

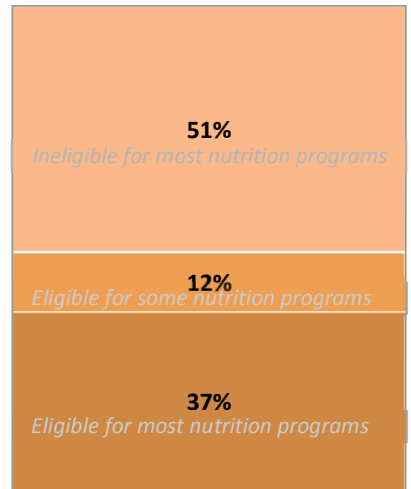
Hunger in Hardin County

How many are hungry?

Hunger results from an inability to meet nutritional needs with available resources. The USDA measures hunger by asking families whether there was a time in the previous year when they had difficulty meeting their food needs. This measurement is called “food insecurity.”

- 9,240 Hardin County residents (18%) are food insecure.
- On average, these food insecure residents report an annual budget shortfall of \$396 needed to afford “just enough” food – \$3,654,480 in total.
- Many are eligible for federal nutrition programs like SNAP (food stamps), WIC or school meals.*
- However, 63% may earn too much money to receive SNAP, and 51% may be ineligible for most federal nutrition programs.ⁱ

Chart 1 -
9,240 Food Insecure Residents



What resources are available?

Another way to measure need compares the food resources of a vulnerable population to a dietary standard. According to USDA, a moderately-priced, nutritious diet for all of Hardin County’s low-income residents (with incomes below 185% of the poverty line) costs \$34,063,392 annually.

- Currently, low-income county residents purchase the bulk of this food with their own money (44%).
- To make ends meet, many then combine their money with a patchwork of resources, the largest of which are SNAP (25%) and School Lunch (4%).
- Even after combining their own money with assistance, these residents face a 22% gap between their resources and the USDA standard, equal to \$7,415,846 annually.
- For many, this resource gap may lead to poor nutrition or food insecurity.ⁱⁱ

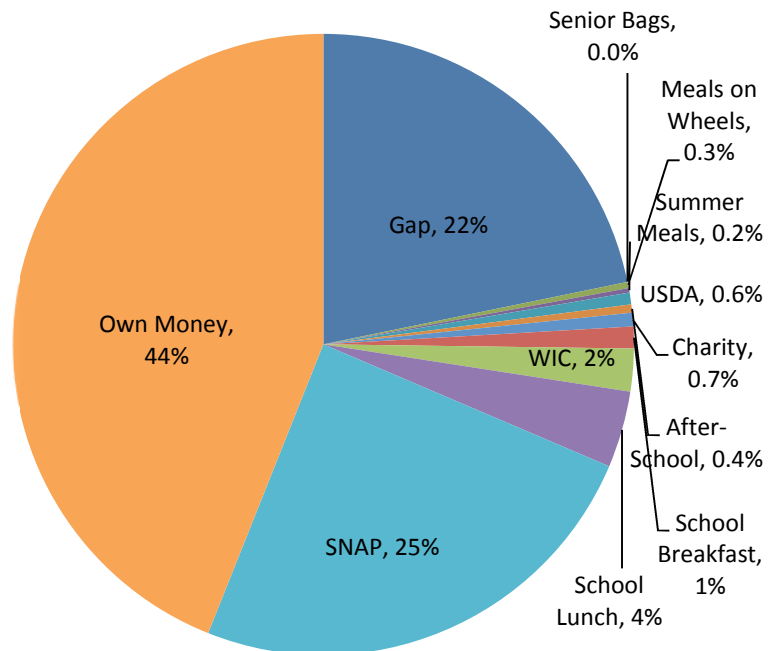


Chart 2 – Low-Income Food Sources & Gap

What can be done?

No matter how it is measured, hunger represents a disparity between income and expenses. As such, it can be permanently ended only by opportunities to earn and save enough money to meet the cost of living, and the knowledge to spend this money effectively.

In the meantime, existing nutrition programs can be used more effectively to reduce hunger. For example, Hardin County leaves \$3,038,234 in SNAP benefits “on the table” in Washington each year, costing the county \$5,438,438 in potential economic activity.ⁱⁱⁱ

Ending Hunger in Hardin County: Two Perspectives on Annual Cost

1. Food insecure residents: **9,240**
Cost of “just enough” food: **\$3,654,480**
2. Low-income residents: **11,926**
Cost to cover resource gap: **\$7,415,846**



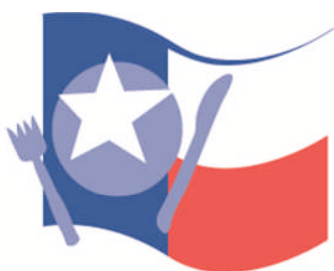
Volunteers, elected officials, nonprofits and the business community should work together to implement the strategies described in the attached report. These strategies will expand the resources available to hungry Hardin County residents, and reduce the gaps that currently exist.

*Federal nutrition programs include SNAP/food stamps, WIC, school meals, summer meals, after-school snacks and USDA commodities. Residents with incomes below 130% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible for all programs. Those with incomes between 130% and 185% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible for all programs except SNAP/food stamps. Those with incomes above 185% of the poverty line are likely income-ineligible for all federal nutrition programs. The 2009 poverty thresholds are shown in the following chart; other eligibility criteria may apply.

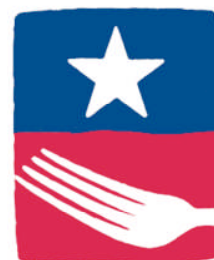
# in household	2009 Poverty Threshold	130% of Poverty	185% of Poverty
1	\$10,830	\$14,079	\$20,036
2	\$14,570	\$18,941	\$26,955
3	\$18,310	\$23,803	\$33,874
4	\$22,050	\$28,665	\$40,793

Data Sources:

- i. Feeding America’s “Map the Meal Gap” Project, available online: <http://feedingamerica.org/our-network/the-studies/map-the-gap.aspx>
- ii. Texas Food Bank Network analyses using public data. Methodology available upon request.
- iii. Health and Human Services Commission of County statistics, available online: http://www.hhsc.state.tx.us/research/TANF_FS.asp



TEXAS FOOD BANK
NETWORK



TEXAS HUNGER INITIATIVE
Baylor University School of Social Work



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 United States License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/).

