27
Living Alone		College Degree more	1.85
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	4.45
		Grandchild and Parent Present	16.77
		Grandchild Present	19.53
		Gender	
		Female	5.44
		Male	4.5
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	7.1
		Not Living Alone	4.18

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: North Carolina

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	7.3
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	4.73	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	13.82
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	42.17	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	25.91
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	27.47	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	8.93
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	5.98	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.16
Missing Income	19.66	Missing Income	5.66
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	60.9	White	5.46
African American	37.7	African American	17.57
Other	1.41	Other	3.64
Hispanic	0.89	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	12.46
Married	32.18	Non-Hispanic	7.28
Widowed	38.93	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	22.98	Married	3.88
Never Married	5.92	Widowed	11.02
Homeowner	60.32	Divorced or Separated	16.55
Non-Metro	36.88	Never Married	12.27
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	46.84	Homeowner	5.07
Between 70 and 80	37.1	Renter	22.18
More than 80	16.06	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	6.19
Employed	13.38	Metro	8.16
Unemployed	0	Age	
Retired	66.73	Less than 70	7
Disabled	19.89	Between 70 and 80	8.08
Education		More than 80	6.65
Less than High School	69.28	Employment Status	
High School only	24.06	Employed	4.64
Some College	4.44	Unemployed	0
College Degree more	2.22	Retired	8.16
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	12.69
No Grandchild and Parent Present	84.21	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	10.97	Less than High School	16.01
Grandchild Present	4.82	High School only	5.59
Female	59.96	Some College	1.71
Living Alone		College Degree more	0.9
	39.31	Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	6.45
		Grandchild and Parent Present	33.66
		Grandchild Present	15.6
		Gender	
		Female	7.75
		Male	6.72
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	10.21
		Not Living Alone	6.16

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: North Dakota

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	1.53
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	10.59	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	25.38
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	42.45	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	9.53
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	31.89	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	2.11
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	9.95	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	0.33
Missing Income	5.12	Missing Income	0.33
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	69.39	White	1.1
African American	0	African American	0
Other	30.61	Other	19.77
Hispanic	15.08	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	43.45
Married	33.96	Non-Hispanic	1.31
Widowed	37.97	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	28.07	Married	0.8
Never Married	0	Widowed	2.2
Homeowner	35.41	Divorced or Separated	8.08
Non-Metro	58.72	Never Married	0
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	67.19	Homeowner	0.67
Between 70 and 80	21.64	Renter	5.23
More than 80	11.16	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	1.44
Employed	20.45	Metro	1.68
Unemployed	0	Age	
Retired	36.38	Less than 70	2.39
Disabled	43.17	Between 70 and 80	0.95
Education		More than 80	0.77
Less than High School	62.55	Employment Status	
High School only	10.25	Employed	1.07
Some College	22.41	Unemployed	0
College Degree more	4.79	Retired	0.68
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	12.37
No Grandchild and Parent Present	75.28	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	20.2	Less than High School	3.89
Grandchild Present	4.52	High School only	0.45
Female	51.81	Some College	1.33
Living Alone		College Degree more	0.5
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	1.18
		Grandchild and Parent Present	27.83
		Grandchild Present	4.25
		Gender	
		Female	1.43
		Male	1.65
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	2.6
		Not Living Alone	1.04

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Ohio

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	5.06
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	6.9	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	23.2
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	14.66	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	14.4
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	42.13	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	9.38
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	15.54	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.81
Missing Income	20.77	Missing Income	3.85
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	59.13	White	3.34
African American	37.05	African American	19.97
Other	3.83	Other	16.66
Hispanic	4.93	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	16.7
Married	35.65	Non-Hispanic	4.88
Widowed	35.17	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	21.85	Married	2.98
Never Married	7.32	Widowed	6.58
Homeowner	61.32	Divorced or Separated	12.5
Non-Metro	20.31	Never Married	10.03
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	50.28	Homeowner	3.56
Between 70 and 80	34.28	Renter	15.33
More than 80	15.44	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	4.59
Employed	19.28	Metro	5.19
Unemployed	1.04	Age	
Retired	57.11	Less than 70	5.43
Disabled	22.56	Between 70 and 80	5.28
Education		More than 80	3.86
Less than High School	49.16	Employment Status	
High School only	33.73	Employed	4.21
Some College	14.42	Unemployed	8.22
College Degree more	2.69	Retired	4.29
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	15.73
No Grandchild and Parent Present	87.89	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	7.88	Less than High School	10.54
Grandchild Present	4.24	High School only	3.89
Female	59.94	Some College	4.06
Living Alone		College Degree more	0.93
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	4.61
		Grandchild and Parent Present	20.98
		Grandchild Present	12.42
		Gender	
		Female	5.37
		Male	4.65
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	6.15
		Not Living Alone	4.64

