

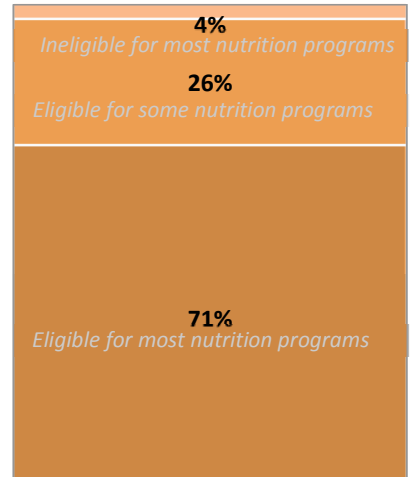
Hunger in Dimmit County

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.”

- 2,370 Dimmit County residents (24%) are food insecure.
- On average, these food insecure residents report an annual budget shortfall of \$345 needed to afford “just enough” food – \$816,660 in total.
- Many are eligible for federal nutrition programs like SNAP (food stamps), WIC or school meals.*
- However, 29% may earn too much money to receive SNAP, and 4% may be ineligible for most federal nutrition programs.ⁱ

Chart 1 -
2,370 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 Dimmit County’s low-income residents (with incomes below 185% of the poverty line) costs \$13,841,212 annually.

- Currently, low-income county residents purchase the bulk of this food with their own money (39%).
- To make ends meet, many then combine their money with a patchwork of resources, the largest of which are SNAP (30%) and after-school programs (5.6%).
- Even after combining their own money with assistance, these residents face a 12% gap between their resources and the USDA standard, equal to \$1,647,964 annually.
- For many, this resource gap may lead to poor nutrition or food insecurity.ⁱⁱ

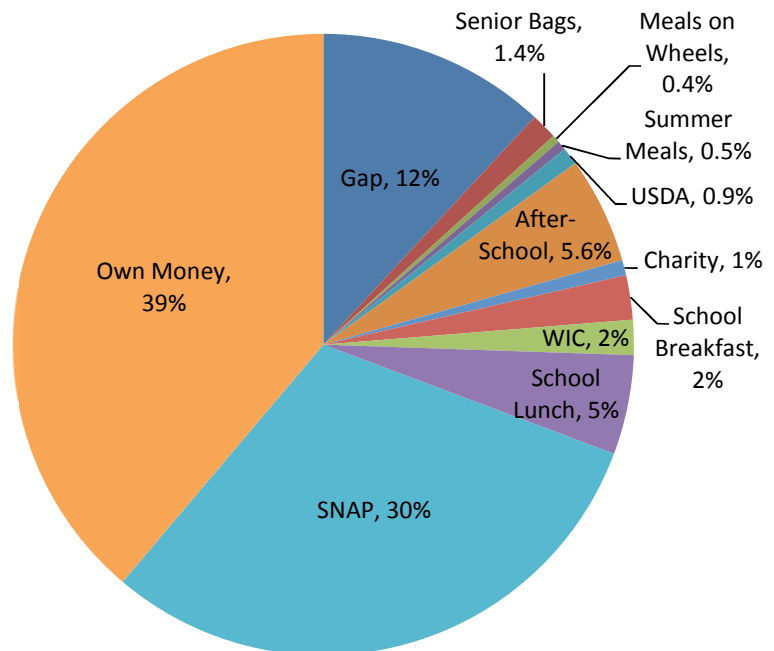


Chart 2 – Low-Income Food Sources & Gap

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, Dimmit County leaves \$853,388 in SNAP benefits “on the table” in Washington each year, costing the county \$1,527,565 in potential economic activity.ⁱⁱⁱ

Ending Hunger in Dimmit County: Two Perspectives on Annual Cost

1. Food insecure residents: **2,370**
Cost of “just enough” food: **\$816,660**
2. Low-income residents: **4,846**
Cost to cover resource gap: **\$1,647,964**



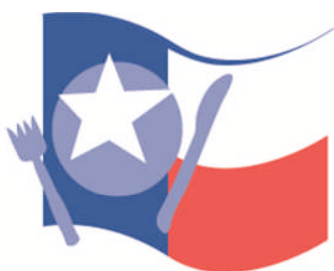
Volunteers, elected officials, nonprofits and the business community should work together to implement the strategies described in the attached report. These strategies will expand the resources available to hungry Dimmit County residents, and reduce the gaps that currently exist.

*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.