Questions? Email jcdwyer@endhungerintex.org or call 562-2HUNGER

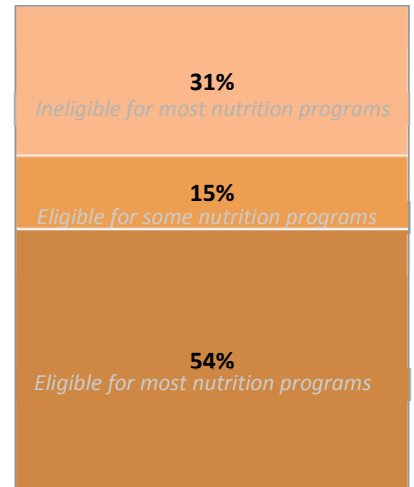
Hunger in Jasper County

How many are hungry?

Hunger results from an inability to meet nutritional needs with available resources. The USDA measures hunger by asking families whether there was a time in the previous year when they had difficulty meeting their food needs. This measurement is called “food insecurity.”

- 7,470 Jasper County residents (22%) are food insecure.
- On average, these food insecure residents report an annual budget shortfall of \$401 needed to afford “just enough” food – \$2,992,470 in total.
- Many are eligible for federal nutrition programs like SNAP (food stamps), WIC or school meals.*
- However, 46% may earn too much money to receive SNAP, and 31% may be ineligible for most federal nutrition programs.ⁱ

Chart 1 -
7,470 Food Insecure Residents



What resources are available?

Another way to measure need compares the food resources of a vulnerable population to a dietary standard. According to USDA, a moderately-priced, nutritious diet for all of Jasper County’s low-income residents (with incomes below 185% of the poverty line) costs \$33,929,400 annually.

- Currently, low-income county residents purchase the bulk of this food with their own money (45%).
- To make ends meet, many then combine their money with a patchwork of resources, the largest of which are SNAP (24%) and School Lunch (4%).
- Even after combining their own money with assistance, these residents face a 21% gap between their resources and the USDA standard, equal to \$6,981,442 annually.
- For many, this resource gap may lead to poor nutrition or food insecurity.ⁱⁱ

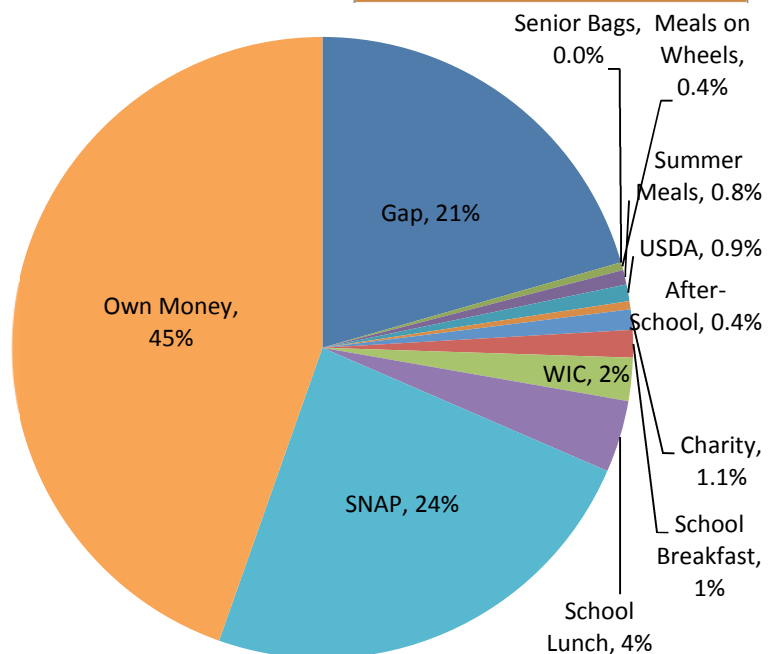


Chart 2 – Low-Income Food Sources & Gap

What can be done?

No matter how it is measured, hunger represents a disparity between income and expenses. As such, it can be permanently ended only by opportunities to earn and save enough money to meet the cost of living, and the knowledge to spend this money effectively.

In the meantime, existing nutrition programs can be used more effectively to reduce hunger. For example, Jasper County leaves \$1,674,290 in SNAP benefits “on the table” in Washington each year, costing the county \$2,996,979 in potential economic activity.ⁱⁱⁱ

Ending Hunger in Jasper County: Two Perspectives on Annual Cost

1. Food insecure residents: **7,470**
Cost of “just enough” food: **\$2,992,470**
2. Low-income residents: **11,880**
Cost to cover resource gap: **\$6,981,442**



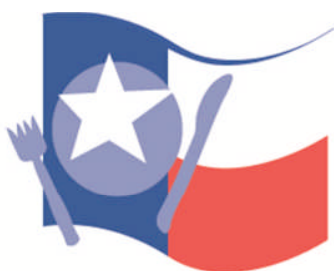
Volunteers, elected officials, nonprofits and the business community should work together to implement the strategies described in the attached report. These strategies will expand the resources available to hungry Jasper County residents, and reduce the gaps that currently exist.

*Federal nutrition programs include SNAP/food stamps, WIC, school meals, summer meals, after-school snacks and USDA commodities. Residents with incomes below 130% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible for all programs. Those with incomes between 130% and 185% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible for all programs except SNAP/food stamps. Those with incomes above 185% of the poverty line are likely income-ineligible for all federal nutrition programs. The 2009 poverty thresholds are shown in the following chart; other eligibility criteria may apply.

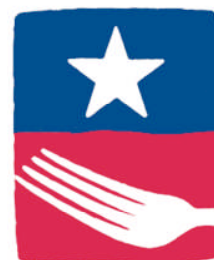
# in household	2009 Poverty Threshold	130% of Poverty	185% of Poverty
1	\$10,830	\$14,079	\$20,036
2	\$14,570	\$18,941	\$26,955
3	\$18,310	\$23,803	\$33,874
4	\$22,050	\$28,665	\$40,793

Data Sources:

- i. Feeding America’s “Map the Meal Gap” Project, available online: <http://feedingamerica.org/our-network/the-studies/map-the-gap.aspx>
- ii. Texas Food Bank Network analyses using public data. Methodology available upon request.
- iii. Health and Human Services Commission of County statistics, available online: http://www.hhsc.state.tx.us/research/TANF_FS.asp



TEXAS FOOD BANK
NETWORK



TEXAS HUNGER INITIATIVE
Baylor University School of Social Work



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 United States License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/).

