United States Department of Agriculture

Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Alabama Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.34 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 889,380 people in Alabama. The program served 85.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Alabama in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Alabama Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	40,250	216,147	256,397
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.0%	45.0%	42.9%
With Children under 18 years	49.1%	25.4%	29.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.5%	10.9%	17.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	43.0%	74.7%	69.7%
Black or African American	51.9%	21.8%	26.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Asian	2.0%	1.1%	1.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Two or more races	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.2%	2.3%	2.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	42.7%	73.0%	68.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,955	$51,171	$44,535
Work Status			
Families	27,165	136,562	163,727
No workers in the past 12 months	24.7%	20.8%	21.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	55.0%	30.9%	34.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	20.3%	48.3%	43.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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United States Department of Agriculture

Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Alabama Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.34 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 889,380 people in Alabama. The program served 85.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Alabama in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Alabama Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	44,409	214,478	258,887
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.8%	41.4%	38.7%
With Children under 18 years	55.3%	26.2%	31.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	56.1%	10.6%	18.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	42.0%	71.3%	66.2%
Black or African American	55.7%	25.6%	30.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Two or more races	1.8%	1.4%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.6%	1.8%	2.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	39.7%	69.8%	64.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,643	$49,487	$42,395
Work Status			
Families	31,776	139,685	171,461
No workers in the past 12 months	29.9%	17.8%	20.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.0%	35.6%	38.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	21.1%	46.6%	41.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Alabama Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.34 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 889,380 people in Alabama. The program served 85.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Alabama in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Alabama Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	45,673	222,545	268,218
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.8%	40.9%	38.5%
With Children under 18 years	56.4%	25.6%	30.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	55.3%	11.5%	19.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	50.9%	75.6%	71.4%
Black or African American	47.6%	20.8%	25.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.6%	1.8%	1.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	48.5%	74.3%	69.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,041	$50,309	$42,171
Work Status			
Families	32,989	143,920	176,909
No workers in the past 12 months	27.7%	17.4%	19.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.9%	34.4%	36.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.4%	48.2%	44.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Alabama Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.34 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 889,380 people in Alabama. The program served 85.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Alabama in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Alabama Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	40,599	219,424	260,023
With one or more people 60 years and over	22.5%	45.0%	41.5%
With Children under 18 years	56.7%	25.8%	30.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	60.4%	10.7%	18.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	79.3%	91.5%	89.6%
Black or African American	15.8%	5.7%	7.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.7%	0.5%	0.7%
Two or more races	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	10.2%	2.4%	3.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	72.5%	89.6%	86.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,168	$45,585	$39,608
Work Status			
Families	30,481	150,903	181,384
No workers in the past 12 months	27.1%	22.1%	22.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.7%	34.3%	36.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.2%	43.6%	40.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Alabama Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.34 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 889,380 people in Alabama. The program served 85.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Alabama in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Alabama Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	33,486	246,184	279,670
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.4%	38.9%	37.3%
With Children under 18 years	57.3%	27.2%	30.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	57.4%	9.0%	14.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	59.5%	82.0%	79.3%
Black or African American	33.0%	14.2%	16.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Two or more races	5.3%	1.6%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	7.1%	2.7%	3.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	54.0%	79.5%	76.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,415	$57,588	$51,531
Work Status			
Families	23,568	160,082	183,650
No workers in the past 12 months	19.9%	16.3%	16.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	57.9%	33.5%	36.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	22.2%	50.2%	46.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Alabama Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.34 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 889,380 people in Alabama. The program served 85.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Alabama in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Alabama Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	22,151	243,729	265,880
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.9%	39.0%	37.9%
With Children under 18 years	53.3%	30.1%	32.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.1%	6.6%	10.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	59.5%	83.9%	81.9%
Black or African American	36.0%	12.4%	14.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.9%	1.3%	1.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.9%	1.0%	1.1%
Two or more races	0.4%	1.2%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.2%	2.5%	2.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	58.2%	82.5%	80.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,887	$66,371	$61,524
Work Status			
Families	16,030	167,553	183,583
No workers in the past 12 months	19.9%	13.9%	14.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.9%	31.1%	32.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.2%	55.0%	53.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Alabama Congressional District 7

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.34 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 889,380 people in Alabama. The program served 85.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Alabama in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Alabama Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	58,861	198,454	257,315
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.6%	41.7%	38.9%
With Children under 18 years	48.3%	24.0%	29.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	59.7%	17.9%	27.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	11.1%	41.3%	34.4%
Black or African American	87.0%	56.4%	63.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.1%	0.8%	0.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%
Two or more races	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.1%	1.9%	1.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	10.8%	40.2%	33.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$14,554	$41,945	$33,928
Work Status			
Families	37,682	115,144	152,826
No workers in the past 12 months	29.5%	18.7%	21.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.0%	37.0%	39.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	23.5%	44.4%	39.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Alaska Congressional District (at Large)

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.17 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 81,121 people in Alaska. The program served 85.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Alaska in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Alaska Congressional District (at Large)

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	26,915	223,270	250,185
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.5%	30.7%	30.4%
With Children under 18 years	58.5%	31.5%	34.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	35.4%	5.8%	9.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	41.5%	78.5%	74.5%
Black or African American	6.0%	3.0%	3.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	35.2%	7.5%	10.5%
Asian	4.9%	4.2%	4.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2.5%	0.2%	0.5%
Some other race	2.9%	1.5%	1.6%
Two or more races	7.0%	5.0%	5.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.7%	5.4%	5.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	37.6%	75.1%	71.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$29,538	$79,741	$73,355
Work Status			
Families	19,184	144,616	163,800
No workers in the past 12 months	13.4%	8.0%	8.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.1%	31.0%	32.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	39.5%	61.0%	58.5%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Arizona Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.46 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 999,401 people in Arizona. The program served 67.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Arizona in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Arizona Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	38,015	208,345	246,360
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.7%	47.9%	45.4%
With Children under 18 years	59.3%	25.7%	30.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.0%	13.1%	19.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	48.6%	76.8%	72.4%
Black or African American	2.4%	1.8%	1.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	38.8%	14.6%	18.4%
Asian	0.6%	1.4%	1.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	6.4%	3.9%	4.3%
Two or more races	3.2%	1.4%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	24.8%	15.7%	17.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	33.1%	65.6%	60.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,938	$54,758	$48,892
Work Status			
Families	30,407	139,732	170,139
No workers in the past 12 months	28.4%	24.6%	25.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.9%	34.5%	36.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.7%	40.9%	38.5%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Arizona Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.46 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 999,401 people in Arizona. The program served 67.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Arizona in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Arizona Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	39,394	260,667	300,061
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.6%	46.4%	44.3%
With Children under 18 years	44.8%	21.6%	24.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.3%	10.2%	15.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	75.3%	86.9%	85.4%
Black or African American	6.9%	3.9%	4.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.1%	0.6%	0.8%
Asian	1.1%	3.0%	2.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	9.3%	3.6%	4.4%
Two or more races	5.3%	1.8%	2.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	36.4%	17.9%	20.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	51.1%	73.6%	70.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,071	$53,095	$48,095
Work Status			
Families	25,456	151,650	177,106
No workers in the past 12 months	19.4%	22.8%	22.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.4%	30.7%	32.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.2%	46.5%	44.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Arizona Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.46 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 999,401 people in Arizona. The program served 67.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Arizona in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Arizona Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	54,941	182,011	236,952
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.0%	35.2%	33.3%
With Children under 18 years	65.9%	35.3%	42.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.5%	12.5%	20.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	67.0%	74.5%	72.8%
Black or African American	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	6.0%	3.6%	4.1%
Asian	1.0%	2.0%	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	17.9%	13.3%	14.4%
Two or more races	3.0%	1.8%	2.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	68.6%	49.2%	53.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	20.2%	41.2%	36.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,682	$51,096	$42,953
Work Status			
Families	44,999	125,083	170,082
No workers in the past 12 months	15.7%	12.5%	13.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	53.2%	33.6%	38.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.1%	53.9%	47.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Arizona Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.46 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 999,401 people in Arizona. The program served 67.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Arizona in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Arizona Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	35,002	256,981	291,983
With one or more people 60 years and over	39.8%	57.4%	55.3%
With Children under 18 years	49.7%	20.7%	24.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	40.7%	9.1%	12.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	85.2%	92.9%	92.0%
Black or African American	1.7%	1.0%	1.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.9%	1.2%	1.4%
Asian	0.0%	1.1%	1.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	6.5%	2.0%	2.6%
Two or more races	3.6%	1.6%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	20.1%	11.2%	12.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	72.5%	84.6%	83.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$23,021	$49,702	$46,467
Work Status			
Families	23,268	169,446	192,714
No workers in the past 12 months	22.4%	34.1%	32.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.0%	31.8%	33.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.7%	34.1%	33.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Arizona Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.46 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 999,401 people in Arizona. The program served 67.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Arizona in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Arizona Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	16,993	258,275	275,268
With one or more people 60 years and over	34.0%	39.8%	39.5%
With Children under 18 years	59.2%	33.0%	34.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	41.2%	6.3%	8.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	78.4%	88.5%	87.9%
Black or African American	5.0%	2.9%	3.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.7%	1.1%	1.2%
Asian	5.7%	3.9%	4.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Some other race	4.9%	1.6%	1.9%
Two or more races	3.8%	1.7%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	27.8%	12.0%	13.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	57.6%	78.4%	77.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,071	$71,661	$69,784
Work Status			
Families	12,789	182,908	195,697
No workers in the past 12 months	10.6%	16.2%	15.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.0%	29.2%	30.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	42.4%	54.7%	53.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Arizona Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.46 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 999,401 people in Arizona. The program served 67.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Arizona in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Arizona Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	23,176	280,200	303,376
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.8%	40.3%	39.7%
With Children under 18 years	53.9%	23.3%	25.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.6%	7.5%	10.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	77.1%	88.8%	87.9%
Black or African American	8.1%	2.7%	3.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	4.3%	0.9%	1.2%
Asian	2.3%	3.9%	3.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	6.5%	2.0%	2.3%
Two or more races	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	37.8%	10.5%	12.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	48.7%	80.7%	78.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,754	$68,093	$63,495
Work Status			
Families	16,678	169,408	186,086
No workers in the past 12 months	17.3%	18.0%	18.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	54.5%	32.9%	34.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.1%	49.1%	47.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Arizona Congressional District 7

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.46 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 999,401 people in Arizona. The program served 67.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Arizona in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Arizona Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	60,688	168,920	229,608
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.1%	28.9%	27.9%
With Children under 18 years	64.2%	35.6%	43.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	59.7%	18.0%	29.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	57.8%	65.8%	63.7%
Black or African American	14.5%	12.1%	12.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	4.3%	2.1%	2.7%
Asian	1.1%	2.7%	2.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	19.0%	15.0%	16.1%
Two or more races	3.2%	2.1%	2.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	60.9%	48.3%	51.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	18.9%	34.4%	30.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,342	$42,400	$35,243
Work Status			
Families	46,143	103,812	149,955
No workers in the past 12 months	20.8%	9.9%	13.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.3%	38.9%	42.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.9%	51.2%	44.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Arizona Congressional District 8

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.46 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 999,401 people in Arizona. The program served 67.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Arizona in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Arizona Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	19,830	256,267	276,097
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.6%	48.4%	46.8%
With Children under 18 years	59.8%	28.2%	30.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	33.8%	6.5%	8.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	83.0%	90.0%	89.5%
Black or African American	5.7%	3.7%	3.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.7%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.6%	1.5%	1.7%
Two or more races	3.1%	1.6%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	27.2%	12.0%	13.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	60.7%	80.1%	78.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$33,359	$63,450	$60,858
Work Status			
Families	15,945	176,719	192,664
No workers in the past 12 months	13.6%	23.0%	22.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.9%	31.7%	33.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.5%	45.3%	44.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Arizona Congressional District 9

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.46 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 999,401 people in Arizona. The program served 67.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Arizona in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Arizona Congressional District 9