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Oklahoma

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	7.12
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	14.47	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	34.86
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	38.61	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	30.48
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	30.9	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	11.11
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	6.55	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.05
Missing Income	9.46	Missing Income	2.83
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	59.97	White	5.06
African American	16.93	African American	20.09
Other	23.1	Other	17.1
Hispanic	0	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	0
Married	33.43	Non-Hispanic	7.28
Widowed	42.25	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	16.92	Married	3.71
Never Married	7.4	Widowed	12.58
Homeowner	63.28	Divorced or Separated	13.43
Non-Metro	39	Never Married	17.52
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	56.6	Homeowner	5.05
Between 70 and 80	36.08	Renter	24.32
More than 80	7.32	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	6.76
Employed	11.61	Metro	7.37
Unemployed	0	Age	
Retired	53.61	Less than 70	8.09
Disabled	34.78	Between 70 and 80	7.41
Education		More than 80	3.35
Less than High School	56.41	Employment Status	
High School only	31.41	Employed	3.19
Some College	8.56	Unemployed	0
College Degree more	3.62	Retired	5.91
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	26.66
No Grandchild and Parent Present	86.43	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	7.83	Less than High School	16.45
Grandchild Present	5.74	High School only	5.98
Female	65.19	Some College	3.14
Living Alone		College Degree more	1.37
	46.31	Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	6.52
		Grandchild and Parent Present	22.42
		Grandchild Present	13.2
		Gender	
		Female	8.5
		Male	5.46
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	12.65
		Not Living Alone	5.17

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Oregon

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	5.01
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	8.84	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	23.8
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	29.99	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	23.12
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	46.4	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	12.83
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	13.04	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.26
Missing Income	1.72	Missing Income	0.4
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	85.1	White	4.47
African American	6.1	African American	21.84
Other	8.8	Other	14.29
Hispanic	8.8	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	31
Married	32.11	Non-Hispanic	4.64
Widowed	31.14	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	31.2	Married	2.54
Never Married	5.54	Widowed	7.06
Homeowner	52.48	Divorced or Separated	13.15
Non-Metro	27.9	Never Married	10.87
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	66.8	Homeowner	3.04
Between 70 and 80	28.79	Renter	17.76
More than 80	4.41	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	4.06
Employed	9.41	Metro	5.51
Unemployed	7.3	Age	
Retired	42.41	Less than 70	7.09
Disabled	40.88	Between 70 and 80	4.13
Education		More than 80	1.24
Less than High School	15.38	Employment Status	
High School only	35.78	Employed	2.39
Some College	29.65	Unemployed	47.43
College Degree more	19.19	Retired	3.14
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	30
No Grandchild and Parent Present	95.71	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	0	Less than High School	5.45
Grandchild Present	4.29	High School only	5.38
Female		Some College	4.98
Living Alone	35.4	College Degree more	4.23
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	5.01
		Grandchild and Parent Present	0
		Grandchild Present	11.2
		Gender	
		Female	5.85
		Male	4.03
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	7.18
		Not Living Alone	4.3

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Pennsylvania

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	4.31
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	2.71	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	11.9
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	22.28	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	16.19
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	41.54	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	9.4
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	11.66	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.37
Missing Income	21.81	Missing Income	2.52
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	82.06	White	3.92
African American	13.39	African American	6.9
Other	4.55	Other	13.73
Hispanic	4.79	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	22.85
Married	45.14	Non-Hispanic	4.15
Widowed	32.42	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	16.72	Married	3.3
Never Married	5.72	Widowed	5.19
Homeowner	69.27	Divorced or Separated	8.19
Non-Metro	20.07	Never Married	4.7
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	43.58	Homeowner	3.48
Between 70 and 80	38.73	Renter	9.46
More than 80	17.69	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	5
Employed	12.83	Metro	4.17
Unemployed	1.31	Age	
Retired	66.77	Less than 70	4.28
Disabled	19.1	Between 70 and 80	4.61
Education		More than 80	3.85
Less than High School	51.83	Employment Status	
High School only	37.09	Employed	2.74
Some College	7.86	Unemployed	8.25
College Degree more	3.23	Retired	4.19
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	10.08
No Grandchild and Parent Present	84.1	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	9.52	Less than High School	9.45
Grandchild Present	6.38	High School only	3.5
Female	59.93	Some College	2.35
Living Alone		College Degree more	0.86
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	3.76
		Grandchild and Parent Present	17.61
		Grandchild Present	24.04
		Gender	
		Female	4.51
		Male	4.06
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	5.35
		Not Living Alone	3.9

