



Map the Meal Gap 2018:

Child Food Insecurity in West Virginia by County in 2016 ¹



| County | Food insecurity rate (full population) | Population under 18 years old | Child food insecurity rate | Estimated number food insecure children (rounded) | Food insecure children likely income-eligible for federal nutrition assistance ² | Food insecure children likely NOT income-eligible for federal nutrition assistance ² |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|---|
| Barbour | 15.3% | 3,453 | 22.0% | 760 | 73% | 27% |
| Berkeley | 11.2% | 26,701 | 15.5% | 4,140 | 62% | 38% |
| Boone | 16.8% | 5,265 | 25.7% | 1,360 | 70% | 30% |
| Braxton | 15.0% | 2,920 | 22.4% | 650 | 80% | 20% |
| Brooke | 12.5% | 4,264 | 18.5% | 790 | 65% | 35% |
| Cabell | 15.4% | 19,243 | 18.7% | 3,590 | 61% | 39% |
| Calhoun | 15.2% | 1,464 | 23.4% | 340 | 56% | 45% |
| Clay | 16.3% | 2,059 | 20.9% | 430 | 56% | 45% |
| Doddridge | 11.3% | 1,581 | 16.5% | 260 | 79% | 21% |
| Fayette | 14.8% | 9,400 | 21.6% | 2,030 | 73% | 27% |
| Gilmer | 17.4% | 1,209 | 24.5% | 300 | 81% | 19% |
| Grant | 11.6% | 2,309 | 15.6% | 360 | 89% | 11% |
| Greenbrier | 13.4% | 7,011 | 18.8% | 1,320 | 76% | 25% |
| Hampshire | 13.6% | 4,813 | 17.9% | 860 | 75% | 25% |
| Hancock | 13.3% | 5,946 | 19.9% | 1,190 | 76% | 25% |
| Hardy | 11.9% | 2,828 | 18.4% | 520 | 92% | 8% |
| Harrison | 12.8% | 14,811 | 18.0% | 2,660 | 71% | 29% |
| Jackson | 12.3% | 6,374 | 18.6% | 1,190 | 73% | 27% |
| Jefferson | 9.7% | 12,764 | 12.7% | 1,620 | 56% | 44% |
| Kanawha | 13.5% | 38,699 | 18.5% | 7,180 | 66% | 34% |
| Lewis | 15.1% | 3,385 | 22.7% | 770 | 71% | 29% |
| Lincoln | 16.4% | 4,836 | 25.1% | 1,210 | 74% | 26% |
| Logan | 16.1% | 7,266 | 22.6% | 1,650 | 72% | 28% |
| McDowell | 22.4% | 3,845 | 32.4% | 1,250 | 78% | 22% |
| Marion | 13.2% | 11,389 | 19.5% | 2,220 | 67% | 33% |
| Marshall | 13.1% | 6,548 | 19.9% | 1,300 | 66% | 34% |
| Mason | 13.8% | 5,682 | 20.6% | 1,170 | 81% | 19% |
| Mercer | 15.3% | 12,659 | 21.6% | 2,740 | 71% | 29% |
| Mineral | 14.4% | 5,669 | 17.9% | 1,010 | 85% | 15% |
| Mingo | 19.0% | 5,698 | 27.8% | 1,590 | 76% | 24% |
| Monongalia | 15.2% | 16,662 | 15.3% | 2,550 | 60% | 40% |
| Monroe | 12.0% | 2,698 | 18.9% | 510 | 72% | 28% |
| Morgan | 10.6% | 3,395 | 14.7% | 500 | 71% | 29% |
| Nicholas | 14.2% | 5,176 | 22.1% | 1,140 | 74% | 26% |
| Ohio | 13.6% | 8,306 | 18.0% | 1,500 | 71% | 29% |
| Pendleton | 12.3% | 1,303 | 18.0% | 230 | 73% | 27% |
| Pleasants | 13.0% | 1,469 | 22.7% | 330 | 71% | 30% |
| Pocahontas | 13.5% | 1,521 | 23.4% | 360 | 72% | 28% |
| Preston | 12.0% | 6,579 | 17.9% | 1,180 | 68% | 32% |
| Putnam | 9.7% | 13,058 | 14.0% | 1,830 | 55% | 45% |
| Raleigh | 14.7% | 16,429 | 20.4% | 3,350 | 66% | 34% |
| Randolph | 13.3% | 5,643 | 18.0% | 1,020 | 78% | 23% |
| Ritchie | 13.7% | 2,070 | 20.2% | 420 | 80% | 20% |
| Roane | 15.6% | 3,186 | 22.8% | 730 | 74% | 26% |
| Summers | 13.8% | 2,318 | 19.2% | 450 | 73% | 27% |
| Taylor | 12.2% | 3,443 | 19.0% | 650 | 72% | 28% |
| Tucker | 11.1% | 1,230 | 17.5% | 220 | 84% | 16% |
| Tyler | 14.7% | 1,780 | 22.6% | 400 | 66% | 34% |
| Upshur | 13.9% | 5,093 | 20.8% | 1,060 | 65% | 35% |
| Wayne | 14.2% | 8,920 | 22.0% | 1,960 | 73% | 27% |
| Webster | 17.2% | 1,792 | 25.1% | 450 | 90% | 10% |
| Wetzel | 15.3% | 3,301 | 24.6% | 810 | 82% | 19% |
| Wirt | 13.2% | 1,247 | 21.9% | 270 | 81% | 19% |
| Wood | 13.3% | 18,329 | 19.8% | 3,620 | 70% | 30% |
| Wyoming | 15.6% | 4,809 | 23.6% | 1,140 | 80% | 20% |
| State Total³ | 14.6% | 376,883 | 20.2% | 75,970 | 72% | 28% |

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

Gundersen, C., A. Dewey, A. Crumbaugh, M. Kato & E. Engelhard. *Map the Meal Gap 2018: A Report on County and Congressional District Food Insecurity and County Food Cost in the United States in 2016*. Feeding America, 2018. This research is generously supported by The Howard G. Buffett Foundation and Nielsen.

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|--------|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|---|
|--------|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|---|

¹*Map the Meal Gap* 's child food insecurity rates are determined using data from the 2001-2016 Current Population Survey on children under 18 years old in food insecure households; data from the 2016 American Community Survey on median family incomes for households with children, child poverty rates, home ownership, and race and ethnic demographics among children; and 2016 data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on unemployment rates.

²Numbers reflect percentage of food insecure children living in households with incomes above or below 185% of the federal poverty guideline for 2016. Eligibility for federal child nutrition programs is determined in part by income thresholds which can vary by state.

³Data in the state totals row do not reflect the sum of all counties in that state. The state totals are aggregated from the congressional districts data in that state.



Map the Meal Gap 2018:

Child Food Insecurity in West Virginia by Congressional District in 2016 ¹



| Congressional District | Food insecurity rate (full population) | Child food insecurity rate | Estimated number food insecure children (rounded) | Food insecure children likely income-eligible for federal nutrition assistance ² | Food insecure children likely NOT income-eligible for federal nutrition assistance ² |
|------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1 | 13.9% | 19.6% | 23,600 | 72% | 28% |
| 2 | 13.5% | 18.0% | 24,230 | 64% | 36% |
| 3 | 16.5% | 23.1% | 28,140 | 79% | 21% |

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²Numbers reflect percentage of food insecure children living in households with incomes above or below 185% of the federal poverty guideline for 2016. Eligibility for federal child nutrition programs is determined in part by income thresholds which can vary by state.