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	33,088	270,215	303,303
With one or more people 60 years and over	21.6%	28.8%	28.0%
With Children under 18 years	53.9%	24.3%	27.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.2%	12.2%	16.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	68.9%	82.4%	80.9%
Black or African American	10.6%	4.5%	5.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	3.6%	2.1%	2.2%
Asian	2.2%	5.0%	4.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	8.1%	3.6%	4.1%
Two or more races	6.4%	2.2%	2.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	42.5%	18.4%	21.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	38.2%	68.5%	65.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,463	$57,092	$51,435
Work Status			
Families	21,832	142,139	163,971
No workers in the past 12 months	19.1%	9.7%	11.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.2%	34.4%	36.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.7%	55.9%	53.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Arkansas Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.65 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 468,904 people in Arkansas. The program served 70 percent of those eligible for benefits in Arkansas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Arkansas Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	50,241	230,471	280,712
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.6%	44.3%	41.3%
With Children under 18 years	53.3%	26.3%	31.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	57.0%	10.6%	18.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	61.3%	84.4%	80.2%
Black or African American	36.2%	13.1%	17.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%
Two or more races	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	60.8%	83.2%	79.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,566	$43,026	$36,882
Work Status			
Families	36,070	153,038	189,108
No workers in the past 12 months	29.7%	19.5%	21.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.5%	31.6%	34.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	23.9%	48.9%	44.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Arkansas Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.65 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 468,904 people in Arkansas. The program served 70 percent of those eligible for benefits in Arkansas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Arkansas Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	35,456	257,952	293,408
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.9%	37.6%	36.2%
With Children under 18 years	50.0%	27.9%	30.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.7%	11.5%	16.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	51.2%	78.0%	74.8%
Black or African American	45.2%	18.3%	21.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	0.0%	1.7%	1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%
Two or more races	1.6%	1.1%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.0%	3.0%	3.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	48.8%	75.6%	72.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,333	$51,609	$47,118
Work Status			
Families	24,093	162,831	186,924
No workers in the past 12 months	23.7%	15.5%	16.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.8%	33.1%	35.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.6%	51.3%	48.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Arkansas Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.65 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 468,904 people in Arkansas. The program served 70 percent of those eligible for benefits in Arkansas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Arkansas Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	28,769	264,801	293,570
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.9%	34.9%	34.4%
With Children under 18 years	59.3%	31.2%	33.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	54.6%	11.6%	15.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	78.5%	89.3%	88.3%
Black or African American	8.2%	2.3%	2.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.2%	0.8%	0.9%
Asian	0.8%	2.5%	2.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Some other race	4.2%	3.0%	3.1%
Two or more races	5.0%	1.8%	2.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	14.5%	8.9%	9.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	69.2%	83.5%	82.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,635	$50,423	$46,740
Work Status			
Families	21,846	176,671	198,517
No workers in the past 12 months	23.3%	14.9%	15.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.3%	32.3%	34.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.4%	52.8%	49.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Arkansas Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.65 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 468,904 people in Arkansas. The program served 70 percent of those eligible for benefits in Arkansas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Arkansas Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	42,283	234,690	276,973
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.0%	45.5%	42.8%
With Children under 18 years	49.4%	26.1%	29.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	60.0%	13.2%	20.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	57.1%	80.3%	76.8%
Black or African American	37.7%	16.2%	19.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
Two or more races	2.6%	1.2%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.9%	3.3%	3.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	54.3%	78.4%	74.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$15,117	$43,081	$37,728
Work Status			
Families	28,622	158,323	186,945
No workers in the past 12 months	29.6%	20.1%	21.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.1%	31.1%	34.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	19.3%	48.8%	44.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	29,217	245,904	275,121
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.2%	49.6%	46.8%
With Children under 18 years	56.3%	22.3%	25.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.4%	13.3%	17.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	89.4%	90.1%	90.0%
Black or African American	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	3.6%	2.1%	2.3%
Asian	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.0%	1.7%	1.6%
Two or more races	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	14.2%	8.2%	8.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	77.9%	84.5%	83.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,463	$50,261	$46,091
Work Status			
Families	21,794	149,633	171,427
No workers in the past 12 months	26.4%	22.2%	22.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.6%	35.9%	37.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.0%	41.9%	40.3%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	21,030	263,044	284,074
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.2%	48.2%	46.6%
With Children under 18 years	49.9%	26.0%	27.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.6%	9.8%	12.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	75.6%	86.5%	85.7%
Black or African American	1.9%	1.0%	1.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	4.9%	1.6%	1.9%
Asian	4.1%	3.7%	3.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	9.6%	3.8%	4.2%
Two or more races	4.0%	3.3%	3.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	26.7%	10.4%	11.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	60.5%	81.2%	79.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,111	$70,501	$65,414
Work Status			
Families	14,581	160,400	174,981
No workers in the past 12 months	17.5%	15.4%	15.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.9%	31.1%	32.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.6%	53.5%	52.0%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

California Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	25,752	217,288	243,040
With one or more people 60 years and over	22.2%	39.2%	37.4%
With Children under 18 years	67.8%	33.1%	36.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.9%	11.7%	16.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	68.3%	72.8%	72.3%
Black or African American	6.2%	5.9%	5.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.9%	0.6%	0.8%
Asian	5.9%	9.3%	8.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	10.2%	6.8%	7.1%
Two or more races	5.6%	4.4%	4.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	32.5%	21.8%	22.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	47.2%	59.1%	57.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$23,464	$63,253	$57,401
Work Status			
Families	21,341	147,772	169,113
No workers in the past 12 months	23.3%	13.7%	14.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.0%	34.3%	36.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.7%	52.0%	48.8%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	17,589	252,827	270,416
With one or more people 60 years and over	37.5%	49.1%	48.3%
With Children under 18 years	43.6%	27.5%	28.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	37.9%	7.3%	9.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	84.1%	89.6%	89.2%
Black or African American	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.3%	0.7%	0.8%
Asian	2.8%	3.7%	3.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.2%	1.9%	2.0%
Two or more races	5.2%	2.8%	2.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	21.2%	8.2%	9.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	69.1%	83.8%	82.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,631	$73,882	$70,582
Work Status			
Families	11,415	176,235	187,650
No workers in the past 12 months	22.3%	22.4%	22.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.5%	30.0%	30.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.2%	47.6%	46.8%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	22,380	243,895	266,275
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.6%	45.5%	44.1%
With Children under 18 years	64.5%	27.7%	30.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	33.6%	8.5%	10.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	58.2%	73.7%	72.4%
Black or African American	11.7%	5.8%	6.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	6.7%	9.3%	9.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	15.3%	6.3%	7.0%
Two or more races	8.0%	3.7%	4.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	37.7%	16.4%	18.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	40.5%	65.1%	63.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$31,061	$70,951	$67,197
Work Status			
Families	17,515	156,406	173,921
No workers in the past 12 months	19.6%	12.1%	12.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.7%	31.6%	32.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.8%	56.3%	54.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	44,317	225,355	269,672
With one or more people 60 years and over	19.7%	36.4%	33.6%
With Children under 18 years	61.6%	27.7%	33.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.3%	13.1%	19.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	47.0%	61.4%	59.0%
Black or African American	21.4%	12.6%	14.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%
Asian	9.9%	14.4%	13.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1.5%	1.0%	1.1%
Some other race	11.5%	6.2%	7.1%
Two or more races	7.6%	3.7%	4.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	32.0%	20.4%	22.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	29.3%	48.6%	45.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,023	$55,937	$49,523
Work Status			
Families	34,153	131,074	165,227
No workers in the past 12 months	22.5%	13.5%	15.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.1%	35.3%	38.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.5%	51.2%	46.3%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 7

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	24,398	236,933	261,331
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.2%	38.9%	37.4%
With Children under 18 years	61.6%	30.4%	33.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	45.1%	7.8%	11.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	64.2%	73.1%	72.2%
Black or African American	15.8%	6.1%	7.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.3%	0.4%	0.5%
Asian	9.0%	13.2%	12.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1.9%	0.8%	0.9%
Some other race	3.9%	2.7%	2.8%
Two or more races	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	19.6%	11.1%	11.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	49.6%	65.8%	64.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,323	$75,007	$70,131
Work Status			
Families	19,870	160,385	180,255
No workers in the past 12 months	17.0%	14.0%	14.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.1%	31.2%	32.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.9%	54.9%	52.8%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 8

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

California Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	42,284	192,352	234,636
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.7%	43.9%	40.8%
With Children under 18 years	66.1%	31.4%	37.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.8%	12.7%	19.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	75.0%	83.0%	81.6%
Black or African American	13.1%	6.5%	7.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.2%	1.2%	1.4%
Asian	2.6%	3.1%	3.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.5%	3.7%	3.8%
Two or more races	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	37.8%	27.8%	29.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	43.4%	60.4%	57.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,402	$52,001	$46,468
Work Status			
Families	35,420	131,681	167,101
No workers in the past 12 months	29.5%	18.5%	20.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	41.1%	39.1%	39.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.5%	42.3%	39.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 9

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 9

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	35,395	196,076	231,471
With one or more people 60 years and over	21.4%	40.8%	37.9%
With Children under 18 years	73.9%	36.8%	42.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	45.7%	10.3%	15.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	51.1%	65.3%	63.1%
Black or African American	16.2%	8.1%	9.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.4%	0.5%	0.6%
Asian	11.1%	12.3%	12.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	9.7%	7.3%	7.7%
Two or more races	10.1%	6.1%	6.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	45.6%	26.8%	29.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	23.1%	49.5%	45.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$27,640	$64,598	$57,509
Work Status			
Families	31,502	142,662	174,164
No workers in the past 12 months	21.0%	13.6%	15.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.0%	33.2%	35.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	34.9%	53.2%	49.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 10

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 10

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	34,370	198,053	232,423
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.0%	38.1%	36.0%
With Children under 18 years	68.4%	36.7%	41.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.7%	9.2%	15.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	76.0%	78.8%	78.4%
Black or African American	3.7%	3.0%	3.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Asian	4.5%	6.3%	6.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Some other race	10.3%	7.9%	8.2%
Two or more races	4.1%	2.9%	3.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	42.9%	31.6%	33.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	45.1%	56.5%	54.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,932	$62,790	$56,368
Work Status			
Families	28,728	144,818	173,546
No workers in the past 12 months	24.7%	12.3%	14.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.3%	34.2%	36.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.9%	53.5%	49.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 11

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 11

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	19,451	252,576	272,027
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.1%	40.4%	39.5%
With Children under 18 years	65.0%	30.8%	33.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	44.3%	7.7%	10.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	42.6%	66.5%	64.8%
Black or African American	26.2%	7.5%	8.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Asian	4.9%	13.4%	12.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2.5%	0.2%	0.3%
Some other race	18.1%	7.9%	8.6%
Two or more races	4.2%	4.0%	4.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	31.9%	18.6%	19.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	29.6%	56.7%	54.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$26,748	$83,860	$79,622
Work Status			
Families	15,149	170,849	185,998
No workers in the past 12 months	18.0%	12.6%	13.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	53.3%	30.8%	32.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.8%	56.6%	54.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 12

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 12

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	17,357	305,581	322,938
With one or more people 60 years and over	35.0%	33.0%	33.1%
With Children under 18 years	41.2%	15.6%	17.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.0%	11.2%	13.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	34.1%	58.5%	57.2%
Black or African American	17.6%	4.4%	5.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	28.2%	28.9%	28.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Some other race	14.5%	4.4%	4.9%
Two or more races	2.9%	3.4%	3.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	24.9%	10.3%	11.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	22.7%	53.6%	52.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,370	$99,819	$93,122
Work Status			
Families	10,330	130,898	141,228
No workers in the past 12 months	25.8%	10.6%	11.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	33.2%	28.4%	28.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	41.0%	61.0%	59.5%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 13

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 13

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	24,418	265,846	290,264
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.6%	35.5%	34.5%
With Children under 18 years	60.7%	25.5%	28.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	45.1%	11.7%	14.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	24.8%	51.0%	48.8%
Black or African American	39.5%	18.2%	20.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.5%	0.7%	0.8%
Asian	14.8%	18.5%	18.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%
Some other race	13.3%	6.6%	7.2%
Two or more races	5.4%	4.4%	4.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	27.4%	13.9%	15.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	14.2%	45.1%	42.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,227	$71,586	$66,046
Work Status			
Families	18,045	145,451	163,496
No workers in the past 12 months	17.6%	11.1%	11.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.0%	29.2%	31.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.3%	59.8%	56.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 14

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California Congressional District 14

