

Food Environment Atlas Documentation

Definitions and Data Sources

Data Released 2011

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

**State-level indicator*

***Regional-level indicator*

Access and Proximity to Grocery Store

#Households no car & >1 mi to store, 2006

Geographic level: County

Year: 2006 for store data; 2000 for household data

Definitions: Number of housing units in a county that are more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store and have no car.

Data sources: Data are from [Access to Affordable and Nutritious Food--Measuring and Understanding Food Deserts and Their Consequences: Report to Congress](#). In this report, a directory of supermarkets and large grocery stores within the continental U.S. was derived from merging the 2006 STARS store directory (a list of stores authorized to accept SNAP benefits) and the 2006 Trade Dimensions TDLinx directory of stores. Stores that met the definition of a supermarket or large grocery store had 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.

Household data are from the Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC) grid data, which is based on information from the 2000 Census of Population. These population data, which are released at the Census block group level, were first allocated to blocks and then allocated aurally down to roughly 1-square-kilometer grids across the continental United States. For each 1-kilometer-square grid cell, the distance was calculated from its geographic center to the nearest supermarket. Vehicle access was measured based on a Census long-form survey question that asks respondents whether the housing unit has access to an automobile, van, or truck of 1-ton-load capacity or less.

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Once distance to the nearest supermarket or large grocery store was calculated for each grid cell, the number of housing units more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store without vehicles 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 one mile from a supermarket and without a vehicle.

Low income & >1 mi to store, 2006

Geographic level: County

Year: 2006 for store data; 2000 for household data

Definitions: Number of the total population in a county that is low income and lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store.

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Once distance to the nearest supermarket or large grocery store was calculated for each grid cell, the number of low-income people more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store, based on grid-level counts, was aggregated to the county level and divided by the total number of people in the county to obtain the percent of people in the county who have low-incomes and are more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store.

#Households no car & >10 mi to store, 2006

Geographic level: County

Year: 2006 for store data; 2000 for household data

Definitions: Number of housing units in a county that are more than ten miles from a supermarket or large grocery store and have no car.

Data sources: Data are from [*Access to Affordable and Nutritious Food--Measuring and Understanding Food Deserts and Their Consequences: Report to Congress*](#). In this report, a directory of supermarkets and large grocery stores within the continental U.S. was derived from merging the 2006 STARS store directory (a list of stores authorized to accept SNAP benefits) and the 2006 Trade Dimensions TDLinx directory of stores. Stores that met the definition of a supermarket or large grocery store had 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.

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Availability of Food Stores

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, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

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](#).

% Change grocery stores, 07-08

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007/2008

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, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

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% Change grocery stores/1,000 pop, 07-08

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007/2008

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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 and 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 and club stores, 2008

Geographic level: County

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% Change supercenters and club stores, 07-08

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007/2008

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 and 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 and club stores/1,000 pop, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

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](#).

% Change supercenters and club stores/1,000 pop, 07-08

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007/2008

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."

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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 no gas, 2007

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007

Definitions: The number of convenience stores in the county. Establishments known as convenience stores or food marts (except those with fuel pumps) 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 no gas, 2008

Geographic level: County

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Geographic level: County

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% Change convenience stores no gas/1,000 pop, 07-08

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007/2008

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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 with gas, 2007

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007

Definitions: The number of gasoline-convenience stores in the county. Establishments known as gasoline-convenience stores are engaged in retailing automotive fuels (for example, diesel fuel, gasohol, and gasoline) in combination with convenience store or food mart items. These establishments can either be in a convenience store (food mart) setting or a gasoline station setting.

Data sources: Store data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, [County Business Patterns](#). Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, [Population Statistics](#).

Convenience stores with gas, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

Definitions: The number of gasoline-convenience stores in the county. Establishments known as gasoline-convenience stores are engaged in retailing automotive fuels (for example, diesel

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% Change convenience stores with gas, 07-08

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007/2008

Definitions: Percent change in the number of gasoline-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."

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Convenience stores with gas/1,000 pop, 2007

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007

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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, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

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](#).

% Change specialized food stores, 07-08

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007/2008

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.

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Year: 2008

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Specialized food stores/1,000 pop, 2008

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% Change specialized food stores/1,000 pop, 07-08

Geographic level: County

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* 100]. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value."

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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 the SNAP Benefits Redemption Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA.

SNAP-authorized stores, 2009

Geographic level: County

Year: 2009

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 the SNAP Benefits Redemption Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA.

% Change SNAP-authorized stores, 08-09

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008/2009

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 -9999 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 the SNAP Benefits Redemption Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA.

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 the SNAP Benefits Redemption Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, [Population Estimates](#).

SNAP-authorized stores/1,000 pop, 2009

Geographic level: County

Year: 2009

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 the SNAP Benefits Redemption Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, [Population Estimates](#).

% Change SNAP-authorized stores/1,000 pop, 08-09

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008/2009

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 -9999 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 the SNAP Benefits Redemption Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, [Population Estimates](#).

