

Food Environment Atlas Documentation

Data Released November 2012

Indicators are county-level measures unless otherwise noted with asterisks.

*State-level indicator

**Regional-level indicator

Definitions and Data sources

Access and Proximity to Grocery Store

Population, low access to store, 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Number of people in a county living more than 1 mile from a supermarket or large grocery store if in an urban area, or more than 10 miles from a supermarket or large grocery store if in a rural area.

Data sources Data are from the 2012 report, [Access to Affordable and Nutritious Food: Updated Estimates of Distances to Supermarkets Using 2010 Data](#). In this report, a directory of supermarkets and large grocery stores within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, was derived from merging the 2010 STARS directory of stores authorized to accept SNAP benefits and the 2010 Trade Dimensions TDLinx directory of stores. Stores met the definition of a supermarket or large grocery store if they reported at least \$2 million in annual sales and contained all the major food departments found in a traditional supermarket, including fresh meat and poultry, dairy, dry and packaged foods, and frozen foods. The combined list of supermarkets and large grocery stores was converted into a GIS-usable format by geocoding the street address into store-point locations. Population data are reported at the block level from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. These population data were allocated aerielly down to ½-kilometer-square grids across the United States. For each ½-kilometer-square grid cell, the distance was calculated from its geographic center to the center of the grid cell with the nearest supermarket. Rural or urban status is designated by the Census Bureau's Urban Area definition.

Population, low access to store (%), 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Percentage of people in a county living more than 1 mile from a supermarket or large grocery store if in an urban area, or more than 10 miles from a supermarket or large grocery store if in a rural area.

Data sources Data are from the 2012 report, [Access to Affordable and Nutritious Food: Updated Estimates of Distances to Supermarkets Using 2010 Data](#). In this report, a directory of supermarkets and large grocery stores within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, was derived from merging the 2010 STARS directory of stores authorized to accept SNAP benefits and the 2010 Trade Dimensions TDLinx directory of stores. Stores met the definition of a supermarket or large grocery store if they reported at least \$2 million in annual sales and contained all the major food departments found in a traditional supermarket, including fresh meat and poultry, dairy, dry and packaged foods, and frozen foods. The combined list of supermarkets and large grocery stores was converted into a GIS-usable format by geocoding the street address into store-point locations. Population data are reported at the block level from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. These population data were allocated aerielly down to ½-kilometer-square grids across the United States. For each ½-kilometer-square grid cell, the distance was calculated from its geographic center to the center of the grid cell with the nearest supermarket. Rural or urban status is designated by the Census Bureau's Urban Area definition. Once distance to the nearest supermarket or large grocery store was calculated for each grid cell, the number of individuals living more than 1 mile from a supermarket or large grocery store in urban areas and more than 10 miles from a supermarket or large grocery store in rural areas was aggregated to the county level and divided by the total number of individuals in the county to obtain the percent of total population in the county that resided more than 1 or 10 miles from a supermarket.

Households, no car & low access to store, 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Number of housing units in a county without a car and more than 1 mile from a supermarket or large grocery store.

Data sources Data are from the 2012 report, [Access to Affordable and Nutritious Food: Updated Estimates of Distances to Supermarkets Using 2010 Data](#). In this report, a directory of supermarkets and large grocery stores within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, was derived from merging the 2010 STARS directory of stores authorized to accept SNAP benefits and the 2010 Trade Dimensions TDLinx directory of stores. Stores met the definition of a supermarket or large grocery store if they reported at least \$2 million in annual sales and contained all the major food departments found in a traditional supermarket, including fresh meat and poultry, dairy, dry and packaged foods, and frozen foods. The combined list of supermarkets and large grocery stores was converted into a GIS-usable format by geocoding the street address into store-point locations. Data on households are drawn at the block group-level from the 2006-10 American Community Survey. These data were first allocated to blocks and then allocated aerially down to ½-kilometer-square grids across the United States. For each ½-kilometer-square grid cell, the distance was calculated from its geographic center to the center of the grid cell with the nearest supermarket. Vehicle access was measured based on an American Community Survey question that asks respondents whether the household has access to a car, truck or van, of 1-ton capacity or less.

Households, no car & low access to store (%), 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Percentage of housing units in a county without a car and more than 1 mile from a supermarket or large grocery store.

Data sources Data are from the 2012 report, [Access to Affordable and Nutritious Food: Updated Estimates of Distances to Supermarkets Using 2010 Data](#). In this report, a directory of supermarkets and large grocery stores within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, was derived from merging the 2010 STARS directory of stores authorized to accept SNAP benefits and the 2010 Trade Dimensions TDLinx directory of stores. Stores met the definition of a supermarket or large grocery store if they reported at least \$2 million in annual sales and contained all the major food departments found in a traditional supermarket, including fresh meat and poultry, dairy, dry and packaged foods, and frozen foods. The combined list of supermarkets and large grocery stores was converted into a GIS-usable format by geocoding the street address into store-point locations. Data on households and vehicle access are drawn at the block group-level from the 2006-10 American Community Survey. These population data were first allocated to blocks and then allocated aerially down to ½-kilometer-square grids across the United States. For each ½-kilometer-square grid cell, the distance was calculated from its geographic center to the center of the grid cell with the nearest supermarket. Vehicle access was measured based on an American Community Survey question that asks respondents whether the household has access to a car, truck or van, of 1-ton capacity or less. Once distance to the nearest supermarket or large grocery store was calculated for each grid cell, the number of housing units more than 1 mile from the nearest supermarket or large grocery store in urban areas and more than 10 miles from a supermarket or large grocery store in rural areas was aggregated to the county level and divided by the total number of housing units in the county to obtain the percent of housing units in the county that were more than 1 or 10 miles from a supermarket and without a vehicle.

Low income & low access to store, 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Number of people in a county with low income and live more than 1 mile from a supermarket or large grocery store if in an urban area, or more than 10 miles from a supermarket or large grocery store if in a rural area.

Data sources Data are from the 2012 report, [Access to Affordable and Nutritious Food: Updated Estimates of Distances to Supermarkets Using 2010 Data](#). In this report, a directory of supermarkets and large grocery stores within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, was derived from merging the 2010 STARS directory of stores authorized to accept SNAP benefits and the 2010 Trade Dimensions TDLinx directory of stores. Stores met the definition of a supermarket or large grocery store if they reported at least \$2 million in annual sales and contained all the major food departments found in a traditional supermarket, including fresh meat and poultry, dairy, dry and packaged foods, and frozen foods. The combined list of supermarkets and large grocery stores was converted into a GIS-usable format by geocoding the street address into store-point locations. Population data are reported at the block level from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, while data on income are drawn at the block group-level from the 2006-10 American Community Survey. These population data were first allocated to blocks, if necessary, and then allocated aerielly down to ½-kilometer- square grids across the United States. For each ½-kilometer-square grid cell, the distance was calculated from its geographic center to the center of the grid cell with the nearest supermarket. Rural or urban status is designated by the Census Bureau's Urban Area definition. Low-income is defined as annual family income of less than or equal to 200 percent of the Federal poverty threshold given family size.

Low income & low access to store (%), 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Percentage of people in a county with low income and live more than 1 mile from a supermarket or large grocery store if in an urban area, or more than 10 miles from a supermarket or large grocery store if in a rural area.

Data sources Data are from the 2012 report, [Access to Affordable and Nutritious Food: Updated Estimates of Distances to Supermarkets Using 2010 Data](#). In this report, a directory of supermarkets and large grocery stores within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, was derived from merging the 2010 STARS directory of stores authorized to accept SNAP benefits and the 2010 Trade Dimensions TDLinx directory of stores. Stores met the definition of a supermarket or large grocery store if they reported at least \$2 million in annual sales and contained all the major food departments found in a traditional supermarket, including fresh meat and poultry, dairy, dry and packaged foods, and frozen foods. The combined list of supermarkets and large grocery stores was converted into a GIS-usable format by geocoding the street address into store-point locations. Population data are reported at the block level from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, while data on income are drawn at the block group-level from the 2006-10 American Community Survey. These population data were first allocated to blocks, if necessary, and then allocated aerielly down to ½-kilometer- square grids across the United States. For each ½-kilometer-square grid cell, the distance was calculated from its geographic center to the center of the grid cell with the nearest supermarket. Rural or urban status is designated by the Census Bureau's Urban Area definition. Low-income is defined as annual family income of less than or equal to 200 percent of the Federal poverty threshold given family size. Once distance to the nearest supermarket or large grocery store was calculated for each grid cell, the number of individuals living more than 1 mile from the nearest supermarket or large grocery store in urban areas and more than 10 miles from a supermarket or large grocery store in rural areas was aggregated to the county level and divided by the total population in the county to obtain the percent of total population in the county that was more than 1 or 10 miles from a supermarket.

Children, low access to store, 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Number of children (age <18) in a county living more than 1 mile from a supermarket or large grocery store if in an urban area, or more than 10 miles from a supermarket or large grocery store if in a rural area.