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	12,097	241,800	253,897
With one or more people 60 years and over	44.6%	40.8%	41.0%
With Children under 18 years	55.5%	31.2%	32.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	35.5%	6.4%	7.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	35.0%	53.1%	52.2%
Black or African American	12.3%	2.7%	3.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	22.8%	31.8%	31.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%
Some other race	24.6%	7.9%	8.7%
Two or more races	3.2%	3.3%	3.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	40.2%	17.2%	18.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	21.7%	44.9%	43.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$41,734	$101,163	$98,129
Work Status			
Families	9,557	168,642	178,199
No workers in the past 12 months	9.7%	9.6%	9.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.7%	28.0%	29.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	43.7%	62.4%	61.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 15

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 15

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	13,687	232,270	245,957
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.0%	36.3%	36.0%
With Children under 18 years	69.0%	41.2%	42.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	31.9%	5.2%	6.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	41.0%	53.5%	52.8%
Black or African American	19.8%	6.3%	7.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.2%	0.5%	0.5%
Asian	16.4%	30.9%	30.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2.8%	0.8%	0.9%
Some other race	13.7%	4.4%	4.9%
Two or more races	5.1%	3.6%	3.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	41.1%	15.5%	17.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	13.9%	43.5%	41.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$46,109	$103,553	$100,634
Work Status			
Families	12,222	178,640	190,862
No workers in the past 12 months	12.0%	8.8%	9.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.1%	31.1%	32.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.9%	60.1%	58.6%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 16

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 16

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	56,587	153,916	210,503
With one or more people 60 years and over	19.1%	38.5%	33.3%
With Children under 18 years	77.0%	38.1%	48.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	59.2%	15.9%	27.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	59.4%	67.0%	65.0%
Black or African American	8.9%	5.6%	6.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.7%	1.4%	1.2%
Asian	7.6%	7.4%	7.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	20.6%	15.2%	16.6%
Two or more races	2.4%	3.3%	3.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	65.2%	46.8%	51.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	16.7%	37.3%	31.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,226	$47,398	$39,211
Work Status			
Families	51,160	106,357	157,517
No workers in the past 12 months	22.0%	12.7%	15.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.5%	36.0%	40.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.5%	51.3%	44.2%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 17

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 17

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	8,372	243,660	252,032
With one or more people 60 years and over	37.8%	32.5%	32.7%
With Children under 18 years	62.8%	37.5%	38.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	30.3%	6.0%	6.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	25.4%	37.9%	37.5%
Black or African American	3.5%	2.3%	2.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	44.6%	51.2%	51.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	8.1%	0.5%	0.8%
Some other race	12.7%	5.3%	5.5%
Two or more races	5.7%	2.4%	2.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	29.1%	11.1%	11.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	14.9%	32.7%	32.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$40,448	$113,094	$111,024
Work Status			
Families	7,544	180,643	188,187
No workers in the past 12 months	17.6%	9.4%	9.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	36.6%	33.0%	33.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	45.7%	57.6%	57.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 18

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

California Congressional District 18

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	7,193	263,218	270,411
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.3%	35.5%	35.3%
With Children under 18 years	48.8%	34.1%	34.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	42.6%	6.4%	7.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	59.4%	69.1%	68.9%
Black or African American	2.4%	1.6%	1.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	14.4%	22.1%	21.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2.6%	0.1%	0.2%
Some other race	16.1%	4.2%	4.5%
Two or more races	5.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	38.6%	11.3%	12.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	38.0%	62.9%	62.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$27,104	$121,724	$120,089
Work Status			
Families	5,186	179,495	184,681
No workers in the past 12 months	18.5%	10.2%	10.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	36.9%	32.3%	32.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	44.5%	57.6%	57.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 19

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 19

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	18,679	211,797	230,476
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.9%	38.7%	37.8%
With Children under 18 years	69.5%	36.7%	39.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	32.8%	7.7%	9.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	34.4%	52.2%	50.8%
Black or African American	3.1%	3.3%	3.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Asian	23.2%	26.2%	25.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	33.5%	14.2%	15.8%
Two or more races	4.7%	3.2%	3.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	58.2%	30.1%	32.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	13.1%	37.7%	35.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$35,648	$91,188	$85,536
Work Status			
Families	16,511	156,235	172,746
No workers in the past 12 months	12.2%	9.2%	9.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	42.1%	29.0%	30.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	45.7%	61.8%	60.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 20

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 20

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	18,837	204,564	223,401
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.3%	40.5%	39.4%
With Children under 18 years	62.9%	35.0%	37.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	37.9%	11.1%	13.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	62.9%	78.5%	77.2%
Black or African American	1.0%	1.4%	1.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	4.3%	0.4%	0.7%
Asian	3.4%	5.2%	5.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Some other race	22.3%	11.2%	12.1%
Two or more races	4.7%	3.1%	3.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	61.4%	36.8%	38.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	26.9%	54.2%	51.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$31,959	$65,106	$61,507
Work Status			
Families	14,833	138,743	153,576
No workers in the past 12 months	15.8%	12.0%	12.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	42.4%	32.3%	33.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	41.9%	55.6%	54.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 21

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 21

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	46,566	140,332	186,898
With one or more people 60 years and over	16.8%	37.1%	32.0%
With Children under 18 years	82.8%	43.9%	53.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	56.6%	17.1%	26.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	72.6%	76.6%	75.6%
Black or African American	4.0%	3.0%	3.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.8%	0.8%	1.0%
Asian	0.9%	4.2%	3.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	18.6%	13.5%	14.7%
Two or more races	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	82.9%	64.1%	68.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	10.7%	27.3%	23.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,595	$46,125	$37,970
Work Status			
Families	42,588	106,682	149,270
No workers in the past 12 months	19.5%	11.4%	13.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.0%	34.9%	38.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.6%	53.7%	48.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 22

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

California Congressional District 22

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	39,023	203,594	242,617
With one or more people 60 years and over	16.7%	39.4%	35.7%
With Children under 18 years	74.4%	32.8%	39.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.8%	10.5%	17.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	74.6%	77.3%	76.9%
Black or African American	5.7%	3.0%	3.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
Asian	4.5%	6.8%	6.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	12.6%	8.9%	9.5%
Two or more races	2.0%	3.1%	2.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	63.7%	32.7%	37.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	24.8%	55.1%	50.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,088	$61,730	$53,886
Work Status			
Families	34,458	141,675	176,133
No workers in the past 12 months	18.3%	12.3%	13.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.5%	34.2%	36.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.2%	53.5%	49.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 23

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 23

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	31,312	206,864	238,176
With one or more people 60 years and over	18.7%	37.0%	34.6%
With Children under 18 years	70.3%	34.7%	39.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.8%	9.8%	15.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	70.0%	80.5%	79.1%
Black or African American	12.3%	5.7%	6.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.1%	0.5%	0.7%
Asian	1.2%	4.9%	4.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	10.1%	5.1%	5.8%
Two or more races	4.4%	3.1%	3.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	47.6%	26.1%	28.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	37.0%	60.7%	57.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,278	$66,092	$59,341
Work Status			
Families	26,714	146,179	172,893
No workers in the past 12 months	27.1%	14.5%	16.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.7%	35.7%	37.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.2%	49.7%	46.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 24

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 24

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	17,715	235,750	253,465
With one or more people 60 years and over	22.7%	43.3%	41.9%
With Children under 18 years	67.1%	26.8%	29.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.5%	10.7%	13.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	79.5%	85.5%	85.1%
Black or African American	5.9%	1.5%	1.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.8%	0.7%	0.8%
Asian	0.8%	4.0%	3.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	7.6%	5.3%	5.5%
Two or more races	4.4%	2.8%	2.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	47.9%	24.7%	26.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	41.4%	67.5%	65.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$30,658	$66,864	$63,199
Work Status			
Families	14,291	148,846	163,137
No workers in the past 12 months	12.6%	14.8%	14.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	54.2%	28.6%	30.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.2%	56.6%	54.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 25

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 25

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	16,982	202,888	219,870
With one or more people 60 years and over	22.9%	37.0%	35.9%
With Children under 18 years	67.9%	38.0%	40.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.1%	8.9%	12.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	50.2%	72.0%	70.3%
Black or African American	21.1%	7.9%	8.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	2.9%	9.0%	8.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	20.8%	7.9%	8.9%
Two or more races	4.2%	2.7%	2.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	42.5%	27.1%	28.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	31.6%	54.5%	52.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,900	$80,560	$75,732
Work Status			
Families	14,755	154,916	169,671
No workers in the past 12 months	28.3%	11.8%	13.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	40.4%	31.3%	32.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.4%	56.9%	54.7%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 26

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 26

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	19,248	210,327	229,575
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.1%	42.9%	41.9%
With Children under 18 years	61.2%	33.8%	36.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	40.4%	6.6%	9.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	83.1%	84.6%	84.5%
Black or African American	1.0%	1.8%	1.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Asian	4.8%	6.9%	6.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	7.3%	3.4%	3.7%
Two or more races	3.0%	2.4%	2.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	63.6%	29.4%	32.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	28.2%	60.2%	57.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$29,614	$82,928	$77,744
Work Status			
Families	16,596	150,691	167,287
No workers in the past 12 months	20.4%	11.1%	12.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	31.4%	30.5%	30.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	48.2%	58.5%	57.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 27

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

California Congressional District 27

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	11,683	231,205	242,888
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.8%	45.0%	44.5%
With Children under 18 years	67.3%	30.0%	31.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	41.7%	10.8%	12.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	37.7%	45.0%	44.7%
Black or African American	6.8%	4.9%	5.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	23.6%	37.8%	37.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	25.1%	10.2%	10.9%
Two or more races	5.3%	1.8%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	45.6%	20.5%	21.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	21.4%	35.1%	34.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$27,462	$74,048	$71,343
Work Status			
Families	10,357	165,383	175,740
No workers in the past 12 months	11.1%	12.8%	12.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.5%	30.8%	31.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	42.5%	56.4%	55.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 28

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California Congressional District 28

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	16,272	277,282	293,554
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.1%	35.0%	34.6%
With Children under 18 years	48.8%	19.8%	21.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	47.0%	13.0%	14.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	74.8%	72.0%	72.2%
Black or African American	4.3%	3.3%	3.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	5.3%	12.5%	12.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	14.1%	8.6%	8.9%
Two or more races	1.5%	3.2%	3.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	27.2%	18.4%	18.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	61.9%	63.2%	63.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$23,256	$64,940	$61,405
Work Status			
Families	12,719	143,018	155,737
No workers in the past 12 months	20.4%	11.4%	12.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	38.5%	31.5%	32.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	41.1%	57.1%	55.8%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 29

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

California Congressional District 29

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	25,449	182,101	207,550
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.9%	34.3%	33.2%
With Children under 18 years	73.6%	34.5%	39.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	47.5%	16.2%	20.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	50.8%	60.4%	59.2%
Black or African American	7.5%	5.0%	5.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%
Asian	3.0%	9.0%	8.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	36.5%	23.2%	24.8%
Two or more races	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	78.1%	54.4%	57.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	10.4%	30.6%	28.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$26,793	$51,149	$47,608
Work Status			
Families	22,395	125,049	147,444
No workers in the past 12 months	10.6%	9.1%	9.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.3%	31.0%	34.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	38.1%	59.9%	56.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 30

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

California Congressional District 30

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	12,907	263,801	276,708
With one or more people 60 years and over	36.6%	37.3%	37.3%
With Children under 18 years	53.1%	29.1%	30.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	39.4%	9.6%	11.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	71.1%	71.9%	71.9%
Black or African American	6.2%	4.3%	4.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	5.5%	12.1%	11.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	10.8%	8.6%	8.7%
Two or more races	5.7%	2.7%	2.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	35.4%	19.9%	20.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	47.9%	61.1%	60.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$27,066	$80,198	$75,853
Work Status			
Families	9,441	167,951	177,392
No workers in the past 12 months	16.5%	11.0%	11.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	53.5%	29.9%	31.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.0%	59.1%	57.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 31

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

California Congressional District 31

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	36,963	184,108	221,071
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.0%	36.0%	34.5%
With Children under 18 years	72.2%	36.4%	42.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.4%	10.3%	16.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	54.3%	65.9%	64.0%
Black or African American	16.9%	11.6%	12.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.2%	0.3%	0.5%
Asian	5.7%	8.5%	8.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	16.3%	10.6%	11.5%
Two or more races	4.8%	2.8%	3.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	54.8%	39.1%	41.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	18.2%	39.4%	35.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,330	$61,952	$54,453
Work Status			
Families	31,989	130,812	162,801
No workers in the past 12 months	18.5%	10.9%	12.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.4%	35.1%	37.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	34.2%	54.0%	50.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 32

