Variable Definitions and Sources

This document describes the variables that are available via the Wisconsin Food Security Project website. It is current as of November 14, 2014

Two types of data are available: local characteristics and local resources.

1. **Local characteristics**: characteristics of a geographic area – such as a congressional district, county, municipality, school district, census tract, or zip code. Local characteristics are drawn from a wide range of sources, and are available in six categories: food security, demographics, economic security, federal food programs, food environment, and health.

2. **Local resources**: food outlets and other resources related to food security. Examples include farmers markets, summer meal programs, public schools, food retailers, and food pantries. *Local resource data are less up-to-date than local characteristics data; please check website for further updates soon.*

Local Characteristics:

*Note: All local characteristics variables can be downloaded via the ‘download data’ tab. Most local characteristics variables can also be included in custom profiles via the ‘profiles’ tab, and can be mapped via the ‘mapping’ tab. Selected local characteristics can also be displayed via the ‘charting’ tab. Mapping and custom profiles show the most recent year available; past years’ data, when available, are available via data download. For variables from the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) and Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE), the margins-of-error are also available.*

Food Insecurity

*Food hardship rate (all households) – the percentage of all households that reported not having enough money to buy the food they needed at times during the past 12 months*

- Geographic unit: Congressional District
- Year coverage: 2008-2009 (combined), 2009-2010 (combined), 2010-2011 (combined), 2011-2012 (combined)
- Source: Food Research and Action Center (FRAC)
Note: The food hardship data are collected as part of a survey conducted by Gallup through the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index project; the data on food hardships are provided to, analyzed, and made available by FRAC.

Food hardship rate (households with kids) - the percentage of households with kids that reported not having enough money to buy the food they needed at times during the past 12 months

Geographic unit: Congressional District
Year coverage: 2008-2010 (combined)
Source: Food Research and Action Center (FRAC)
Source website: http://frac.org/reports-and-resources/food-hardship-data/
Note: see above, for ‘food hardship rate (all households).

Predicted food insecurity rate (all persons) – a prediction of the food insecurity rate for the total population based on local economic and demographic characteristics such as the poverty rate, unemployment rate, and race and ethnicity of the population

Geographic unit: Congressional District and County
Source: Map the Meal Gap
Citation for 2012 data: Gundersen, C., E. Engelhard, A. Satoh, & E. Waxman. Map the Meal Gap 2014: Food Insecurity Estimates at the County Level. Feeding America, 2014.
Citation for 2011 data: Gundersen, E., E. Wasman, E. Engelhard, A. Satoh, & N.Chawla. Map the Meal Gap 2013: Food Insecurity Estimates at the County Level. Feeding America, 2013.

Note: The predicted food insecurity rate is based on a model that uses specific risk factors for food insecurity to estimate the extent of food insecurity in an area. It is not based on actual measurement of food insecurity, and is thus different from survey-based estimates such as exist at the state and national level. It is most useful for identifying areas whose characteristics put them at higher or lower risk for food insecurity. It will not, however, reflect the impact of local programs or circumstances beyond economic and demographic factors included in the underlying model.
Predicted food insecurity rate (children) – a prediction of the food insecurity rate for households with children based on local economic and demographic characteristics such as the poverty rate, unemployment rate, and race and ethnicity of the population.
Geographic unit: Congressional District and County
Source: Map the Meal Gap
Citations: see above, for Predicted food insecurity rate (all persons).
Note: See note, above, for Predicted food insecurity rate (all persons).

Health

Adult diabetes, % 2009 – the percentage of the population 20 years or older diagnosed with diabetes
Geographic unit: County
Year coverage: 2009
Source (2009): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: National Diabetes Surveillance System (also available through County Health Rankings)
Source (2010): USDA Food Atlas

Adult obesity, % 2009 – the percentage of the population 20 years or older with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30.0 or higher, where BMI = weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared
Geographic unit: County
Year coverage: 2009
Source (2010): USDA Food Atlas
**County Health Rankings, Health Factors** – a ranking of Wisconsin counties, where smaller values reflect a more positive health position; the ranking is a weighted average of a county’s rank on health behaviors (30%), clinical care (20%), social and economic factors (40%), and physical environment (10%). See source for details.