Data sources Data are from the 2012 report, [Access to Affordable and Nutritious Food: Updated Estimates of Distances to Supermarkets Using 2010 Data](#). In this report, a directory of supermarkets and large grocery stores within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, was derived from merging the 2010 STARS directory of stores authorized to accept SNAP benefits and the 2010 Trade Dimensions TDLinx directory of stores. Stores met the definition of a supermarket or large grocery store if they reported at least \$2 million in annual sales and contained all the major food departments found in a traditional supermarket, including fresh meat and poultry, dairy, dry and packaged foods, and frozen foods. The combined list of supermarkets and large grocery stores was converted into a GIS-usable format by geocoding the street address into store-point locations. Population data, including age, are reported at the block level from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. These population data allocated aerielly down to ½-kilometer-square grids across the United States. For each ½-kilometer-square grid cell, the distance was calculated from its geographic center to the center of the grid cell with the nearest supermarket. Children are counted as individuals age 17 years or younger. Rural or urban status is designated by the Census Bureau's Urban Area definition.

Children, low access to store (%), 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Percentage of children (age <18) in a county living more than 1 mile from a supermarket or large grocery store if in an urban area, or more than 10 miles from a supermarket or large grocery store if in a rural area.

Data sources Data are from the 2012 report, [Access to Affordable and Nutritious Food: Updated Estimates of Distances to Supermarkets Using 2010 Data](#). In this report, a directory of supermarkets and large grocery stores within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, was derived from merging the 2010 STARS directory of stores authorized to accept SNAP benefits and the 2010 Trade Dimensions TDLinx directory of stores. Stores met the definition of a supermarket or large grocery store if they reported at least \$2 million in annual sales and contained all the major food departments found in a traditional supermarket, including fresh meat and poultry, dairy, dry and packaged foods, and frozen foods. The combined list of supermarkets and large grocery stores was converted into a GIS-usable format by geocoding the street address into store-point locations. Population data, including age, are reported at the block level from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. These population data were allocated aerielly down to ½-kilometer-square grids across the United States. For each ½-kilometer-square grid cell, the distance was calculated from its geographic center to the center of the grid cell with the nearest supermarket. Rural or urban status is designated by the Census Bureau's Urban Area definition. Children are counted as individuals age 17 years or younger. Once distance to the nearest supermarket or large grocery store was calculated for each grid cell, the number of children in housing units more than 1 mile from the nearest supermarket or large grocery store in urban areas and more than 10 miles from a supermarket or large grocery store in rural areas was aggregated to the county level and divided by the total number of children in the county to obtain the percent of children in the county that were in households more than 1 or 10 miles from a supermarket.

Seniors, low access to store, 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Number of seniors (age >64) in a county living more than 1 mile from a supermarket or large grocery store if in an urban area, or more than 10 miles from a supermarket or large grocery store if in a rural area.

Data sources Data are from the 2012 report, [Access to Affordable and Nutritious Food: Updated Estimates of Distances to Supermarkets Using 2010 Data](#). In this report, a directory of supermarkets and large grocery stores within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, was derived from merging the 2010 STARS directory of stores authorized to accept SNAP benefits and the 2010 Trade Dimensions TDLinx directory of stores. Stores met the definition of a supermarket or large grocery store if they reported at least \$2 million in annual sales and contained all the major food departments found in a traditional supermarket, including fresh meat and poultry, dairy, dry and packaged foods, and frozen foods. The combined list of supermarkets and large grocery stores was converted into a GIS-usable format by geocoding the street address into store-point locations. Population data, including age, are reported at the block level from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. These population data allocated aerielly down to ½-kilometer-square grids across the United States. For each ½-kilometer-square grid cell, the distance was calculated from its geographic center to the center of the grid cell with the nearest supermarket. Seniors are counted as individuals age 65 years or older. Rural or urban status is designated by the Census Bureau's Urban Area definition.

Seniors, low access to store (%), 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Percentage of seniors (age >64) in a county living more than 1 mile from a supermarket or large grocery store if in an urban area, or more than 10 miles from a supermarket or large grocery store if in a rural area.

Data sources Data are from the 2012 report, [Access to Affordable and Nutritious Food: Updated Estimates of Distances to Supermarkets Using 2010 Data](#). In this report, a directory of supermarkets and large grocery stores within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, was derived from merging the 2010 STARS directory of stores authorized to accept SNAP benefits and the 2010 Trade Dimensions TDLinx directory of stores. Stores met the definition of a supermarket or large grocery store if they reported at least \$2 million in annual sales and contained all the major food departments found in a traditional supermarket, including fresh meat and poultry, dairy, dry and packaged foods, and frozen foods. The combined list of supermarkets and large grocery stores was converted into a GIS-usable format by geocoding the street address into store-point locations. Population data, including age, are reported at the block level from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. These population data were allocated aerielly down to ½-kilometer-square grids across the United States. For each ½-kilometer-square grid cell, the distance was calculated from its geographic center to the center of the grid cell with the nearest supermarket. Rural or urban status is designated by the Census Bureau's Urban Area definition. Seniors are counted as individuals age 65 years or older. Once distance to the nearest supermarket or large grocery store was calculated for each grid cell, the number of children in housing units more than 1 mile from the nearest supermarket or large grocery store in urban areas and more than 10 miles from a supermarket or large grocery store in rural areas was aggregated to the county level and divided by the total number of children in the county to obtain the percent of children in the county that were in households more than 1 or 10 miles from a supermarket.

Store Availability

Grocery stores, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions The number of supermarkets and grocery stores in the county. Grocery stores include establishments generally known as supermarkets and smaller grocery stores primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry. Included in this industry are delicatessen-type establishments primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food. Convenience stores, with or without gasoline sales, are excluded. Large general merchandise stores that also retail food, such as supercenters and warehouse club stores, are excluded.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Grocery stores, 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions The number of supermarkets and grocery stores in the county. Grocery stores include establishments generally known as supermarkets and smaller grocery stores primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry. Included in this industry are delicatessen-type establishments primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food. Convenience stores, with or without gasoline sales, are excluded. Large general merchandise stores that also retail food, such as supercenters and warehouse club stores, are excluded.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Grocery stores (% change), 2007-09

Geographic level County

Year 2007/2009

Definitions The percent change in the number of supermarkets and grocery stores in the county. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Grocery stores include establishments generally known as supermarkets and smaller grocery stores primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry. Included in this industry are delicatessen-type establishments primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food. Convenience stores, with or without gasoline sales, are excluded. Large general merchandise stores that also retail food, such as supercenters and warehouse club stores, are excluded.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Grocery stores/1,000 pop, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions The number of supermarkets and grocery stores in the county per 1,000 county residents. Grocery stores include establishments generally known as supermarkets and smaller grocery stores primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry. Included in this industry are delicatessen-type establishments primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food. Convenience stores, with or without gasoline sales, are excluded. Large general merchandise stores that also retail food, such as supercenters and warehouse club stores, are excluded.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.
Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Grocery stores/1,000 pop, 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions The number of supermarkets and grocery stores in the county per 1,000 county residents. Grocery stores include establishments generally known as supermarkets and smaller grocery stores primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry. Included in this industry are delicatessen-type establishments primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food. Convenience stores, with or without gasoline sales, are excluded. Large general merchandise stores that also retail food, such as supercenters and warehouse club stores, are excluded.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.
Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Grocery stores/1,000 pop (% change), 2007-09

Geographic level County

Year 2007/2009

Definitions The percent change in the number of supermarkets and grocery stores in the county per 1,000 county residents. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Grocery stores include establishments generally known as supermarkets and smaller grocery stores primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry. Included in this industry are delicatessen-type establishments primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food. Convenience stores, with or without gasoline sales, are excluded. Large general merchandise stores that also retail food, such as supercenters and warehouse club stores, are excluded.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.
Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Supercenters & club stores, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions The number of supercenters and warehouse club stores in the county. Warehouse clubs and supercenters are primarily engaged in retailing a general line of groceries in combination with general lines of new merchandise, such as apparel, furniture, and appliances. They exclude grocery stores and supermarkets, which are listed separately.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Supercenters & club stores, 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions The number of supercenters and warehouse club stores in the county. Warehouse clubs and supercenters are primarily engaged in retailing a general line of groceries in combination with general lines of new merchandise, such as apparel, furniture, and appliances. They exclude grocery stores and supermarkets, which are listed separately.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Supercenters & club stores (% change), 2007-09

Geographic level County

Year 2007/2009

Definitions Percent change in the number of supercenters and warehouse club stores in the county. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Warehouse clubs and supercenters are primarily engaged in retailing a general line of groceries in combination with general lines of new merchandise, such as apparel, furniture, and appliances. They exclude grocery stores and supermarkets, which are listed separately.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Supercenters & club stores/1,000 pop, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions The number of supercenters and warehouse club stores in the county per 1,000 county residents. Supercenters and warehouse club stores are primarily engaged in retailing a general line of groceries in combination with general lines of new merchandise, such as apparel, furniture, and appliances. They exclude grocery stores and supermarkets, which are listed separately.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.
Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Supercenters & club stores/1,000 pop, 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions The number of supercenters and warehouse club stores in the county per 1,000 county residents. Supercenters and warehouse club stores are primarily engaged in retailing a general line of groceries in combination with general lines of new merchandise, such as apparel, furniture, and appliances. They exclude grocery stores and supermarkets, which are listed separately.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.
Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Supercenters & club stores/1,000 pop (% change), 2007-09