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 32

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	16,654	180,899	197,553
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.3%	45.8%	44.6%
With Children under 18 years	76.5%	36.0%	39.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	38.0%	10.2%	12.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	58.5%	52.5%	53.0%
Black or African American	3.9%	2.5%	2.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%
Asian	6.7%	19.7%	18.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	26.6%	22.1%	22.4%
Two or more races	3.9%	2.3%	2.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	78.6%	50.9%	53.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	9.5%	25.2%	23.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$35,258	$64,064	$61,756
Work Status			
Families	15,065	139,349	154,414
No workers in the past 12 months	17.7%	11.0%	11.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	37.4%	30.0%	30.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	45.0%	58.9%	57.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 33

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 33

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	5,972	289,262	295,234
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.5%	36.5%	36.5%
With Children under 18 years	43.3%	24.7%	25.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	37.9%	8.6%	9.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	73.1%	78.2%	78.1%
Black or African American	8.5%	2.9%	3.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	6.7%	12.2%	12.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.5%	2.9%	3.0%
Two or more races	2.3%	3.2%	3.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	18.3%	9.6%	9.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	60.9%	72.1%	71.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$32,833	$99,282	$97,074
Work Status			
Families	4,543	161,747	166,290
No workers in the past 12 months	17.5%	12.8%	12.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	39.4%	36.7%	36.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	43.1%	50.5%	50.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 34

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California Congressional District 34

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	33,412	212,369	245,781
With one or more people 60 years and over	19.7%	32.7%	30.9%
With Children under 18 years	68.9%	25.3%	31.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	60.0%	19.4%	24.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	43.6%	39.4%	40.0%
Black or African American	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%
Asian	8.0%	26.3%	23.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	39.0%	23.1%	25.3%
Two or more races	1.3%	3.1%	2.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	77.0%	48.0%	51.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	7.8%	17.1%	15.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,375	$42,429	$38,326
Work Status			
Families	27,040	116,942	143,982
No workers in the past 12 months	16.0%	10.3%	11.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.0%	31.4%	34.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	34.0%	58.3%	53.7%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 35

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 35

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	30,833	157,219	188,052
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.0%	32.4%	31.3%
With Children under 18 years	70.9%	46.0%	50.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	41.3%	11.3%	16.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	43.6%	48.1%	47.3%
Black or African American	9.4%	8.0%	8.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%
Asian	1.5%	9.1%	7.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	39.2%	30.8%	32.2%
Two or more races	5.3%	2.8%	3.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	77.9%	61.3%	64.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	9.0%	19.7%	17.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$31,713	$61,704	$56,215
Work Status			
Families	28,020	124,048	152,068
No workers in the past 12 months	11.8%	7.8%	8.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.2%	31.2%	33.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	43.1%	60.9%	57.7%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 36

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

California Congressional District 36

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	29,345	232,048	261,393
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.0%	52.1%	49.1%
With Children under 18 years	70.8%	25.3%	30.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.2%	14.1%	18.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	60.3%	77.8%	75.9%
Black or African American	8.0%	4.0%	4.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.1%	0.6%	0.7%
Asian	2.0%	2.9%	2.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	26.2%	12.7%	14.2%
Two or more races	1.3%	1.8%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	61.9%	32.8%	36.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	27.3%	58.6%	55.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,231	$50,293	$46,471
Work Status			
Families	25,245	144,782	170,027
No workers in the past 12 months	24.8%	24.3%	24.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	38.6%	34.9%	35.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.6%	40.8%	40.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 37

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 37

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	27,702	246,994	274,696
With one or more people 60 years and over	21.1%	33.4%	32.1%
With Children under 18 years	59.0%	22.2%	25.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.1%	14.4%	18.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	27.7%	45.4%	43.6%
Black or African American	43.6%	26.9%	28.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	1.3%	11.6%	10.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	25.7%	11.7%	13.1%
Two or more races	1.2%	3.9%	3.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	47.6%	24.0%	26.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	7.1%	34.1%	31.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,825	$57,140	$51,114
Work Status			
Families	21,611	125,137	146,748
No workers in the past 12 months	22.2%	10.2%	12.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.5%	34.0%	35.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.3%	55.8%	52.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 38

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California Congressional District 38

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	15,987	192,128	208,115
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.7%	42.9%	42.0%
With Children under 18 years	77.0%	35.9%	39.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	34.0%	8.7%	10.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	52.4%	49.6%	49.8%
Black or African American	5.6%	4.4%	4.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.1%	0.7%	0.7%
Asian	3.7%	16.8%	15.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	33.9%	26.0%	26.6%
Two or more races	2.6%	2.3%	2.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	79.5%	53.6%	55.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	9.5%	23.9%	22.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$35,112	$66,965	$62,697
Work Status			
Families	14,558	146,884	161,442
No workers in the past 12 months	15.9%	11.9%	12.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.5%	31.1%	32.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.6%	57.0%	55.0%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 39

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California Congressional District 39

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	13,017	216,726	229,743
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.3%	41.5%	40.6%
With Children under 18 years	75.3%	34.8%	37.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	38.3%	6.9%	8.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	60.6%	57.9%	58.0%
Black or African American	3.5%	1.8%	1.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	10.0%	30.7%	29.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	21.4%	6.6%	7.5%
Two or more races	3.3%	2.5%	2.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	57.3%	25.6%	27.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	27.7%	40.0%	39.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$31,297	$83,910	$81,183
Work Status			
Families	12,177	168,339	180,516
No workers in the past 12 months	17.2%	11.2%	11.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.7%	30.0%	30.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	39.1%	58.7%	57.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 40

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California Congressional District 40

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	34,736	143,834	178,570
With one or more people 60 years and over	18.5%	36.0%	32.6%
With Children under 18 years	80.6%	43.5%	50.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.4%	16.0%	23.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	61.0%	60.0%	60.2%
Black or African American	7.8%	6.8%	7.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	0.5%	3.4%	2.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	28.6%	27.9%	28.1%
Two or more races	1.2%	1.6%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	88.8%	81.4%	82.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	3.4%	8.0%	7.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$27,046	$48,322	$42,497
Work Status			
Families	32,517	115,153	147,670
No workers in the past 12 months	16.5%	7.6%	9.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.2%	32.3%	35.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.3%	60.1%	54.7%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 41

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 41

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	25,191	171,486	196,677
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.3%	34.8%	33.3%
With Children under 18 years	77.9%	39.9%	44.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	42.9%	11.3%	15.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	48.6%	59.3%	57.9%
Black or African American	12.1%	10.8%	10.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%
Asian	0.8%	5.5%	4.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	34.5%	21.0%	22.7%
Two or more races	3.5%	2.2%	2.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	65.6%	45.0%	47.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	20.0%	36.6%	34.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$31,246	$62,496	$58,592
Work Status			
Families	23,436	130,120	153,556
No workers in the past 12 months	15.5%	9.7%	10.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.2%	31.9%	34.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	37.3%	58.4%	55.2%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 42

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California Congressional District 42

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	19,469	209,863	229,332
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.0%	37.0%	36.3%
With Children under 18 years	68.4%	39.6%	42.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	38.0%	8.1%	10.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	63.8%	72.4%	71.7%
Black or African American	4.5%	5.9%	5.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Asian	4.4%	10.1%	9.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	21.1%	8.0%	9.1%
Two or more races	5.2%	2.5%	2.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	50.9%	27.3%	29.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	35.5%	54.3%	52.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$35,391	$76,414	$72,536
Work Status			
Families	16,454	158,363	174,817
No workers in the past 12 months	13.7%	12.0%	12.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.7%	32.7%	33.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	40.6%	55.3%	53.9%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 43

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California Congressional District 43

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	29,092	206,028	235,120
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.5%	36.1%	34.5%
With Children under 18 years	72.5%	33.0%	37.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.6%	14.1%	18.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	24.8%	34.6%	33.4%
Black or African American	36.1%	26.6%	27.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	4.3%	15.6%	14.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	31.8%	19.7%	21.2%
Two or more races	1.7%	2.9%	2.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	50.5%	34.8%	36.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	6.5%	20.2%	18.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$23,048	$55,800	$50,885
Work Status			
Families	24,506	137,399	161,905
No workers in the past 12 months	16.5%	9.9%	10.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.3%	34.5%	37.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.2%	55.6%	52.1%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 44

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California Congressional District 44

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	33,445	153,285	186,730
With one or more people 60 years and over	20.0%	39.8%	36.2%
With Children under 18 years	78.7%	38.5%	45.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.2%	13.1%	19.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	42.5%	44.5%	44.2%
Black or African American	19.2%	20.8%	20.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%
Asian	0.6%	8.2%	6.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.9%	0.8%
Some other race	34.2%	21.7%	23.9%
Two or more races	1.9%	2.3%	2.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	74.0%	56.2%	59.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	4.9%	12.8%	11.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$28,037	$54,325	$49,037
Work Status			
Families	30,935	116,316	147,251
No workers in the past 12 months	17.6%	9.5%	11.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	39.7%	33.4%	34.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	42.7%	57.2%	54.1%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 45

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California Congressional District 45

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	8,417	261,532	269,949
With one or more people 60 years and over	40.6%	37.4%	37.5%
With Children under 18 years	61.3%	31.9%	32.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.3%	8.7%	10.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	68.3%	67.7%	67.7%
Black or African American	1.9%	1.5%	1.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	7.3%	23.4%	22.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	15.1%	3.9%	4.3%
Two or more races	7.4%	3.1%	3.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	27.7%	12.0%	12.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	56.4%	59.9%	59.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,555	$96,331	$93,374
Work Status			
Families	7,074	184,695	191,769
No workers in the past 12 months	15.3%	12.0%	12.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.3%	32.0%	32.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	38.4%	56.1%	55.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 46

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

California Congressional District 46

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	26,432	158,061	184,493
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.7%	34.3%	33.2%
With Children under 18 years	79.6%	39.8%	45.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	38.2%	13.5%	17.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	58.2%	62.8%	62.2%
Black or African American	1.4%	2.8%	2.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	8.1%	15.2%	14.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%
Some other race	29.9%	16.5%	18.4%
Two or more races	1.2%	2.1%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	78.1%	50.8%	54.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	11.2%	30.1%	27.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$37,152	$62,334	$57,583
Work Status			
Families	24,498	114,257	138,755
No workers in the past 12 months	11.0%	7.3%	7.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	38.7%	26.8%	28.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	50.3%	65.9%	63.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 47

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 47

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	24,270	221,439	245,709
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.2%	35.7%	35.0%
With Children under 18 years	67.0%	29.0%	32.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.1%	11.1%	14.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	50.7%	60.9%	59.9%
Black or African American	12.7%	8.0%	8.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	4.0%	1.0%	1.3%
Asian	18.3%	19.9%	19.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%
Some other race	9.9%	6.4%	6.7%
Two or more races	3.6%	3.0%	3.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	47.8%	24.3%	26.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	16.9%	44.4%	41.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,235	$64,745	$59,744
Work Status			
Families	19,955	138,823	158,778
No workers in the past 12 months	21.5%	10.8%	12.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	42.5%	32.8%	34.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.0%	56.4%	53.8%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 48

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

California Congressional District 48

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	13,610	253,212	266,822
With one or more people 60 years and over	38.1%	42.1%	41.9%
With Children under 18 years	59.0%	26.8%	28.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	42.9%	7.6%	9.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	45.9%	76.1%	74.6%
Black or African American	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	4.0%	0.4%	0.6%
Asian	25.3%	15.0%	15.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	18.7%	4.3%	5.1%
Two or more races	4.9%	2.4%	2.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	34.0%	12.9%	13.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	34.5%	68.3%	66.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$28,389	$87,231	$83,001
Work Status			
Families	10,997	163,916	174,913
No workers in the past 12 months	10.4%	14.2%	14.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	33.6%	29.1%	29.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	55.9%	56.6%	56.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 49