SNAP redemptions/SNAP-authorized stores, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

Definitions: The average SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp 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 foodstores (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 the SNAP Benefits Redemption Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA.

SNAP redemptions/SNAP-authorized stores, 2009

Geographic level: County

Year: 2009

Definitions: The average SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp 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 foodstores (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 the SNAP Benefits Redemption Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA.

% Change SNAP redemptions/SNAP-authorized stores, 08-09

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008/2009

Definitions: Percent change in the average SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp 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 -9999 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 and redemption data are from the SNAP Benefits Redemption Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA.

WIC-authorized stores, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

Definitions: The number of food stores in a county that are authorized to accept WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) benefits. WIC-authorized stores include foodstores and other retail establishments that carry designated WIC foods and food categories.

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

WIC-authorized stores, 2009

Geographic level: County

Year: 2009

Definitions: The number of food stores in a county that are authorized to accept WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) benefits. WIC-authorized stores include foodstores and other retail establishments that carry designated WIC foods and food categories.

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

% Change WIC-authorized stores, 08-09

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008/2009

Definitions: Percent change in the number of food 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."

WIC-authorized stores include foodstores and other retail establishments that carry designated WIC foods and food categories.

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

WIC-authorized stores/1,000 pop, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

Definitions: The total number of WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) Program stores in a county per 1,000 population. WIC-authorized stores include foodstores and other retail establishments that carry designated WIC foods and food categories.

Data sources: Store and redemption data are from Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch, Supplemental Food Programs Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Statistics.

WIC-authorized stores/1,000 pop, 2009

Geographic level: County

Year: 2009

Definitions: The total number of WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) Program stores in a county per 1,000 population. WIC-authorized stores include foodstores and other retail establishments that carry designated WIC foods and food categories.

Data sources: Store and redemption data are from Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch, Supplemental Food Programs Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Statistics.

% Change WIC-authorized stores/1,000 pop, 08-09

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008/2009

Definitions: Percent change in the total number of WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) Program 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."

WIC-authorized stores include foodstores and other retail establishments that carry designated WIC foods and food categories.

Data sources: Store and redemption data are from Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch, Supplemental Food Programs Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Statistics.

WIC redemptions/WIC-authorized stores, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

Definitions: The average WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) redemption amount per WIC-authorized store. WIC-authorized stores include foodstores and other retail establishments that carry designated WIC foods and food categories. Not all States use retail stores--Vermont delivers WIC foods to participants' homes, and in Mississippi, participants pick up WIC foods from storage facilities operated by the State or local agency.

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, 2009

Geographic level: County

Year: 2009

Definitions: The average WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) redemption amount per WIC-authorized store. WIC-authorized stores include foodstores and other retail establishments that carry designated WIC foods and food categories. Not all States use retail stores--Vermont delivers WIC foods to participants' homes, and in Mississippi, participants pick up WIC foods from storage facilities operated by the State or local agency.

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

% Change WIC redemptions/WIC-authorized stores, 08-09

Geographic level: County

Year: 2009

Definitions: Percent change in the average WIC (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."

WIC-authorized stores include foodstores and other retail establishments that carry designated WIC foods and food categories. Not all States use retail stores--Vermont delivers WIC foods to participants' homes, and in Mississippi, participants pick up WIC foods from storage facilities operated by the State or local agency.

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

Availability of Restaurants

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, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

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](#).

% Change fast-food restaurants, 07-08

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007/2008

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, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

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](#).

% Change fast-food restaurants/1,000 pop, 07-08

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007/2008

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](#). 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, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

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](#).

% Change full-service restaurants, 07-08

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007/2008

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, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

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](#).

% Change full-service restaurants/1,000 pop, 07-08

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007/2008

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 on Food at Restaurants

Fast-food expenditures per capita, 2002*

Geographic level: State

Year: 2002

Definitions: Average expenditures (in 2002 dollars) on food purchased at limited-service restaurants 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: Expenditure data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Accommodation and Food Service 2002. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Statistics, 2002.

Fast-food expenditures per capita, 2007*

Geographic level: State

Year: 2007

Definitions: Average expenditures (in 2007 dollars) on food purchased at limited-service restaurants 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: Expenditure data are from a custom table created by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder, Accommodation and Food Services sector, NAICS code 7222). Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Statistics.

Restaurant expenditures per capita, 2002*

Geographic level: State

Year: 2002

Definitions: Average expenditures (in 2002 dollars) on food purchased at full-service restaurants 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: Expenditures data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Accommodation and Food Service 2002. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Statistics, 2002.

Restaurant expenditures per capita, 2007*

Geographic level: State

Year: 2007

Definitions: Average expenditures (in 2007 dollars) on food purchased at full-service restaurants 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: Expenditure data are from a custom table created by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder, Accommodation and Food Services sector, NAICS code 7222). Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Statistics.