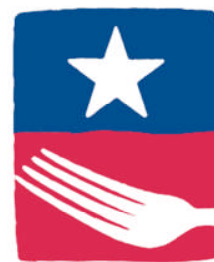
# in household	2009 Poverty Threshold	130% of Poverty	185% of Poverty
1	\$10,830	\$14,079	\$20,036
2	\$14,570	\$18,941	\$26,955
3	\$18,310	\$23,803	\$33,874
4	\$22,050	\$28,665	\$40,793

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



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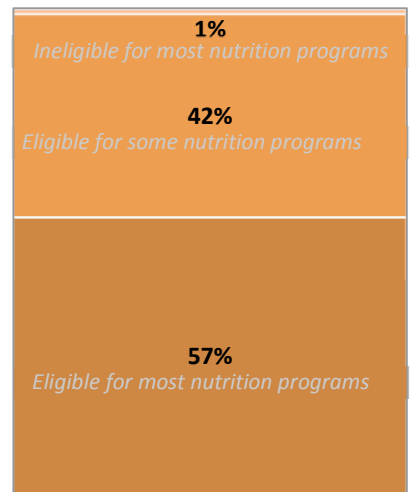
Hunger in Jim Hogg County

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.”

- 760 Jim Hogg County residents (15%) are food insecure.
- On average, these food insecure residents report an annual budget shortfall of \$387 needed to afford “just enough” food – \$294,130 in total.
- Many are eligible for federal nutrition programs like SNAP (food stamps), WIC or school meals.*
- However, 43% may earn too much money to receive SNAP, and 1% may be ineligible for most federal nutrition programs.ⁱ

Chart 1 -
760 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 Jim Hogg County’s low-income residents (with incomes below 185% of the poverty line) costs \$10,322,502 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 (16%) and School Lunch (3%).
- Even after combining their own money with assistance, these residents face a 20% gap between their resources and the USDA standard, equal to \$2,074,401 annually.
- For many, this resource gap may lead to poor nutrition or food insecurity.ⁱⁱ

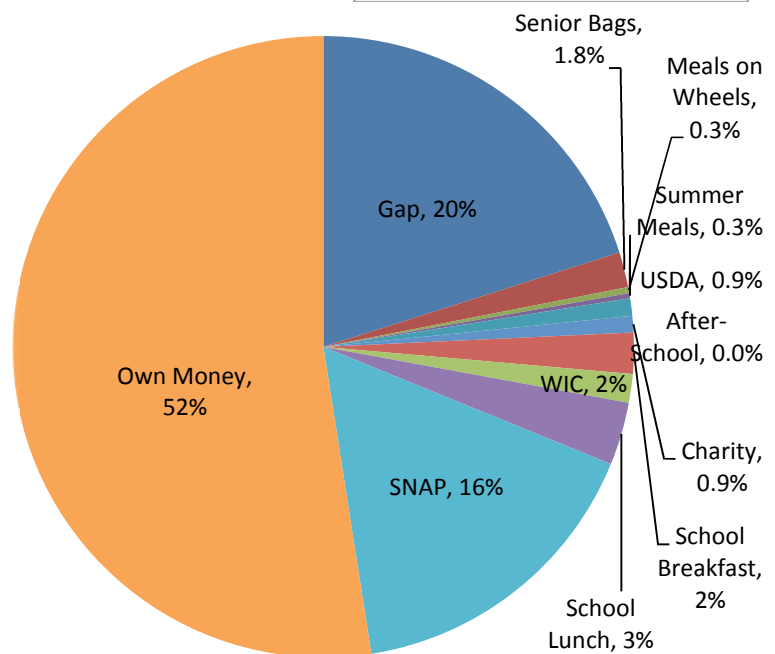


Chart 2 – Low-Income Food Sources & Gap

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, Jim Hogg County leaves \$118,772 in SNAP benefits “on the table” in Washington each year, costing the county \$212,603 in potential economic activity.ⁱⁱⁱ

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 Jim Hogg County residents, and reduce the gaps that currently exist.

Ending Hunger in Jim Hogg County: Two Perspectives on Annual Cost

1. Food insecure residents: **760**
Cost of “just enough” food: **\$294,130**
2. Low-income residents: **3,614**
Cost to cover resource gap: **\$2,074,401**

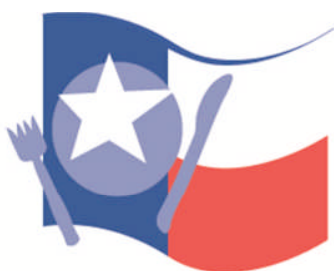


*Federal nutrition programs include SNAP/food stamps, WIC, school meals, summer meals, after-school snacks and USDA commodities. Residents with incomes below 130% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible for all programs. Those with incomes between 130% and 185% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible 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.