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

California Congressional District 49

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	11,123	243,608	254,731
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.0%	40.6%	40.1%
With Children under 18 years	66.2%	31.4%	33.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	40.9%	6.9%	8.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	74.6%	86.1%	85.6%
Black or African American	7.5%	2.2%	2.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	4.1%	5.7%	5.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	9.2%	3.0%	3.2%
Two or more races	3.5%	2.5%	2.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	42.8%	15.9%	17.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	42.2%	73.8%	72.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$31,633	$85,164	$81,611
Work Status			
Families	9,516	170,607	180,123
No workers in the past 12 months	19.1%	13.5%	13.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	41.2%	31.8%	32.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	39.7%	54.7%	53.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 50

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

California Congressional District 50

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	22,268	220,932	243,200
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.1%	41.2%	39.9%
With Children under 18 years	61.9%	32.8%	35.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	38.5%	8.6%	11.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	80.4%	83.5%	83.2%
Black or African American	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Asian	2.3%	5.3%	5.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	6.9%	4.8%	5.0%
Two or more races	4.9%	2.6%	2.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	35.7%	20.9%	22.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	52.7%	68.5%	67.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$32,677	$71,784	$66,103
Work Status			
Families	17,956	158,162	176,118
No workers in the past 12 months	13.9%	13.9%	13.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.0%	31.3%	32.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	39.1%	54.8%	53.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 51

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

California Congressional District 51

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	39,042	159,842	198,884
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.5%	40.4%	37.7%
With Children under 18 years	67.6%	36.3%	42.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	54.8%	16.6%	24.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	63.6%	65.8%	65.4%
Black or African American	7.5%	7.2%	7.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%
Asian	6.3%	9.9%	9.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	19.7%	13.0%	14.3%
Two or more races	2.4%	3.0%	2.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	77.9%	60.4%	63.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	7.9%	20.8%	18.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,603	$47,452	$41,085
Work Status			
Families	34,492	113,497	147,989
No workers in the past 12 months	21.0%	12.3%	14.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.1%	35.6%	38.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.9%	52.0%	47.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 52

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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California Congressional District 52

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	8,675	273,611	282,286
With one or more people 60 years and over	34.4%	32.7%	32.8%
With Children under 18 years	43.3%	27.4%	27.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.3%	8.3%	9.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	70.4%	75.4%	75.2%
Black or African American	10.2%	2.4%	2.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	10.0%	16.5%	16.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.6%	1.6%	1.7%
Two or more races	5.8%	3.5%	3.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	15.3%	11.6%	11.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	58.2%	66.3%	66.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,560	$86,323	$84,479
Work Status			
Families	4,887	161,871	166,758
No workers in the past 12 months	12.9%	11.9%	11.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	36.3%	32.3%	32.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	50.7%	55.8%	55.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

California Congressional District 53

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $7.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 4,417,772 people in California. The program served 66.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in California in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

California Congressional District 53

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	20,790	249,760	270,550
With one or more people 60 years and over	22.9%	32.4%	31.7%
With Children under 18 years	63.6%	28.4%	31.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	38.9%	9.0%	11.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	62.8%	70.9%	70.2%
Black or African American	17.7%	8.5%	9.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	4.7%	11.5%	11.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Some other race	7.3%	4.9%	5.0%
Two or more races	5.3%	3.6%	3.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	40.8%	26.1%	27.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	31.5%	50.9%	49.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$29,839	$70,626	$66,917
Work Status			
Families	17,060	151,577	168,637
No workers in the past 12 months	13.3%	11.1%	11.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.2%	32.0%	33.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	43.5%	56.9%	55.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Colorado Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.77 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 495,134 people in Colorado. The program served 76.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Colorado in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Colorado Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	30,745	306,068	336,813
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.7%	28.2%	28.3%
With Children under 18 years	51.3%	23.6%	26.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.1%	9.9%	13.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	63.6%	84.2%	82.3%
Black or African American	20.3%	6.6%	7.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.1%	0.8%	0.9%
Asian	5.5%	2.7%	2.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	7.1%	3.2%	3.5%
Two or more races	1.4%	2.5%	2.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	38.6%	17.4%	19.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	34.6%	70.8%	67.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,875	$66,212	$60,576
Work Status			
Families	19,593	154,563	174,156
No workers in the past 12 months	22.1%	10.3%	11.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.0%	29.4%	31.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.0%	60.3%	56.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Colorado Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.77 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 495,134 people in Colorado. The program served 76.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Colorado in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Colorado Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	14,022	292,154	306,176
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.3%	34.7%	34.3%
With Children under 18 years	45.7%	26.2%	27.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	39.8%	9.1%	10.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	91.4%	94.1%	94.0%
Black or African American	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.9%	2.8%	2.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.0%	0.6%	0.7%
Two or more races	5.7%	1.5%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	17.1%	6.8%	7.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	78.2%	88.3%	87.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$29,881	$75,222	$72,468
Work Status			
Families	8,207	178,018	186,225
No workers in the past 12 months	9.2%	12.7%	12.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.5%	26.4%	27.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	45.2%	61.0%	60.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Colorado Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.77 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 495,134 people in Colorado. The program served 76.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Colorado in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Colorado Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	34,287	249,754	284,041
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.6%	43.8%	41.9%
With Children under 18 years	51.0%	25.1%	28.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.9%	10.0%	15.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	82.9%	92.1%	91.0%
Black or African American	1.9%	0.7%	0.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	4.9%	1.9%	2.3%
Asian	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	7.8%	3.5%	4.0%
Two or more races	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	41.3%	17.7%	20.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	54.4%	79.1%	76.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,565	$54,294	$50,010
Work Status			
Families	23,311	156,836	180,147
No workers in the past 12 months	23.6%	16.7%	17.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.6%	29.9%	32.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.8%	53.3%	50.3%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Colorado Congressional District 4

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Colorado Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	23,231	261,291	284,522
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.2%	35.0%	34.3%
With Children under 18 years	56.9%	36.2%	37.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	44.4%	6.5%	9.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	88.6%	93.2%	92.8%
Black or African American	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.4%	0.7%	0.8%
Asian	1.2%	1.8%	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.3%	1.6%	1.9%
Two or more races	1.1%	1.4%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	41.4%	13.7%	16.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	54.9%	81.6%	79.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,915	$77,255	$72,390
Work Status			
Families	16,653	190,118	206,771
No workers in the past 12 months	12.0%	10.5%	10.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.1%	28.2%	29.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	37.8%	61.3%	59.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Colorado Congressional District 5

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Colorado Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	31,909	257,332	289,241
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.7%	35.2%	34.1%
With Children under 18 years	58.0%	30.2%	33.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	40.0%	6.7%	10.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	70.0%	86.9%	85.1%
Black or African American	12.2%	5.2%	5.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.9%	0.5%	0.8%
Asian	0.0%	2.1%	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%
Some other race	8.0%	2.9%	3.5%
Two or more races	6.2%	2.3%	2.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	20.7%	10.3%	11.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	60.9%	80.3%	78.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,951	$63,135	$58,882
Work Status			
Families	23,353	175,419	198,772
No workers in the past 12 months	20.1%	12.9%	13.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.2%	30.0%	32.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.7%	57.0%	53.9%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Colorado Congressional District 6

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Colorado Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	18,096	265,041	283,137
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.8%	32.8%	32.4%
With Children under 18 years	57.3%	36.8%	38.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	42.7%	5.7%	8.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	53.3%	80.1%	78.3%
Black or African American	26.4%	8.0%	9.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.3%	0.4%	0.5%
Asian	8.3%	4.7%	4.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	6.1%	4.3%	4.4%
Two or more races	3.6%	2.4%	2.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	21.8%	13.3%	13.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	41.4%	71.7%	69.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,431	$77,551	$74,430
Work Status			
Families	12,730	185,914	198,644
No workers in the past 12 months	12.8%	8.5%	8.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.6%	28.8%	29.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	42.6%	62.7%	61.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Colorado Congressional District 7

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Colorado Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	21,439	269,366	290,805
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.6%	33.9%	33.7%
With Children under 18 years	60.7%	30.1%	32.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	40.0%	7.3%	9.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	86.9%	90.1%	89.9%
Black or African American	4.3%	1.8%	2.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.9%	0.8%
Asian	2.4%	2.7%	2.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.5%	2.2%	2.3%
Two or more races	1.5%	2.2%	2.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	44.8%	19.9%	21.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	45.8%	73.7%	71.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$28,067	$65,627	$62,330
Work Status			
Families	16,303	170,843	187,146
No workers in the past 12 months	16.0%	9.8%	10.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.9%	29.6%	30.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	40.0%	60.6%	58.8%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Connecticut Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.72 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 442,161 people in Connecticut. The program served 93.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Connecticut in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Connecticut Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	41,521	237,047	278,568
With one or more people 60 years and over	35.2%	39.8%	39.1%
With Children under 18 years	40.0%	27.2%	29.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	42.9%	5.2%	10.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	49.5%	77.8%	73.6%
Black or African American	25.9%	12.7%	14.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.0%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	2.2%	4.8%	4.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	17.7%	2.8%	5.0%
Two or more races	3.7%	1.7%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	41.7%	8.6%	13.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	30.6%	72.7%	66.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,479	$80,250	$69,959
Work Status			
Families	26,412	152,517	178,929
No workers in the past 12 months	26.5%	10.6%	13.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.1%	28.0%	30.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.4%	61.4%	56.3%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Connecticut Congressional District 2

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Connecticut Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	29,123	240,097	269,220
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.1%	41.5%	40.5%
With Children under 18 years	41.3%	26.4%	28.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	41.9%	5.2%	9.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	75.4%	91.1%	89.4%
Black or African American	9.3%	2.6%	3.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.9%	0.4%	0.5%
Asian	1.2%	2.6%	2.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	8.0%	1.6%	2.3%
Two or more races	4.1%	1.8%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	20.3%	4.9%	6.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	67.1%	88.3%	86.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,606	$79,505	$71,670
Work Status			
Families	17,204	160,022	177,226
No workers in the past 12 months	10.6%	11.4%	11.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.4%	29.6%	31.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	38.0%	59.0%	57.0%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Connecticut Congressional District 3

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Connecticut Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	35,539	234,378	269,917
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.8%	39.3%	38.5%
With Children under 18 years	39.0%	25.1%	26.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	45.4%	6.7%	11.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	58.7%	79.6%	76.8%
Black or African American	29.7%	10.3%	12.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.5%	4.4%	3.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	8.6%	4.0%	4.6%
Two or more races	2.3%	1.6%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	22.4%	9.7%	11.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	46.2%	74.5%	70.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,667	$70,838	$63,315
Work Status			
Families	20,541	143,253	163,794
No workers in the past 12 months	26.5%	10.5%	12.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.5%	28.9%	30.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.1%	60.5%	56.6%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Connecticut Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.72 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 442,161 people in Connecticut. The program served 93.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Connecticut in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Connecticut Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	25,810	231,864	257,674
With one or more people 60 years and over	35.8%	37.8%	37.6%
With Children under 18 years	41.8%	35.1%	35.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	44.9%	5.5%	9.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	50.4%	80.4%	77.4%
Black or African American	32.0%	9.8%	12.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	2.6%	5.1%	4.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	12.8%	3.0%	4.0%
Two or more races	2.1%	1.5%	1.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	42.3%	12.6%	15.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	24.6%	71.9%	67.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,452	$98,283	$89,085
Work Status			
Families	16,483	163,040	179,523
No workers in the past 12 months	22.3%	9.0%	10.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.9%	31.4%	32.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.8%	59.7%	57.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Connecticut Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.72 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 442,161 people in Connecticut. The program served 93.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Connecticut in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Connecticut Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	37,845	230,479	268,324
With one or more people 60 years and over	34.4%	42.6%	41.4%
With Children under 18 years	38.6%	27.7%	29.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	39.7%	5.8%	10.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	72.8%	87.9%	85.8%
Black or African American	11.7%	4.9%	5.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%
Asian	2.1%	2.8%	2.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	10.6%	3.0%	4.0%
Two or more races	2.4%	1.2%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	39.0%	9.2%	13.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	45.4%	82.2%	77.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,517	$79,191	$68,810
Work Status			
Families	22,431	154,285	176,716
No workers in the past 12 months	25.5%	12.7%	14.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.9%	27.3%	29.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.6%	60.0%	56.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

District of Columbia Delegate District (at Large)

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.22 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 141,845 people in District of Columbia. The program served 96.2 percent of those eligible for benefits in District of Columbia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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District of Columbia Delegate District (at Large)

