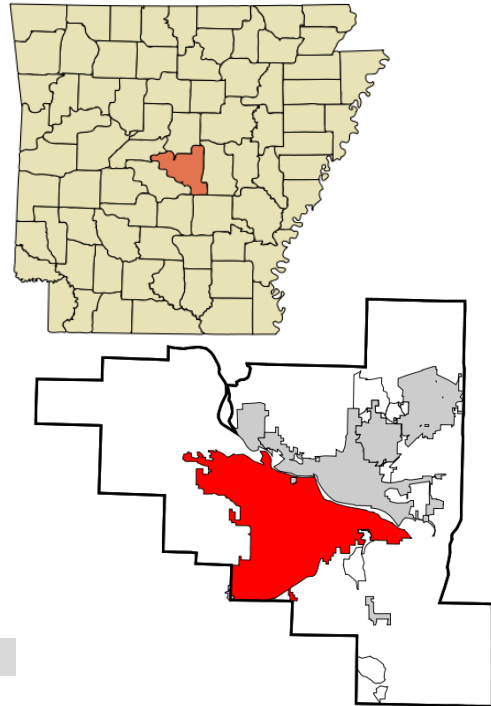


National Commission on Hunger Public Hearing
May 19, 2015 ♦ 9:00 am – 3:00 pm
Statehouse Convention Center

Little Rock, AR (Pulaski County) Fact Sheet

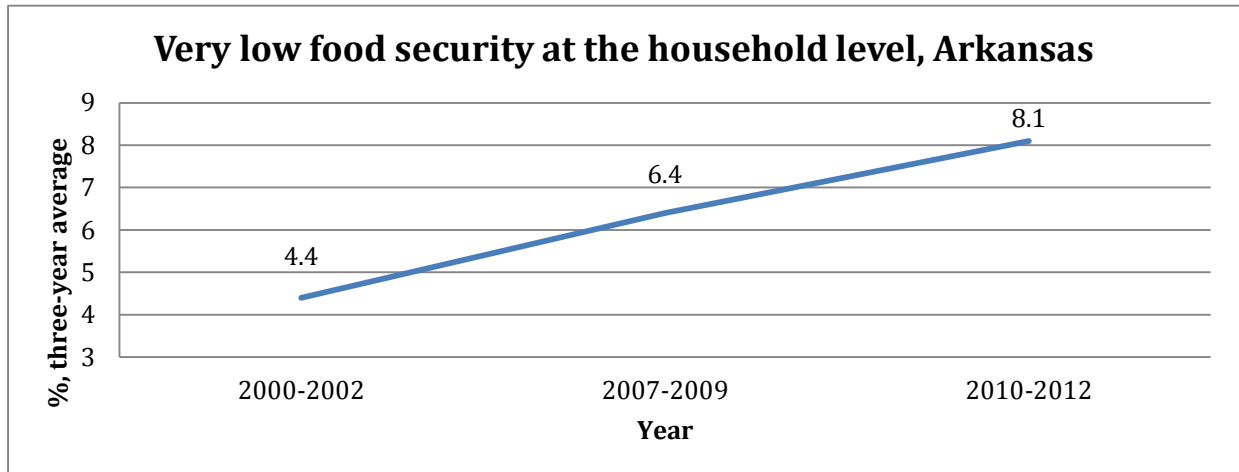
- State capital and most populous city of Arkansas
- The city derives its name from a small rock formation along the river
- Median household income (2009–2013)¹
 - Pulaski County: \$46,013
 - Arkansas: \$40,768
- Persons below poverty level (2009–2013)¹
 - Pulaski County: 17.2%
 - Arkansas: 19.2%
- Race/Ethnicity (2013)¹



	Pulaski County	Arkansas
White	59.5%	79.9%
Black/African American	35.7%	15.6%
Asian	2.2%	1.5%
Hispanic/Latino American	5.9%	6.9%
Indian/Alaska Native	0.6%	1.0%