Questions? Email jcdwyer@endhungerintex.org or call 562-2HUNGER

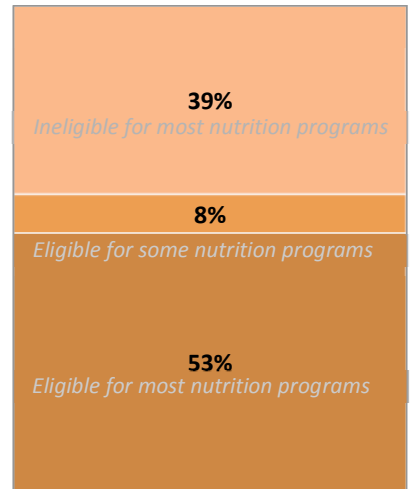
Hunger in Jefferson County

How many are hungry?

Hunger results from an inability to meet nutritional needs with available resources. The USDA measures hunger by asking families whether there was a time in the previous year when they had difficulty meeting their food needs. This measurement is called “food insecurity.”

- 53,100 Jefferson County residents (22%) are food insecure.
- On average, these food insecure residents report an annual budget shortfall of \$375 needed to afford “just enough” food – \$19,919,780 in total.
- Many are eligible for federal nutrition programs like SNAP (food stamps), WIC or school meals.*
- However, 47% may earn too much money to receive SNAP, and 39% may be ineligible for most federal nutrition programs.ⁱ

Chart 1 -
53,100 Food Insecure Residents



What resources are available?

Another way to measure need compares the food resources of a vulnerable population to a dietary standard. According to USDA, a moderately-priced, nutritious diet for all of Jefferson County’s low-income residents (with incomes below 185% of the poverty line) costs \$251,023,232 annually.

- Currently, low-income county residents purchase the bulk of this food with their own money (48%).
- To make ends meet, many then combine their money with a patchwork of resources, the largest of which are SNAP (21%) and School Lunch (4%).
- Even after combining their own money with assistance, these residents face a 22% gap between their resources and the USDA standard, equal to \$54,622,511 annually.
- For many, this resource gap may lead to poor nutrition or food insecurity.ⁱⁱ

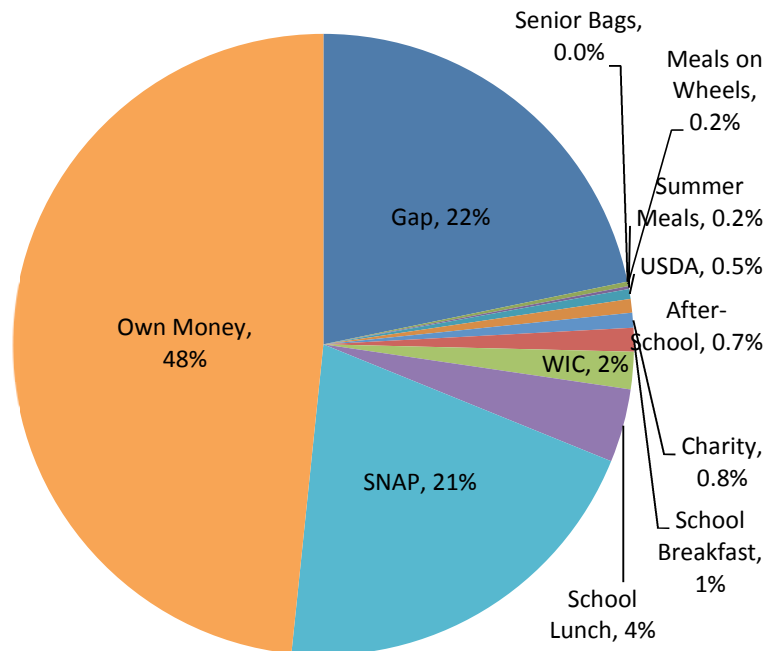


Chart 2 – Low-Income Food Sources & Gap

What can be done?

No matter how it is measured, hunger represents a disparity between income and expenses. As such, it can be permanently ended only by opportunities to earn and save enough money to meet the cost of living, and the knowledge to spend this money effectively.

In the meantime, existing nutrition programs can be used more effectively to reduce hunger. For example, Jefferson County leaves \$29,432,046 in SNAP benefits “on the table” in Washington each year, costing the county \$52,683,362 in potential economic activity.ⁱⁱⁱ

Ending Hunger in Jefferson County: Two Perspectives on Annual Cost

1. Food insecure residents: **53,100**
Cost of “just enough” food: **\$19,919,780**
2. Low-income residents: **87,889**
Cost to cover resource gap: **\$54,622,511**



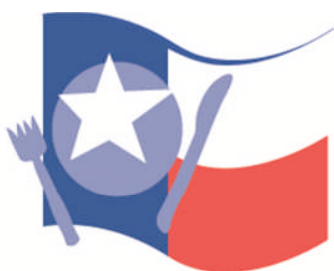
Volunteers, elected officials, nonprofits and the business community should work together to implement the strategies described in the attached report. These strategies will expand the resources available to hungry Jefferson County residents, and reduce the gaps that currently exist.

*Federal nutrition programs include SNAP/food stamps, WIC, school meals, summer meals, after-school snacks and USDA commodities. Residents with incomes below 130% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible for all programs. Those with incomes between 130% and 185% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible for all programs except SNAP/food stamps. Those with incomes above 185% of the poverty line are likely income-ineligible for all federal nutrition programs. The 2009 poverty thresholds are shown in the following chart; other eligibility criteria may apply.

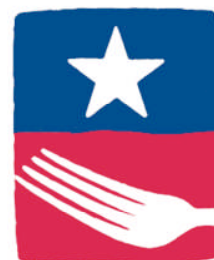
# in household	2009 Poverty Threshold	130% of Poverty	185% of Poverty
1	\$10,830	\$14,079	\$20,036
2	\$14,570	\$18,941	\$26,955
3	\$18,310	\$23,803	\$33,874
4	\$22,050	\$28,665	\$40,793

Data Sources:

- i. Feeding America’s “Map the Meal Gap” Project, available online: <http://feedingamerica.org/our-network/the-studies/map-the-gap.aspx>
- ii. Texas Food Bank Network analyses using public data. Methodology available upon request.
- iii. Health and Human Services Commission of County statistics, available online: http://www.hhsc.state.tx.us/research/TANF_FS.asp



TEXAS FOOD BANK
NETWORK



TEXAS HUNGER INITIATIVE
Baylor University School of Social Work



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 United States License](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/).