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	43,203	238,584	281,787
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.3%	27.5%	27.8%
With Children under 18 years	48.6%	18.0%	22.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	45.9%	9.4%	15.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	3.1%	52.3%	44.7%
Black or African American	91.8%	35.5%	44.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.3%	4.8%	4.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.7%	4.4%	4.2%
Two or more races	1.5%	2.7%	2.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.9%	10.0%	9.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	1.8%	47.7%	40.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,303	$89,545	$75,628
Work Status			
Families	28,544	96,634	125,178
No workers in the past 12 months	28.9%	10.7%	14.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.0%	27.0%	30.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.1%	62.2%	54.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Delaware Congressional District (at Large)

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.23 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 149,981 people in Delaware. The program served 100.2 percent of those eligible for benefits in Delaware in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Delaware Congressional District (at Large)

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	45,905	306,690	352,595
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.8%	43.1%	41.7%
With Children under 18 years	54.9%	26.1%	29.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.0%	6.4%	11.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	54.1%	76.7%	73.7%
Black or African American	37.2%	16.8%	19.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	1.7%	3.4%	3.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.8%	1.1%	1.4%
Two or more races	2.6%	1.6%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	14.1%	5.5%	6.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	44.0%	72.8%	69.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,246	$67,729	$61,255
Work Status			
Families	33,859	201,526	235,385
No workers in the past 12 months	17.5%	16.4%	16.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.0%	29.3%	32.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.5%	54.2%	51.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Florida Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	34,278	250,666	284,944
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.0%	41.6%	40.0%
With Children under 18 years	44.2%	23.8%	26.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.0%	6.4%	10.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	61.4%	83.2%	80.6%
Black or African American	27.6%	10.6%	12.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	1.4%	1.8%	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.5%	1.5%	1.8%
Two or more races	5.6%	2.4%	2.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6.9%	4.6%	4.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	59.2%	80.4%	77.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,260	$55,142	$51,094
Work Status			
Families	23,129	158,652	181,781
No workers in the past 12 months	20.5%	18.0%	18.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.2%	33.6%	35.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.3%	48.4%	46.2%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Florida Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	41,829	221,960	263,789
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.6%	40.6%	38.7%
With Children under 18 years	46.3%	23.3%	26.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.6%	12.8%	19.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	50.0%	78.3%	73.8%
Black or African American	46.9%	17.6%	22.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	1.0%	1.9%	1.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Two or more races	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.6%	4.9%	4.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	46.7%	74.1%	69.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,805	$49,394	$44,216
Work Status			
Families	26,960	129,094	156,054
No workers in the past 12 months	24.9%	17.4%	18.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.7%	34.6%	37.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.4%	47.9%	44.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Florida Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	37,855	218,546	256,401
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.7%	44.8%	42.7%
With Children under 18 years	50.3%	24.9%	28.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.0%	11.4%	17.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	71.7%	85.6%	83.5%
Black or African American	23.0%	9.6%	11.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	0.5%	2.6%	2.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Two or more races	2.6%	1.3%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6.5%	5.7%	5.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	67.5%	80.4%	78.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,642	$54,337	$49,270
Work Status			
Families	27,264	144,084	171,348
No workers in the past 12 months	24.7%	21.0%	21.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.7%	30.3%	33.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.6%	48.7%	44.8%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Florida Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	27,544	254,141	281,685
With one or more people 60 years and over	34.5%	37.7%	37.4%
With Children under 18 years	44.1%	25.1%	27.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	38.3%	7.0%	10.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	69.5%	80.8%	79.7%
Black or African American	24.6%	12.4%	13.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	2.0%	4.1%	3.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.6%	0.7%	0.8%
Two or more races	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.6%	6.4%	6.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	63.6%	75.5%	74.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$26,302	$61,401	$57,040
Work Status			
Families	17,659	160,618	178,277
No workers in the past 12 months	23.4%	13.5%	14.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.8%	33.4%	34.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.8%	53.1%	51.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Florida Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	75,252	189,573	264,825
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.0%	37.3%	33.8%
With Children under 18 years	54.8%	26.1%	34.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.5%	12.9%	23.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	32.7%	48.7%	44.2%
Black or African American	61.3%	43.9%	48.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.0%	2.3%	2.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.9%	2.4%	2.8%
Two or more races	1.0%	2.1%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	15.3%	10.7%	12.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	21.7%	41.0%	35.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,928	$44,028	$35,116
Work Status			
Families	53,779	115,309	169,088
No workers in the past 12 months	18.8%	12.4%	14.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.0%	36.8%	41.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.1%	50.8%	43.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Florida Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	37,220	262,640	299,860
With one or more people 60 years and over	36.2%	52.7%	50.6%
With Children under 18 years	46.1%	20.2%	23.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.1%	9.3%	14.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	75.0%	89.7%	87.9%
Black or African American	19.4%	6.6%	8.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	0.3%	2.0%	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.0%	0.5%	0.7%
Two or more races	2.1%	0.9%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11.9%	4.3%	5.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	65.6%	86.2%	83.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,261	$52,415	$47,713
Work Status			
Families	24,097	164,285	188,382
No workers in the past 12 months	24.2%	27.2%	26.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.6%	32.5%	34.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.2%	40.4%	38.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 7

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Florida Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	26,237	240,207	266,444
With one or more people 60 years and over	39.1%	37.7%	37.9%
With Children under 18 years	48.0%	25.8%	28.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	34.7%	8.0%	10.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	71.0%	84.9%	83.5%
Black or African American	19.2%	7.9%	9.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.3%	3.3%	3.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.4%	1.8%	2.1%
Two or more races	3.9%	1.8%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	29.5%	17.4%	18.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	50.5%	69.8%	67.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$26,372	$59,727	$54,667
Work Status			
Families	19,141	157,642	176,783
No workers in the past 12 months	17.3%	14.8%	15.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.0%	32.1%	33.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	34.7%	53.1%	51.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 8

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Florida Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	28,985	258,079	287,064
With one or more people 60 years and over	35.1%	53.4%	51.6%
With Children under 18 years	50.7%	19.0%	22.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	40.8%	8.2%	11.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	71.2%	90.2%	88.3%
Black or African American	24.8%	6.3%	8.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.7%	0.6%	0.7%
Two or more races	1.5%	1.1%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9.5%	6.6%	6.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	63.3%	84.5%	82.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,572	$53,663	$50,070
Work Status			
Families	21,259	158,803	180,062
No workers in the past 12 months	23.5%	27.5%	27.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.6%	31.4%	32.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.8%	41.1%	40.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 9

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Florida Congressional District 9

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	50,137	214,652	264,789
With one or more people 60 years and over	34.1%	33.8%	33.8%
With Children under 18 years	56.9%	32.1%	36.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	37.0%	10.7%	15.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	78.9%	77.3%	77.6%
Black or African American	8.5%	10.7%	10.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	2.5%	4.1%	3.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	8.0%	5.8%	6.2%
Two or more races	2.1%	1.8%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	66.2%	38.0%	43.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	21.8%	46.6%	41.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$26,101	$52,837	$47,075
Work Status			
Families	40,288	148,553	188,841
No workers in the past 12 months	21.9%	13.6%	15.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.1%	32.0%	35.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.0%	54.4%	49.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 10

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Florida Congressional District 10

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	38,271	258,678	296,949
With one or more people 60 years and over	35.2%	42.1%	41.2%
With Children under 18 years	52.5%	26.6%	29.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.5%	7.7%	12.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	67.8%	83.4%	81.4%
Black or African American	17.5%	8.2%	9.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%
Asian	1.1%	3.3%	3.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.7%	2.8%	3.2%
Two or more races	7.4%	2.0%	2.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	25.0%	13.1%	14.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	49.1%	73.4%	70.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,597	$59,068	$53,473
Work Status			
Families	28,304	172,197	200,501
No workers in the past 12 months	19.5%	19.3%	19.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.7%	30.2%	33.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.8%	50.4%	47.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 11

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Florida Congressional District 11

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	40,426	253,576	294,002
With one or more people 60 years and over	35.0%	68.1%	63.6%
With Children under 18 years	45.5%	13.0%	17.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	47.0%	8.6%	13.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	78.4%	93.2%	91.1%
Black or African American	18.7%	3.8%	5.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.0%	1.4%	1.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.8%	0.5%	0.7%
Two or more races	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11.5%	6.5%	7.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	69.8%	87.5%	85.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,560	$46,362	$42,548
Work Status			
Families	28,162	159,540	187,702
No workers in the past 12 months	26.1%	43.6%	41.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.8%	28.2%	30.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.1%	28.2%	28.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 12

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Florida Congressional District 12

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	36,298	253,897	290,195
With one or more people 60 years and over	34.5%	48.1%	46.4%
With Children under 18 years	47.1%	25.0%	27.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	39.1%	7.7%	11.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	84.8%	91.4%	90.6%
Black or African American	8.7%	4.1%	4.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.5%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	0.9%	2.4%	2.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.0%	0.5%	0.7%
Two or more races	2.2%	1.2%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	19.1%	9.1%	10.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	70.8%	83.4%	81.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$26,374	$56,922	$51,402
Work Status			
Families	24,645	165,166	189,811
No workers in the past 12 months	22.6%	22.5%	22.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.2%	30.0%	32.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.2%	47.5%	45.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 13

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Florida Congressional District 13

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	33,921	273,560	307,481
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.5%	51.3%	49.3%
With Children under 18 years	39.6%	16.3%	18.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	45.1%	9.2%	13.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	80.0%	91.7%	90.5%
Black or African American	13.4%	3.8%	4.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	2.2%	2.6%	2.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%
Two or more races	2.5%	0.9%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	16.0%	6.2%	7.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	66.5%	86.3%	84.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,648	$51,040	$47,579
Work Status			
Families	19,755	144,463	164,218
No workers in the past 12 months	24.7%	21.9%	22.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	40.8%	28.2%	29.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	34.4%	49.9%	48.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 14

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Florida Congressional District 14

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	67,930	229,341	297,271
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.1%	32.6%	32.5%
With Children under 18 years	46.4%	23.5%	28.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.3%	10.3%	19.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	50.3%	70.5%	65.9%
Black or African American	40.3%	20.6%	25.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	0.9%	2.5%	2.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.8%	3.4%	3.9%
Two or more races	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	37.7%	21.3%	25.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	21.7%	54.2%	46.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,899	$51,924	$42,654
Work Status			
Families	46,140	123,686	169,826
No workers in the past 12 months	23.2%	12.6%	15.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.9%	35.6%	39.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.0%	51.9%	44.8%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 15

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Florida Congressional District 15

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	33,129	225,900	259,029
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.3%	39.2%	38.2%
With Children under 18 years	54.8%	27.2%	30.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	40.4%	8.8%	12.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	66.5%	81.0%	79.1%
Black or African American	22.7%	11.0%	12.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	1.5%	4.0%	3.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	6.5%	2.2%	2.7%
Two or more races	2.2%	1.6%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	26.5%	12.1%	14.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	47.7%	71.6%	68.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,267	$57,183	$51,598
Work Status			
Families	24,765	152,095	176,860
No workers in the past 12 months	17.8%	16.7%	16.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.8%	31.5%	34.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.5%	51.8%	49.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 16

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Florida Congressional District 16

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	25,880	285,308	311,188
With one or more people 60 years and over	38.7%	61.2%	59.3%
With Children under 18 years	46.3%	18.0%	20.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	37.8%	7.5%	10.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	80.7%	93.8%	92.7%
Black or African American	16.7%	3.7%	4.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Two or more races	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	21.2%	6.2%	7.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	59.9%	88.1%	85.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$26,478	$56,604	$53,624
Work Status			
Families	17,380	181,225	198,605
No workers in the past 12 months	19.1%	32.2%	31.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.0%	30.4%	31.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.0%	37.4%	37.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 17

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Florida Congressional District 17

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	37,568	237,857	275,425
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.1%	61.0%	56.9%
With Children under 18 years	53.4%	20.0%	24.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.3%	8.5%	13.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	76.0%	88.6%	86.9%
Black or African American	15.2%	6.5%	7.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.5%	1.1%	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	6.7%	2.1%	2.7%
Two or more races	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	26.4%	10.0%	12.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	57.6%	80.9%	77.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,406	$48,423	$44,088
Work Status			
Families	27,793	161,287	189,080
No workers in the past 12 months	21.6%	33.1%	31.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.2%	29.6%	32.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.2%	37.2%	36.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 18