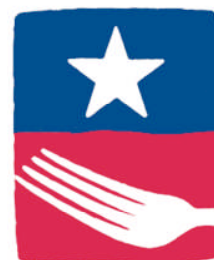
# in household	2009 Poverty Threshold	130% of Poverty	185% of Poverty
1	\$10,830	\$14,079	\$20,036
2	\$14,570	\$18,941	\$26,955
3	\$18,310	\$23,803	\$33,874
4	\$22,050	\$28,665	\$40,793

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



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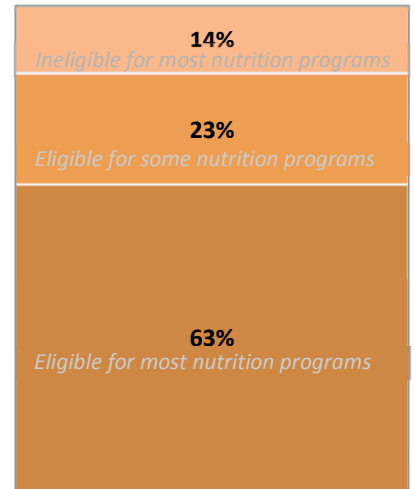
Hunger in Kinney County

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.”

- 670 Kinney County residents (21%) are food insecure.
- On average, these food insecure residents report an annual budget shortfall of \$402 needed to afford “just enough” food – \$269,540 in total.
- Many are eligible for federal nutrition programs like SNAP (food stamps), WIC or school meals.*
- However, 37% may earn too much money to receive SNAP, and 14% may be ineligible for most federal nutrition programs.ⁱ

Chart 1 -
670 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 Kinney County’s low-income residents (with incomes below 185% of the poverty line) costs \$3,597,889 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 (4%).
- Even after combining their own money with assistance, these residents face a 18% gap between their resources and the USDA standard, equal to \$657,428 annually.
- For many, this resource gap may lead to poor nutrition or food insecurity.ⁱⁱ

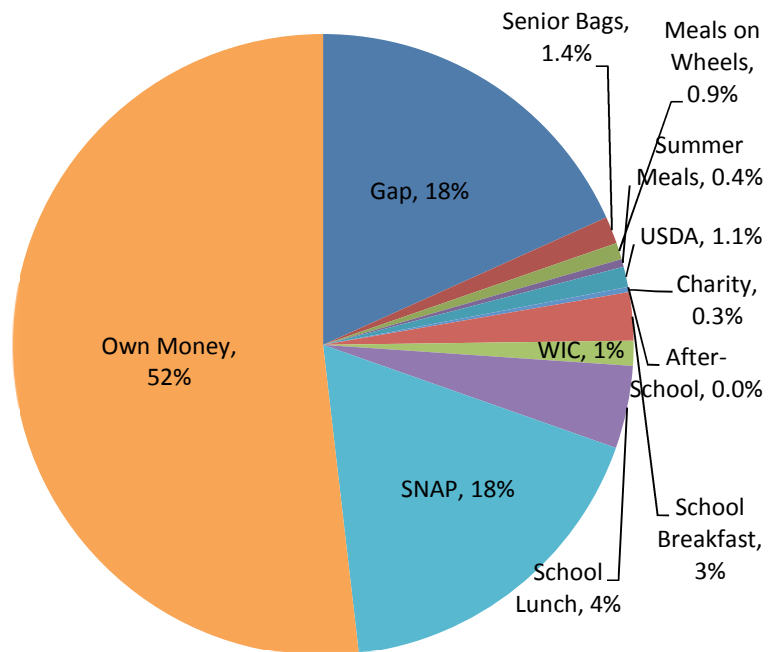


Chart 2 – Low-Income Food Sources & Gap

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, Kinney County leaves \$470,604 in SNAP benefits “on the table” in Washington each year, costing the county \$842,380 in potential economic activity.ⁱⁱⁱ

Ending Hunger in Kinney County: Two Perspectives on Annual Cost

1. Food insecure residents: **670**
Cost of “just enough” food: **\$269,540**
2. Low-income residents: **1,260**
Cost to cover resource gap: **\$657,428**



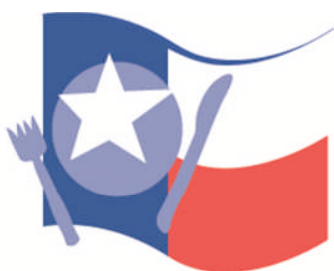
Volunteers, elected officials, nonprofits and the business community should work together to implement the strategies described in the attached report. These strategies will expand the resources available to hungry Kinney County residents, and reduce the gaps that currently exist.

*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.