Geographic level County

Year 2007/2009

Definitions Percent change in the number of supercenters and warehouse club stores in the county per 1,000 county residents. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Supercenters and warehouse club stores are primarily engaged in retailing a general line of groceries in combination with general lines of new merchandise, such as apparel, furniture, and appliances. They exclude grocery stores and supermarkets, which are listed separately.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.
Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Convenience stores, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions The number of convenience stores in the county. Establishments known as convenience stores or food marts are primarily engaged in retailing a limited line of goods that generally includes milk, bread, soda, and snacks.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Convenience stores, 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions The number of convenience stores in the county. Establishments known as convenience stores or food marts are primarily engaged in retailing a limited line of goods that generally includes milk, bread, soda, and snacks.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Convenience stores (% change), 2007-09

Geographic level County

Year 2007/2009

Definitions Percent change in the number of convenience stores in the county. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Establishments known as convenience stores or food marts are primarily engaged in retailing a limited line of goods that generally includes milk, bread, soda, and snacks.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Convenience stores/1,000 pop, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions The number of convenience stores in the county per 1,000 county residents. Establishments known as convenience stores or food marts are primarily engaged in retailing a limited line of goods that generally includes milk, bread, soda, and snacks.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.
Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Convenience stores/1,000 pop, 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions The number of convenience stores in the county per 1,000 county residents. Establishments known as convenience stores or food marts are primarily engaged in retailing a limited line of goods that generally includes milk, bread, soda, and snacks.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.
Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Convenience stores/1,000 pop (% change), 2007-09

Geographic level County

Year 2007/2009

Definitions Percent change in the number of convenience stores in the county per 1,000 county residents. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1} / \text{Year 1}) * 100]$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Establishments known as convenience stores or food marts are primarily engaged in retailing a limited line of goods that generally includes milk, bread, soda, and snacks.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.
Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Specialized food stores, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions The number of specialized food stores in the county. Specialized food stores include establishments primarily engaged in retailing specialized lines of food, such as retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, dairy stores, and produce markets.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Specialized food stores, 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions The number of specialized food stores in the county. Specialized food stores include establishments primarily engaged in retailing specialized lines of food, such as retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, dairy stores, and produce markets.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Specialized food stores (% change), 2007-09

Geographic level County

Year 2007/2009

Definitions The percent change in the number of specialized food stores in the county. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1} / \text{Year 1}) * 100]$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Specialized food stores include establishments primarily engaged in retailing specialized lines of food, such as retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, dairy stores, and produce markets.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Specialized food stores/1,000 pop, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions The number of specialized food stores in the county per 1,000 county residents. Specialized food stores include establishments primarily engaged in retailing specialized lines of food, such as retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, dairy stores, and produce markets.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.
Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Specialized food stores/1,000 pop, 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions The number of specialized food stores in the county per 1,000 county residents. Specialized food stores include establishments primarily engaged in retailing specialized lines of food, such as retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, dairy stores, and produce markets.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.
Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Specialized food stores/1,000 pop (% change), 2007-09

Geographic level County

Year 2007/2009

Definitions The percent change in the number of specialized food stores in the county per 1,000 county residents. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Specialized food stores include establishments primarily engaged in retailing specialized lines of food, such as retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, dairy stores, and produce markets.

Data sources Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.
Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

SNAP-authorized stores, 2008

Geographic level County

Year 2008

Definitions The number of stores in the county authorized to accept SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) benefits. Stores authorized for SNAP include: supermarkets; large, medium and small grocery stores and convenience stores; super stores and supercenters; warehouse club stores; specialized foodstores (retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, and produce markets); and meal service providers that serve eligible persons.

Data sources Store data are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, SNAP Benefits Redemption Division.

SNAP-authorized stores, 2011

Geographic level County

Year 2011

Definitions The number of stores in the county authorized to accept SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) benefits. Stores authorized for SNAP include: supermarkets; large, medium and small grocery stores and convenience stores; super stores and supercenters; warehouse club stores; specialized foodstores (retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, and produce markets); and meal service providers that serve eligible persons.

Data sources Store data are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, SNAP Benefits Redemption Division.

SNAP-authorized stores (% change), 2008-11

Geographic level County

Year 2008/2011

Definitions Percent change in the number of stores in the county authorized to accept SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) benefits. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1} / \text{Year 1}) * 100]$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to missing to denote "no value." Stores authorized for SNAP include: supermarkets; large, medium and small grocery stores and convenience stores; super stores and supercenters; warehouse club stores; specialized foodstores (retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, and produce markets); and meal service providers that serve eligible persons.

Data sources Store data are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, SNAP Benefits Redemption Division.

SNAP-authorized stores/1,000 pop, 2008

Geographic level County

Year 2008

Definitions The number of stores in the county certified to accept SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) per 1,000 county residents. SNAP stores include: supermarkets; large, medium and small grocery stores and convenience stores; super stores and supercenters; warehouse club stores; specialized foodstores (retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, and produce markets); and meal service providers that serve eligible persons.

Data sources Store data are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, SNAP Benefits Redemption Division. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

SNAP-authorized stores/1,000 pop, 2011

Geographic level County

Year 2011

Definitions The number of stores in the county certified to accept SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) per 1,000 county residents. SNAP stores include: supermarkets; large, medium and small grocery stores and convenience stores; super stores and supercenters; warehouse club stores; specialized foodstores (retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, and produce markets); and meal service providers that serve eligible persons.

Data sources Store data are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, SNAP Benefits Redemption Division. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

SNAP-authorized stores/1,000 pop (% change), 2008-11

Geographic level County

Year 2008/2011

Definitions The percent change in the number of stores in the county certified to accept SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) per 1,000 county residents. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1} / \text{Year 1}) * 100]$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to missing to denote "no value." SNAP stores include: supermarkets; large, medium and small grocery stores and convenience stores; super stores and supercenters; warehouse club stores; specialized foodstores (retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, and produce markets); and meal service providers that serve eligible persons.

Data sources Store data are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, SNAP Benefits Redemption Division. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

WIC-authorized stores, 2008

Geographic level County

Year 2008

Definitions The number of stores in a county that are authorized to accept WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) benefits. Does not include direct distribution contractors in Mississippi. Vermont uses Home Delivery Contractors for most foods, and began authorizing WIC retail stores in 2009, but only for fruits and vegetables, which were added to the WIC food packages in FY 2010.

Data sources Store data are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, Supplemental Food Programs Division, Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch.

WIC-authorized stores, 2011

Geographic level County

Year 2011

Definitions The number of stores in a county that are authorized to accept WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) benefits. Does not include direct distribution contractors in Mississippi. Vermont uses Home Delivery Contractors for most foods, and began authorizing WIC retail stores in 2009, but only for fruits and vegetables, which were added to the WIC food packages in FY 2010. Data for Alaska are not available for 2011.

Data sources Store data are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, Supplemental Food Programs Division, Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch.

WIC-authorized stores (% change), 2008-11

Geographic level County

Year 2008/2011

Definitions Percent change in the number of stores in a county that are authorized to accept WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) benefits. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Does not include direct distribution contractors in Mississippi. Vermont uses Home Delivery Contractors for most foods, and began authorizing WIC retail stores in 2009, but only for fruits and vegetables, which were added to the WIC food packages in FY 2010. Data for Alaska are not available for 2011.

Data sources Store data are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, Supplemental Food Programs Division, Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch.

WIC-authorized stores/1,000 pop, 2008

Geographic level County

Year 2008

Definitions The number of stores in a county that are authorized to accept WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) benefits per 1,000 population. Does not include direct distribution contractors in Mississippi. Vermont uses Home Delivery Contractors for most foods, and began authorizing WIC retail stores in 2009, but only for fruits and vegetables, which were added to the WIC food packages in FY 2010.

Data sources Store data are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, Supplemental Food Programs Division, Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

WIC-authorized stores/1,000 pop, 2011

Geographic level County

Year 2011

Definitions The number of stores in a county that are authorized to accept WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) benefits per 1,000 population. Does not include direct distribution contractors in Mississippi. Vermont uses Home Delivery Contractors for most foods, and began authorizing WIC retail stores in 2009, but only for fruits and vegetables, which were added to the WIC food packages in FY 2010. Data for Alaska are not available for 2011.

Data sources Store data are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, Supplemental Food Programs Division, Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

WIC-authorized stores/1,000 pop (% change), 2008-11

Geographic level County

Year 2008/2011

Definitions Percent change in the total number of WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) stores in a county per 1,000 population. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Does not include direct distribution contractors in Mississippi. Vermont uses Home Delivery Contractors for most foods, and began authorizing WIC retail stores in 2009, but only for fruits and vegetables, which were added to the WIC food packages in FY 2010. Data for Alaska are not available for 2011.

Data sources Store data are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, Supplemental Food Programs Division, Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Restaurant Availability and Expenditures

Fast-food restaurants, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions The number of limited-service restaurants in the county. Limited-service restaurants include establishments primarily engaged in providing food services (except snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars) where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating. Food and drink may be consumed on premises, taken out, or delivered to the customer's location. Some establishments in this industry may provide these food services in combination with alcoholic beverage sales.

Data sources Restaurant data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Fast-food restaurants, 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions The number of limited-service restaurants in the county. Limited-service restaurants include establishments primarily engaged in providing food services (except snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars) where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating. Food and drink may be consumed on premises, taken out, or delivered to the customer's location. Some establishments in this industry may provide these food services in combination with alcoholic beverage sales.