Food Assistance

Avg monthly # SNAP participants, 2009*

Geographic level: State

Year: FY 2009

Definitions: The number of monthly SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) participants.

Data sources: [Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service \(FNS\) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA.](#)

Avg monthly # SNAP participants, 2010*

Geographic level: State

Year: FY 2010

Definitions: The number of monthly SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) participants.

Data sources: [Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service \(FNS\) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA.](#)

% Change avg monthly SNAP participants, 09-10*

Geographic level: State

Year: FY 2009-2010

Definitions: The percent change in the average monthly number of SNAP participants from FY 2009 to FY 2010. 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: [Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service \(FNS\) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA.](#)

Total SNAP benefits (\$1,000), 2007

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007

Definitions: The total dollar amount of SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) food benefits in a county.

Data sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Total SNAP benefits (\$1,000), 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

Definitions: The total dollar amount of SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) food benefits in a county.

Data sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

% Change total SNAP benefits (\$1,000), 07-08

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007/2008

Definitions: Percent change in the total dollar amount of SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) food 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, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value."

Data sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Average monthly SNAP \$ benefits, 2006

Geographic level: County

Year: 2006

Definitions: The average monthly SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) food benefits per participants in a county.

Data sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

SNAP participation rate, 2006*

Geographic level: State

Year: FY 2006

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: Cunnyngham, Karen E., Laura A. Castner, and Allen L. Schirm. [*Empirical Bayes Shrinkage Estimates of State Food Stamp Program Participation Rates in 2004-2006 for All Eligible People and the Working Poor: Final Report*](#), prepared by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. for the USDA, Food and Nutrition Service. February 2009.

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: USDA, Food and Nutrition Service; [State Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation Rates in 2007](#) and [Empirical Bayes Shrinkage Estimates of State Food Stamp Program Participation Rates in 2004-2006 for All Eligible People and the Working Poor: Final Report](#), June 2010, prepared by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.

% Low-income receiving SNAP, 2006

Geographic level: County

Year: 2006

Definitions: The number of SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) participants as a share of low-income persons, where low-income persons are defined as members of households in which household income is at or below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

Data sources: [Population Estimates](#), U.S. Census Bureau. SNAP participant data are from [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates](#), U.S. Census Bureau.

% Low-income receiving SNAP, 2007

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007

Definitions: The number of SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) participants as a share of low-income persons, where low-income persons are defined as members of households in which household income is at or below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

Data sources: [Population Estimates](#), U.S. Census Bureau. SNAP participant data are from [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates](#), U.S. Census Bureau.

% Change % low-income receiving SNAP, 07-08

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007/2008

Definitions: Percent change in the number of SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) participants as a share of low-income persons, where low-income persons are defined as members of households in which household income is at or below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. 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: [Population Estimates](#), U.S. Census Bureau. SNAP participant data are from [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates](#), U.S. Census Bureau.

Avg daily # School-Lunch participants, 2009*

Geographic level: State

Year: FY 2009

Definitions: The average daily number of total participants in the National School Lunch Program (excludes June, July, and August). (This was described as "monthly" average in early versions of the Atlas.)

Data sources: [Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service \(FNS\) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA.](#)

Avg daily # School-Lunch participants, 2010*

Geographic level: State

Year: FY 2010

Definitions: The average daily number of total participants in the National School Lunch Program (excludes June, July, and August).

Data sources: [Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service \(FNS\) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA.](#)

% Change avg daily School-Lunch participants, 09-10*

Geographic level: State

Year: FY 2009-2010

Definitions: The percent change in the average daily number of total participants in the National School Lunch Program (excludes June, July, and August). 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: [Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service \(FNS\) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA.](#)

% 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: [Common Core of Data](#), National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education are county-level 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, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

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

Data sources: [Common Core of Data](#), National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education.

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

% Students reduce-price-lunch eligible, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

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

Data sources: [Common Core of Data](#), National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education.

Avg daily # Schl-Breakfast participants, 2009*

Geographic level: State

Year: FY 2009

Definitions: The average daily number of total participants in the School Breakfast Program (excludes June, July, and August). (This was described as "monthly" average in early versions of the Atlas.)

Data sources: [Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service \(FNS\) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA.](#)

Avg daily # Schl-Breakfast participants, 2010*

Geographic level: State

Year: FY 2010

Definitions: The average daily number of total participants in the School Breakfast Program (excludes June, July, and August).

Data sources: [Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service \(FNS\) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA.](#)

% Change avg daily Schl-Breakfast participants, 09-10*

Geographic level: State

Year: FY 2009-2010

Definitions: The percent change in the average daily number of total participants in the National School Breakfast Program (excludes June, July, and August). 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: [Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service \(FNS\) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA.](#)

Avg daily # Summer-Food participants, 2009*

Geographic level: State

Year: FY 2009

Definitions: The average daily attendance in the Summer Food Service Program (measured in July).