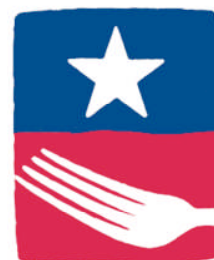
# in household	2009 Poverty Threshold	130% of Poverty	185% of Poverty
1	\$10,830	\$14,079	\$20,036
2	\$14,570	\$18,941	\$26,955
3	\$18,310	\$23,803	\$33,874
4	\$22,050	\$28,665	\$40,793

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



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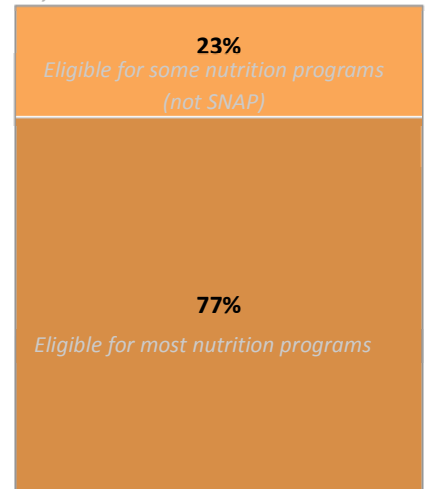
Hunger in Maverick County

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.”

- 12,890 Maverick County residents (25%) are food insecure.
- On average, these food insecure residents report an annual budget shortfall of \$322 needed to afford “just enough” food – \$4,151,760 in total.
- Many are eligible for federal nutrition programs like SNAP (food stamps), WIC or school meals.*
- However, 23% may earn too much money to receive SNAP.ⁱ

Chart 1 -
12,890 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 Maverick County’s low-income residents (with incomes below 185% of the poverty line) costs \$93,809,860 annually.

- Currently, low-income county residents purchase the bulk of this food with their own money (47%).
- To make ends meet, many then combine their money with a patchwork of resources, the largest of which are SNAP (22%) and School Lunch (5%).
- Even after combining their own money with assistance, these residents face a 19% gap between their resources and the USDA standard, equal to \$17,722,930 annually.
- For many, this resource gap may lead to poor nutrition or food insecurity.ⁱⁱ

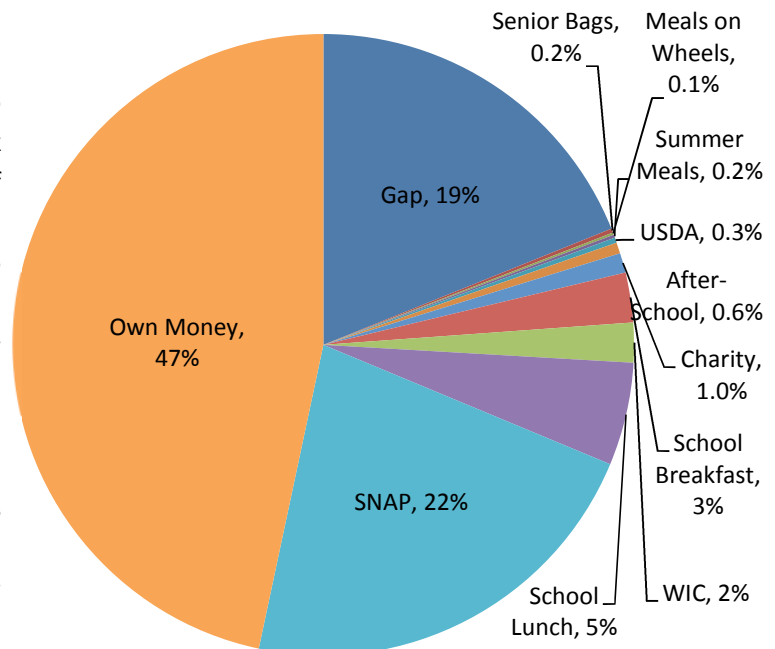


Chart 2 – Low-Income Food Sources & Gap

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, Maverick County leaves \$6,479,073 in SNAP benefits “on the table” in Washington each year, costing the county \$11,597,541 in potential economic activity.ⁱⁱⁱ

Ending Hunger in Maverick County: Two Perspectives on Annual Cost

1. Food insecure residents: **12,890**
Cost of “just enough” food: **\$4,151,760**
2. Low-income residents: **32,845**
Cost to cover resource gap: **\$17,722,930**



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 Maverick 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:

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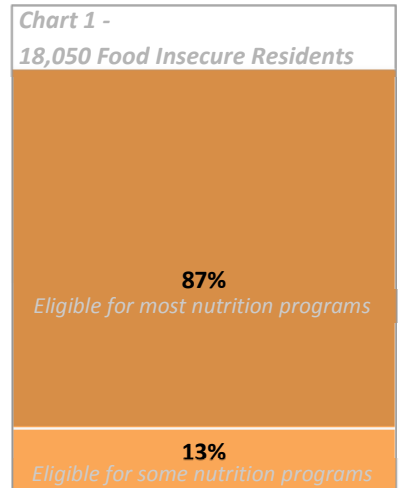
Questions? Email jcdwyer@endhungerintex.org or call 562-2HUNGER

Hunger in Starr 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.”