Questions? Email jcdwyer@endhungerintex.org or call 562-2HUNGER

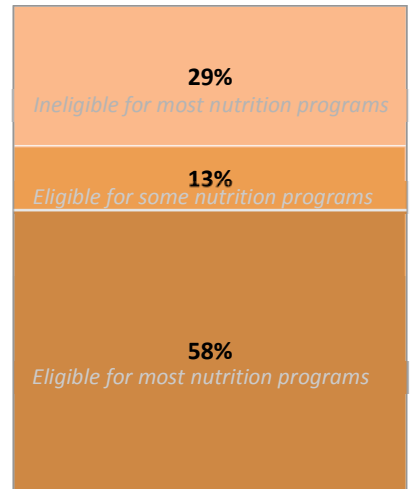
Hunger in Newton County

How many are hungry?

Hunger results from an inability to meet nutritional needs with available resources. The USDA measures hunger by asking families whether there was a time in the previous year when they had difficulty meeting their food needs. This measurement is called “food insecurity.”

- 3,010 Newton County residents (22%) are food insecure.
- On average, these food insecure residents report an annual budget shortfall of \$473 needed to afford “just enough” food – \$1,424,230 in total.
- Many are eligible for federal nutrition programs like SNAP (food stamps), WIC or school meals.*
- However, 42% may earn too much money to receive SNAP, and 29% may be ineligible for most federal nutrition programs.ⁱ

Chart 1 -
3,010 Food Insecure Residents



What resources are available?

Another way to measure need compares the food resources of a vulnerable population to a dietary standard. According to USDA, a moderately-priced, nutritious diet for all of Newton County’s low-income residents (with incomes below 185% of the poverty line) costs \$21,774,652 annually.

- Currently, low-income county residents purchase the bulk of this food with their own money (53%).
- To make ends meet, many then combine their money with a patchwork of resources, the largest of which are SNAP (17%) and School Lunch (2%).
- Even after combining their own money with assistance, these residents face a 25% gap between their resources and the USDA standard, equal to \$5,356,959 annually.
- For many, this resource gap may lead to poor nutrition or food insecurity.ⁱⁱ

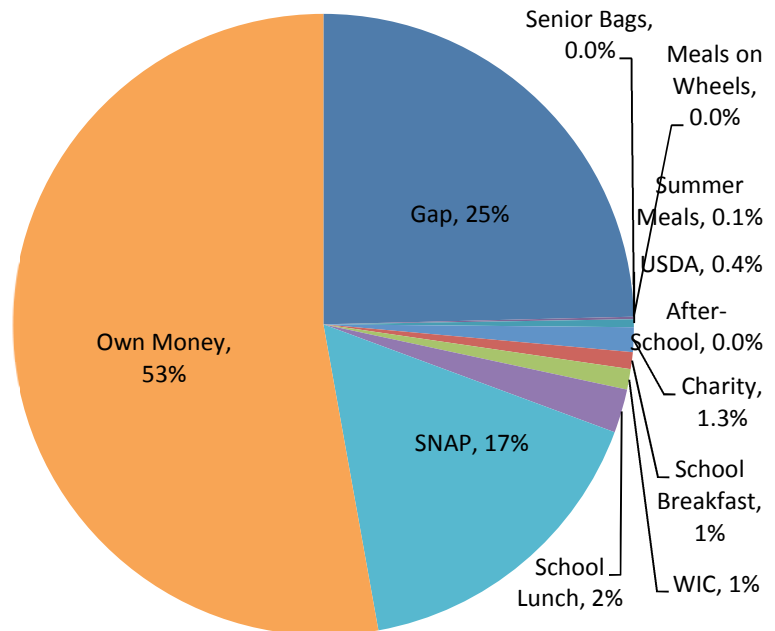


Chart 2 – Low-Income Food Sources & Gap

What can be done?

No matter how it is measured, hunger represents a disparity between income and expenses. As such, it can be permanently ended only by opportunities to earn and save enough money to meet the cost of living, and the knowledge to spend this money effectively.

In the meantime, existing nutrition programs can be used more effectively to reduce hunger. For example, Newton County leaves \$1,677,713 in SNAP benefits “on the table” in Washington each year, costing the county \$3,003,106 in potential economic activity.ⁱⁱⁱ

Ending Hunger in Newton County: Two Perspectives on Annual Cost

1. Food insecure residents: **3,010**
Cost of “just enough” food: **\$1,424,230**
2. Low-income residents: **7,624**
Cost to cover resource gap: **\$5,356,959**



Volunteers, elected officials, nonprofits and the business community should work together to implement the strategies described in the attached report. These strategies will expand the resources available to hungry Newton County residents, and reduce the gaps that currently exist.

*Federal nutrition programs include SNAP/food stamps, WIC, school meals, summer meals, after-school snacks and USDA commodities. Residents with incomes below 130% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible for all programs. Those with incomes between 130% and 185% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible for all programs except SNAP/food stamps. Those with incomes above 185% of the poverty line are likely income-ineligible for all federal nutrition programs. The 2009 poverty thresholds are shown in the following chart; other eligibility criteria may apply.

# in household	2009 Poverty Threshold	130% of Poverty	185% of Poverty
1	\$10,830	\$14,079	\$20,036
2	\$14,570	\$18,941	\$26,955
3	\$18,310	\$23,803	\$33,874
4	\$22,050	\$28,665	\$40,793

Data Sources:

- i. Feeding America’s “Map the Meal Gap” Project, available online: <http://feedingamerica.org/our-network/the-studies/map-the-gap.aspx>
- ii. Texas Food Bank Network analyses using public data. Methodology available upon request.
- iii. Health and Human Services Commission of County statistics, available online: http://www.hhsc.state.tx.us/research/TANF_FS.asp



TEXAS FOOD BANK
NETWORK



TEXAS HUNGER INITIATIVE
Baylor University School of Social Work



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 United States License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/).