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Rhode Island

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	5.41
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	0	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	0
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	33.08	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	20.74
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	23.1	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	6.83
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	16.56	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.94
Missing Income	27.26	Missing Income	5.84
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	85.09	White	4.82
African American	9.95	African American	22.39
Other	4.95	Other	13.07
Hispanic	23.7	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	31.74
Married	31.78	Non-Hispanic	4.3
Widowed	29.02	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	32.95	Married	2.96
Never Married	6.24	Widowed	6.28
Homeowner	44.52	Divorced or Separated	15.01
Non-Metro	3.71	Never Married	6.58
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	60.03	Homeowner	3.24
Between 70 and 80	34.88	Renter	11.64
More than 80	5.08	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	2.93
Employed	14.08	Metro	5.59
Unemployed	2.77	Age	
Retired	48.96	Less than 70	7
Disabled	34.19	Between 70 and 80	5.49
Education		More than 80	1.43
Less than High School	55.95	Employment Status	
High School only	31.41	Employed	3.47
Some College	7.22	Unemployed	16.39
College Degree more	5.42	Retired	3.88
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	23.06
No Grandchild and Parent Present	94.5	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.07	Less than High School	10.28
Grandchild Present	4.44	High School only	5.14
Female	69.3	Some College	2.35
Living Alone		College Degree more	1.4
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	5.21
		Grandchild and Parent Present	5.51
		Grandchild Present	26.07
		Gender	
		Female	6.68
		Male	3.78
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	9.31
		Not Living Alone	3.71

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: South Carolina

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	9.83
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	12.12	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	43.59
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	31.6	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	29.48
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	34.81	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	14.83
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	7.54	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.72
Missing Income	13.93	Missing Income	6.67
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	58.66	White	7.21
African American	39.98	African American	20.17
Other	1.36	Other	23.18
Hispanic	0	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	0
Married	39.83	Non-Hispanic	9.88
Widowed	29.05	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	24.75	Married	6.21
Never Married	6.38	Widowed	12.09
Homeowner	78.46	Divorced or Separated	23.34
Non-Metro	47.53	Never Married	21.05
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	65.89	Homeowner	8.42
Between 70 and 80	23.21	Renter	25.07
More than 80	10.9	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	15.39
Employed	8.14	Metro	7.4
Unemployed	1.36	Age	
Retired	51.33	Less than 70	12.39
Disabled	39.16	Between 70 and 80	7.02
Education		More than 80	7.02
Less than High School	59.66	Employment Status	
High School only	25.97	Employed	4.15
Some College	10.61	Unemployed	22.24
College Degree more	3.75	Retired	8.23
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	27.93
No Grandchild and Parent Present	89.55	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	3.01	Less than High School	19.54
Grandchild Present	7.43	High School only	7.63
Female		Some College	5.27
Living Alone	36.01	College Degree more	2.2
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	9.17
		Grandchild and Parent Present	21.72
		Grandchild Present	27.11
		Gender	
		Female	11.44
		Male	7.75
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	14.42
		Not Living Alone	8.33