Data sources Restaurant data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Fast-food restaurants (% change), 2007-09

Geographic level County

Year 2007/2009

Definitions Percent change in the number of limited-service restaurants in the county. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1} / \text{Year 1}) * 100]$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Limited-service restaurants include establishments primarily engaged in providing food services (except snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars) where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating. Food and drink may be consumed on premises, taken out, or delivered to the customer's location. Some establishments in this industry may provide these food services in combination with alcoholic beverage sales.

Data sources Restaurant data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Fast-food restaurants/1,000 pop, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions The number of limited-service restaurants in the county per 1,000 county residents. Limited-service restaurants include establishments primarily engaged in providing food services (except snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars) where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating. Food and drink may be consumed on premises, taken out, or delivered to the customer's location. Some establishments in this industry may provide these food services in combination with alcoholic beverage sales.

Data sources Restaurant data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Fast-food restaurants/1,000 pop, 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions The number of limited-service restaurants in the county per 1,000 county residents. Limited-service restaurants include establishments primarily engaged in providing food services (except snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars) where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating. Food and drink may be consumed on premises, taken out, or delivered to the customer's location. Some establishments in this industry may provide these food services in combination with alcoholic beverage sales.

Data sources Restaurant data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Fast-food restaurants/1,000 pop (% change), 2007-09

Geographic level County

Year 2007/2009

Definitions Percent change in the number of limited-service restaurants in the county per 1,000 residents. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1} / \text{Year 1}) * 100]$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Limited-service restaurants include establishments primarily engaged in providing food services (except snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars) where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating. Food and drink may be consumed on premises, taken out, or delivered to the customer's location. Some establishments in this industry may provide these food services in combination with alcoholic beverage sales.

Data sources Restaurant data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Full-service restaurants, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions The number of full-service restaurants in the county. Full-service restaurants include establishments primarily engaged in providing food services to patrons who order and are served while seated (i.e., waiter/waitress service) and pay after eating. These establishments may provide this type of food service to patrons in combination with selling alcoholic beverages, providing take-out services, or presenting live nontheatrical entertainment.

Data sources Restaurant data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Full-service restaurants, 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions The number of full-service restaurants in the county. Full-service restaurants include establishments primarily engaged in providing food services to patrons who order and are served while seated (i.e., waiter/waitress service) and pay after eating. These establishments may provide this type of food service to patrons in combination with selling alcoholic beverages, providing take-out services, or presenting live nontheatrical entertainment.

Data sources Restaurant data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Full-service restaurants (% change), 2007-09

Geographic level County

Year 2007/2009

Definitions Percent change in the number of full-service restaurants in the county. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Full-service restaurants include establishments primarily engaged in providing food services to patrons who order and are served while seated (i.e., waiter/waitress service) and pay after eating. These establishments may provide this type of food service to patrons in combination with selling alcoholic beverages, providing take-out services, or presenting live nontheatrical entertainment.

Data sources Restaurant data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Full-service restaurants/1,000 pop, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions The number of full-service restaurants in the county per 1,000 residents. Full-service restaurants include establishments primarily engaged in providing food services to patrons who order and are served while seated (i.e., waiter/waitress service) and pay after eating. These establishments may provide this type of food service to patrons in combination with selling alcoholic beverages, providing take-out services, or presenting live nontheatrical entertainment.

Data sources Restaurant data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Full-service restaurants/1,000 pop, 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions The number of full-service restaurants in the county per 1,000 residents. Full-service restaurants include establishments primarily engaged in providing food services to patrons who order and are served while seated (i.e., waiter/waitress service) and pay after eating. These establishments may provide this type of food service to patrons in combination with selling alcoholic beverages, providing take-out services, or presenting live nontheatrical entertainment.

Data sources Restaurant data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Full-service restaurants/1,000 pop (% change), 2007-09

Geographic level County

Year 2007/2009

Definitions Percent change in the number of full-service restaurants in the county per 1,000 residents. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Full-service restaurants include establishments primarily engaged in providing food services to patrons who order and are served while seated (i.e., waiter/waitress service) and pay after eating. These establishments may provide this type of food service to patrons in combination with selling alcoholic beverages, providing take-out services, or presenting live nontheatrical entertainment.

Data sources Restaurant data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Expenditures per capita, fast-food, 2002*

Geographic level State

Year 2002

Definitions Average expenditures (in 2002 dollars) on food purchased at limited-service restaurants (NAICS 7222) by county residents. Limited-service restaurants include establishments primarily engaged in providing food services (except snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars) where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating. Food and drink may be consumed on premises, taken out, or delivered to the customer's location. Some establishments in this industry may provide these food services in combination with selling alcoholic beverages.

Data sources 2002 Economic Census, Accommodation and Food Services: Geographic Area Series: Summary Statistics: 2002 (Table EC0272A1), accessed at U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Expenditures per capita, fast-food, 2007*

Geographic level State

Year 2007

Definitions Average expenditures (in 2007 dollars) on food purchased at limited-service restaurants (NAICS 7222) by county residents. Limited-service restaurants include establishments primarily engaged in providing food services (except snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars) where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating. Food and drink may be consumed on premises, taken out, or delivered to the customer's location. Some establishments in this industry may provide these food services in combination with selling alcoholic beverages.

Data sources 2007 Economic Census, Accommodation and Food Services: Geographic Area Series: Summary Statistics for the United States, States, Metro Areas, Counties, and Places: 2007 (Table EC0772A1), accessed at U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Expenditures per capita, restaurants, 2002*

Geographic level State

Year 2002

Definitions Average expenditures (in 2002 dollars) on food purchased at full-service restaurants (NAICS 7221) by county residents. Restaurants are establishments primarily engaged in providing food services to patrons who order and are served while seated (i.e. waiter/waitress service) and pay after eating. These establishments may provide this type of food service to patrons in combination with selling alcoholic beverages, providing carry-out services, or presenting live nontheatrical entertainment.

Data sources 2002 Economic Census, Accommodation and Food Services: Geographic Area Series: Summary Statistics: 2002 (Table EC0272A1), accessed at U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Expenditures per capita, restaurants, 2007*

Geographic level State

Year 2007

Definitions Average expenditures (in 2007 dollars) on food purchased at full-service restaurants (NAICS 7221) by county residents. Restaurants are establishments primarily engaged in providing food services to patrons who order and are served while seated (i.e. waiter/waitress service) and pay after eating. These establishments may provide this type of food service to patrons in combination with selling alcoholic beverages, providing carry-out services, or presenting live nontheatrical entertainment.

Data sources 2007 Economic Census, Accommodation and Food Services: Geographic Area Series: Summary Statistics for the United States, States, Metro Areas, Counties, and Places: 2007 (Table EC0772A1), accessed at U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Food Assistance

SNAP redemptions/SNAP-authorized stores, 2008

Geographic level County

Year 2008

Definitions The average SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) redemption amount per SNAP-authorized store in a county. SNAP stores include: supermarkets; large, medium and small grocery stores and convenience stores; super stores and supercenters; warehouse club stores; specialized food stores (retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, and produce markets); and meal service providers that serve eligible persons.

Data sources Store and redemption data are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, SNAP Benefits Redemption Division.

SNAP redemptions/SNAP-authorized stores, 2011

Geographic level County

Year 2011

Definitions The average SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) redemption amount per SNAP-authorized store in a county. SNAP stores include: supermarkets; large, medium and small grocery stores and convenience stores; super stores and supercenters; warehouse club stores; specialized food stores (retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, and produce markets); and meal service providers that serve eligible persons.

Data sources Store and redemption data are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, SNAP Benefits Redemption Division.

SNAP redemptions/SNAP-authorized stores (% change), 2008-10

Geographic level County

Year 2008/2011

Definitions Percent change in the average SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) redemption amount per SNAP-authorized store in a county. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1} / \text{Year 1}) * 100]$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to missing to denote "no value." SNAP stores include: supermarkets; large, medium and small grocery stores and convenience stores; super stores and supercenters; warehouse club stores; specialized food stores (retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, and produce markets); and meal service providers that serve eligible persons.

Data sources Store and redemption data are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, SNAP Benefits Redemption Division.

SNAP participants (% pop), 2009*

Geographic level State

Year FY 2009

Definitions Percent of the State population receiving SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) benefits in an average month.

Data sources Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), published April 30, 2012. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

SNAP participants (% pop), 2011*

Geographic level State

Year FY 2011

Definitions Percent of the State population receiving SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) benefits in an average month.

Data sources Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), published April 30, 2012. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

SNAP participants (change % pop), 2009-11*

Geographic level State

Year FY 2009/ FY 2011

Definitions The percentage point change in the average monthly percent of the population receiving SNAP benefits from FY 2009 to FY 2011. Percentage point change calculated as $(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1})$.

Data sources Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), published April 30, 2012. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

SNAP benefits per capita, 2008

Geographic level County

Year 2008

Definitions The average monthly dollar amount of SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) benefits in a county divided by the county population. Missing data have a value of -9999.

Data sources SNAP benefits from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts Directorate, as reported in the [SNAP Data System](#) at ERS. Population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Intercensal Estimates (2000-2010).