Geographic unit: County
Year coverage: 2012, 2013, 2014
Source: County Health Rankings
Source website: http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/rankings/data/

**County Health Rankings, Health Outcomes** – a ranking of Wisconsin counties, where smaller values reflect a more positive health position; the ranking is a weighted average of a county’s rank on mortality (50%) and morbidity (50%). See source for details.

Geographic unit: County
Year coverage: 2012, 2013, 2014
Source: County Health Rankings
Source website: http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/rankings/data/

**Low birth weight, %2005-2011** – the percentage of live births with a weight less than 2,500 grams

Geographic unit: County
Year coverage: 2005-2011 (combined)
Source: County Health Rankings, Vital Statistics
Source website: http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/rankings/ranking-methods/download-rankings-data

**Low-income preschool child obesity rate, 2009-2011** – the percentage of children aged 2-4 living in households with an income less than 200 percent of the poverty threshold who are above the 95th percentile on the BMI-for-age scale

Geographic unit: County
Year coverage: 2009-11 (combined)
Source: Centers for Disease Control's Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System (CDC PedNSS), USDA Food Environment Atlas

**Percent poor/fair health, 2006-2012** – the percentage of the population 20 years or older that reported their general health status as “poor or fair”

Geographic unit: County
Year coverage: 2006-2012 (combined)
Source: County Health Rankings, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
Source website: http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/rankings/ranking-methods/download-rankings-data
Poor mental health days, 2006-2012 - the average number of reported poor mental health days in the past 30 days for the population 20 years and older
  Geographic unit: County
  Year coverage: 2006-2012 (combined)
  Source: County Health Rankings, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
  Source website: http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/rankings/ranking-methods/download-rankings-data

Poor physical health days, 2006-2012 – the average number of reported poor physical health days in the past 30 days for the population 20 years and older
  Geographic unit: County
  Year coverage: 2006-2012 (combined)
  Source: County Health Rankings, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
  Source website: http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/rankings/ranking-methods/download-rankings-data

Economic Security

Poverty rate, % – the estimated percentage of all individuals living in a household with an income below the official poverty threshold
  Geographic unit: County
  Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)
  Source website: http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/
  Note: An alternative estimate of the poverty rate is available from the American Community Survey, for the combined 2008-2012 period. That estimate is available for county as well as sub-county geographic areas, but is less current in that it combines 5 years of data

Poverty rate (age 5-17), % – the estimated percentage of school-age (age 5-17) children living in a household with an income below the official poverty threshold
  Geographic unit: School district
  Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)
  Source website: http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/
  Note: see note, above, for Poverty rate, %

Poverty rate (all persons) 2008-2012, % – the percentage of the population living in a household with an income below the poverty threshold
  Geographic unit: Congressional district, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
  Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
  Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census
Note: An alternative one-year estimate of the poverty rate, is available from the Census Bureau’s Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (see above). That estimate is only available at the county level, but has the advantage of being more current than the multi-year estimate.

**Poverty rate (children) 2008-2012, %** – the percentage of children (<18) living in households with an income below the poverty threshold

| Geographic unit: Congressional district, County, Municipality, Tract, School District |
| Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined) |
| Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census |


Note: An alternative one-year estimate of the child poverty rate is available from the Census Bureau’s Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (see above). That estimate is only available at the school district level, but has the advantage of being more current than the multi-year estimate.