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: South Dakota

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	3.9
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	9.52	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	23.1
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	30.88	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	14.41
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	22.56	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	4.2
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	25.39	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	2.09
Missing Income	11.65	Missing Income	2.1
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	85.23	White	3.46
African American	0	African American	0
Other	14.77	Other	15.63
Hispanic	3.06	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	29.18
Married	54.35	Non-Hispanic	3.8
Widowed	31.14	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	14.1	Married	3.17
Never Married	0.41	Widowed	5.03
Homeowner	58.36	Divorced or Separated	8.05
Non-Metro	70.41	Never Married	0.75
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	59.38	Homeowner	2.68
Between 70 and 80	27.69	Renter	10.79
More than 80	12.93	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	4.22
Employed	18.24	Metro	3.3
Unemployed	2.55	Age	
Retired	70.95	Less than 70	5.17
Disabled	8.25	Between 70 and 80	3.1
Education		More than 80	2.48
Less than High School	32.03	Employment Status	
High School only	45.13	Employed	2.18
Some College	18.18	Unemployed	38.29
College Degree more	4.66	Retired	4.55
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	7.95
No Grandchild and Parent Present	88.35	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	9.61	Less than High School	6.53
Grandchild Present	2.04	High School only	4.15
Female	56.07	Some College	3.05
Living Alone		College Degree more	1.2
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	3.53
		Grandchild and Parent Present	38.53
		Grandchild Present	6.23
		Gender	
		Female	4.04
		Male	3.74
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	4.54
		Not Living Alone	3.64

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Tennessee

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	5.62
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	13.6	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	31.32
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	44.1	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	24.28
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	23.04	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	6.1
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	10.06	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.45
Missing Income	9.19	Missing Income	1.91
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	70.07	White	4.41
African American	26.91	African American	15.31
Other	3.02	Other	18.16
Hispanic	0	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	0
Married	27.29	Non-Hispanic	5.63
Widowed	29.22	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	28.69	Married	2.64
Never Married	14.8	Widowed	6.43
Homeowner	51.57	Divorced or Separated	13.11
Non-Metro	28.41	Never Married	20.31
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	63.29	Homeowner	3.32
Between 70 and 80	25.78	Renter	21.16
More than 80	10.93	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	4.63
Employed	20.62	Metro	6.14
Unemployed	0	Age	
Retired	31.34	Less than 70	7.17
Disabled	48.04	Between 70 and 80	4.27
Education		More than 80	3.72
Less than High School	58.94	Employment Status	
High School only	24.17	Employed	4.56
Some College	14.98	Unemployed	0
College Degree more	1.9	Retired	2.44
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	19.82
No Grandchild and Parent Present	84.1	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	12.7	Less than High School	9.59
Grandchild Present	3.2	High School only	4.09
Female		Some College	4.52
Living Alone	59.15	College Degree more	0.78
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	4.9
		Grandchild and Parent Present	33.18
		Grandchild Present	13.16
		Gender	
		Female	5.61
		Male	5.62
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	10.74
		Not Living Alone	3.32

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Texas

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	8.9
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	8.92	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	32.17
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	34.14	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	27.38
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	26.16	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	12.29
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	12.77	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	2.7
Missing Income	18.01	Missing Income	6.3
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	70.4	White	7.05
African American	24.46	African American	25.48
Other	5.14	Other	17.72
Hispanic	27.21	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	12.38
Married	44.12	Non-Hispanic	8.05
Widowed	34.21	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	15.66	Married	6.3
Never Married	6.01	Widowed	13.11
Homeowner	70.95	Divorced or Separated	12.49
Non-Metro	16.8	Never Married	16.19
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	51.39	Homeowner	7.3
Between 70 and 80	33.88	Renter	19.23
More than 80	14.73	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	8.14
Employed	14.18	Metro	9.07
Unemployed	2.34	Age	
Retired	54.5	Less than 70	8.84
Disabled	28.98	Between 70 and 80	9.29
Education		More than 80	8.3
Less than High School	52.27	Employment Status	
High School only	28.83	Employed	4.74
Some College	15.67	Unemployed	21.55
College Degree more	3.24	Retired	7.77
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	21.13
No Grandchild and Parent Present	80.78	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	9.36	Less than High School	16.47
Grandchild Present	9.87	High School only	9.29
Female	61.15	Some College	5.79
Living Alone		College Degree more	1.44
	28.92	Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	7.76
		Grandchild and Parent Present	18.48
		Grandchild Present	30.76
		Gender	
		Female	9.8
		Male	7.78
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	10.83
		Not Living Alone	8.3