Questions? Email jcdwyer@endhungerintex.org or call 562-2HUNGER

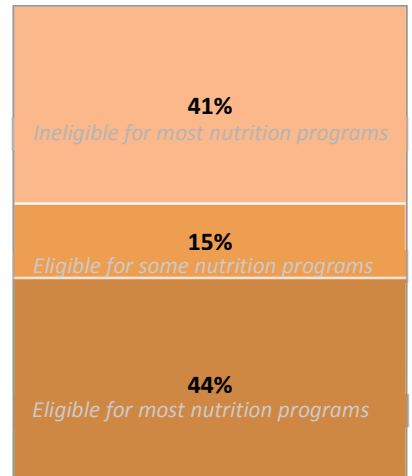
Hunger in Orange County

How many are hungry?

Hunger results from an inability to meet nutritional needs with available resources. The USDA measures hunger by asking families whether there was a time in the previous year when they had difficulty meeting their food needs. This measurement is called “food insecurity.”

- 16,260 Orange County residents (20%) are food insecure.
- On average, these food insecure residents report an annual budget shortfall of \$386 needed to afford “just enough” food – \$6,272,230 in total.
- Many are eligible for federal nutrition programs like SNAP (food stamps), WIC or school meals.*
- However, 56% may earn too much money to receive SNAP, and 41% may be ineligible for most federal nutrition programs.ⁱ

Chart 1 -
16,260 Food Insecure Residents



What resources are available?

Another way to measure need compares the food resources of a vulnerable population to a dietary standard. According to USDA, a moderately-priced, nutritious diet for all of Orange County’s low-income residents (with incomes below 185% of the poverty line) costs \$75,385,449 annually.

- Currently, low-income county residents purchase the bulk of this food with their own money (48%).
- To make ends meet, many then combine their money with a patchwork of resources, the largest of which are SNAP (21%) and School Lunch (4%).
- Even after combining their own money with assistance, these residents face a 23% gap between their resources and the USDA standard, equal to \$17,320,725 annually.
- For many, this resource gap may lead to poor nutrition or food insecurity.ⁱⁱ

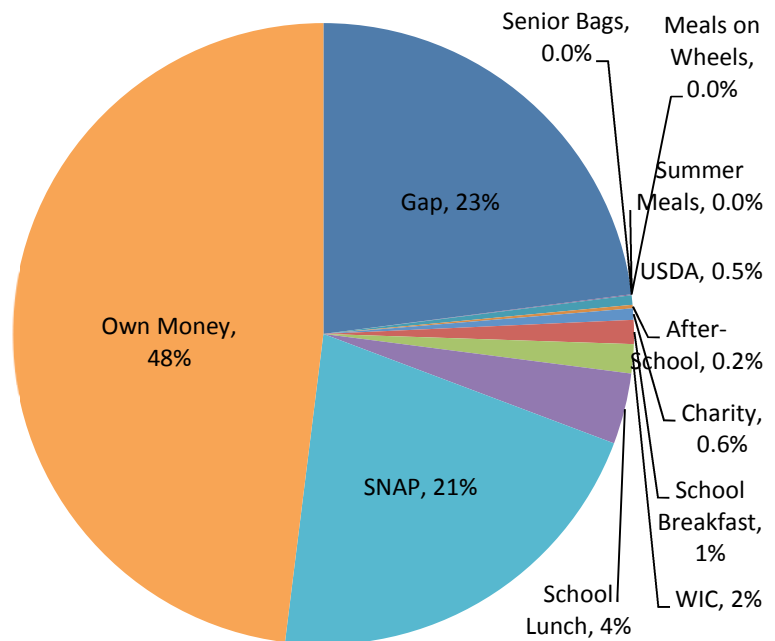


Chart 2 – Low-Income Food Sources & Gap

What can be done?

No matter how it is measured, hunger represents a disparity between income and expenses. As such, it can be permanently ended only by opportunities to earn and save enough money to meet the cost of living, and the knowledge to spend this money effectively.

In the meantime, existing nutrition programs can be used more effectively to reduce hunger. For example, Orange County leaves \$7,475,256 in SNAP benefits “on the table” in Washington each year, costing the county \$13,380,709 in potential economic activity.ⁱⁱⁱ

Ending Hunger in Orange County: Two Perspectives on Annual Cost

1. Food insecure residents: **16,260**
Cost of “just enough” food: **\$6,272,230**
2. Low-income residents: **26,394**
Cost to cover resource gap: **\$17,320,725**



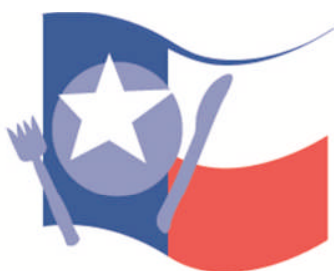
Volunteers, elected officials, nonprofits and the business community should work together to implement the strategies described in the attached report. These strategies will expand the resources available to hungry Orange County residents, and reduce the gaps that currently exist.

*Federal nutrition programs include SNAP/food stamps, WIC, school meals, summer meals, after-school snacks and USDA commodities. Residents with incomes below 130% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible for all programs. Those with incomes between 130% and 185% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible for all programs except SNAP/food stamps. Those with incomes above 185% of the poverty line are likely income-ineligible for all federal nutrition programs. The 2009 poverty thresholds are shown in the following chart; other eligibility criteria may apply.

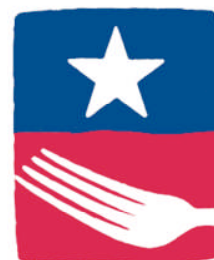
# in household	2009 Poverty Threshold	130% of Poverty	185% of Poverty
1	\$10,830	\$14,079	\$20,036
2	\$14,570	\$18,941	\$26,955
3	\$18,310	\$23,803	\$33,874
4	\$22,050	\$28,665	\$40,793

Data Sources:

- i. Feeding America’s “Map the Meal Gap” Project, available online: <http://feedingamerica.org/our-network/the-studies/map-the-gap.aspx>
- ii. Texas Food Bank Network analyses using public data. Methodology available upon request.
- iii. Health and Human Services Commission of County statistics, available online: http://www.hhsc.state.tx.us/research/TANF_FS.asp



TEXAS FOOD BANK
NETWORK



TEXAS HUNGER INITIATIVE
Baylor University School of Social Work



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 United States License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/).

