Oregon Hunger Task Force county fact sheets provide information about rates of hunger and food insecurity, federal and state nutrition program participation data, and economic benefits of public nutrition programs to local economies for each county in Oregon.

All data in fact sheets are based on calendar year 2017 and academic year 2016-2017 for school-based programs. Staff at Partners for a Hunger-Free Oregon, the nonprofit affiliated with the Oregon Hunger Task Force, worked to compile and design the county fact sheets. Oregon Center for Public Policy was contracted to complete calculations for some of the indicators, identified below.

### GENERAL HUNGER STATISTICS


The following indicators were sourced from Feeding America’s Map the Meal Gap 2019:

- Percent people food insecure, statewide and county
- Percent children food insecure, statewide and county
- Percent people reporting food insecurity who do not qualify for federal nutrition assistance based on income (estimate), statewide and county
- Percent children reporting food insecurity who do not qualify for federal nutrition assistance based on income (estimate), statewide and county


For more information about Feeding America’s methodology, visit: [https://www.feedingamerica.org/research/map-the-meal-gap/how-we-got-the-map-data](https://www.feedingamerica.org/research/map-the-meal-gap/how-we-got-the-map-data)

Hunger and Food Insecurity by Race/Ethnicity, Oregon. This data is calculated using 5-year estimates of USDA food insecurity survey data from the American Community Survey.
SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Program Access Index (PAI): ratio of SNAP participants to estimated income eligible population. This indicator estimates SNAP utilization in each county. It is a ratio comparing people participating in SNAP with all income-eligible people. In some counties, time limit policies may cause a participation gap. These federal policies disqualify some individuals (identified by the federal government as “able bodied adults without dependents”, or ABAWDS) from SNAP after three months even if they are income-eligible.

Below is the formula used to calculate the SNAP Program Access Index.

\[
PAI = \frac{(SNAP \ Participants < 150\% \ of \ poverty)}{(Individuals \ with \ Income < 150\% \ of \ poverty) - (FDPIR \ Participants)}
\]

Partners for a Hunger Free Oregon contracted with the Oregon Center for Public Policy to complete the calculations.

County PAI Estimates
- SNAP Participants below 150% of poverty by age from DHS.
- Population below 150% of poverty estimates by age from American Community Survey (ACS) data. Counties with populations over 65,000 (about 15) use 1-year data. Other counties (about 21) use 5-year data.
- Separate PAI calculated for total population, child population and population 65 and over.
- Study findings above 100% can occur. These are illogical and undoubtedly due to the necessary use of different types of data – administrative and survey. Any findings above 100% are reported as 100%.

FDPIR Participant Adjustment
- For the last fiscal year, Oregon had an average of 687 people participating in FDPIR each month. [https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/food-distribution-program-tables](https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/food-distribution-program-tables)
- The number of FDPIR in counties are estimated based on the population of the Indian reservations in a county.

Statewide Estimates. In addition to the county-level estimates, we provide statewide rounded estimates of income-eligible people not participating in SNAP and the annual value of increasing participation.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) participation data was provided by the Oregon Department of Human Services for calendar year 2017, including:

- Average number monthly SNAP participants per county
- Current annual value of SNAP benefits per county
- Number of counties with SNAP participation time limits for “able-bodied adults without dependents” (ABAWDs)

Using this data, we calculated:

- The percentage of total Oregon population that counties with time limits for ABAWDs represent
- Rounded estimates of income eligible people not participating in SNAP, statewide
- Annual value of increasing SNAP participation statewide

SCHOOL MEALS

The National School Lunch Program and National School Breakfast Program participation data was provided by the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) for school year 2016-2017. Data was received at the school level from ODE and aggregated into county level data by the Oregon Center for Public Policy.

- Percent children with free and reduced-price meal eligibility, county and state
- Percent eligible schools participating in the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP), county and state. Schools that were near eligibility for CEP were included in this calculation because they may be “bundled” with other schools in order to qualify for the provision.
- Percent schools serving breakfast after the bell, county and state
- Percent all students participating in school breakfast, county and state
- Percent all students participating in school lunch, county and state

SUMMER MEALS

The Summer Food Service Program participation data was provided by the Oregon Department of Education for the summer of 2017 and was compared to school meal
participation data from school year 2016-2017. Data was received at the meal site level from ODE and aggregated into county level data by the Oregon Center for Public Policy.

- Average daily participation in the Summer Food Service Program, county and state
- Average daily participation in the Summer Food Service Program as a percentage of the average daily participation in the National School Lunch Program during the previous school year, including all free, reduced and paid status students who ate school lunch, county and state.

WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN

The Oregon Health Authority provided county- and state-level data for "Medicaid births on WIC" in 2017, which includes the number of infants enrolled in both Medicaid and the Women, Infants and Children program at the time of birth. We chose this figure to represent the percentage of eligible pregnant people participating in WIC in each county and across the state. Data was not available to estimate the percent of potentially eligible pregnant and post-natal people, infants and children up to age 5 accessing the WIC program.