SNAP benefits per capita, 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions The average monthly dollar amount of SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) benefits in a county divided by the county population. Missing data have a value of -9999.

Data sources SNAP benefits from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts Directorate, as reported in the [SNAP Data System](#) at ERS. Population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Intercensal Estimates (2000-2010).

SNAP benefits per capita (% change), 2008-10

Geographic level County

Year 2008/2010

Definitions Percent change in the per capita average monthly dollar amount of SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) benefits in a county. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, or Year 1 or Year 2 have missing values, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value."

Data sources SNAP benefits from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts Directorate, as reported in the [SNAP Data System](#) at ERS. Population data from the U.S. Census Bureau, County Intercensal Estimates (2000-2010).

SNAP participation rate, 2007*

Geographic level State

Year FY 2007

Definitions Estimate of the number of people in the State that participated in SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) divided by the number of people eligible to participate in the State.

Data sources Cunyngnam, Karen E., Laura A. Castner, and Amang Sukasih. *Empirical Bayes Shrinkage Estimates of State Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation Rates in 2007-2009 for All Eligible People and the Working Poor*, prepared by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. for USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, February 2012, Table III.1.

SNAP participation rate, 2009*

Geographic level State

Year FY 2009

Definitions Estimate of the number of people in the State that participated in SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) divided by the number of people eligible to participate in the State.

Data sources Cunyngnam, Karen E., Laura A. Castner, and Amang Sukasih. *Empirical Bayes Shrinkage Estimates of State Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation Rates in 2007-2009 for All Eligible People and the Working Poor*, prepared by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. for USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, February 2012, Table III.1.

School Lunch participants (% pop), 2009*

Geographic level State

Year FY 2009

Definitions The average daily percent of the population participating in the National School Lunch Program. Participation data are 9-month averages; summer months (June-August) are excluded. Participation is based on average daily meals divided by an attendance factor of 0.927.

Data sources Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), published April 30, 2012. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

School Lunch participants (% pop), 2011*

Geographic level State

Year FY 2011

Definitions The average daily percent of the population participating in the National School Lunch Program. Participation data are 9-month averages; summer months (June-August) are excluded. Participation is based on average daily meals divided by an attendance factor of 0.927.

Data sources Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), published April 30, 2012. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

School Lunch participants (change % pop), 2009-11*

Geographic level State

Year FY 2009 / FY 2011

Definitions The change in the percent of the population participating in the National School Lunch Program. Percentage point change calculated as (Year 2 – Year 1).

Data sources Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), published April 30, 2012. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Students free-lunch eligible (%), 2006

Geographic level County (State-level for Nevada)

Year 2006

Definitions The percent of total students eligible to participate in the National School Lunch Program under the Free Lunch Program.

Data sources U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data. (State-level data for Nevada are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, National Data Bank version 8.2 Public Use figures.)

Students free-lunch eligible (%), 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions The percent of total students eligible to participate in the National School Lunch Program under the Free Lunch Program.

Data sources U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.

Students reduced-price-lunch eligible (%), 2006

Geographic level County (State-level for Nevada)

Year 2006

Definitions The percent of total students eligible to participate in the National School Lunch Program under the Reduced-price Lunch Program.

Data sources U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data. (State-level data for Nevada are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, National Data Bank version 8.2 Public Use figures.)

Students reduced-price-lunch eligible (%), 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions The percent of total students eligible to participate in the National School Lunch Program under the Reduced-price Lunch Program.

Data sources U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data.

School Breakfast participants (% pop), 2009*

Geographic level State

Year FY 2009

Definitions The average daily percent of the population participating in the School Breakfast Program. Participation data are 9-month averages; summer months (June-August) are excluded. Participation is based on average daily meals divided by an attendance factor of 0.927.

Data sources Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), published April 30, 2012. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

School Breakfast participants (% pop), 2011*

Geographic level State

Year FY 2011

Definitions The average daily percent of the population participating in the School Breakfast Program. Participation data are 9-month averages; summer months (June-August) are excluded. Participation is based on average daily meals divided by an attendance factor of 0.927.

Data sources Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), published April 30, 2012. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

School Breakfast participants (change % pop), 2009-11*

Geographic level State

Year FY 2009/ FY 2011

Definitions The percentage point change in the average daily percent of the population participating in the National School Breakfast Program (excludes June, July, and August). Change calculated as (Year 2 – Year 1).

Data sources Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), published April 30, 2012. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Summer Food participants (% pop), 2009*

Geographic level State

Year FY 2009

Definitions The average daily percent of the population participating in the Summer Food Service Program (measured in July).

Data sources Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), published April 30, 2012. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Summer Food participants (% pop), 2011*

Geographic level State

Year FY 2011

Definitions The average daily percent of the population participating in the Summer Food Service Program (measured in July).

Data sources Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), published April 30, 2012. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Summer Food participants (change % pop), 2009-11*

Geographic level State

Year FY 2009/ FY 2011

Definitions The change in the percent of the population participating in the Summer Food Program (measured in July). Change is calculated as (Year 2 – Year 1). Average daily attendance is reported for July only, the peak month of national program activity.

Data sources Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), published April 30, 2012. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

WIC redemptions per capita, 2008

Geographic level County

Year 2008

Definitions The total dollar amount of WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) benefits redeemed through WIC-authorized stores in a county divided by the total county population. Redemptions are set to -9999 when data are not available or when there are fewer than 4 WIC-authorized stores in a county.

Data sources Redemption data are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, Supplemental Food Programs Division, Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

WIC redemptions per capita, 2011

Geographic level County

Year 2011

Definitions The total dollar amount of WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) benefits redeemed through WIC-authorized stores in a county divided by the total county population. Redemptions are set to -9999 when data are not available or when there are fewer than 4 WIC-authorized stores in a county. No redemption data are available for Alaska in 2011.

Data sources Redemption data are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, Supplemental Food Programs Division, Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

WIC redemptions per capita (% change), 2008-11

Geographic level County

Year 2008/2011

Definitions Percent change in the total dollar amount of WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) redemptions in a county per capita. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1} / \text{Year 1}) * 100]$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value."

Data sources Redemption data are from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service, Supplemental Food Programs Division, Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

WIC redemptions/WIC-authorized stores, 2008

Geographic level County

Year 2008

Definitions The total dollar amount of WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) benefits redeemed through WIC-authorized stores in a county divided by the number of WIC-authorized stores. Redemptions are set to -9999 when data are not available or when there are fewer than 4 WIC-authorized stores in a county.

Data sources Store and redemption data are from Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch, Supplemental Food Programs Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA.

WIC redemptions/WIC-authorized stores, 2011

Geographic level County

Year 2011

Definitions The total dollar amount of WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) benefits redeemed through WIC-authorized stores in a county divided by the number of WIC-authorized stores. Redemptions are set to -9999 when data are not available or when there are fewer than 4 WIC-authorized stores in a county. No redemption data are available for Alaska in 2011.

Data sources Store and redemption data are from Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch, Supplemental Food Programs Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA.

WIC redemptions/WIC-authorized stores (% change), 2008-11

Geographic level County

Year 2008/2011

Definitions Percent change in the average WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) redemption amount per WIC-authorized store. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1} / \text{Year 1}) * 100]$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Redemptions are set to -9999 when data are not available or when there are fewer than 4 WIC-authorized stores in a county. No redemption data are available for Alaska in 2011.

Data sources Store and redemption data are from Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch, Supplemental Food Programs Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA.

WIC participants (% pop), 2009*

Geographic level State

Year FY 2009

Definitions The monthly average percent of the population who received at least one WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) food instrument or food during the report month or were breastfed by a participating mother. Participation data are 12-month averages.

Data sources Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), published April 30, 2012. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

WIC participants (% pop), 2011*

Geographic level State

Year FY 2011

Definitions The monthly average percent of the population who received at least one WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) food instrument or food during the report month or were breastfed by a participating mother. Participation data are 12-month averages.

Data sources Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), published April 30, 2012. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

WIC participants (change % pop), 2009-11*

Geographic level State

Year FY 2009/ FY 2011

Definitions The change in the average monthly percent of the population participating in the WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children). Change calculated as (Year 2 – Year 1).

Data sources Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), published April 30, 2012. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Child & Adult Care (% pop), 2009*

Geographic level State

Year FY 2009

Definitions The average daily attendance for all child care centers participating in the Child and Adult Care Feeding Program (including child-care centers, family day care homes, and adult care centers) divided by the State population (displayed as percent). Average daily attendance data are reported on a quarterly basis only (March, June, September, and December). Annual averages are divided by four.

Data sources Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), published April 30, 2012. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Child & Adult Care (% pop), 2011*

Geographic level State

Year FY 2011

Definitions The average daily attendance for all child care centers participating in the Child and Adult Care Feeding Program (including child-care centers, family day care homes, and adult care centers) divided by the State population (displayed as percent). Average daily attendance data are reported on a quarterly basis only (March, June, September, and December). Annual averages are divided by four.

Data sources Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), published April 30, 2012. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Child & Adult Care (change % pop), 2009-11*

Geographic level State

Year FY 2009/ FY 2011

Definitions The change in the percent of the population attending child care centers participating in the Child and Adult Care Feeding Program (including child-care centers, family day care homes, and adult care centers). Percent change indicators are calculated as (Year 2 – Year 1).