Data sources: [Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service \(FNS\) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA.](#)

Avg daily # Summer-Food participants, 2010*

Geographic level: State

Year: FY 2010

Definitions: The average daily attendance in the Summer Food Service Program (measured in July).

Data sources: [Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service \(FNS\) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA.](#)

% Change avg daily Summer-Food participants, 09-10*

Geographic level: State

Year: FY 2009-2010

Definitions: The percent change in the average daily number of participants in the Summer Food Program (measured in July). 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: [Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service \(FNS\) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA.](#)

Summer-Food program sites, 2001

Geographic level: County

Year: 2001

Definitions: The number of Summer Food Program sites in the county.

Data sources: USDA/ERS.

Avg # meals served at Summer-Food sites, 2001

Geographic level: County

Year: 2001

Definitions: The total number of meals served by summer food program sponsors by county, divided by the number of summer food program sites by county.

Data sources: USDA/ERS.

Avg monthly # WIC participants, 2009*

Geographic level: State

Year: FY 2009

Definitions: The number of individuals (infants, children, and mothers) who received at least one WIC food instrument or food during the report month or were breastfed by a participating mother. These data are 2011 updates of the 2009 data.

Data sources: [Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service \(FNS\) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA.](#)

Avg monthly # WIC participants, 2010*

Geographic level: State

Year: FY 2010

Definitions: The number of individuals (infants, children, and mothers) who received at least one WIC food instrument or food during the report month or are breastfed by a participating mother.

Data sources: [Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service \(FNS\) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA.](#)

% Change avg monthly WIC participants, 09-10*

Geographic level: State

Year: FY 2009-2010

Definitions: The percent change in the average monthly number of participants in the WIC program. 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: [Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service \(FNS\) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA.](#)

WIC \$ redemptions, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

Definitions: The total dollar amount of WIC redemptions in a county. WIC stores include foodstores and other retail establishments that carry designated WIC foods and food categories.

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

WIC \$ redemptions, 2009

Geographic level: County

Year: 2009

Definitions: The total dollar amount of WIC redemptions in a county. WIC stores include foodstores and other retail establishments that carry designated WIC foods and food categories.

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

% Change WIC \$ redemptions, 08-09

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008/2009

Definitions: Percent change in the total dollar amount of WIC redemptions in a county. WIC stores include foodstores and other retail establishments that carry designated WIC foods and food categories. 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 Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch, Supplemental Food Programs Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA.

Avg daily served Child-&-Adult-Care, 2009*

Geographic level: State

Year: FY 2009

Definitions: The average daily attendance for all child care centers participating in the Child-&-Adult-Care Feeding Program (including child-care centers, family day care homes, and adult care centers). These data are 2011 updates of the 2009 data.

Data sources: [Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service \(FNS\) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA.](#)

Avg daily served Child-&-Adult-Care, 2010*

Geographic level: State

Year: FY 2010

Definitions: The average daily attendance for all child care centers participating in the Child-&-Adult-Care Feeding Program (including child-care centers, family day care homes, and adult care centers).

Data sources: [Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service \(FNS\) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA.](#)

% Change avg daily served Child-&-Adult-Care, 09-10*

Geographic level: State

Year: FY 2009-2010

Definitions: The percent change in the average daily attendance for all child care centers participating in the Child-&-Adult-Care Feeding Program (including child-care centers, family day care homes, and adult care centers). 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: [Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service \(FNS\) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA.](#)

Food at Home

Lbs per household fruit&veg, 2006**

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

Year: 2006

Definitions: Pounds of fruit and vegetables purchased per household of the region during the year. Fruit and vegetables include fresh, frozen, and canned, but not juices.

Data sources: [ERS Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database](#), version 1, food groups 1, 2, and 4-15. For this database, ERS researchers used purchase records from the 1999-2006 Nielsen Homescan data to create 52 separate food categories and calculate the quarterly average price-per-gram for regional markets for each food category. The food categories were created to correspond with the *2005 Guidelines for Americans* as well as to capture price premiums for convenience, level of preparation and other processing. Prices and purchase quantities were constructed for a total of 26 markets and 9 nonmetro census divisions.

Ratio per household fruit&veg/prep food, 2006 **

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

Year: 2006

Definitions: Ratio of the pounds of fruit and vegetables to prepared food purchased per household of the region during the year. Fruit and vegetables include fresh, frozen, and canned, but not juices. Prepared foods include ice cream and frozen desserts; packaged sweets/baked

goods; ready-to-eat bakery items; frozen entrees and sides; canned soups, sauces and other prepared foods; packaged snacks; ready-to-eat hot and cold deli items.

Data sources: [ERS Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database](#). For this database, ERS researchers used purchase records from the 1999-2006 Nielsen Homescan data to create 52 separate food categories and calculate the quarterly average price-per-gram for regional markets for each food category. The food categories were created to correspond with the *2005 Guidelines for Americans* as well as to capture price premiums for convenience, level of preparation and other processing. Prices and purchase quantities were constructed for a total of 26 markets and 9 nonmetro census divisions.