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Utah

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	4.65
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	11.15	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	56.86
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	18.47	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	25.74
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	43.75	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	13.07
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	15.47	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.16
Missing Income	11.17	Missing Income	2.88
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	95.57	White	4.49
African American	1.59	African American	100
Other	2.83	Other	13.24
Hispanic	12.89	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	19.89
Married	33.12	Non-Hispanic	4.18
Widowed	33.95	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	23.61	Married	2.15
Never Married	9.31	Widowed	8.47
Homeowner	79.82	Divorced or Separated	13.82
Non-Metro	40.45	Never Married	23.68
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	56.25	Homeowner	3.99
Between 70 and 80	23.53	Renter	13.49
More than 80	20.22	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	6.94
Employed	30.83	Metro	3.8
Unemployed	0	Age	
Retired	54.4	Less than 70	5.16
Disabled	14.77	Between 70 and 80	3.47
Education		More than 80	5.29
Less than High School	43.89	Employment Status	
High School only	35.98	Employed	6.67
Some College	17.3	Unemployed	0
College Degree more	2.83	Retired	4.52
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	18.27
No Grandchild and Parent Present	80.78	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	16.39	Less than High School	17.64
Grandchild Present	2.83	High School only	4.97
Female	56.43	Some College	2.65
Living Alone		College Degree more	0.54
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	3.97
		Grandchild and Parent Present	21.16
		Grandchild Present	7.64
		Gender	
		Female	4.96
		Male	4.29
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	7.3
		Not Living Alone	4.05

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Vermont

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	4.52
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	4.08	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	15.87
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	19.81	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	10.76
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	34.09	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	8.92
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	3.34	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	0.33
Missing Income	38.67	Missing Income	6.48
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	94.75	White	4.34
African American	0	African American	0
Other	5.25	Other	22.97
Hispanic	0	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	0
Married	47.41	Non-Hispanic	4.53
Widowed	24.97	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	19.07	Married	3.4
Never Married	8.55	Widowed	4.99
Homeowner	56.15	Divorced or Separated	8.51
Non-Metro	85.39	Never Married	9.03
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	70.97	Homeowner	2.93
Between 70 and 80	20.11	Renter	14.87
More than 80	8.92	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	4.82
Employed	7.62	Metro	3.3
Unemployed	3.95	Age	
Retired	32.26	Less than 70	7.07
Disabled	56.17	Between 70 and 80	2.73
Education		More than 80	1.89
Less than High School	54.98	Employment Status	
High School only	31.15	Employed	1.09
Some College	11.58	Unemployed	22.67
College Degree more	2.29	Retired	1.72
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	43.15
No Grandchild and Parent Present	97.41	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	2.59	Less than High School	11.65
Grandchild Present	0	High School only	3.97
Female	45.31	Some College	2.65
Living Alone		College Degree more	0.44
	38.65	Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	4.48
		Grandchild and Parent Present	9.74
		Grandchild Present	0
		Gender	
		Female	3.84
		Male	5.29
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	6.07
		Not Living Alone	3.89

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Virginia

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	5.27
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	3.43	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	14.04
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	19.42	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	23.55
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	43.41	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	18.07
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	7.71	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	0.79
Missing Income	26.03	Missing Income	4.59
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	55.39	White	3.54
African American	44.61	African American	15.46
Other	0	Other	0
Hispanic	5.81	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	37.08
Married	45.97	Non-Hispanic	5.01
Widowed	26.18	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	22.47	Married	3.94
Never Married	5.38	Widowed	5.85
Homeowner	80.24	Divorced or Separated	10.41
Non-Metro	57.5	Never Married	7.94
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	76.15	Homeowner	4.74
Between 70 and 80	18.05	Renter	9.72
More than 80	5.8	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	11.8
Employed	2.43	Metro	3.02
Unemployed	5.14	Age	
Retired	56.75	Less than 70	7.58
Disabled	35.68	Between 70 and 80	3.13
Education		More than 80	1.84
Less than High School	60.98	Employment Status	
High School only	24.25	Employed	0.44
Some College	8.15	Unemployed	35.91
College Degree more	6.62	Retired	4.06
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	23.84
No Grandchild and Parent Present	86.37	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	3.75	Less than High School	14.61
Grandchild Present	9.89	High School only	3.99
Female	55.81	Some College	2.21
Living Alone	28.31	College Degree more	1.32
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	4.78
		Grandchild and Parent Present	7.93
		Grandchild Present	24.35
		Gender	
		Female	5.38
		Male	5.15
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	5.85
		Not Living Alone	5.08