Data sources Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), published April 30, 2012. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Food Insecurity

Household food insecurity (average), 1999-2001*

Geographic level State

Year 1999-2001 (aggregate data)

Definitions Prevalence of household-level food insecurity by State. Food-insecure households were unable, at times during the year, to provide adequate food for one or more household members because the household lacked money and other resources for food. For most food-insecure households, inadequacy was in quality and variety of foods; for about a third, amounts were also inadequate.

Data sources ERS estimates using 3 years of data from the Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement, as reported in Table 7 in Nord, Mark, Margaret Andrews, and Steven Carlson, [Household Food Security in the United States, 2001](#), FANRR-29, USDA/ERS, October 2002. The food security survey asks one adult respondent in each household a series of questions about experiences and behaviors that indicate food insecurity. The food security status of the household was assessed based on the number of food-insecure conditions reported (such as being unable to afford balanced meals, cutting the size of meals because of too little money for food, or being hungry because of too little money for food). Note: margins of error are substantial for some States; comparisons between States should take into consideration margins of error published in the source report.

Household food insecurity (average), 2006-08*

Geographic level State

Year 2006-08 (aggregate data)

Definitions Prevalence of household-level food insecurity by State. Food-insecure households were unable, at times during the year, to provide adequate food for one or more household members because the household lacked money and other resources for food. For most food-insecure households, inadequacy was in quality and variety of foods; for about a third, amounts were also inadequate.

Data sources ERS estimates using 3 years of data from the Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement, as reported in Table 7 in Nord, Mark, Margaret Andrews, and Steven Carlson, [Household Food Security in the United States, 2008](#), ERR-83, USDA/ERS, November 2009. The food security survey asks one adult respondent in each household a series of questions about experiences and behaviors that indicate food insecurity. The food security status of the household was assessed based on the number of food-insecure conditions reported (such as being unable to afford balanced meals, cutting the size of meals because of too little money for food, or being hungry because of too little money for food). Note: margins of error are substantial for some States; comparisons between States should take into consideration margins of error published in the source report.

Household food insecurity (average), 2009-11*

Geographic level State

Year 2009-11 (aggregate data)

Definitions Prevalence of household-level food insecurity by State. Food-insecure households were unable, at times during the year, to provide adequate food for one or more household members because the household lacked money and other resources for food. For most food-insecure households, inadequacy was in quality and variety of foods; for about a third, amounts were also inadequate.

Data sources ERS estimates using 3 years of data from the Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement, as reported in table 4 in Coleman-Jensen, Alisha, Mark Nord, Margaret Andrews, and Steven Carlson, [Household Food Security in the United States in 2011](#), ERR-141, USDA/ERS, September 2012. The food security survey asks one adult respondent in each household a series of questions about experiences and behaviors that indicate food insecurity. The food security status of the household was assessed based on the number of food-insecure conditions reported (such as being unable to afford balanced meals, cutting the size of meals because of too little money for food, or being hungry because of too little money for food). Note: margins of error are substantial for some States; comparisons between States should take into consideration margins of error published in the source report.

Household food insecurity (change), 1999-2001 to 2009-11*

Geographic level State

Year 1999-2001/2009-11 (aggregate data)

Definitions Change in the prevalence of household-level food insecurity by State. Food-insecure households were unable, at times during the year, to provide adequate food for one or more household members because the household lacked money and other resources for food. For most food-insecure households, inadequacy was in quality and variety of foods; for about a third, amounts were also inadequate.

Data sources ERS estimates using 6 years of data from the Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement, as reported in table S-4 of Coleman-Jensen, Alisha, Mark Nord, Margaret Andrews and Steven Carlson, [Household Food Security in the United States in 2011: Statistical Supplement](#), AP-058, USDA/ERS, September 2012. The food security survey asks one adult respondent in each household a series of questions about experiences and behaviors that indicate food insecurity. The food security status of the household was assessed based on the number of food-insecure conditions reported (such as being unable to afford balanced meals, cutting the size of meals because of too little money for food, or being hungry because of too little money for food). Note: margins of error are substantial for some States; the statistical significance of changes for each State, taking into consideration the margins of error are indicated in the source report.

Household food insecurity (change), 2006-08 to 2009-11*

Geographic level State

Year 2006-08/2009-11 (aggregate data)

Definitions Change in the prevalence of household-level food insecurity by State. Food-insecure households were unable, at times during the year, to provide adequate food for one or more household members because the household lacked money and other resources for food. For most food-insecure households, inadequacy was in quality and variety of foods; for about a third, amounts were also inadequate.

Data sources ERS estimates using 6 years of data from the Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement, as reported in table S-4 of Coleman-Jensen, Alisha, Mark Nord, Margaret Andrews and Steven Carlson, [Household Food Security in the United States in 2011: Statistical Supplement](#), AP-058, USDA/ERS, September 2012. The food security survey asks one adult respondent in each household a series of questions about experiences and behaviors that indicate food insecurity. The food security status of the household was assessed based on the number of food-insecure conditions reported (such as being unable to afford balanced meals, cutting the size of meals because of too little money for food, or being hungry because of too little money for food). Note: margins of error are substantial for some States; the statistical significance of changes for each State, taking into consideration the margins of error are indicated in the source report.

Child food insecurity (average), 2001-07*

Geographic level State

Year 2001-07 (aggregate data)

Definitions Percentage of households with children in which children were food insecure, by State. Households with food-insecure children were unable, at times during the year, to provide adequate food for one or more child because the household lacked money and other resources for food. For most of these households, inadequacy was in quality and variety of foods; for about one in ten, amounts of food provided were also inadequate.

Data sources Data are from an annual survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau as a supplement to the monthly Current Population Survey. USDA sponsors the annual survey, and USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS) compiles and analyzes the responses. The surveys were of representative samples of the U.S. civilian population and included between 15,000 and 18,000 households with children each year. (However, about a fourth of the sample in the 2007 survey was not used for food security estimates because a proposed wording change tested in those households did not perform adequately.) The survey is conducted both by telephone and in person so that households with no telephone are not underrepresented. The food security survey asked one adult respondent in each household a series of questions about experiences and behaviors that indicate food insecurity. The food security status of children in the household was assessed by responses to a subset of questions about the conditions and experiences of children. For more information on the methodology, see this report for an earlier period: Nord, Mark. [Food Insecurity in Households with Children: Prevalence, Severity, and Household Characteristics](#), EIB-56, USDA/ERS, September 2009 (Table 3). Note: margins of error are substantial for some States; comparisons between States should take into consideration margins of error published in the source report.

Child food insecurity (average), 2003-11*

Geographic level State

Year 2003-11 (aggregate data)

Definitions Percentage of households with children in which children were food insecure, by State. Households with food-insecure children were unable, at times during the year, to provide adequate food for one or more child because the household lacked money and other resources for food. For most of these households, inadequacy was in quality and variety of foods; for about one in ten, amounts of food provided were also inadequate.

Data sources Data are from an annual survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau as a supplement to the monthly Current Population Survey. USDA sponsors the annual survey, and USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS) compiles and analyzes the responses. The surveys were of representative samples of the U.S. civilian population and included between 15,000 and 18,000 households with children each year. (However, about a fourth of the sample in the 2007 survey was not used for food security estimates because a proposed wording change tested in those households did not perform adequately.) The survey is conducted both by telephone and in person so that households with no telephone are not underrepresented. The food security survey asked one adult respondent in each household a series of questions about experiences and behaviors that indicate food insecurity. The food security status of children in the household was assessed by responses to a subset of questions about the conditions and experiences of children. For more information, see Nord, Mark. [Food Insecurity in Households with Children: Prevalence, Severity, and Household Characteristics](#), EIB-56, USDA/ERS, September 2009 (Table 3). Note: margins of error are substantial for some States.

Food Prices and Taxes

Price of low-fat milk/national average, 2010**

Geographic level Region (26 markets and 9 nonmetro census divisions as proscribed by the Nielsen data)

Year 2010

Definitions Regional average price of low-fat milk relative to the national average price. Low-fat milk includes nonfat and 1% milk.

Data sources ERS estimates using the [Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database, QFAHPD-2](#).

Price of sodas/national average, 2010**

Geographic level Region (26 markets and 9 nonmetro census divisions as proscribed by the Nielsen data)

Year 2010

Definitions Regional average price of sodas relative to the national average price. Sodas include carbonated diet and caloric-sweetened beverages.

Data sources ERS estimates using the [Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database, QFAHPD-2](#).

Price of low-fat milk/price of sodas, 2010**

Geographic level Region (26 markets and 9 nonmetro census divisions as proscribed by the Nielsen data)

Year 2010

Definitions Ratio of the regional average price of low-fat milk to the regional average price of sodas relative to the national average price ratio. Low-fat milk includes nonfat and 1% milk. Sodas include carbonated diet and caloric-sweetened beverages.

Data sources ERS estimates using the [Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database, QFAHPD-2](#).

Soda sales tax, retail stores, 2011*

Geographic level State

Year 2011

Definitions Additional tax on soda purchased at retail stores. Additional rates are percentage points added to general food sales tax rates.

Data sources The data were compiled by The MayaTech Corporation for the University of Illinois at Chicago, Bridging the Gap Program, 2011.

