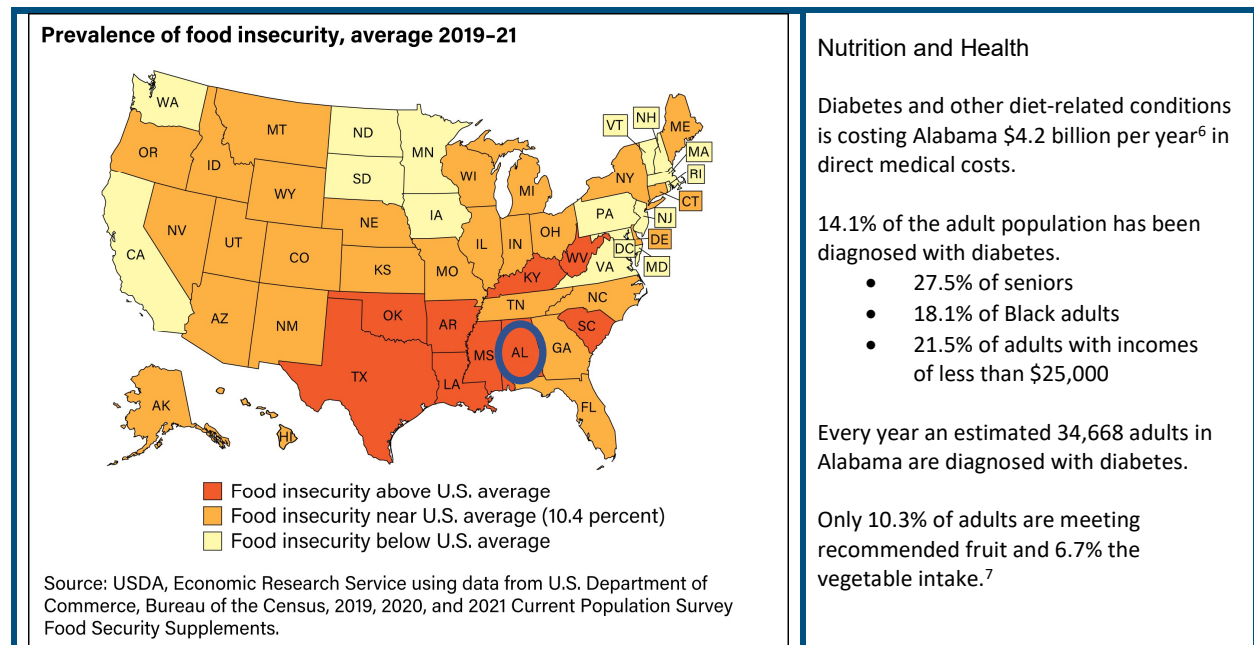


# Alabama

## A Hunger and Poverty Snapshot

Between 2019-2021:

- Food insecurity in Alabama averaged 13.1%.<sup>1</sup>
- That makes Alabama the 7<sup>th</sup> hungriest state.<sup>2</sup>
- The official poverty rate (which does not account for post-tax programs such as SNAP, EITC, and others) in the state averaged 14.6%.<sup>3</sup>
- But using the Supplemental Poverty Measure (which does account for post-tax sources of income), the poverty rate falls to 10.3%.<sup>4</sup> In other words, post-tax programs reduced the poverty rate in Alabama by 4.3 percentage points, and the number of people living in poverty decreased by 213,000.<sup>5</sup>



## Why Bread for the World is Focused on the Farm Bill

The Farm bill is scheduled to be reauthorized in 2023. No legislation has more impact than a farm bill on the US food system and the nation’s ability to provide healthy food at affordable prices to everyone.

Bread for the World’s farm bill priorities include a focus on nutrition, equity, and sustainability. We believe Alabama has a lot to gain from a farm bill legislated with these priorities in mind.

Nutrition	Equity	Sustainability
<p>Bread for the World supports strengthening SNAP in Alabama.</p> <p>Not only is SNAP the flagship food security and nutrition program, it is indispensable to better health outcomes and economic prosperity.</p> <p>In 2021, 15% of Alabama residents were helped by SNAP.<sup>8</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roughly 222,800 workers in Alabama live in households that participated in SNAP in 2021.<sup>9</sup></li> <li>• SNAP helps 1 in 9 workers in Alabama put food on the table.<sup>10</sup></li> <li>• 72% of SNAP participants were in families with children, and 38% in families with members who are older adults or are disabled.<sup>11</sup></li> <li>• 79% of all SNAP-eligible people in Alabama participate in the program.<sup>12</sup></li> </ul>	<p>Bread for the World supports farm policies that promote a more equitable food system in Alabama.</p> <p>The Alabama population is 62% white. According to the most recent Census of Agriculture, 91% of farmers and ranchers in Alabama are white and occupy 96% of all farmland.<sup>13</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black farmers and ranchers represent 6% and occupy 4% of farmland.</li> <li>• Hispanic farmers and ranchers represent 1% and occupy &gt;1% of farmland.</li> <li>• Indigenous producers represent 2% and occupy 2% of farmland.</li> </ul>	<p>Bread for the World is committed to eradicating food insecurity by building a more sustainable food system in Alabama.</p> <p>Reducing unnecessary food waste is one way to build a more sustainable food system.</p> <p>In 2019, 872,000 tons<sup>14</sup> of surplus food in Alabama went to waste instead of reaching those who needed it, an amount equal to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.4 billion meals unsold or uneaten.<sup>15</sup></li> <li>• \$5.62 billion in lost sales.<sup>16</sup></li> <li>• 4.04 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent emissions contributing to climate change.<sup>17</sup></li> </ul>

## Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/104656/err-309.pdf?v=9924.5>

<sup>2</sup> Bread for the World, based on USDA reporting, See Note 1.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-277.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-277.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-277.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual/measure/Diabetes/state>

<sup>7</sup> [https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/wr/mm7101a1.htm?s\\_cid=mm7101a1\\_w#T1\\_down](https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/wr/mm7101a1.htm?s_cid=mm7101a1_w#T1_down)

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/a-closer-look-at-who-benefits-from-snap-state-by-state-fact-sheets#Alabama>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.cbpp.org/snap-helps-low-wage-workers-in-every-state#Alabama>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.cbpp.org/snap-helps-low-wage-workers-in-every-state#Alabama>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/a-closer-look-at-who-benefits-from-snap-state-by-state-fact-sheets#Alabama>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.fns.usda.gov/usamap>

<sup>13</sup> [https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Online\\_Resources/County\\_Profiles/Alabama/index.php](https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Alabama/index.php)

<sup>14</sup> [https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break\\_by=food\\_type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019](https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break_by=food_type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019)

<sup>15</sup> [https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break\\_by=food\\_type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019](https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break_by=food_type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019)

<sup>16</sup> [https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break\\_by=food\\_type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019](https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break_by=food_type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019)

<sup>17</sup> [https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break\\_by=food\\_type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019](https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break_by=food_type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019)