Lbs per household pkg sweetsnacks, 2006 **

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

Year: 2006

Definitions: Pounds of packaged sweet snacks purchased per household of the region during the year. Packaged sweet snacks include, for example, cookies and candy bars.

Data sources: [ERS Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database](#), version 1, food group 46. For this database, ERS researchers used purchase records from the 1999-2006 Nielsen Homescan data to create 52 separate food categories and calculate the quarterly average price-per-gram for regional markets for each food category. The food categories were created to correspond with the *2005 Guidelines for Americans* as well as to capture price premiums for convenience, level of preparation and other processing. Prices and purchase quantities were constructed for a total of 26 markets and 9 nonmetro census divisions.

Gals per household soft drinks, 2006 **

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

Year: 2006

Definitions: Gallons of soft drinks purchased per household of the region during the year. Soft drinks include sodas (diet and caloric-sweetened carbonated beverages), fruit drinks (less than 100% fruit juice), poweraids, and other drinks other than water.

Data sources: [ERS Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database](#), version 1 food groups 41 and 42. For this database, ERS researchers used purchase records from the 1999-2006 Nielsen Homescan data to create 52 separate food categories and calculate the quarterly average price-per-gram for regional markets for each food category. The food categories were created to correspond with the *2005 Guidelines for Americans* as well as to capture price premiums for convenience, level of preparation and other processing. Prices and purchase quantities were constructed for a total of 26 markets and 9 nonmetro census divisions.

Lbs per household meat&poultry, 2006 **

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

Year: 2006

Definitions: Pounds of meat and poultry purchased per household of the region during the year. Meat and poultry include fresh, frozen, and canned products.

Data sources: [ERS Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database](#), version 1, food groups 28 - 32. For this database, ERS researchers used purchase records from the 1999-2006 Nielsen Homescan data to create 52 separate food categories and calculate the quarterly average price-per-gram for regional markets for each food category. The food categories were created to correspond with the *2005 Guidelines for Americans* as well as to capture price premiums for convenience, level of preparation and other processing. Prices and purchase quantities were constructed for a total of 26 markets and 9 nonmetro census divisions.

Lbs per household solid fats, 2006 **

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

Year: 2006

Definitions: Pounds of solid fats purchased per household of the region during the year. Solid fats include, for example, butter and margarine.

Data sources: [ERS Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database](#), version 1, food group 39. For this database, ERS researchers used purchase records from the 1999-2006 Nielsen Homescan data to create 52 separate food categories and calculate the quarterly average price-per-gram for regional markets for each food category. The food categories were created to correspond with the *2005 Guidelines for Americans* as well as to capture price premiums for convenience, level of preparation and other processing. Prices and purchase quantities were constructed for a total of 26 markets and 9 nonmetro census divisions.

Lbs per household prepared foods, 2006 **

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

Year: 2006

Definitions: Pounds of prepared foods purchased per household of the region during the year. Prepared foods include, for example, ice cream and frozen desserts; packaged sweets/baked goods; ready-to-eat bakery items; frozen entrees and sides; canned soups, sauces and other prepared foods; packaged snacks; ready-to-eat hot and cold deli items.

Data sources: [ERS Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database](#), version 1, food groups 44-52. For this database, ERS researchers used purchase records from the 1999-2006 Nielsen Homescan data to create 52 separate food categories and calculate the quarterly average price-per-gram for regional markets for each food category. The food categories were created to correspond with the *2005 Guidelines for Americans* as well as to capture price premiums for convenience, level of preparation and other processing. Prices and purchase quantities were constructed for a total of 26 markets and 9 nonmetro census divisions.

Food Insecurity

Household food insecurity 2007*

Geographic level: State

Year: 2005-07 (aggregate data)

Definitions: Prevalence of household-level food insecurity (includes households with low and very low food security) by State relative to the national average. Food-insecure households are classified as having either low food security or very low food security. Households classified as having *low food security* reported multiple indications of food access problems, but typically reported few, if any, indications of reduced food intake. Households classified as having *very low food security* reported multiple indications of reduced food intake and disrupted eating patterns due to inadequate resources for food. In most, but not all, households with *very low food security*, the survey respondent reported that he or she was hungry at some time during the year but did not eat because there was not enough money for food.

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 2007 food security survey covered about 45,600 households and was a representative sample of the U.S. civilian population of 118 million households. 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 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). For more information, see Nord, Mark, Margaret Andrews, and Steven Carlson. [Household Food Security in the United States, 2007](#), ERR-66, USDA/ERS. November 2008 (Table 7).