**Persons below 185% poverty, %** – the estimated percentage of all individuals living in a household with an income below 185% of the official poverty threshold

| Geographic unit: Congressional district, County, Municipality, Tract, School District |
| Year coverage: 2008-2012 (combined) |
| Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates |


**Ratio of 95th income percentile to median income** – the ratio of the income level of a household at the 95th percentile in the area relative to the median income of the area

| Geographic unit: County, Municipality, Tract, School District, Congressional District |
| Year coverage: 2008-2012 (combined) |
| Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates |


Note: A measure of income inequality, where a high ratio indicates more inequality. For instance, a ratio of 3 means a household at the 95th percentile has 3 times the income of a household at the midpoint of incomes in the area.

**Gini Index of Income Inequality** – a measure of income distribution used by researchers who study income inequality

| Geographic unit: County, Municipality, Tract, School District, Congressional District |
| Year coverage: 2008-2012 (combined) |
| Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates |


Note: The gini index, or gini coefficient, is used by researchers to describe the distribution (as opposed to the level) of income in an area; it can range from 0 to 1, where higher numbers denote more income dispersion. While the number itself does not have an intuitive meaning, a score of 0 denotes complete income equality—where all households have the same income –
while a score of 1 denotes the highest degree of inequality. The gini index for
the United States is approximately .48; across Wisconsin counties it ranges
from .38 to .47.

**Median household income (one-year)** – the estimated median household income in US
dollars
Geographic unit: County
Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)
Note: An alternative estimate of median income is available from the American
Community Survey, for the combined 2008-2012 period. That estimate is
available for county as well as sub-county geographic areas, but is less
current in that it combines 5 years of data

**Median household income (5-year)** – the median household income in US dollars
Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000
Census
Note: An alternative one-year estimate of median income is available
from the Census Bureau’s Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (see
above). That estimate is only available at the county level, but has the
advantage of being more current than the multi-year estimate.

**Households renting home, %** - the percentage of households that rent a place to live
Geographic unit: County, Municipality, Tract, School District
Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000
Census

**Median rent** – the median amount of rent paid per month in US dollars
Geographic unit: County, Municipality, Tract, School District
Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000
Census

**Renters paying >30% income, %** - the percentage of renters paying more than 30% of
their monthly income for rent
Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000
**Households without vehicle, %** - the percentage of households that do not own at least one vehicle
- Geographic unit: County, Municipality, Tract, School District
- Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
- Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census

**Unemployment rate** – the percentage of the civilian labor force that does not have a job and that has actively looked for work in the past four weeks
- Geographic unit: County
- Source: Bureau of Workforce Information, Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development

Note: This unemployment rate estimate is the average monthly unemployment rate over 12 months.

**Foreclosures, #** - the number of foreclosure filings
- Geographic unit: County
- Source: Wisconsin Circuit Court Access (WCCA) database
- Note: Data are from public records recorded when foreclosures are filed by a creditor. Records are downloaded, aggregated by county, and pre-processed to remove repeated filings by the Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin – Madison.

**Federal Food Programs**

**FoodShare participants, #** - the total number of individuals that receive FoodShare (also called the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP)
- Geographic unit: County
- Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services

Note: Because of the elimination of the Economic Service Center (ESC), which previously served certain FoodShare participants, persons counted in the county of the ESC in previous years are counted in their county of residence in 2012. This may affect the change in caseloads in 2012 in some counties.
FoodShare participants, # adults - the number of adults that receive FoodShare (also called the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP)
  Geographic unit: County
  Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services
  Note: see note, above, for FoodShare participants, #.

FoodShare participants, # kids - the number of children that receive FoodShare (also called the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP)
  Geographic unit: County
  Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services

FoodShare participants, % of population – the percentage of the total population that receives FoodShare (also called the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP)
  Geographic unit: County
  Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services & Census Bureau Population Estimates
  Note: see note, above, for FoodShare participants, #.

FoodShare participants, % of adults - the percentage of the adult population that receives FoodShare (also called the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP)
  Geographic unit: County
  Year coverage: 2013, 2013
  Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services & Census Bureau Population Estimates
  Note: see note, above, for FoodShare participants, #.