- Household food insecurity (2013)³
 - Pulaski County: 20.8% (80,490 people)
 - Arkansas: 19.7% (584,270 people)
 - Congressional District 2 (includes Little Rock, AR): 19.0% (142,930 people)
- Child food insecurity (2013)³
 - Arkansas: 28.4%

- Household very low food security, Arkansas²



- SNAP participation, Arkansas
 - 2012⁴: 77% of eligible participants (estimate)
 - 2014^{1,5}: 16.6% of state population
- WIC participation, Arkansas
 - 2012⁶: 60.3% of eligible participants (estimate)
 - 2014^{1,7}: 2.8% of state population
- School feeding programs, Arkansas⁸
 - School breakfast program (2013–2014 school year)
 - Free and reduced-price student participation rate (compared with school lunch participation): 59.5%
 - Change in free and reduced-price participation in last 10 years: 34.9%
 - Summer nutrition program (July 2013)
 - Low-income participation rate (compared with regular-year free and reduced-price school lunch): 22.2%
 - Change in average daily summer nutrition participation in last 10 years: 167.2%
- Persistent poverty⁹
 - Little Rock is an area of concentrated persistent poverty, as is Pine Bluff, AR
- Income mobility¹⁰
 - Pulaski County is about average for income mobility for children in poor families. It is better than about 43 percent of counties, but is relatively worse for poor girls than poor boys. The table below provides estimates of how much 20 years of childhood in Pulaski County adds or takes away from a child's income (compared with an average county), along with the national percentile ranking for each.

What a Childhood in Pulaski County Does to Future Income

For poor kids			For average-income kids			For rich kids			For kids in the top 1%		
Group	Income Chg.	Nat. pct.	Group	Income Chg.	Nat. pct.	Group	Income Chg.	Nat. pct.	Group	Income Chg.	Nat. pct.
All kids	+\$370	43%	All kids	+\$180	36%	All kids	-\$30	29%	All kids	-\$210	26%
Boys	+\$2,670	75%	Boys	+\$1,510	63%	Boys	+\$160	36%	Boys	-\$1,020	20%
Girls	-\$2,500	12%	Girls	-\$1,480	13%	Girls	-\$270	25%	Girls	+\$820	40%

Sources:

1. Census Bureau <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/05/05119.html>
2. USDA Economic Research Service: <http://ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-environment-atlas/data-access-and-documentation-downloads.aspx>
3. Feeding American: <http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/our-research/map-the-meal-gap/>
4. USDA Food and Nutrition Service: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/ops/techpartrate2010-2012.pdf>
5. USDA Food and Nutrition Service: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>
6. USDA Food and Nutrition Service: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/ops/WICEligibles2012-Volume1.pdf>
7. USDA Food and Nutrition Service: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/wic-program>
8. Food Research and Action Center: <http://frac.org/reports-and-resources/national-and-state-program-data-2/>
9. Crandall, K. "Persistent Poverty on a Neighborhood Scale." *PolicyMap*, 23 March 2015. http://www.policymap.com/blog/2015/03/persistent-poverty-on-a-neighborhood-scale/?utm_source=&utm_medium=&utm_campaign=
Persistent poverty = areas of long-term, concentrated poverty (e.g., neighborhoods facing high poverty for multiple decades in a row). Persistent poverty can be related to other issues such as poor housing and health conditions, higher crime rates, poor child development and educational outcomes, and employment dislocation.
10. Aisch G, Buth E, Bloch M, et al. "The Best and Worst Places to Grow Up: How Your Area Compares." *The New York Times*, 4 May 2015. <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/05/03/upshot/the-best-and-worst-places-to-grow-up-how-your-area-compares.html?hp&action=click&pgtype=Homepage&module=photo-spot-region®ion=top-news&WT.nav=top-news&r=0&abt=0002&abg=1>