- 18,050 Starr County residents (30%) are food insecure.
- On average, these food insecure residents report an annual budget shortfall of \$402 needed to afford “just enough” food – \$7,253,790 in total.
- Many are eligible for federal nutrition programs like SNAP (food stamps), WIC or school meals.*
- However, 13% may earn too much money to receive SNAP. ⁱ



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 Starr County’s low-income residents (with incomes below 185% of the poverty line) costs \$122,127,425 annually.

- Currently, low-income county residents purchase the bulk of this food with their own money (47%).
- To make ends meet, many then combine their money with a patchwork of resources, the largest of which are SNAP (23%) and School Lunch (5%).
- Even after combining their own money with assistance, these residents face a 19% gap between their resources and the USDA standard, equal to \$23,428,865 annually.
- For many, this resource gap may lead to poor nutrition or food insecurity. ⁱⁱ

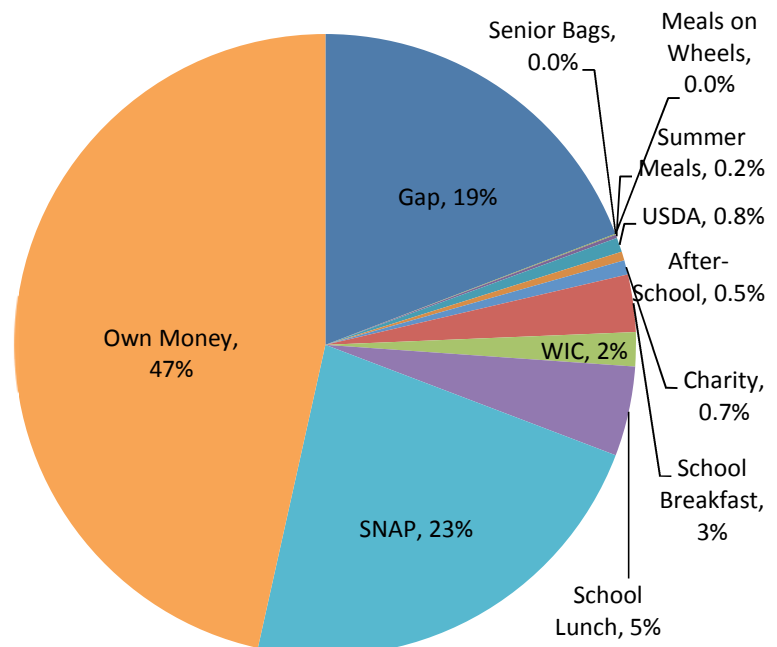


Chart 2 – Low-Income Food Sources & Gap

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, Starr County leaves \$9,889,792 in SNAP benefits “on the table” in Washington each year, costing the county \$17,702,728 in potential economic activity. ⁱⁱⁱ

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 Starr County residents, and reduce the gaps that currently exist.

Ending Hunger in Starr County: Two Perspectives on Annual Cost

1. Food insecure residents: **18,050**
Cost of “just enough” food: **\$7,253,790**
2. Low-income residents: **42,760**
Cost to cover resource gap: **\$23,428,865**

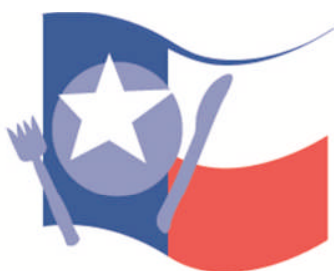


*Federal nutrition programs include SNAP/food stamps, WIC, school meals, summer meals, after-school snacks and USDA commodities. Residents with incomes below 130% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible for all programs. Those with incomes between 130% and 185% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible 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.

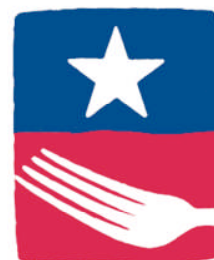
# in household	2009 Poverty Threshold	130% of Poverty	185% of Poverty
1	\$10,830	\$14,079	\$20,036
2	\$14,570	\$18,941	\$26,955
3	\$18,310	\$23,803	\$33,874
4	\$22,050	\$28,665	\$40,793

Data Sources:

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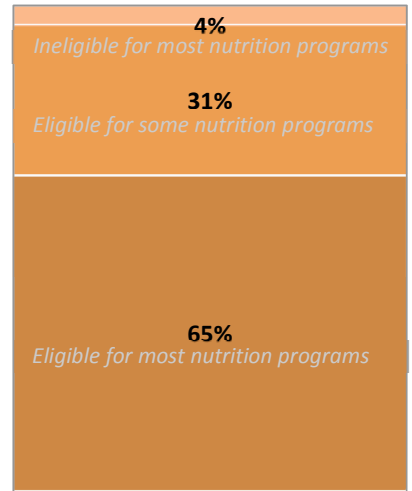
Hunger in Val Verde County

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.”