FoodShare participants, % of kids - the percentage of the child population that receives FoodShare (also called the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP)
  Geographic unit: County
  Year coverage: 2013, 2013
  Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services & Census Bureau Population Estimates
Free & reduced price breakfast, average daily participation, # - the average daily number of students who eat a free or reduced-price breakfast provided by the School Breakfast Program.

Geographic unit: County and School District
Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
Source website: http://dpi.wi.gov/fns/progstat.html
Note: Not all schools participate in the School Breakfast Program; the average daily participation is based on children in schools that participate in the program.

Free & reduced price breakfast, average daily participation rate - the average daily number of students who eat a free or reduced-price breakfast provided by the School Breakfast Program, divided by the number of students certified to receive free or reduced price meals.

Geographic unit: County and School District
Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
Source website: http://dpi.wi.gov/fns/progstat.html
Note: Not all schools participate in the School Breakfast Program; the average daily participation rate is based on children in schools that participate in the program.

Free & reduced price breakfast participation relative to lunch – the ratio of free or reduced-price breakfast participants relative to free or reduced-price lunch participants, i.e. the number of breakfast participants divided by the number of lunch participants.

Geographic unit: County and School District
Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
Source website: http://dpi.wi.gov/fns/progstat.html
Note: This is an indicator of how common free and reduced-price breakfast receipt is, with the more uniformly utilized lunch program used as a reference point. The denominator includes children in schools with and without the School Breakfast Program. Thus, this ratio is influenced by the share of schools that offer breakfast, as well as by the share of children who participate when the program is offered.

Free & reduced price lunch, average daily participation, # - the average daily number of students who eat a free or reduced-price lunch provided by the National School Lunch Program.

Geographic unit: County and School District
Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
Source website: http://dpi.wi.gov/fns/progstat.html
Free & reduced price lunch, average daily participation rate – the average daily number of students who eat a free or reduced-price lunch provided by the National School Lunch Program, divided by the number of students certified to receive free or reduced price meals

Geographic unit: County and School District
Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
Source website: http://dpi.wi.gov/fns/progstat.html

Free & reduced price school meal eligibility rate – the percentage of students enrolled in public schools that are certified as eligible to receive free or reduced price school meals, based on living in a household with an income below 185% of the poverty line

Geographic unit: County and School District
Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
Source website: http://dpi.wi.gov/fns/progstat.html
Note: the free & reduced-price eligibility rate is a common indicator of the degree of economic hardship in the school-age population.

School breakfast, average daily participation, # - the average daily number of students who eat a breakfast provided by the School Breakfast Program—including free, reduced-price, and full-price meals

Geographic unit: County and School District
Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
Source website: http://dpi.wi.gov/fns/progstat.html
Note: Not all schools participate in the School Breakfast Program; the average daily participation is based on children in schools that participate.

School breakfast, average daily participation rate – the average daily number of students who eat a breakfast provided by the School Breakfast Program—including free, reduced-price, and full-price meals-- divided by the number of enrolled students

Geographic unit: County and School District
Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
Source website: http://dpi.wi.gov/fns/progstat.html
Note: Not all schools participate in the School Breakfast Program; the average daily participation rate is based on children in schools that participate in the program.

School lunch, average daily participation, # - the average daily number of students who eat a lunch provided by the National School Lunch Program—including free, reduced-price, and full-price meals

Geographic unit: County and School District
Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
School lunch, average daily participation rate – the average daily number of students who eat a lunch provided by the National School Lunch Program—including free, reduced-price, and full-price meals—divided by the number of enrolled students
   Geographic unit: County and School District
   Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
   Source website: http://dpi.wi.gov/fns/progstat.html

Total students in schools serving lunch, # – the number of students who attend a school that participates in the National School Lunch Program.
   Geographic unit: County and School District
   Year coverage: 2012, 2013
   Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
   Source website: http://dpi.wi.gov/fns/progstat.html

Total students certified for free or reduced-price lunch, in schools serving lunch, # -- the number of students certified for free or reduced-price meals, in schools serving lunch.
   Geographic unit: County and School District
   Year coverage: 2012, 2013
   Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
   Source website: http://dpi.wi.gov/fns/progstat.html