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Florida Congressional District 18

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	26,172	263,569	289,741
With one or more people 60 years and over	39.3%	53.1%	51.9%
With Children under 18 years	45.3%	21.7%	23.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	40.0%	9.1%	11.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	65.2%	87.4%	85.4%
Black or African American	29.4%	8.3%	10.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.6%	2.0%	1.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.9%	1.2%	1.4%
Two or more races	2.0%	0.8%	0.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	20.3%	9.1%	10.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	49.1%	79.9%	77.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$27,324	$58,459	$55,117
Work Status			
Families	18,742	168,958	187,700
No workers in the past 12 months	23.1%	25.2%	25.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.7%	29.0%	30.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.2%	45.8%	44.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 19

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Florida Congressional District 19

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	29,281	274,254	303,535
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.9%	61.1%	58.3%
With Children under 18 years	55.5%	16.2%	20.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	44.0%	8.7%	12.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	78.3%	92.5%	91.1%
Black or African American	16.2%	4.5%	5.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.1%	0.9%	1.0%
Two or more races	2.7%	0.8%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	37.2%	10.0%	12.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	43.9%	83.6%	79.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,458	$58,558	$53,878
Work Status			
Families	22,034	174,243	196,277
No workers in the past 12 months	18.7%	35.1%	33.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.0%	28.7%	30.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.3%	36.1%	36.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 20

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Florida Congressional District 20

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	61,193	188,119	249,312
With one or more people 60 years and over	36.5%	41.6%	40.4%
With Children under 18 years	55.6%	26.7%	33.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	44.7%	12.1%	20.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	32.5%	49.9%	45.6%
Black or African American	63.5%	42.7%	47.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.0%	2.1%	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.9%	2.7%	2.2%
Two or more races	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	18.4%	19.7%	19.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	15.4%	34.4%	29.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$23,713	$46,409	$39,569
Work Status			
Families	45,646	114,873	160,519
No workers in the past 12 months	18.8%	12.8%	14.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.0%	31.6%	36.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	34.2%	55.6%	49.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 21

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Florida Congressional District 21

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	25,160	254,039	279,199
With one or more people 60 years and over	41.9%	51.0%	50.2%
With Children under 18 years	53.4%	29.3%	31.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	34.6%	7.4%	9.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	73.1%	83.9%	83.0%
Black or African American	20.2%	9.1%	10.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.4%	2.6%	2.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.8%	2.2%	2.3%
Two or more races	2.5%	1.8%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	36.5%	16.2%	18.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	40.3%	70.3%	67.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$28,973	$64,788	$61,409
Work Status			
Families	18,942	174,655	193,597
No workers in the past 12 months	14.6%	19.2%	18.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.0%	29.0%	30.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	37.4%	51.8%	50.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 22

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Florida Congressional District 22

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	27,940	283,797	311,737
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.0%	48.0%	46.5%
With Children under 18 years	54.8%	17.3%	20.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	41.5%	8.6%	11.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	65.6%	88.2%	86.1%
Black or African American	22.8%	6.3%	7.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	2.8%	1.6%	1.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.6%	2.2%	2.5%
Two or more races	3.1%	1.6%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	36.7%	14.6%	16.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	36.6%	76.5%	72.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$26,280	$59,405	$56,090
Work Status			
Families	19,717	146,006	165,723
No workers in the past 12 months	15.1%	18.0%	17.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.3%	34.4%	36.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.6%	47.7%	46.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 23

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Florida Congressional District 23

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	33,550	246,429	279,979
With one or more people 60 years and over	47.1%	38.8%	39.8%
With Children under 18 years	38.4%	25.9%	27.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.0%	8.0%	12.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	71.9%	79.5%	78.6%
Black or African American	18.2%	9.9%	10.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	0.9%	3.6%	3.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%
Two or more races	3.1%	1.7%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	45.9%	34.0%	35.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	33.7%	51.7%	49.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,914	$61,858	$56,643
Work Status			
Families	21,480	149,496	170,976
No workers in the past 12 months	14.6%	11.1%	11.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.4%	30.3%	32.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.0%	58.7%	55.8%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 24

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Florida Congressional District 24

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	65,674	178,281	243,955
With one or more people 60 years and over	47.0%	32.8%	36.6%
With Children under 18 years	43.7%	28.5%	32.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.3%	14.4%	24.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	34.5%	45.9%	42.8%
Black or African American	58.6%	46.7%	49.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.4%	2.9%	3.6%
Two or more races	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	39.6%	31.2%	33.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	4.1%	20.2%	15.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,345	$49,301	$38,016
Work Status			
Families	45,366	106,801	152,167
No workers in the past 12 months	24.4%	10.0%	14.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.9%	36.2%	39.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.7%	53.8%	46.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 25

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Florida Congressional District 25

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	56,473	173,726	230,199
With one or more people 60 years and over	55.1%	41.9%	45.2%
With Children under 18 years	49.3%	33.3%	37.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	40.2%	11.2%	18.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	88.8%	89.0%	88.9%
Black or African American	5.1%	4.8%	4.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.5%	2.9%	3.0%
Two or more races	0.6%	1.1%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	89.6%	61.0%	68.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	4.7%	32.3%	25.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$26,168	$60,350	$50,118
Work Status			
Families	45,218	133,712	178,930
No workers in the past 12 months	18.3%	15.8%	16.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	41.5%	31.3%	33.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	40.2%	52.9%	49.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 26

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Florida Congressional District 26

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	43,917	177,486	221,403
With one or more people 60 years and over	53.5%	39.2%	42.1%
With Children under 18 years	49.8%	33.0%	36.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	38.0%	9.5%	15.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	81.7%	88.0%	86.7%
Black or African American	14.2%	7.3%	8.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.5%	2.1%	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.2%	1.0%	1.2%
Two or more races	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	80.3%	64.1%	67.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	5.9%	26.3%	22.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$29,365	$60,068	$52,112
Work Status			
Families	36,670	132,494	169,164
No workers in the past 12 months	15.9%	11.1%	12.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.7%	30.2%	33.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	40.3%	58.6%	54.6%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Florida Congressional District 27

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,656,169 people in Florida. The program served 90 percent of those eligible for benefits in Florida in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Florida Congressional District 27

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	70,805	181,978	252,783
With one or more people 60 years and over	52.7%	38.0%	42.1%
With Children under 18 years	38.6%	27.8%	30.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	44.2%	12.0%	21.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	87.3%	87.8%	87.6%
Black or African American	9.6%	6.4%	7.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.2%	2.2%	1.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%
Two or more races	1.4%	2.0%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	91.6%	68.5%	75.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	2.4%	23.0%	17.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,813	$56,495	$42,237
Work Status			
Families	50,196	114,143	164,339
No workers in the past 12 months	21.1%	11.0%	14.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.6%	34.8%	39.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.2%	54.2%	46.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Georgia Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.8 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,800,531 people in Georgia. The program served 89.1 percent of those eligible for benefits in Georgia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Georgia Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	44,007	226,103	270,110
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.4%	37.3%	35.7%
With Children under 18 years	57.3%	29.3%	33.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.1%	10.6%	17.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	44.8%	71.4%	67.1%
Black or African American	52.0%	23.7%	28.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.5%	1.6%	1.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.6%	1.1%	1.0%
Two or more races	1.3%	1.7%	1.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.0%	4.5%	4.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	42.7%	68.6%	64.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,035	$52,420	$45,796
Work Status			
Families	33,393	152,032	185,425
No workers in the past 12 months	20.0%	17.6%	18.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	56.7%	34.3%	38.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	23.4%	48.1%	43.7%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Georgia Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.8 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,800,531 people in Georgia. The program served 89.1 percent of those eligible for benefits in Georgia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Georgia Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	59,145	190,087	249,232
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.7%	40.9%	38.3%
With Children under 18 years	51.2%	25.2%	31.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	62.5%	13.8%	25.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	20.7%	52.5%	44.9%
Black or African American	77.3%	43.5%	51.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%
Two or more races	0.7%	1.3%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.5%	3.0%	3.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	19.2%	51.1%	43.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$14,154	$42,572	$35,347
Work Status			
Families	40,827	117,480	158,307
No workers in the past 12 months	26.3%	17.0%	19.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.9%	38.0%	41.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	23.7%	45.0%	39.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Georgia Congressional District 3

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Georgia Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	36,912	221,850	258,762
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.8%	38.9%	37.9%
With Children under 18 years	53.9%	31.2%	34.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	47.6%	10.5%	15.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	58.7%	75.6%	73.2%
Black or African American	37.2%	20.3%	22.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%
Two or more races	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.2%	3.6%	3.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	56.8%	73.1%	70.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,404	$59,686	$52,584
Work Status			
Families	26,313	157,453	183,766
No workers in the past 12 months	23.9%	14.9%	16.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.0%	33.0%	35.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.1%	52.1%	48.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Georgia Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.8 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,800,531 people in Georgia. The program served 89.1 percent of those eligible for benefits in Georgia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Georgia Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	44,426	212,636	257,062
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.2%	33.2%	31.7%
With Children under 18 years	63.6%	33.2%	38.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	47.1%	8.7%	15.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	18.8%	37.0%	33.9%
Black or African American	69.4%	55.5%	57.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	5.1%	3.4%	3.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.1%	2.0%	2.4%
Two or more races	2.6%	1.8%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9.8%	6.6%	7.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	13.7%	32.7%	29.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$23,303	$56,190	$50,668
Work Status			
Families	36,084	139,820	175,904
No workers in the past 12 months	15.5%	9.9%	11.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.2%	34.7%	38.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.3%	55.3%	50.8%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Georgia Congressional District 5

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Georgia Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	51,493	247,668	299,161
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.2%	26.4%	27.3%
With Children under 18 years	48.8%	17.2%	22.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.7%	9.9%	17.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	8.7%	44.6%	38.4%
Black or African American	86.5%	48.2%	54.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	0.7%	4.6%	3.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.5%	0.9%	1.0%
Two or more races	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.0%	4.3%	4.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	6.3%	41.8%	35.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,056	$55,421	$48,017
Work Status			
Families	33,582	98,745	132,327
No workers in the past 12 months	21.2%	12.2%	14.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	53.8%	33.5%	38.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.0%	54.2%	46.8%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Georgia Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.8 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,800,531 people in Georgia. The program served 89.1 percent of those eligible for benefits in Georgia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Georgia Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	13,225	258,966	272,191
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.3%	28.8%	28.6%
With Children under 18 years	61.1%	34.3%	35.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	37.9%	4.6%	6.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	49.2%	74.0%	72.8%
Black or African American	25.4%	12.4%	13.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.9%	0.8%	0.9%
Asian	6.0%	10.3%	10.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	10.8%	1.4%	1.9%
Two or more races	5.6%	1.1%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	32.8%	7.9%	9.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	31.3%	67.9%	66.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$30,219	$87,038	$83,844
Work Status			
Families	10,494	172,214	182,708
No workers in the past 12 months	17.2%	8.8%	9.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.5%	32.5%	33.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	37.3%	58.7%	57.5%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Georgia Congressional District 7

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.8 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,800,531 people in Georgia. The program served 89.1 percent of those eligible for benefits in Georgia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Georgia Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	22,608	234,384	256,992
With one or more people 60 years and over	19.1%	29.7%	28.7%
With Children under 18 years	76.3%	41.3%	44.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	42.1%	7.1%	10.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	46.1%	61.5%	60.2%
Black or African American	34.4%	20.1%	21.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	7.4%	12.4%	12.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	9.6%	3.9%	4.4%
Two or more races	1.1%	1.6%	1.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	35.3%	12.6%	14.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	23.1%	53.6%	50.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$27,480	$72,730	$69,201
Work Status			
Families	19,332	177,474	196,806
No workers in the past 12 months	8.0%	8.4%	8.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.9%	32.4%	34.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	40.1%	59.2%	57.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Georgia Congressional District 8

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.8 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,800,531 people in Georgia. The program served 89.1 percent of those eligible for benefits in Georgia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Georgia Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	42,074	211,653	253,727
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.1%	39.6%	38.2%
With Children under 18 years	52.2%	28.3%	32.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	55.9%	13.0%	20.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	44.3%	72.8%	68.1%
Black or African American	51.3%	23.0%	27.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	0.3%	1.3%	1.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%
Two or more races	2.2%	1.5%	1.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6.1%	4.7%	5.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	40.7%	69.8%	65.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,814	$48,760	$42,582
Work Status			
Families	31,052	140,029	171,081
No workers in the past 12 months	28.2%	15.7%	18.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.4%	33.9%	36.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.4%	50.4%	45.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Georgia Congressional District 9