- 9,350 Val Verde County residents (20%) are food insecure.
- On average, these food insecure residents report an annual budget shortfall of \$336 needed to afford “just enough” food – \$3,138,530 in total.
- Many are eligible for federal nutrition programs like SNAP (food stamps), WIC or school meals.*
- However, 35% may earn too much money to receive SNAP, and 4% may be ineligible for most federal nutrition programs.ⁱ

Chart 1 -
9,350 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 Val Verde County’s low-income residents (with incomes below 185% of the poverty line) costs \$70,061,607 annually.

- Currently, low-income county residents purchase the bulk of this food with their own money (50%).
- To make ends meet, many then combine their money with a patchwork of resources, the largest of which are SNAP (19%) 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 \$15,331,804 annually.
- For many, this resource gap may lead to poor nutrition or food insecurity.ⁱⁱ

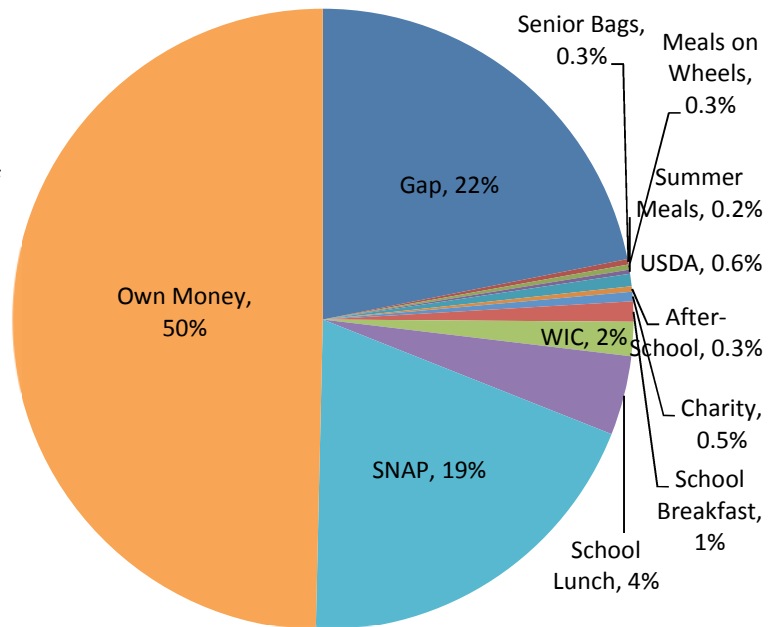


Chart 2 – Low-Income Food Sources & Gap

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, Val Verde County leaves \$5,547,423 in SNAP benefits “on the table” in Washington each year, costing the county \$9,929,888 in potential economic activity.ⁱⁱⁱ

Ending Hunger in Val Verde County: Two Perspectives on Annual Cost

1. Food insecure residents: **9,350**
Cost of “just enough” food: **\$3,138,530**
2. Low-income residents: **24,530**
Cost to cover resource gap: **\$15,331,804**



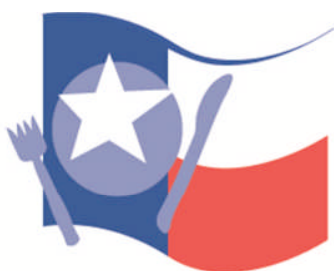
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*Federal nutrition programs include SNAP/food stamps, WIC, school meals, summer meals, after-school snacks and USDA commodities. Residents with incomes below 130% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible for all programs. Those with incomes between 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.

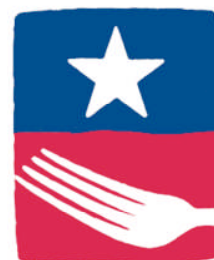
# in household	2009 Poverty Threshold	130% of Poverty	185% of Poverty
1	\$10,830	\$14,079	\$20,036
2	\$14,570	\$18,941	\$26,955
3	\$18,310	\$23,803	\$33,874
4	\$22,050	\$28,665	\$40,793

Data Sources:

- i. Feeding America’s “Map the Meal Gap” Project, available online: <http://feedingamerica.org/our-network/the-studies/map-the-gap.aspx>
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- iii. Health and Human Services Commission of County statistics, available online: http://www.hhsc.state.tx.us/research/TANF_FS.asp



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Baylor University School of Social Work



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

Hunger in Webb 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.”