Household food insecurity 2008*

Geographic level: State

Year: 2006-08 (aggregate data)

Definitions: Prevalence of household-level food insecurity (includes households with low and very low food security) by State relative to the national average. Food-insecure households are classified as having either low food security or very low food security. Households

classified as having *low food security* reported multiple indications of food access problems, but typically reported few, if any, indications of reduced food intake. Households classified as having *very low food security* reported multiple indications of reduced food intake and disrupted eating patterns due to inadequate resources for food. In most, but not all, households with *very low food security*, the survey respondent reported that he or she was hungry at some time during the year but did not eat because there was not enough money for food.

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 2008 food security survey covered about 44,000 households comprising a representative sample of the U.S. civilian population of 118 million households. 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 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). For more information, see Nord, Mark, Margaret Andrews, and Steven Carlson. [*Household Food Security in the United States, 2008*](#), ERR-83, USDA/ERS. November 2009 (Table 7).

Household food insecurity 2009*

Geographic level: State

Year: 2007-09 (aggregate data)

Definitions: Prevalence of household-level food insecurity (includes households with low and very low food security) by State relative to the national average. Food-insecure households are classified as having either low food security or very low food security. Households classified as having *low food security* reported multiple indications of food access problems, but typically reported few, if any, indications of reduced food intake. Households classified as having *very low food security* reported multiple indications of reduced food intake and disrupted eating patterns due to inadequate resources for food. In most, but not all, households with *very low food security*, the survey respondent reported that he or she was hungry at some time during the year but did not eat because there was not enough money for food.

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 2009 food security survey covered about 46,000 households comprising a representative sample of the U.S. civilian population of 118 million households. 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 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). For more information, see Nord, Mark, Alisha

Coleman-Jensen, Margaret Andrews, and Steven Carlson. [Household Food Security in the United States, 2009](#), ERR-108, USDA/ERS. November 2010 (Table 7).

Child food insecurity, 2001-07*

Geographic level: State

Year: 2001-07 (aggregate data)

Definitions: Prevalence of low or very low food insecurity among children in households with children by State relative to the national average. Households with low (but not very low) food insecurity among children mainly reported reductions in the quality and variety of children's meals. Only a minority reported any reduction in the amount of food the children ate, and then usually only a single indication of reduced intake. Households with very low food security among children all reported multiple indications of reduced food intake. Almost 80 percent reported (along with four other indicators of food-insecure conditions among children) that at some time during the year a child had been hungry, but the household just could not afford more food. Those that did not report that a child had been hungry reported either that a child had skipped a meal or not eaten for a whole day because there was not enough money for food.

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 one-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 the household was assessed based on the number of food-insecure conditions reported (such as being unable to afford balanced meals or being hungry because there was too little money for food). 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. All statistics in this report were calculated by applying the appropriate weights to responses of the surveyed households to obtain nationally representative prevalence estimates. 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).

Food Prices (at stores, not restaurants)

Relative price of low-fat milk, 2006**

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

Year: 2006

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 Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database](#). For this database, ERS researchers used purchase records from the 1999-2006 Nielsen Homescan data to create 52 separate food categories and calculate the quarterly average price-per-gram for regional markets for each food category. The food categories were created to correspond with the *2005 Guidelines for Americans* as well as to capture price premiums for convenience, level of preparation and other processing. Prices and purchase quantities were constructed for a total of 26 markets and 9 nonmetro census divisions.

Relative price of sodas, 2006**

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

Year: 2006

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

Data sources: [ERS Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database](#). For this database, ERS researchers used purchase records from the 1999-2006 Nielsen Homescan data to create 52 separate food categories and calculate the quarterly average price-per-gram for regional markets for each food category. The food categories were created to correspond with the *2005 Guidelines for Americans* as well as to capture price premiums for convenience, level of preparation and other processing. Prices and purchase quantities were constructed for a total of 26 markets and 9 nonmetro census divisions.

Relative price ratio low-fat milk/sodas, 2006**

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

Year: 2006

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 Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database](#). For this database, ERS researchers used purchase records from the 1999-2006 Nielsen Homescan data to create 52 separate food categories and calculate the quarterly average price-per-gram for regional markets for each food category. The food categories were created to correspond with the *2005 Guidelines for Americans* as well as to capture price premiums for convenience, level of

preparation and other processing. Prices and purchase quantities were constructed for a total of 26 markets and 9 nonmetro census divisions.

Price ratio green-leafy/starchy veg, 2006**

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

Year: 2006

Definitions: Ratio of the regional average price of dark green vegetables to the regional average price of starchy vegetables. Dark green vegetables include, but are not limited to fresh and frozen bok choy, broccoli, collard greens, dar-green-leafy lettuce, kale, mesclun, mustard greens, romaine lettuce, spinach, turnip greens, and watercress. Starchy vegetables include, but are not limited to fresh and frozen corn, green peas, lima beans (green), and potatoes.

Data sources: [ERS Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database](#). For this database, ERS researchers used purchase records from the 1999-2006 Nielsen Homescan data to create 52 separate food categories and calculate the quarterly average price-per-gram for regional markets for each food category. The food categories were created to correspond with the *2005 Guidelines for Americans* as well as to capture price premiums for convenience, level of preparation and other processing. Prices and purchase quantities were constructed for a total of 26 markets and 9 nonmetro census divisions.