Total students in schools serving breakfast, # -- the number of students who attend a school that participates in the School breakfast Program.
   Geographic unit: County and School District
   Year coverage: 2012, 2013
   Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
   Source website: http://dpi.wi.gov/fns/progstat.html

Total students certified for free or reduced-price meals, in schools serving breakfast, # -- the number of students certified for free or reduced-price meals, in schools that participate in the School Breakfast Program.
   Geographic unit: County and School District
   Year coverage: 2012, 2013
   Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
   Source website: http://dpi.wi.gov/fns/progstat.html

WIC participants, # of children – the number of children who participate in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)
   Geographic unit: County
   Year coverage: 2011, 2013
   Source: Wisconsin Department of Health
**WIC participants, # of women** – the number of women who participate in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)
- Geographic unit: County
- Year coverage: 2011, 2013
- Source: Wisconsin Department of Health

**WIC participants, # total** – the total number of individuals who participate in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)
- Geographic unit: County
- Year coverage: 2011, 2013
- Source: Wisconsin Department of Health

**Food Environment**

**Supermarkets & groceries, #** - the total number of supermarkets and grocery stores in an area
- Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
- Source: Census Business Patterns

**Large supermarkets & groceries, #** - the number of supermarkets and grocery stores in an area that have 50 or more employees
- Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
- Source: Census Business Patterns
- Note: Large supermarkets are more likely to offer a full range of foods including fresh fruits and vegetables, and are often less expensive than small stores.

**Medium supermarkets & groceries, #** - the number of supermarkets and grocery stores in an area that have 20-49 employees
- Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
- Source: Census Business Patterns

**Small supermarkets & groceries, #** - the number of supermarkets and grocery stores in an area that have less than 20 employees
- Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
- Source: Census Business Patterns
Supercenters & warehouse stores, # - the number of supercenters and warehouse stores in an area
Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
Source: Census Business Patterns
Source website: http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/

Supermarkets, groceries, and supercenters combined, # -- the number of supermarkets, grocery stores, and supercenters/warehouse stores in an area
Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
Year coverage: 2012
Source: Census Business Patterns
Source website: http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/

Supermarkets, groceries, and supercenters per 10 square miles, # - the number of supermarkets, groceries, and supercenters for every 10 square miles in a defined county or zipcode tabulation area
Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
Year coverage: 2010, 2012
Source: Census Business Patterns
Source website: http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/

Supermarkets, groceries, and supercenters per 10,000 people, # - the number of supermarkets, groceries, and supercenters for every 10,000 people in a defined county or zipcode tabulation area
Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
Year coverage: 2012
Source: Census Business Patterns
Source website: http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/

Convenience stores, # - the number of convenience stores in an area
Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
Source: Census Business Patterns
Source website: http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/

Convenience stores with gas station, # - the number of convenience stores in an area attached to a gas station
Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
Year coverage: 2009, 2010
Source: Census Business Patterns
Source website: http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/

Convenience stores without gas station, # - the number of convenience stores in an area not linked to a gas station
Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
Year coverage: 2009, 2010
Source: Census Business Patterns
Source website: http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/

Convenience stores per 10 square miles, # - the number of convenience stores for every 10 square miles in a defined county or zipcode tabulation area
   Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
   Year coverage: 2010, 2012
   Source: Census Business Patterns
   Source website: http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/

Convenience stores per 10,000 people, # - the number of convenience stores for every 10,000 people in a defined county or zipcode tabulation area
   Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
   Year coverage: 2012
   Source: Census Business Patterns
   Source website: http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/

Fast food restaurants, # - the number of fast food restaurants in an area
   Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
   Source: Census Business Patterns
   Source website: http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/

Fast food restaurants per 10 square miles, # - the number of fast food restaurants for every 10 square miles in a defined county or zipcode tabulation area
   Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
   Year coverage: 2010, 2012
   Source: Census Business Patterns
   Source website: http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/