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Washington

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	4.83
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	3.55	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	19.95
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	26.05	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	21.41
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	35.94	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	9.08
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	19.68	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.74
Missing Income	14.78	Missing Income	3.65
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	88.85	White	4.64
African American	3.85	African American	12.08
Other	7.31	Other	5.92
Hispanic	7.13	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	14.32
Married	52.53	Non-Hispanic	4.6
Widowed	14.14	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	31.98	Married	4.08
Never Married	1.35	Widowed	3.34
Homeowner	56.44	Divorced or Separated	10.5
Non-Metro	12.95	Never Married	2.45
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	66.45	Homeowner	3.23
Between 70 and 80	20.98	Renter	13.57
More than 80	12.57	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	3.27
Employed	24.77	Metro	5.2
Unemployed	0	Age	
Retired	54.87	Less than 70	6.25
Disabled	20.35	Between 70 and 80	3.46
Education		More than 80	3.14
Less than High School	28.11	Employment Status	
High School only	31.22	Employed	4.65
Some College	33.06	Unemployed	0
College Degree more	7.61	Retired	3.42
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	15.01
No Grandchild and Parent Present	95.61	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.69	Less than High School	9.44
Grandchild Present	2.7	High School only	4.59
Female	49.04	Some College	5.44
Living Alone		College Degree more	1.57
	27.28	Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	4.81
		Grandchild and Parent Present	5.57
		Grandchild Present	5.11
		Gender	
		Female	4.39
		Male	5.35
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	4.7
		Not Living Alone	4.88

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: West Virginia

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	4.71
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	10.06	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	20.69
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	37.29	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	20.4
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	26.64	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	6.23
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	10.68	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.87
Missing Income	15.33	Missing Income	1.72
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	93.13	White	4.58
African American	5.85	African American	8.5
Other	1.02	Other	5.03
Hispanic	0	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	0
Married	31.95	Non-Hispanic	4.74
Widowed	41.05	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	18.63	Married	2.51
Never Married	8.37	Widowed	6.9
Homeowner	74.69	Divorced or Separated	10.58
Non-Metro	48.46	Never Married	10.73
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	54.48	Homeowner	3.82
Between 70 and 80	31.11	Renter	15.27
More than 80	14.4	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	4.75
Employed	4.94	Metro	4.68
Unemployed	0	Age	
Retired	45.87	Less than 70	5.41
Disabled	49.19	Between 70 and 80	4.43
Education		More than 80	3.5
Less than High School	52.63	Employment Status	
High School only	39.27	Employed	1.44
Some College	5.6	Unemployed	0
College Degree more	2.5	Retired	2.88
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	9.53
No Grandchild and Parent Present	89.91	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	5.07	Less than High School	7.74
Grandchild Present	5.02	High School only	4.45
Female	61.55	Some College	1.67
Living Alone		College Degree more	1.11
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	4.38
		Grandchild and Parent Present	26.86
		Grandchild Present	9.77
		Gender	
		Female	5.16
		Male	4.14
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	6.83
		Not Living Alone	3.84

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Wisconsin

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	3.6
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	3.45	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	13.28
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	30.17	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	25.38
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	29.34	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	5.54
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	19.48	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.34
Missing Income	17.56	Missing Income	2.71
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	83.22	White	3.11
African American	15.52	African American	24.82
Other	1.26	Other	3.18
Hispanic	2.38	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	13.98
Married	29.92	Non-Hispanic	3.54
Widowed	36.57	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	27.36	Married	1.71
Never Married	6.14	Widowed	5.32
Homeowner	58.24	Divorced or Separated	12.79
Non-Metro	21.16	Never Married	4.89
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	45.43	Homeowner	2.45
Between 70 and 80	37.95	Renter	10.36
More than 80	16.62	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	2.34
Employed	21.06	Metro	4.21
Unemployed	4.01	Age	
Retired	57.83	Less than 70	3.47
Disabled	17.1	Between 70 and 80	4.17
Education		More than 80	2.98
Less than High School	38.64	Employment Status	
High School only	36	Employed	3.13
Some College	20.87	Unemployed	29.21
College Degree more	4.49	Retired	2.92
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	17.39
No Grandchild and Parent Present	94.83	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	3.68	Less than High School	7.82
Grandchild Present	1.49	High School only	3.17
Female		Some College	3.57
Living Alone	37.01	College Degree more	0.8
		Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	3.48
		Grandchild and Parent Present	15.97
		Grandchild Present	5.65
		Gender	
		Female	3.81
		Male	3.34
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	4.81
		Not Living Alone	3.14

