Map the Meal Gap 2013

Alabama Child Food Insecurity by County in 2011 [1]

County	Food insecurity rate (full population)[2]	Population under 18 years old	Child food insecurity rate[2]	Estimated number food insecure children (rounded)	Food insecure children likely income-eligible for federal nutrition assistance[3]	Food insecure children likely NOT income-eligible for federal nutrition assistance[3]
Autauga	13.6%	14,708	19.6%	2,890	63%	37%
Baldwin	13.1%	41,594	23.0%	9,550	73%	27%
Barbour	23.0%	6,133	25.9%	1,590	79%	21%
Bibb	15.8%	5,363	24.8%	1,330	87%	13%
Blount	12.1%	14,060	24.5%	3,440	72%	28%
Bullock	27.0%	2,384	28.4%	680	71%	29%
Butler	22.7%	5,036	25.4%	1,280	81%	19%
Calhoun	17.5%	26,941	25.6%	6,910	78%	23%
Chambers	21.0%	7,876	25.7%	2,020	75%	25%
Cherokee	15.0%	5,354	30.7%	1,640	74%	26%
Chilton	14.5%	10,888	25.7%	2,800	84%	16%
Choctaw	19.9%	3,183	22.6%	720	72%	28%
Clarke	24.4%	6,588	28.5%	1,880	73%	27%
Clay	17.6%	3,144	26.1%	820	85%	15%
Cleburne	13.4%	3,579	26.6%	950	75%	25%
Coffee	15.1%	11,898	24.6%	2,920	74%	26%
Colbert	15.8%	12,097	25.4%	3,070	77%	23%
Conecuh	24.4%	3,108	27.0%	840	91%	9%
Coosa	17.8%	2,353	22.9%	540	93%	7%
Covington	16.3%	8,561	27.7%	2,370	83%	17%
Crenshaw	16.8%	3,310	24.7%	820	80%	20%
Cullman	13.4%	18,727	26.6%	4,970	83%	17%
Dale	16.6%	12,400	23.9%	2,960	72%	28%
Dallas	31.5%	11,716	31.4%	3,680	68%	32%
DeKalb	15.3%	18,340	30.9%	5,660	88%	12%
Elmore	14.4%	18,755	21.0%	3,940	67%	33%
Escambia	20.1%	8,852	27.1%	2,400	82%	18%
Etowah	16.0%	24,118	25.8%	6,220	79%	22%
Fayette	16.7%	3,844	27.8%	1,070	83%	17%
Franklin	15.5%	7,776	29.0%	2,250	90%	11%
Geneva	15.3%	5,984	27.4%	1,640	90%	10%
Greene	30.0%	2,289	26.2%	600	72%	28%
Hale	24.3%	4,036	23.2%	930	84%	16%
Henry	15.6%	3,880	21.7%	840	83%	17%
Houston	17.0%	24,732	23.7%	5,870	74%	26%
Jackson	13.9%	12,093	25.1%	3,040	91%	9%
Jefferson	19.1%	155,234	19.9%	30,860	67%	33%
Lamar	16.4%	3,326	26.3%	870	95%	5%
Lauderdale	15.0%	19,930	24.5%	4,890	81%	19%
Lawrence	14.8%	8,003	24.5%	1,960	91%	9%
Lee	17.2%	30,911	19.9%	6,170	68%	32%
Limestone	13.4%	19,421	22.2%	4,310	72%	28%
Lowndes	29.2%	2,883	26.2%	750	67%	33%
Macon	28.2%	4,443	22.9%	1,020	65%	35%
Madison	15.0%	78,571	19.8%	15,570	62%	38%
Marengo	22.6%	5,318	21.0%	1,120	74%	26%
Marion	16.4%	6,678	31.4%	2,100	86%	15%
Marshall	14.4%	23,178	29.4%	6,820	82%	18%
Mobile	19.6%	103,843	23.6%	24,490	75%	25%
Monroe	24.6%	5,890	31.1%	1,830	85%	15%
Montgomery	21.8%	56,742	20.9%	11,830	65%	35%
Morgan	14.6%	28,526	24.8%	7,070	77%	23%
Perry	29.3%	2,648	26.4%	700	88%	12%
Pickens	22.3%	4,776	25.8%	1,230	72%	29%
Pike	21.4%	6,768	23.5%	1,590	76%	24%
Randolph	19.0%	5,359	26.2%	1,400	81%	20%
Russell	21.3%	13,404	24.9%	3,340	82%	18%
St. Clair	12.9%	19,679	23.1%	4,550	72%	28%
Shelby	10.5%	49,112	17.7%	8,710	50%	50%
Sumter	31.0%	3,174	29.1%	920	72%	28%
Talladega	19.7%	19,398	25.7%	4,980	77%	23%
Tallapoosa	18.6%	9,349	25.8%	2,410	81%	19%
Tuscaloosa	18.5%	41,361	21.1%	8,750	65%	35%
Walker	15.1%	15,246	27.5%	4,200	80%	21%
Washington	18.8%	4,479	26.3%	1,180	66%	34%
Wilcox	32.4%	3,270	30.0%	980	81%	19%
Winston	17.6%	5,585	32.5%	1,810	90%	10%
State Total[4]	**19.5%**	**1,117,857**	**26.3%**	**292,740**	**75%**	**25%**

For additional data and maps by county, state, and congressional district, please visit www.feedingamerica.org/mapthegap .

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Gundersen, C., Waxman, E., Engelhard, E., Satoh, A., & Chawla, N. Map the Meal Gap: Child Food Insecurity 2013. This research is generously supported by the Howard G. Buffett Foundation and The Nielsen Company.

[1]Map the Meal Gap's child food insecurity rates are determined using data from the 2001-2011 Current Population Survey on children under 18 years old in food insecure households; data from the 2011 American Community Survey on median family incomes for households with children, child poverty rates, home ownership, and race and ethnic demographics among children; and 2011 data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on unemployment rates.

[2] The statistical model for estimating food insecurity in 2013 differs slightly from the model used in 2012. The updated 2013 model includes "homeownership" in addition to the variables used in previous years to account for household assets and help produce more accurate estimates of food insecurity at the local level. For more information about these factors, please see the technical brief or supplemental methodology information on HungerNet.

[3]Numbers reflect percentage of food insecure children living in households with incomes above or below 185% of the federal poverty guideline for 2011. Eligibility for federal child nutrition programs is determined in part by income thresholds which can vary by state.