Fast food restaurants per 10,000 pop, # – the number of fast food restaurants available for every 10,000 residents of an area
   Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
   Source: Census Business Patterns
   Source website: http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/

Full service restaurants, # - the number of full service restaurants in an area
   Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
   Year coverage: 2012
   Source: Census Business Patterns
   Source website: http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/
Beer/liquor stores, # - the number of stores in an area dedicated to selling only beer and/or liquor
  Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
  Source: Census Business Patterns
  Source website: http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/

Bars, # - the number of bars in an area
  Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
  Year coverage: 2012
  Source: Census Business Patterns
  Source website: http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/

Stores accepting FoodShare, # - the number of stores in an area that accept FoodShare as payment
  Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
  Year coverage: 2012, 2014
  Source: SNAP Retailer Locator, USDA
  Source website: http://www.snapretailerlocator.com/

Stores accepting FoodShare per 10 square miles, # - the number of stores that accept FoodShare as payment for every 10 square miles in a defined county or zipcode tabulation area
  Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
  Year coverage: 2012, 2014
  Source: SNAP Retailer Locator, USDA
  Source website: http://www.snapretailerlocator.com/

Stores accepting FoodShare per 10,000 people, # - the number of stores that accept FoodShare as payment for every 10,000 people in a defined county or zipcode tabulation area
  Geographic unit: County, Zipcode
  Year coverage: 2012, 2014
  Source: SNAP Retailer Locator, USDA
  Source website: http://www.snapretailerlocator.com/

Low access to grocery store, % of households – the percent of households in an area that have low access to grocery stores (see note)
  Geographic unit: County
  Year coverage: 2010
  Source: USDA Food Atlas 2014
  Note: As defined in the USDA Food Atlas, ‘low access’ is defined as living more than 1 mile from a supermarket if in an urban area, and more than 10 miles away if in a rural area.
Low access to grocery store and no vehicle, % of households— the percent of households in an area that have low access to grocery stores (see note)

- Geographic unit: County
- Year coverage: 2010
- Source: USDA Food Atlas 2014
- Note: As defined in the USDA Food Atlas, 'low access and no vehicle' is defined as living more than 1 mile from a supermarket and not having a vehicle.

Demographics

African American, % - the percentage of the total population that reported being non-Hispanic black/African American alone (i.e. not in combination with any other racial category)

- Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
- Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
- Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; Census 2000
- Source website: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

American Indian, % - the percentage of the total population that reported being non-Hispanic American Indian alone (i.e. not in combination with any other racial category)

- Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
- Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
- Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; Census 2000
- Source website: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

Asian, % - the percentage of the total population that reported being non-Hispanic Asian alone (i.e. not in combination with any other racial category)

- Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
- Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
- Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census
- Source website: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

Other or multiple race, % - the percentage of the total population that checked the “Other” race category and/or reported more than one racial category and that did not indicate a Hispanic or Latino origin

- Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
- Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
- Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census
- Source website: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

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White, % - the percentage of the total population that reported being non-Hispanic white alone (i.e. not in combination with any other racial category)
  Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
  Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
  Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census
  Source website: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

Hispanic or Latino, % - the percentage of the total population that reported being of Hispanic or Latino origin (this variable includes all racial categories that checked the Hispanic/Latino category)
  Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
  Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
  Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census
  Source website: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

Asian language spoken at home, % - the percentage of the population 5 years and over that reported an Asian language as the primary language spoken at home
  Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
  Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
  Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census
  Source website: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

English spoken at home, % - the percentage of the population 5 years and over that reported English as the primary language spoken at home
  Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
  Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
  Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census
  Source website: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

Spanish spoken at home, % - the percentage of the population 5 years and over that reported Spanish as the primary language spoken at home
  Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
  Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
  Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census
  Source website: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

Other language spoken at home, % - the percentage of the population 5 years and over that reported a language other than English, Spanish, or an Asian language as the primary language spoken at home
  Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census
Source website: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

**Education-less than high school, %** - the percentage of the population age 25 or over that has less than a high school education
Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census
Source website: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