Questions? Email jcdwyer@endhungerintex.org or call 562-2HUNGER

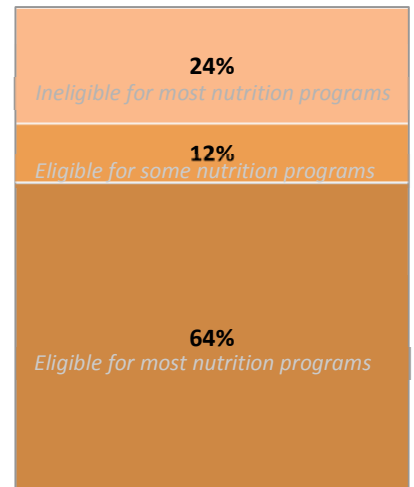
Hunger in Polk County

How many are hungry?

Hunger results from an inability to meet nutritional needs with available resources. The USDA measures hunger by asking families whether there was a time in the previous year when they had difficulty meeting their food needs. This measurement is called “food insecurity.”

- 9,980 Polk County residents (22%) are food insecure.
- On average, these food insecure residents report an annual budget shortfall of \$381 needed to afford “just enough” food – \$3,798,930 in total.
- Many are eligible for federal nutrition programs like SNAP (food stamps), WIC or school meals.*
- However, 36% may earn too much money to receive SNAP, and 24% may be ineligible for most federal nutrition programs.ⁱ

Chart 1 -
9,980 Food Insecure Residents



What resources are available?

Another way to measure need compares the food resources of a vulnerable population to a dietary standard. According to USDA, a moderately-priced, nutritious diet for all of Polk County’s low-income residents (with incomes below 185% of the poverty line) costs \$59,691,892 annually.

- Currently, low-income county residents purchase the bulk of this food with their own money (54%).
- To make ends meet, many then combine their money with a patchwork of resources, the largest of which are SNAP (15%) and School Lunch (2%).
- Even after combining their own money with assistance, these residents face a 24% gap between their resources and the USDA standard, equal to \$14,591,730 annually.
- For many, this resource gap may lead to poor nutrition or food insecurity.ⁱⁱ

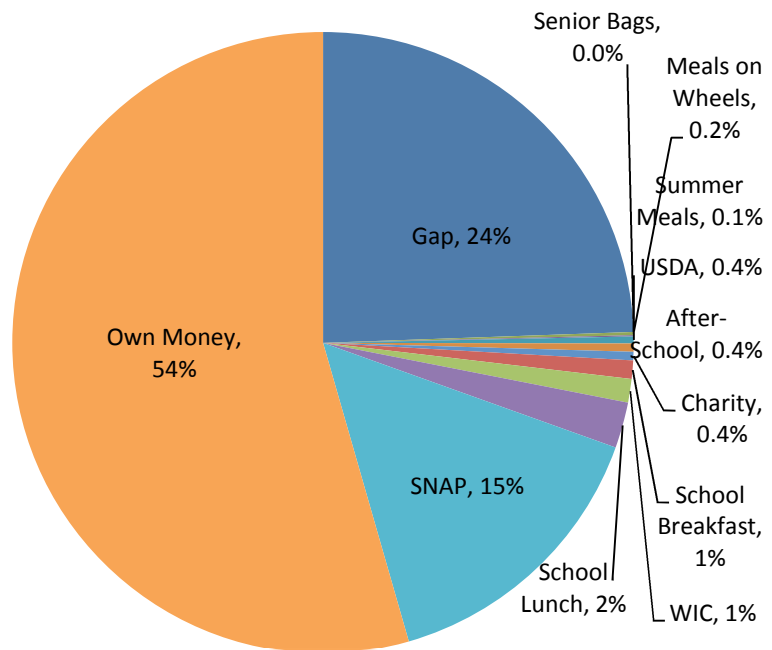


Chart 2 – Low-Income Food Sources & Gap

What can be done?

No matter how it is measured, hunger represents a disparity between income and expenses. As such, it can be permanently ended only by opportunities to earn and save enough money to meet the cost of living, and the knowledge to spend this money effectively.

In the meantime, existing nutrition programs can be used more effectively to reduce hunger. For example, Polk County leaves \$10,167,116 in SNAP benefits “on the table” in Washington each year, costing the county \$18,199,137 in potential economic activity.ⁱⁱⁱ

Ending Hunger in Polk County: Two Perspectives on Annual Cost

1. Food insecure residents: **9,980**
Cost of “just enough” food: **\$3,798,930**
2. Low-income residents: **20,900**
Cost to cover resource gap: **\$14,591,730**



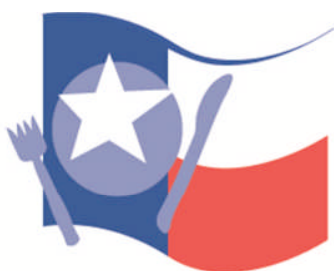
Volunteers, elected officials, nonprofits and the business community should work together to implement the strategies described in the attached report. These strategies will expand the resources available to hungry Polk County residents, and reduce the gaps that currently exist.

*Federal nutrition programs include SNAP/food stamps, WIC, school meals, summer meals, after-school snacks and USDA commodities. Residents with incomes below 130% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible for all programs. Those with incomes between 130% and 185% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible for all programs except SNAP/food stamps. Those with incomes above 185% of the poverty line are likely income-ineligible for all federal nutrition programs. The 2009 poverty thresholds are shown in the following chart; other eligibility criteria may apply.

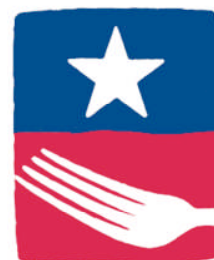
# in household	2009 Poverty Threshold	130% of Poverty	185% of Poverty
1	\$10,830	\$14,079	\$20,036
2	\$14,570	\$18,941	\$26,955
3	\$18,310	\$23,803	\$33,874
4	\$22,050	\$28,665	\$40,793

Data Sources:

- i. Feeding America’s “Map the Meal Gap” Project, available online: <http://feedingamerica.org/our-network/the-studies/map-the-gap.aspx>
- ii. Texas Food Bank Network analyses using public data. Methodology available upon request.
- iii. Health and Human Services Commission of County statistics, available online: http://www.hhsc.state.tx.us/research/TANF_FS.asp



TEXAS FOOD BANK
NETWORK



TEXAS HUNGER INITIATIVE
Baylor University School of Social Work



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 United States License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/).