- 47,190 Webb County residents (20%) are food insecure.
- On average, these food insecure residents report an annual budget shortfall of \$331 needed to afford “just enough” food – \$15,600,020 in total.
- Many are eligible for federal nutrition programs like SNAP (food stamps), WIC or school meals.*
- However, 30% may earn too much money to receive SNAP. ⁱ

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 Webb County’s low-income residents (with incomes below 185% of the poverty line) costs \$392,119,730 annually.

- Currently, low-income county residents purchase the bulk of this food with their own money (46%).
- To make ends meet, many then combine their money with a patchwork of resources, the largest of which are SNAP (23%) and School Lunch (5%).
- Even after combining their own money with assistance, these residents face a 19% gap between their resources and the USDA standard, equal to \$73,993,332 annually.
- For many, this resource gap may lead to poor nutrition or food insecurity. ⁱⁱ

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, Webb County leaves \$43,770,615 in SNAP benefits “on the table” in Washington each year, costing the county \$78,349,401 in potential economic activity. ⁱⁱⁱ

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 Webb County residents, and reduce the gaps that currently exist.

Chart 1 -
47,190 Food Insecure Residents

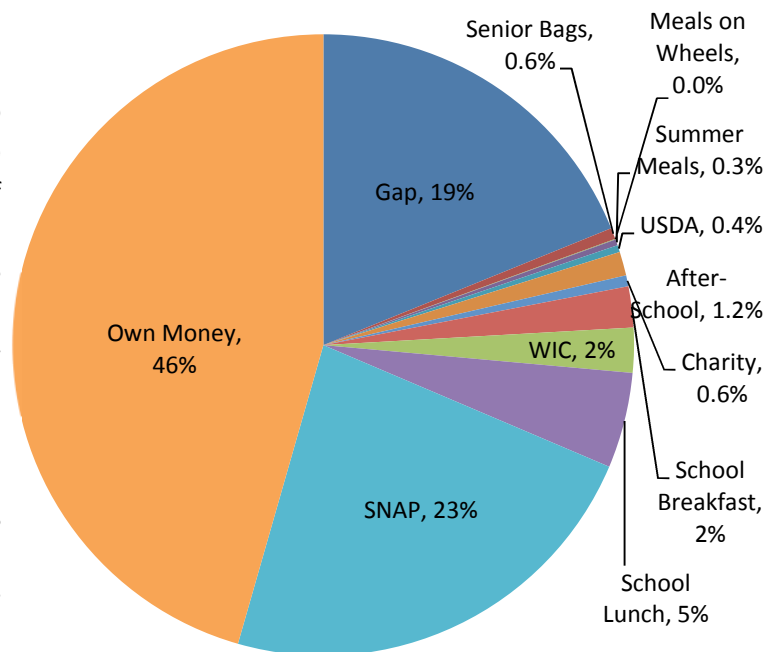
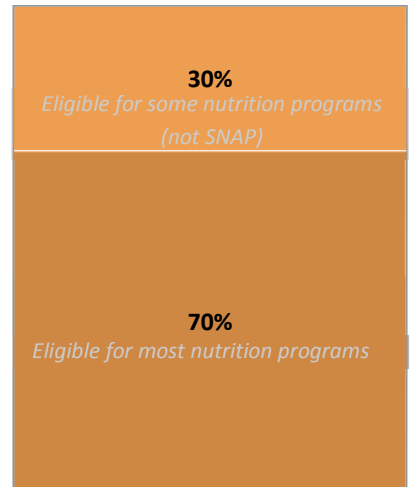


Chart 2 – Low-Income Food Sources & Gap

Ending Hunger in Webb County: Two Perspectives on Annual Cost

1. Food insecure residents: **47,190**
Cost of “just enough” food: **\$15,600,020**
2. Low-income residents: **137,291**
Cost to cover resource gap: **\$73,993,332**

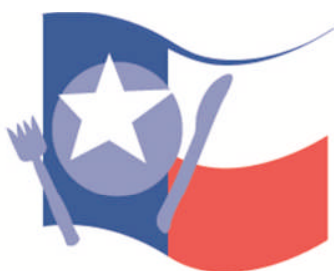


*Federal nutrition programs include SNAP/food stamps, WIC, school meals, summer meals, after-school snacks and USDA commodities. Residents with incomes below 130% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible for all programs. Those with incomes between 130% and 185% of the poverty line are likely income-eligible 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.