**Education-high school, %** - the percentage of the population age 25 or over that has a high school education
Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census
Source website: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

**Education-some college, %** - the percentage of the population age 25 or over that has some college education
Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census
Source website: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

**Education-associates degree, %** - the percentage of the population age 25 or over that has an associates degree
Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census
Source website: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

**Education-college or higher, %** - the percentage of the population age 25 or over that has a bachelor’s degree or higher level of educational attainment
Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census
Source website: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/
Female-headed household with children, % - the percentage of households that are headed by single females with children under the age of 18
Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census
Source website: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

Households with children, % - the percentage of households that include children under the age of 18
Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census
Source website: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

Workers driving/carpooling to work, % - the percentage of the employed population that drives or carpool to get to work
Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census
Source website: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

Workers using public transportation, % - the percentage of the employed population that takes public transportation to work
Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census
Source website: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/

Workers walking or using other non-vehicle, % - the percentage of the employed population that walks or uses alternative forms of transportation (e.g. bicycle) to get to work
Geographic unit: Congressional District, County, Municipality, Tract, School District
Year coverage: 2000, 2008-2012 (combined)
Source: American Community Survey (ACS), 2008-2012 period estimates; 2000 Census
Source website: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/
Local Resource Variables:

**Note:** Local resources can be selected on the *mapping* tab, and are usually mapped at their exact location. Occasionally, due to imprecise addresses, resources may appear on the map at the center of their zip code area rather than at their exact address. *Local resource data are currently less up-to-date than the local characteristics data; please check the website soon for further updates.*

*Farmers’ markets* – farmers' markets that have voluntarily reported to the Agriculture Marketing Service (AMS) of the US Department of Agriculture; markets can be further classified according to whether they accept FoodShare/SNAP, WIC vouchers, WIC farmers market coupons, or Senior Farmers’ Market Nutrition Program vouchers
  
  **Year:** 2012  
  **Source:** National Farmers’ Market Directory, USDA  
  **Source website:** [http://search.ams.usda.gov/farmersmarkets/](http://search.ams.usda.gov/farmersmarkets/)  
  **Note:** Because not all markets choose to report, this is not a comprehensive listing; we will be adding additional markets as information becomes available.

*SNAP/FoodShare retailers* – retailers accepting Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, also known as FoodShare in Wisconsin) electronic benefits transfer (EBT) cards (also known as Quest Card in Wisconsin)
  
  **Year:** 2012  
  **Source:** SNAP Retailer Locator, USDA  
  **Source website:** [http://www.snapretailerlocator.com/](http://www.snapretailerlocator.com/)  

*WIC retailers* – retailers accepting Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) benefits
  
  **Year:** 2012  
  **Source:** Wisconsin Department of Health  
  **Source website:** N/A

*Food pantries* – food pantries, based on lists compiled from multiple sources.
  
  **Year:** 2012  
  **Source:** 211 Wisconsin; various county resource guides and local contacts  
  **Source website:** N/A  
  **Note:** Because there is not a central source from which to obtain comprehensive food pantry lists, there may be pantries that are not in our records

*Summer meal programs* – sites that provide meals for children during the summer months (covering June-August)
  
  **Year:** 2013  
  **Source:** Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction  
  **Source website:** [http://fns.dpi.wi.gov/fns_sfsp1](http://fns.dpi.wi.gov/fns_sfsp1)  
  **Note:** Includes sites listed as of June 17 2013; sites continue to be added during the summer. Most sites are not open for the full length of the summer.
Contact name/phone for site information is available in the pop-up box when clicking on a site.

Public schools – the location of public schools; schools can be further classified by whether they participate in the School Breakfast Program, and by whether they have above a user-specified share of children who are certified as eligible to receive free or reduced-price school meals.

Year: 2011-2012 school year
Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
Source website: http://fns.dpi.wi.gov/fns_sfsp1
Note: The public school addresses were last updated at the end of July 2012; the school breakfast status is current as of the 2011-2012 school year.