Price ratio fruit/pkg sweet snacks, 2006**

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

Year: 2006

Definitions: Ratio of the regional average price of fruit to the regional average price of packaged sweet snacks. Fruit includes fresh, frozen, and canned. It does not include fruit juice. Packaged sweet snacks include, for example, cookies, candy bars, and bars.

Data sources: [ERS Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database](#). For this database, ERS researchers used purchase records from the 1999-2006 Nielsen Homescan data to create 52 separate food categories and calculate the quarterly average price-per-gram for regional markets for each food category. The food categories were created to correspond with the *2005 Guidelines for Americans* as well as to capture price premiums for convenience, level of preparation and other processing. Prices and purchase quantities were constructed for a total of 26 markets and 9 nonmetro census divisions.

Price ratio fruit/pkg savory snacks, 2006**

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

Year: 2006

Definitions: Ratio of the regional average price of fruit to the regional average price of packaged savory snacks. Fruit includes fresh, frozen, and canned. It does not include fruit juice. Packaged savory snacks include, for example, potato chips, pretzels, and crackers.

Data sources: [ERS Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database](#). For this database, ERS researchers used purchase records from the 1999-2006 Nielsen Homescan data to create 52 separate food categories and calculate the quarterly average price-per-gram for regional markets for each food category. The food categories were created to correspond with the *2005 Guidelines for Americans* as well as to capture price premiums for convenience, level of preparation and other processing. Prices and purchase quantities were constructed for a total of 26 markets and 9 nonmetro census divisions.

Price ratio wholegrain/refinedgrain, 2006**

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

Year: 2006

Definitions: Ratio of the regional average price of wholegrain products to the regional average price of refined-grain products. Grain products, either whole or refined, include packaged bread, rolls, pita, rice, pasta, cereal; flour and mixes; and frozen and ready to eat grain products.

Data sources: [ERS Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database](#). For this database, ERS researchers used purchase records from the 1999-2006 Nielsen Homescan data to create 52 separate food categories and calculate the quarterly average price-per-gram for regional markets for each food category. The food categories were created to correspond with the *2005 Guidelines for Americans* as well as to capture price premiums for convenience, level of preparation and other processing. Prices and purchase quantities were constructed for a total of 26 markets and 9 nonmetro census divisions.

Food Taxes

Soda sales tax, retail stores, 2008*

Geographic level: State

Year: 2008

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 [Bridging the Gap Program](#), University of Illinois at Chicago, 2009.

Soda sales tax, vending, 2008*

Geographic level: State

Year: 2008

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 [Bridging the Gap Program](#), University of Illinois at Chicago, 2009.

Chip & pretzel sales tax, vending, 2008*

Geographic level: State

Year: 2008

Definitions: Additional tax on chips and pretzels purchased at vending machines (no State imposes additional taxes on chips and pretzels purchased at grocery 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 [Bridging the Gap Program](#), University of Illinois at Chicago, 2009.

General food sales tax, retail stores, 2008*

Geographic level: State

Year: 2008

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 [Bridging the Gap Program](#), University of Illinois at Chicago, 2009.

Health

Adult diabetes rate, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

Definitions: Estimates of age-adjusted percentages of persons age > 20 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 2007, 2008, and

2009 and from the U.S. Census to estimate the number and prevalence of cases of diabetes and obesity among adults age > 20 for all 3,141 counties in the United States, as described in [Estimated County-Level Prevalence of Diabetes and Obesity](#), United States, 2007, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, November 20, 2009 / 58(45): 1259-1263.

Adult obesity rate, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

Definitions: Estimates of age-adjusted percentages of persons age > 20 with obesity, where obesity is BMI is equal to a BMI < 30 kg / m².

Data sources: Estimates are from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). CDC used data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) for 2007, 2008, and 2009 and from the U.S. Census to estimate the number and prevalence of cases of diabetes and obesity among adults age > 20 for all 3,141 counties in the United States, as described in [Estimated County-Level Prevalence of Diabetes and Obesity](#), United States, 2007, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, November 20, 2009 / 58(45):1259-1263.

Low-income preschool obesity rate, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2006-2008

Definitions: Prevalence of obesity among children aged 2-4 years in households with income < to 200% of the poverty threshold based on family size. For children aged 2-4 years, 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](#) 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 2006-2008 PedNSS data for children two to four years of age. CDC does not publish obesity rates when <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, 2007-2008. See [CDC mapping](#) of these data.

Low-income preschool obesity rate, 2009

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007-2009

Definitions: Prevalence of obesity among children aged 2-4 years in households with income < to 200% of the poverty threshold based on family size. For children aged 2-4 years, 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 is 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 2007-2009 PedNSS data for children two to four years of age. CDC does not publish obesity rates when <100 records are available for analysis. Only yearly data are available for these States for these years: Louisiana and Texas, 2007 and 2009; Maine and South Carolina 2008 and 2009; Utah and Virginia 2009. See [CDC mapping](#) of these data.