Questions? Email jcdwyer@endhungerintex.org or call 562-2HUNGER

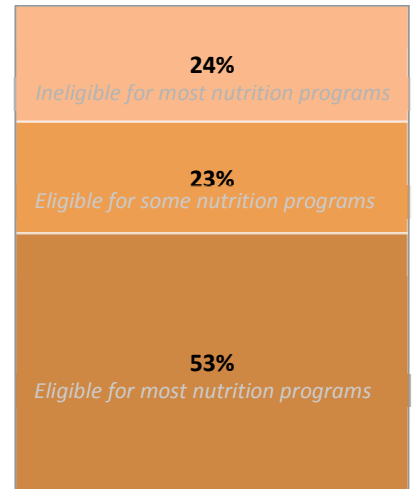
Hunger in Sabine County

How many are hungry?

Hunger results from an inability to meet nutritional needs with available resources. The USDA measures hunger by asking families whether there was a time in the previous year when they had difficulty meeting their food needs. This measurement is called “food insecurity.”

- 2,490 Sabine County residents (24%) are food insecure.
- On average, these food insecure residents report an annual budget shortfall of \$455 needed to afford “just enough” food – \$1,132,740 in total.
- Many are eligible for federal nutrition programs like SNAP (food stamps), WIC or school meals.*
- However, 47% may earn too much money to receive SNAP, and 24% may be ineligible for most federal nutrition programs.ⁱ

Chart 1 -
2,490 Food Insecure Residents



What resources are available?

Another way to measure need compares the food resources of a vulnerable population to a dietary standard. According to USDA, a moderately-priced, nutritious diet for all of Sabine County’s low-income residents (with incomes below 185% of the poverty line) costs \$14,462,415 annually.

- Currently, low-income county residents purchase the bulk of this food with their own money (53%).
- To make ends meet, many then combine their money with a patchwork of resources, the largest of which are SNAP (16%) and School Lunch (3%).
- Even after combining their own money with assistance, these residents face a 24% gap between their resources and the USDA standard, equal to \$3,447,260 annually.
- For many, this resource gap may lead to poor nutrition or food insecurity.ⁱⁱ

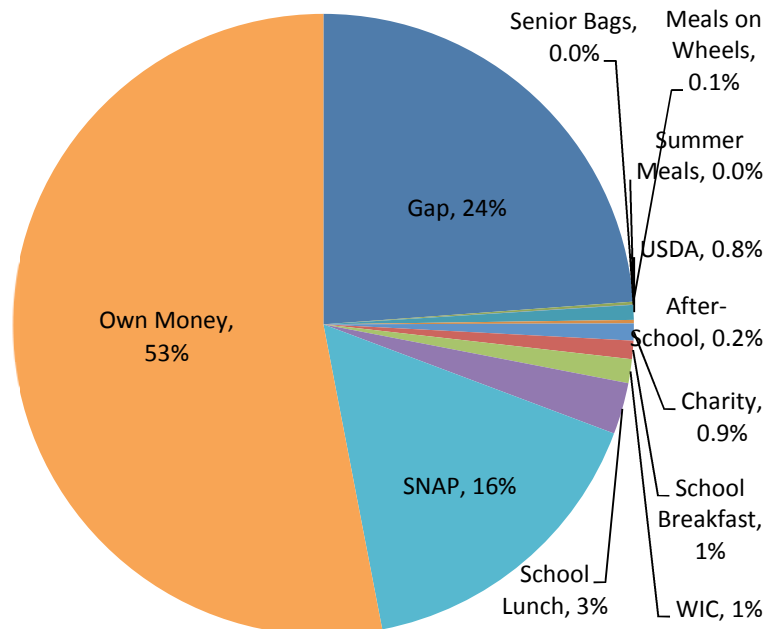


Chart 2 – Low-Income Food Sources & Gap

What can be done?

No matter how it is measured, hunger represents a disparity between income and expenses. As such, it can be permanently ended only by opportunities to earn and save enough money to meet the cost of living, and the knowledge to spend this money effectively.

In the meantime, existing nutrition programs can be used more effectively to reduce hunger. For example, Sabine County leaves \$1,757,447 in SNAP benefits “on the table” in Washington each year, costing the county \$3,145,829 in potential economic activity.ⁱⁱⁱ

Ending Hunger in Sabine County: Two Perspectives on Annual Cost

1. Food insecure residents: **2,490**
Cost of “just enough” food: **\$1,132,740**
2. Low-income residents: **5,064**
Cost to cover resource gap: **\$3,447,260**



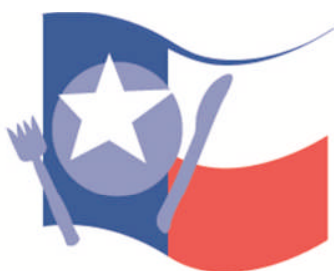
Volunteers, elected officials, nonprofits and the business community should work together to implement the strategies described in the attached report. These strategies will expand the resources available to hungry Sabine County residents, and reduce the gaps that currently exist.

*Federal nutrition programs include SNAP/food stamps, WIC, school meals, summer meals, after-school snacks and USDA commodities. Residents with incomes below 130% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible for all programs. Those with incomes between 130% and 185% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible for all programs except SNAP/food stamps. Those with incomes above 185% of the poverty line are likely income-ineligible for all federal nutrition programs. The 2009 poverty thresholds are shown in the following chart; other eligibility criteria may apply.

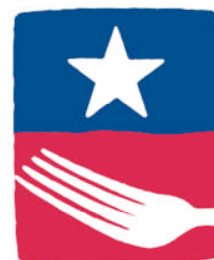
# in household	2009 Poverty Threshold	130% of Poverty	185% of Poverty
1	\$10,830	\$14,079	\$20,036
2	\$14,570	\$18,941	\$26,955
3	\$18,310	\$23,803	\$33,874
4	\$22,050	\$28,665	\$40,793

Data Sources:

- i. Feeding America’s “Map the Meal Gap” Project, available online: <http://feedingamerica.org/our-network/the-studies/map-the-gap.aspx>
- ii. Texas Food Bank Network analyses using public data. Methodology available upon request.
- iii. Health and Human Services Commission of County statistics, available online: http://www.hhsc.state.tx.us/research/TANF_FS.asp



TEXAS FOOD BANK
NETWORK



TEXAS HUNGER INITIATIVE
Baylor University School of Social Work



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 United States License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/).