Soda sales tax, vending, 2011*

Geographic level State

Year 2011

Definitions Additional tax on soda drinks purchased at vending machines. Additional rates are percentage points added to the general food sales tax rates.

Data sources The data were compiled by The MayaTech Corporation for the University of Illinois at Chicago, Bridging the Gap Program, 2011,

Chip & pretzel sales tax, retail stores, 2011*

Geographic level State

Year 2011

Definitions Additional tax on chips and pretzels purchased at retail stores. Additional rates are percentage points added to the general food sales tax rates.

Data sources The data were compiled by The MayaTech Corporation for the University of Illinois at Chicago, Bridging the Gap Program, 2011,

Chip & pretzel sales tax, vending, 2011*

Geographic level State

Year 2011

Definitions Additional tax on chips and pretzels purchased at vending machines. Additional rates are percentage points added to the general food sales tax rates.

Data sources The data were compiled by The MayaTech Corporation for the University of Illinois at Chicago, Bridging the Gap Program, 2011.

General food sales tax, retail stores, 2011*

Geographic level State

Year 2011

Definitions General food sales tax, where the definition of "food" varies by State (documentation available at Bridging the Gap Program, University of Illinois at Chicago).

Data sources The data were compiled by The MayaTech Corporation for the University of Illinois at Chicago, Bridging the Gap Program, 2011.

Local Foods

Farms with direct sales, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Number of farms in the county that sell at least some products directly to final consumers. This includes sales from roadside stands, farmers markets, pick-your-own, door-to-door, etc. It does not include sales of craft items or processed products, such as jellies, sausages, and hams.

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture.](#)

Farms with direct sales (%), 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Percent of farms in the county that sell at least some products directly to final consumers. This includes sales from roadside stands, farmers markets, pick-your-own, door-to-door, etc. It does not include sales of craft items or processed products, such as jellies, sausages, and hams.

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture.](#)

Direct farm sales (%), 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Percent of the total value of farm sales in the county sold directly to final consumers in 2007. This includes sales from roadside stands, farmers markets, pick-your-own, door-to-door, etc. It does not include sales of craft items or processed products, such as jellies, sausages, and hams.

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture.](#)

Direct farm sales, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Total value of farm sales direct to consumers in thousands of dollars. This includes sales from roadside stands, farmers markets, pick-your-own, door-to-door, etc. It does not include sales of craft items or processed products, such as jellies, sausages, and hams.

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture.](#)

Direct farm sales per capita, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Total value of farm sales direct to consumers (including sales from roadside stands, farmers markets, pick-your-own, door-to-door, etc., but not sales of craft items or processed products, such as jellies, sausages, and hams) divided by the number of residents of the county.

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture.](#)

Farmers' markets, 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions Number of farmers' markets in the county. A farmer's market is a retail outlet in which two or more vendors sell agricultural products directly to customers through a common marketing channel. At least 51 percent of retail sales are direct to consumers.

Data sources County-level data for farmers' markets were compiled by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, Marketing Services Division.

Farmers' markets, 2012

Geographic level County

Year 2012

Definitions Number of farmers' markets in the county. A farmer's market is a retail outlet in which two or more vendors sell agricultural products directly to customers through a common marketing channel. At least 51 percent of retail sales are direct to consumers.

Data sources County-level data for farmers' markets were compiled by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, Marketing Services Division.

Farmers' markets (% change), 2009-12

Geographic level County

Year 2009/2012

Definitions Percent change in the number of farmers' markets in the county. A farmer's market is a retail outlet in which two or more vendors sell agricultural products directly to customers through a common marketing channel. At least 51 percent of retail sales are direct to consumers. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value."

Data sources County-level data for farmers' markets were compiled by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, Marketing Services Division.

Farmers' markets/1,000 pop, 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions Number of farmers' markets in the county per 1,000 county residents. A farmer's market is a retail outlet in which two or more vendors sell agricultural products directly to customers through a common marketing channel. At least 51 percent of retail sales are direct to consumers.

Data sources County-level data for farmers' markets were compiled by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, Marketing Services Division. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Farmers' markets/1,000 pop, 2012

Geographic level County

Year 2012

Definitions Number of farmers' markets in the county per 1,000 county residents. A farmer's market is a retail outlet in which two or more vendors sell agricultural products directly to customers through a common marketing channel. At least 51 percent of retail sales are direct to consumers.

Data sources County-level data for farmers' markets were compiled by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, Marketing Services Division. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Farmers' markets/1,000 pop (% change), 2009-12

Geographic level County

Year 2009/2012

Definitions Percent change in the number of farmers' markets per 1,000 county residents. A farmer's market is a retail outlet in which two or more vendors sell agricultural products directly to customers through a common marketing channel. At least 51 percent of retail sales are direct to consumers. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value."

Data sources County-level data for farmers' markets were compiled by USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service, Marketing Services Division. Population data are from 2011, from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Vegetable farms, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Number of farms with vegetables, potatoes, or melons harvested for sale.

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture](#).

Vegetable acres harvested, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Total number of acres of vegetables, potatoes, and melons harvested for sale.

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture](#).

Vegetable acres harvested/1,000 pop, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Number of vegetable, potato, and melon acres harvested for sale per 1,000 county residents.

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture](#). Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Farms with vegetables harvested for fresh market, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Total number of farms with vegetables, potatoes, and melons harvested for fresh-market sale (as opposed to harvested for processing).

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture](#).

Vegetable acres harvested for fresh market, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Total number of acres of vegetables, potatoes, and melons harvested for fresh-market sale (as opposed to harvested for processing).

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture](#).

Vegetable acres harvested for fresh market/1,000 pop, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Number of vegetable, potato, and melon acres harvested for fresh-market sale (as opposed to harvested for processing), per 1,000 county residents.

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture](#). Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Orchard farms, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Number of farms with land in fruit trees, citrus or other groves, vineyards or nut trees, including trees and groves of nonbearing age.

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture](#).

Orchard acres, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Total number of acres of land in fruit trees, citrus or other groves, vineyards and nut trees, including trees and groves of nonbearing age.

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture](#).

Orchard acres/1,000 pop, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Total number of acres of land in fruit trees, citrus or other groves, vineyards and nut trees, including trees and groves of nonbearing age, per 1,000 county residents.

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture](#). Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Berry farms, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Number of farms with land in berries, including blackberries, blueberries, strawberries, raspberries, and other types.

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture](#).

Berry acres, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Total number of acres of land in berry production, including blackberries, blueberries, strawberries, raspberries, and other types.

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture](#).

Berry acres/1,000 pop, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Total number of acres of land in berry production, including blackberries, blueberries, strawberries, raspberries, and other types, per 1,000 county residents.

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture](#). Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Small slaughterhouse facilities, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Number of slaughterhouses (poultry and other animals) that meet the U.S. Small Business Administration's standard for classification as a small business (defined as fewer than 500 employees).

Data sources 2007 Economic Census for NAICS industries 311611 and 311615.

Greenhouse vegetable and fresh herb farms, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Number of farms with at least some production of vegetables or fresh-cut herbs produced under glass or other protection (e.g., greenhouses).

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture Counties](#).

Greenhouse veg and fresh herb sq feet, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Total square feet of land dedicated to the production of vegetables or fresh-cut herbs under glass or other protection (e.g., greenhouses).

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture Counties](#).

Greenhouse veg and fresh herb sq feet/1,000 pop, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Total square feet of land dedicated to the production of vegetables or fresh-cut herbs under glass or other protection (e.g., greenhouses), per 1,000 county residents.

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture](#). Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Food hubs, 2012

Geographic level County

Year 2012

Definitions Number of self-identified Food Hub organizations operating within each county. Food hubs are businesses or organizations that connect farmers and buyers by offering a suite of production, distribution, and marketing services.

Data sources Compiled from USDA's AMS "Working List of Food Hubs."

CSA farms, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Number of farms marketing at least some products through a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) arrangement.

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture Counties.](#)

Agritourism operations

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Number of farms reporting sales from agritourism and/or recreational services.

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture Counties.](#)

Agritourism receipts

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Total farm revenue derived from agritourism and/or recreational services.

Data sources [2007 Census of Agriculture Counties.](#)

Farm to school program, 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions Counties with one or more farm to school programs where 1=one or more “farm-to-school” programs and 0=no such participation within the county. These programs include: direct sourcing from local producers, local sourcing through the Department of Defense procurement system (known as “DOD Fresh”), school gardens, farm tours, farm-related nutrition education or other classroom activities, and school menus and snacks highlighting locally sourced or locally available foods.

Data sources The National Farm to School Network conducted surveys in 2004 and 2005-06, and compiled the data from these surveys as well as a self-reporting registry maintained by the Network since 2007, supplemented by the Network’s periodic updating efforts. To map farm-to-school programs by county, the list of programs was linked to Federal Information Processing Standard county codes if the program covered the whole county, National Center of Education Statistics Common Core of Data (CCD) school district codes if the program covered the school district, and CCD school codes if the program was limited to an individual school. A county is counted as having a farm-to-school program whether the program covers the whole county or whether the program operates only in a school or school district within the county.