Local Foods

Farms with direct sales, 2007

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007

Definitions: Number of farms in the county that sell directly to final consumers.

Data sources: [2007 Ag Census Counties](#)

% Farms with direct sales, 2007

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007

Definitions: Percent of farms in the county that sell directly to final consumers.

Data sources: 2007 Ag Census Counties

% Farm sales \$ direct to consumer, 2007

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007

Definitions: Percent of the total value of farm sales in the county sold directly to final consumers.

Data sources: [2007 Ag Census Counties](#)

\$ Direct farm sales, 2007

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007

Definitions: Value of direct farm sales in the county, in thousands of dollars.

Data sources: [2007 Ag Census Counties](#)

\$ Direct farm sales per capita, 2007

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007 for market data; 2007 for population data

Definitions: Value of direct farm sales in the county divided by the residents of the county, in thousands of dollars.

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

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 their retail sales are derived directly from consumers.

Data sources: County-level data for farmers' markets were compiled by the Marketing Services Division, [Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA](#).

Farmers' markets, 2010

Geographic level: County

Year: 2010

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 their retail sales are derived directly from consumers.

Data sources: County-level data for farmer's markets were compiled by the Marketing Services Division, [Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA](#).

% Change farmers' markets, 09-10

Geographic level: County

Year: 2009/2010

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 their retail sales are derived directly from 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 the Marketing Services Division, [Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA](#).

Farmers' market/1,000 pop, 2009

Geographic level: County

Year: 2009 for market data; 2008 for population data

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 their retail sales are derived directly from consumers.

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

Vegetable acres harvested, 2007

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007

Definitions: Number of harvested vegetable acres in the county.

Data sources: [2007 Ag Census Counties](#).

Vegetable acres harvested/1,000 pop, 2007

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007

Definitions: Number of harvested vegetable acres in the county per 1,000 county residents.

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

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=otherwise. 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 compiled the data using surveys conducted by the Network in 2004 and 2005-06 as well as a self-reporting registry maintained by the Network since 2007 on their [website](#), supplemented by the Network's periodic updating efforts. In order 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.

Physical Activity Levels and Outlets

% Adults meeting activity guidelines, 2007*

Geographic level: State

Year: 2007

Definitions: Percentage of self-reported "physically active" adults age > 18, 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; meeting U.S. public health guidelines for physical activity.

Data sources: Tabulations by the Applied Research Program, Risk Factor Monitoring and Methods Branch, Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences, National Cancer Institute using data from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's [Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System](#).

% Highschoolers physically active, 2007*

Geographic level: State

Year: 2007

Definitions: Percentage of self-reported "physically active" high school students, where "physically active" = did 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/day on 5 or more days during the 7 days before the survey.

Data sources: Tabulations by the Applied Research Program, Risk Factor Monitoring and Methods Branch, Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences, National Cancer Institute using data from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's [Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System](#).

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, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

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](#).

% Change recreation & fitness facilities, 07-08

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007/2008

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](#)

Recreation & fitness facilities/1,000 pop, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

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](#)

% Change recreation & fitness facilities/1,000 pop, 07-08

Geographic level: County

Year: 2007/2008

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](#).

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 [ERS Natural Amenities](#) Topic.

Socioeconomic Characteristics

% White, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

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

Data sources: U.S. Census Bureau, [2008 County Population Estimates](#).

% Black, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

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

Data sources: U.S. Census Bureau, [2008 County Population Estimates](#).

% Hispanic, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

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

Data sources: U.S. Census Bureau, [2008 County Population Estimates](#).

% Asian, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

Definitions: Percent of county resident population that is Asian.

Data sources: U.S. Census Bureau, [2008 County Population Estimates](#).

% Amer. Indian or Alaska Native, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

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

Data sources: U.S. Census Bureau, [2008 County Population Estimates](#).

% Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

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

Data sources: U.S. Census Bureau, [2008 County Population Estimates](#).

Median household income, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

Definitions: Estimate of median household income.

Data sources: U.S. Census Bureau, [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates--2008 Data](#).

Poverty rate, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

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

Data sources: U.S. Census Bureau, [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates--2008 Data](#).

Persistent poverty counties, 2000

Geographic level: County

Year: 2000

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

Data sources: USDA/ERS--[Rural Classifications](#) Topic.

Child poverty rate, 2008

Geographic level: County

Year: 2008

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--2008 Data](#).

Persistent child poverty counties, 2000

Geographic level: County

Year: 2000

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

Data sources: USDA/ERS--[Rural Classifications](#) Topic.

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/ERS-- [Rural Classifications](#) Topic.

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/ERS--[Rural Classifications](#) Topic.