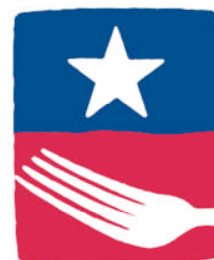
# in household	2009 Poverty Threshold	130% of Poverty	185% of Poverty
1	\$10,830	\$14,079	\$20,036
2	\$14,570	\$18,941	\$26,955
3	\$18,310	\$23,803	\$33,874
4	\$22,050	\$28,665	\$40,793

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.
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Hunger in Zapata 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.”

- 3,490 Zapata County residents (26%) are food insecure.
- On average, these food insecure residents report an annual budget shortfall of \$402 needed to afford “just enough” food – \$1,402,530 in total.
- Many are eligible for federal nutrition programs like SNAP (food stamps), WIC or school meals.*
- However, 23% may earn too much money to receive SNAP. ⁱ

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 Zapata County’s low-income residents (with incomes below 185% of the poverty line) costs \$18,193,856 annually.

- Currently, low-income county residents purchase the bulk of this food with their own money (40%).
- To make ends meet, many then combine their money with a patchwork of resources, the largest of which are SNAP (28%) and School Lunch (5%).
- Even after combining their own money with assistance, these residents face a 15% gap between their resources and the USDA standard, equal to \$2,722,874 annually.
- For many, this resource gap may lead to poor nutrition or food insecurity. ⁱⁱ

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, Zapata County leaves \$1,409,186 in SNAP benefits “on the table” in Washington each year, costing the county \$2,522,443 in potential economic activity. ⁱⁱⁱ

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 Zapata County residents, and reduce the gaps that currently exist.

Chart 1 -
3,490 Food Insecure Residents

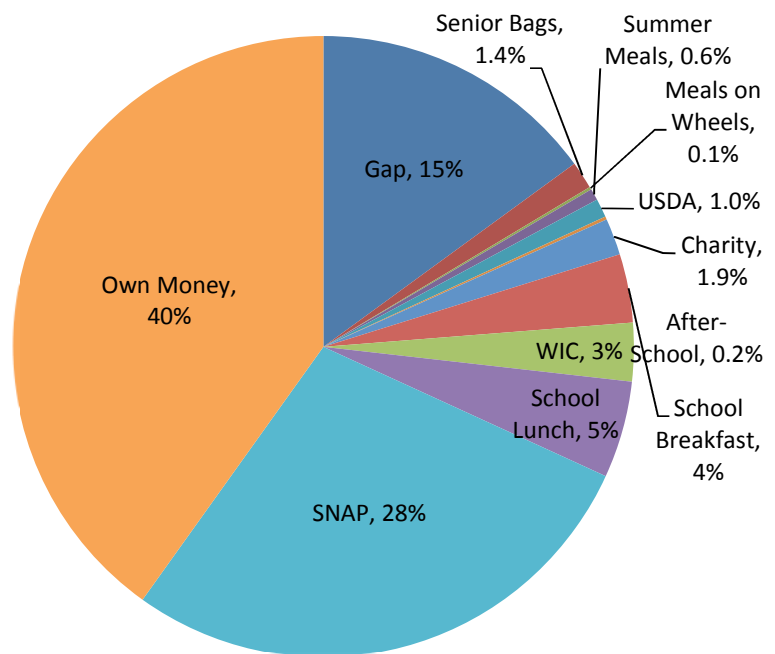
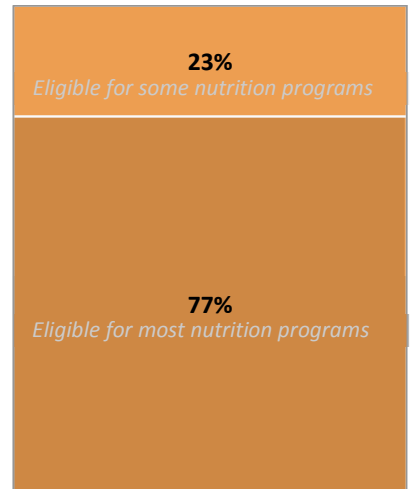


Chart 2 – Low-Income Food Sources & Gap

Ending Hunger in Zapata County: Two Perspectives on Annual Cost

1. Food insecure residents: **3,490**
Cost of “just enough” food: **\$1,402,530**
2. Low-income residents: **6,370**
Cost to cover resource gap: **\$2,722,874**



*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.

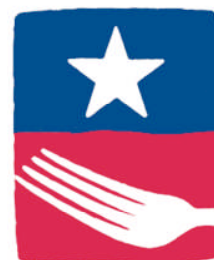
# in household	2009 Poverty Threshold	130% of Poverty	185% of Poverty
1	\$10,830	\$14,079	\$20,036
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