Health and Physical Activity

Low-income preschool obesity rate, 2009-11

Geographic level County

Year 2009-11 (aggregate data)

Definitions Prevalence of obesity among children 2-4 years of age in households with income up to 200% of the poverty threshold based on family size. For children 2-4 years of age, obesity is defined as BMI-for-age > 95th percentile based on the 2000 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) sex-specific growth charts.

Data sources Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) analysis of height and weight data from the Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System data (PEDNSS) as described in *Obesity Prevalence Among Low- Income, Preschool-Aged Children—United States, 1998-2008*, CDC, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, July 24, 2009/58(28):769-773. For this county analysis, CDC combined the 2009-11 PedNSS data for children 2 to 4 years of age. CDC does not publish obesity rates when less than 100 records are available for analysis. Only yearly data are available for these States for these years: Louisiana and Utah, 2009 and 2010. Data from Maine, South Carolina, and the District of Columbia are not available. Rates for Arizona, South Dakota, and North Dakota do not include data from the six Tribal Organizations that report to PedNSS.

Low-income preschool obesity rate (% change), 2006-08 to 2009-11

Geographic level County

Year 2006-08 / 2009-11 (aggregate data)

Definitions Change in the prevalence of obesity among children 2-4 years of age in households with income up to 200% of the poverty threshold based on family size. For children 2-4 years of age, obesity is defined as BMI-for-age > 95th percentile based on the 2000 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) sex-specific growth charts.

Data sources Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) analysis of height and weight data from the Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System data (PEDNSS) as described in *Obesity Prevalence Among Low- Income, Preschool-Aged Children—United States, 1998-2008*, CDC, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, July 24, 2009/58(28):769-773. If either 2006-08 or 2009-11 value is missing, change is set to missing as well. See source description for 2006-08 and 2009-11 values for more details.

Recreation & fitness facilities, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Number of "fitness and recreation centers" in a county, where "fitness and recreation centers" are establishments primarily engaged in operating fitness and recreational sports facilities featuring exercise and other active physical fitness conditioning or recreational sports activities, such as swimming, skating, or racquet sports (defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940).

Data sources U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Recreation & fitness facilities, 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions Number of "fitness and recreation centers" in a county, where "fitness and recreation centers" are establishments primarily engaged in operating fitness and recreational sports facilities featuring exercise and other active physical fitness conditioning or recreational sports activities, such as swimming, skating, or racquet sports (defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940).

Data sources U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Recreation & fitness facilities (% change), 2007-09

Geographic level County

Year 2007/2009

Definitions Percent change in the number of “fitness and recreation centers” in a county, where “fitness and recreation centers” are establishments primarily engaged in operating fitness and recreational sports facilities featuring exercise and other active physical fitness conditioning or recreational sports activities, such as swimming, skating, or racquet sports (defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940). Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote “no value.”

Data sources U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns.

Recreation & fitness facilities/1,000 pop, 2007

Geographic level County

Year 2007

Definitions Number of “fitness and recreation centers” in a county divided by number of county residents, where “fitness and recreation centers” are establishments primarily engaged in operating fitness and recreational sports facilities featuring exercise and other active physical fitness conditioning or recreational sports activities, such as swimming, skating, or racquet sports (defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940).

Data sources U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Recreation & fitness facilities/1,000 pop, 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions Number of “fitness and recreation centers” in a county divided by number of county residents, where “fitness and recreation centers” are establishments primarily engaged in operating fitness and recreational sports facilities featuring exercise and other active physical fitness conditioning or recreational sports activities, such as swimming, skating, or racquet sports (defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940).

Data sources U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Recreation & fitness facilities/1,000 pop (% change), 2007-09

Geographic level County

Year 2007/2009

Definitions Percent change in the number of “fitness and recreation centers” in a county divided by number of county residents, where “fitness and recreation centers” are establishments primarily engaged in operating fitness and recreational sports facilities featuring exercise and other active physical fitness conditioning or recreational sports activities, such as swimming, skating, or racquet sports (defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940). Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote “no value.”

Data sources U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

ERS natural amenity index, 1999

Geographic level County

Year 1999

Definitions Index of natural amenities constructed by USDA's Economic Research Service, ranging from 1 to 6, where 1=lowest amenity score and 6=highest amenity score. It is based on the premise that people are drawn to areas with varied topography; lakes, ponds, or oceanfront; warm, sunny winters; and temperate, low-humidity summers. The index measures a county's natural amenities score as a standard deviation from the all-county mean value. Counties having large negative index values indicate a much lower score than the all-county mean. Large, positive scores indicate counties with natural amenities higher than the mean value for all counties. Note: Alaska and Hawaii are excluded.

Data sources [Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change](#), AER-781, USDA, ERS, and the ERS [Natural Amenities Scale](#).

Adults meeting activity guidelines (%), 2009*

Geographic level State

Year 2009

Definitions Percentage of self-reported "physically active" adults age 18 and older, where physically active = at least 150 minutes of moderate physical activity per week, or 75 minutes of vigorous activity per week, or an equivalent combination of moderate and vigorous physical activity. This level of activity meets the U.S. public health guidelines for physical activity.

Data sources Tabulations by the Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity in the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health, using data from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

High schoolers physically active (%), 2009*

Geographic level State

Year 2009

Definitions Percentage of high school students that self-report doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on each of the 7 days before the survey.

Data sources Tabulations of data from the 2009 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

Adult diabetes rate, 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions Estimates of age-adjusted percentage of persons age 20 and older with diabetes (gestational diabetes excluded).

Data sources Estimates are from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). CDC used data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) for 2008, 2009, and 2010 and from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Adult obesity rate, 2009

Geographic level County

Year 2009

Definitions Estimate of age-adjusted percentage of persons age 20 and older who are obese, where obesity is Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kilograms per meters squared.

Data sources Estimates are from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). CDC used data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) for 2008, 2009, and 2010 and from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Low-income preschool obesity rate, 2006-08

Geographic level County

Year 2006-08 (aggregate data)

Definitions Prevalence of obesity among children 2-4 years of age in households with income up to 200% of the poverty threshold based on family size. For children 2-4 years of age, obesity is defined as BMI-for-age > 95th percentile based on the 2000 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) sex-specific growth charts.

Data sources Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) analysis of height and weight data from the Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System data (PEDNSS) as described in *Obesity Prevalence Among Low- Income, Preschool-Aged Children—United States, 1998-2008*, CDC, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, July 24, 2009/58(28):769-773. For this county analysis, CDC combined the 2006-08 PedNSS data for children 2 to 4 years of age. CDC does not publish obesity rates when less than 100 records are available for analysis. Only yearly data are available for these States for these years: South Carolina, 2006 and 2008; Louisiana, 2007; Mississippi, 2007-08.

Socioeconomic Characteristics

% White, 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Percent of county resident population that is non-Hispanic White.

Data sources U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

% Black, 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Percent of county resident population that is non-Hispanic Black or African American.

Data sources U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

% Hispanic, 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Percent of county resident population that is of Hispanic origin.

Data sources U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

% Asian, 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Percent of county resident population that is Asian.

Data sources U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

% American Indian or Alaska Native, 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Percent of county resident population that is American Indian or Alaskan Native.

Data sources U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Percent of county resident population that is Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.

Data sources U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

% Population 65 years or older, 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Percent of county population 65 years old or older.

Data sources U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

% Population under age 18, 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Percent of county population under the age of 18.

Data sources U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Median household income, 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Median income by household: income level that divides county households in half, one half with income above the median and the other half with income below the median; includes income of all household members 15 years old or older.

Data sources U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates—2010 Data.

Poverty rate, 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Percent of county residents with household income below the poverty threshold.

Data sources U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Persistent poverty counties, 2000

Geographic level County

Year 2000

Definitions Counties where the poverty rate of residents was 20 percent or more in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000; where 1=persistent poverty county and 0=otherwise.

Data sources USDA's Economic Research Service—[Rural Classifications](#).

Child poverty rate, 2010

Geographic level County

Year 2010

Definitions Percent of county residents under age 18 living in households with income below the poverty threshold.

Data sources U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates—2010 Data.

Persistent child poverty counties, 2000

Geographic level County

Year 2000

Definitions Counties where the poverty rate of children under age 18 was 20 percent or more in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000; where 1=persistent poverty county and 0=otherwise.

Data sources USDA's Economic Research Service—[Rural Classifications](#).

Metro/nonmetro counties, 2000

Geographic level County

Year 2000

Definitions Classification of counties by metro or nonmetro definition, where 1=metro county; 0=nonmetro county. Metropolitan (metro) and nonmetropolitan (nonmetro) areas are defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Under the 2003 classification, metro areas are defined for all urbanized areas regardless of total area population. Outlying counties are also classified as metro if they are economically tied to the central counties, as measured by the share of workers commuting on a daily basis to the central counties. Nonmetro counties are outside the boundaries of metro areas and have no cities with 50,000 residents or more.

Data sources USDA's Economic Research Service—[Rural Classifications](#).

Population loss counties, 2000

Geographic level County

Year 2000

Definitions Counties where the number of residents declined both between 1980 and 1990 and between 1990 and 2000, where 1=persistent poverty county and 0=otherwise.

Data sources USDA's Economic Research Service—[Rural Classifications](#).

For more information about the Atlas, contact Vince Breneman (Breneman@ers.usda.gov) or Jessica Todd (jtodd@ers.usda.gov).