Appendix Table 4. State Profile of Food Insecurity for Seniors, 2001-2007: Wyoming

Distribution of Food Insecurity		Rates of Food Insecurity	
		Full Sample	3.9
Income Categories		Income Categories	
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	4.52	Below 50% of the Poverty Line	12.72
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	27.36	Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	15.56
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	33.47	Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	4.9
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	23.85	Above 200% of the Poverty Line	1.95
Missing Income	10.8	Missing Income	2.41
Racial Categories		Racial Categories	
White	89.86	White	3.58
African American	10.14	African American	28.98
Other	0	Other	0
Hispanic	2.48	Hispanic Status	
Marital Status		Hispanic	4.07
Married	32.88	Non-Hispanic	3.89
Widowed	21.26	Marital Status	
Divorced or Separated	41.87	Married	2.11
Never Married	3.99	Widowed	3.64
Homeowner	38.85	Divorced or Separated	11.74
Non-Metro	68.35	Never Married	5.92
Age		Homeownership Status	
Less than 70	61.63	Homeowner	1.78
Between 70 and 80	31.59	Renter	15.69
More than 80	6.78	Metropolitan Location	
Employment Status		Non-Metro	3.68
Employed	20.15	Metro	4.47
Unemployed	3.45	Age	
Retired	57.14	Less than 70	4.96
Disabled	19.27	Between 70 and 80	3.56
Education		More than 80	1.55
Less than High School	28.25	Employment Status	
High School only	33.74	Employed	2.69
Some College	29.88	Unemployed	100
College Degree more	8.14	Retired	3.17
Grandchild or Parent Present		Disabled	14.91
No Grandchild and Parent Present	100	Education	
Grandchild and Parent Present	0	Less than High School	6.08
Grandchild Present	0	High School only	3.19
Female	62.18	Some College	4.56
Living Alone		College Degree more	2.09
	55.55	Grandchild or Parent Present	
		No Grandchild and Parent Present	4.01
		Grandchild and Parent Present	0
		Grandchild Present	0
		Gender	
		Female	4.52
		Male	3.18
		Living Arrangement	
		Living Alone	6.79
		Not Living Alone	2.54

Appendix Table 5. Selected Summary Statistics for Seniors by Metropolitan Status, 2001-2007

	Non-Metro Resident	Metro Resident
Income Categories		
Below 50% of the Poverty Line	2.47	1.50
Between 50% and 100% of the Poverty Line	10.17	6.57
Between 100% and 200% of the Poverty Line	22.91	16.45
Above 200% of the Poverty Line	37.45	46.69
Missing Income	27.00	28.79
Racial Categories		
White	91.52	85.38
African American	6.05	9.92
Other	2.43	4.70
Hispanic	2.47	6.62
Marital Status		
Married	63.04	59.28
Widowed	24.98	24.62
Divorced or Separated	8.97	11.53
Never Married	3.02	4.58
Homeowner	89.27	83.63
Region		
Northeast	11.19	22.53
Midwest	30.45	20.66
South	43.74	34.81
West	14.62	21.99
Age		
Less than 70	47.53	48.00
Between 70 and 80	33.98	33.02
More than 80	18.49	18.98
Employment Status		
Employed	15.22	16.43
Unemployed	0.53	0.63
Retired	47.36	47.31
Disabled	7.68	5.67
Education		
Less than High School	28.51	21.30
High School only	38.78	34.66
Some College	18.95	21.53
College Degree more	13.75	22.51
Food Stamp Recipient	3.91	3.01
Grandchild or Parent Present		
No Grandchild or Parent Present	96.15	95.63
Grandchild and Parent Present	1.70	2.73
Grandchild Only	2.15	1.64
Female	55.44	56.04
Living Alone	27.79	26.98



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The University of Kentucky Center for Poverty Research (UKCPR) was established in October 2002 as one of three federally designated Area Poverty Research Centers, with core funding from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The UKCPR is a nonprofit and non-partisan academic research center housed in the Gatton College of Business & Economics, Department of Economics at the University of Kentucky. The opinions and conclusions in this brief do not necessarily represent those of the federal government or the University of Kentucky.

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