Questions? Email jcdwyer@endhungerintex.org or call 562-2HUNGER

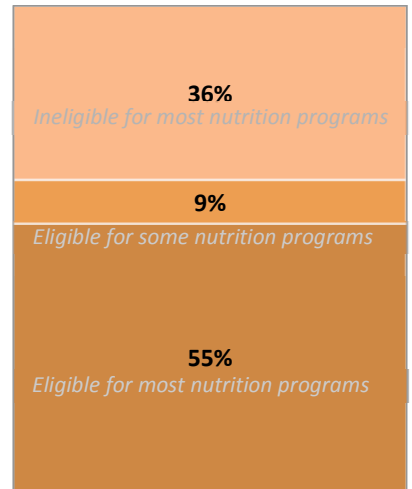
Hunger in Tyler County

How many are hungry?

Hunger results from an inability to meet nutritional needs with available resources. The USDA measures hunger by asking families whether there was a time in the previous year when they had difficulty meeting their food needs. This measurement is called “food insecurity.”

- 4,390 Tyler County residents (22%) are food insecure.
- On average, these food insecure residents report an annual budget shortfall of \$401 needed to afford “just enough” food – \$1,760,490 in total.
- Many are eligible for federal nutrition programs like SNAP (food stamps), WIC or school meals.*
- However, 45% may earn too much money to receive SNAP, and 36% may be ineligible for most federal nutrition programs.ⁱ

Chart 1 -
4,390 Food Insecure Residents



What resources are available?

Another way to measure need compares the food resources of a vulnerable population to a dietary standard. According to USDA, a moderately-priced, nutritious diet for all of Tyler County’s low-income residents (with incomes below 185% of the poverty line) costs \$22,092,811 annually.

- Currently, low-income county residents purchase the bulk of this food with their own money (52%).
- To make ends meet, many then combine their money with a patchwork of resources, the largest of which are SNAP (18%) and School Lunch (3%).
- Even after combining their own money with assistance, these residents face a 23% gap between their resources and the USDA standard, equal to \$5,070,378 annually.
- For many, this resource gap may lead to poor nutrition or food insecurity.ⁱⁱ

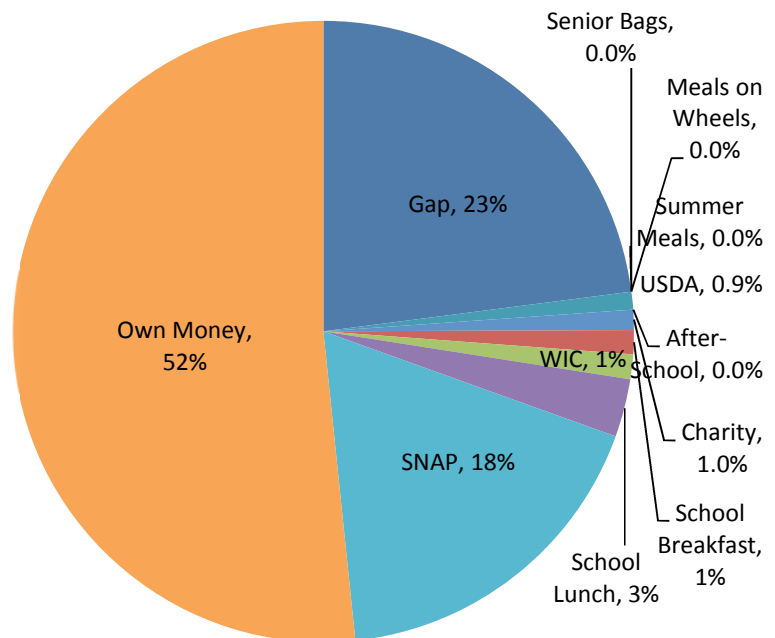


Chart 2 – Low-Income Food Sources & Gap

What can be done?

No matter how it is measured, hunger represents a disparity between income and expenses. As such, it can be permanently ended only by opportunities to earn and save enough money to meet the cost of living, and the knowledge to spend this money effectively.

In the meantime, existing nutrition programs can be used more effectively to reduce hunger. For example, Tyler County leaves \$3,413,973 in SNAP benefits “on the table” in Washington each year, costing the county \$6,111,011 in potential economic activity.ⁱⁱⁱ

Ending Hunger in Tyler County: Two Perspectives on Annual Cost

1. Food insecure residents: **4,390**
Cost of “just enough” food: **\$1,760,490**
2. Low-income residents: **7,735**
Cost to cover resource gap: **\$5,070,378**



Volunteers, elected officials, nonprofits and the business community should work together to implement the strategies described in the attached report. These strategies will expand the resources available to hungry Tyler County residents, and reduce the gaps that currently exist.

*Federal nutrition programs include SNAP/food stamps, WIC, school meals, summer meals, after-school snacks and USDA commodities. Residents with incomes below 130% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible for all programs. Those with incomes between 130% and 185% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible for all programs except SNAP/food stamps. Those with incomes above 185% of the poverty line are likely income-ineligible for all federal nutrition programs. The 2009 poverty thresholds are shown in the following chart; other eligibility criteria may apply.

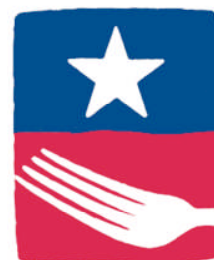
# in household	2009 Poverty Threshold	130% of Poverty	185% of Poverty
1	\$10,830	\$14,079	\$20,036
2	\$14,570	\$18,941	\$26,955
3	\$18,310	\$23,803	\$33,874
4	\$22,050	\$28,665	\$40,793

Data Sources:

- i. Feeding America’s “Map the Meal Gap” Project, available online: <http://feedingamerica.org/our-network/the-studies/map-the-gap.aspx>
- ii. Texas Food Bank Network analyses using public data. Methodology available upon request.
- iii. Health and Human Services Commission of County statistics, available online: http://www.hhsc.state.tx.us/research/TANF_FS.asp



TEXAS FOOD BANK
NETWORK



TEXAS HUNGER INITIATIVE
Baylor University School of Social Work



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 United States License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/).

Questions? Email jcdwyer@endhungerintex.org or call 562-2HUNGER