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.8 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,800,531 people in Georgia. The program served 89.1 percent of those eligible for benefits in Georgia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Georgia Congressional District 9

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	36,250	221,480	257,730
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.5%	45.3%	43.5%
With Children under 18 years	53.5%	28.6%	32.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.4%	9.6%	15.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	80.1%	90.7%	89.2%
Black or African American	14.5%	5.6%	6.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.2%	1.2%	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.1%	1.5%	1.7%
Two or more races	1.5%	0.8%	0.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9.8%	7.6%	7.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	73.3%	84.7%	83.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,500	$55,333	$48,837
Work Status			
Families	26,356	162,845	189,201
No workers in the past 12 months	24.4%	19.4%	20.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.4%	30.7%	32.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.2%	49.9%	47.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Georgia Congressional District 10

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.8 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,800,531 people in Georgia. The program served 89.1 percent of those eligible for benefits in Georgia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Georgia Congressional District 10

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	35,723	216,316	252,039
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.5%	38.0%	36.9%
With Children under 18 years	52.3%	29.8%	33.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	55.3%	13.1%	19.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	46.6%	77.2%	72.9%
Black or African American	50.3%	19.2%	23.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%
Two or more races	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.7%	3.5%	3.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	45.1%	74.6%	70.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,257	$55,710	$49,033
Work Status			
Families	25,201	147,845	173,046
No workers in the past 12 months	21.3%	15.1%	16.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.3%	31.1%	34.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.4%	53.8%	49.8%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Georgia Congressional District 11

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.8 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,800,531 people in Georgia. The program served 89.1 percent of those eligible for benefits in Georgia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Georgia Congressional District 11

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	24,266	251,455	275,721
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.2%	30.5%	30.3%
With Children under 18 years	61.8%	32.3%	34.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	33.2%	7.2%	9.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	59.3%	77.0%	75.4%
Black or African American	28.4%	14.9%	16.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.2%	3.4%	3.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	6.7%	2.8%	3.1%
Two or more races	5.1%	1.7%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	16.0%	7.7%	8.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	51.0%	72.8%	70.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$26,429	$74,180	$69,662
Work Status			
Families	19,444	170,047	189,491
No workers in the past 12 months	11.5%	10.2%	10.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.4%	30.3%	32.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	40.1%	59.5%	57.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Georgia Congressional District 12

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.8 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,800,531 people in Georgia. The program served 89.1 percent of those eligible for benefits in Georgia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Georgia Congressional District 12

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	46,193	200,212	246,405
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.5%	38.7%	36.6%
With Children under 18 years	56.0%	28.1%	33.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.9%	13.1%	20.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	38.9%	67.7%	62.3%
Black or African American	57.2%	27.9%	33.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.5%	1.5%	1.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.0%	1.7%	1.8%
Two or more races	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.6%	4.1%	4.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	36.0%	65.5%	59.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,707	$50,716	$42,336
Work Status			
Families	34,223	132,608	166,831
No workers in the past 12 months	23.4%	15.4%	17.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.9%	36.8%	39.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.6%	47.8%	43.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Georgia Congressional District 13

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.8 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,800,531 people in Georgia. The program served 89.1 percent of those eligible for benefits in Georgia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Georgia Congressional District 13

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	45,885	212,602	258,487
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.5%	31.5%	30.0%
With Children under 18 years	63.8%	32.6%	38.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.3%	8.6%	14.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	23.6%	37.0%	34.7%
Black or African American	68.6%	55.5%	57.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.9%	2.5%	2.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.8%	3.3%	3.8%
Two or more races	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11.5%	7.6%	8.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	17.7%	33.6%	30.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$27,283	$59,141	$52,761
Work Status			
Families	37,243	144,363	181,606
No workers in the past 12 months	21.4%	12.7%	14.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.3%	30.6%	33.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.3%	56.7%	51.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Georgia Congressional District 14

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.8 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,800,531 people in Georgia. The program served 89.1 percent of those eligible for benefits in Georgia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Georgia Congressional District 14

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	33,657	215,131	248,788
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.5%	39.9%	38.3%
With Children under 18 years	60.8%	33.9%	37.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.4%	8.8%	14.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	80.3%	89.3%	88.1%
Black or African American	14.8%	7.1%	8.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%
Two or more races	2.8%	0.6%	0.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	7.6%	7.5%	7.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	75.0%	84.1%	82.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,248	$51,014	$46,378
Work Status			
Families	26,076	153,840	179,916
No workers in the past 12 months	22.1%	14.4%	15.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.8%	33.2%	35.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.1%	52.4%	49.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Hawaii Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.51 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 188,895 people in Hawaii. The program served 82.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Hawaii in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Hawaii Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	21,160	207,591	228,751
With one or more people 60 years and over	51.8%	42.7%	43.5%
With Children under 18 years	47.6%	27.8%	29.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	32.7%	6.3%	8.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	10.6%	28.2%	26.5%
Black or African American	2.0%	2.4%	2.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	49.0%	50.3%	50.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	17.0%	4.4%	5.5%
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	21.3%	13.9%	14.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.8%	7.1%	7.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	8.0%	25.3%	23.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$36,070	$80,625	$77,156
Work Status			
Families	15,063	138,884	153,947
No workers in the past 12 months	15.2%	9.7%	10.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	31.1%	28.3%	28.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	53.7%	61.9%	61.1%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Hawaii Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.51 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 188,895 people in Hawaii. The program served 82.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Hawaii in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Hawaii Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	30,086	187,099	217,185
With one or more people 60 years and over	43.2%	46.5%	46.0%
With Children under 18 years	53.5%	30.5%	33.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	36.3%	8.4%	12.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	34.1%	44.5%	43.1%
Black or African American	1.3%	2.3%	2.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	16.7%	27.4%	26.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	18.1%	7.6%	9.0%
Some other race	1.0%	0.5%	0.6%
Two or more races	28.5%	17.2%	18.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	16.9%	7.3%	8.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	28.7%	40.7%	39.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$32,111	$75,670	$70,420
Work Status			
Families	22,588	132,851	155,439
No workers in the past 12 months	14.7%	13.5%	13.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.6%	28.6%	31.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	38.7%	57.9%	55.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Idaho Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 196,872 people in Idaho. The program served 84.3 percent of those eligible for benefits in Idaho in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Idaho Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	37,573	275,975	313,548
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.5%	42.0%	40.3%
With Children under 18 years	58.3%	27.5%	31.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.5%	10.4%	15.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	88.7%	94.6%	93.9%
Black or African American	N/A	N/A	N/A
American Indian and Alaska Native	3.5%	1.2%	1.5%
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.6%	1.1%	1.3%
Two or more races	4.3%	1.8%	2.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	14.0%	5.5%	6.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	78.9%	90.6%	89.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,246	$51,958	$48,216
Work Status			
Families	27,737	180,872	208,609
No workers in the past 12 months	16.9%	18.4%	18.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.4%	29.9%	32.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	34.7%	51.6%	49.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Idaho Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 196,872 people in Idaho. The program served 84.3 percent of those eligible for benefits in Idaho in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Idaho Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	30,870	253,003	283,873
With one or more people 60 years and over	20.0%	36.8%	35.0%
With Children under 18 years	61.2%	30.1%	33.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.3%	10.3%	14.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	90.1%	94.6%	94.1%
Black or African American	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.0%	0.8%	0.9%
Asian	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.2%	1.6%	1.9%
Two or more races	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	16.6%	8.8%	9.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	78.9%	87.7%	86.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,987	$52,374	$48,363
Work Status			
Families	22,159	169,579	191,738
No workers in the past 12 months	11.0%	14.1%	13.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.0%	29.3%	31.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	39.0%	56.6%	54.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Illinois Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $3.3 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 2,042,306 people in Illinois. The program served 99.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Illinois in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Illinois Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	57,205	208,434	265,639
With one or more people 60 years and over	36.4%	43.0%	41.6%
With Children under 18 years	46.1%	26.6%	30.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.0%	9.7%	19.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	14.9%	47.2%	40.2%
Black or African American	81.4%	46.0%	53.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	0.1%	1.9%	1.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.3%	3.2%	2.8%
Two or more races	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.3%	7.3%	6.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	11.3%	43.5%	36.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$15,975	$58,810	$48,295
Work Status			
Families	37,375	126,587	163,962
No workers in the past 12 months	29.9%	13.7%	17.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.3%	31.8%	34.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.7%	54.5%	48.0%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Illinois Congressional District 2

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Illinois Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	57,622	199,148	256,770
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.2%	42.0%	39.6%
With Children under 18 years	51.0%	25.9%	31.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	45.5%	11.7%	19.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	19.3%	45.0%	39.2%
Black or African American	76.1%	50.1%	56.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Asian	0.2%	0.8%	0.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.5%	2.9%	3.0%
Two or more races	0.5%	1.2%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11.3%	9.5%	9.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	12.1%	38.5%	32.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,797	$53,403	$44,353
Work Status			
Families	41,390	121,257	162,647
No workers in the past 12 months	21.4%	17.1%	18.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	53.2%	35.6%	40.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.4%	47.3%	41.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Illinois Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $3.3 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 2,042,306 people in Illinois. The program served 99.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Illinois in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Illinois Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	29,587	214,744	244,331
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.7%	40.0%	39.2%
With Children under 18 years	60.1%	32.5%	35.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	35.5%	5.9%	9.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	61.2%	80.9%	78.6%
Black or African American	10.3%	4.5%	5.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	5.3%	3.7%	3.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	20.3%	9.4%	10.7%
Two or more races	2.8%	1.2%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	40.2%	21.3%	23.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	42.3%	69.9%	66.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$29,598	$67,726	$61,772
Work Status			
Families	23,514	149,616	173,130
No workers in the past 12 months	11.3%	11.3%	11.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.9%	29.1%	31.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	41.8%	59.6%	57.2%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Illinois Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $3.3 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 2,042,306 people in Illinois. The program served 99.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Illinois in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Illinois Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	48,583	176,287	224,870
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.3%	28.4%	28.2%
With Children under 18 years	61.4%	33.7%	39.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	46.5%	11.2%	18.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	50.1%	68.2%	64.3%
Black or African American	6.1%	4.1%	4.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.9%	0.4%	0.7%
Asian	2.6%	3.7%	3.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	37.6%	21.7%	25.2%
Two or more races	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	77.9%	53.4%	58.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	13.1%	37.9%	32.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,059	$54,666	$46,805
Work Status			
Families	37,626	115,286	152,912
No workers in the past 12 months	13.4%	7.5%	8.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.9%	34.5%	37.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	40.8%	58.0%	53.8%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Illinois Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $3.3 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 2,042,306 people in Illinois. The program served 99.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Illinois in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Illinois Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	22,287	277,798	300,085
With one or more people 60 years and over	38.1%	27.4%	28.2%
With Children under 18 years	46.6%	23.2%	24.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.0%	6.4%	9.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	66.6%	87.4%	85.9%
Black or African American	7.3%	2.4%	2.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.6%	0.1%	0.2%
Asian	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	15.0%	2.5%	3.5%
Two or more races	4.0%	1.9%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	35.1%	13.3%	14.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	48.1%	77.0%	74.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$23,651	$81,625	$76,963
Work Status			
Families	15,339	146,782	162,121
No workers in the past 12 months	16.6%	9.4%	10.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.0%	27.1%	29.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.4%	63.5%	60.8%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Illinois Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $3.3 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 2,042,306 people in Illinois. The program served 99.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Illinois in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Illinois Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	12,458	250,146	262,604
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.8%	38.7%	38.2%
With Children under 18 years	58.3%	32.0%	33.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	38.6%	4.9%	6.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	71.0%	86.9%	86.1%
Black or African American	10.0%	2.9%	3.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	8.9%	7.4%	7.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.5%	1.5%	1.7%
Two or more races	3.1%	1.2%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	23.6%	6.9%	7.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	55.1%	81.8%	80.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$42,765	$97,148	$93,474
Work Status			
Families	9,169	180,241	189,410
No workers in the past 12 months	15.3%	9.5%	9.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	39.0%	27.0%	27.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	45.8%	63.4%	62.6%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Illinois Congressional District 7

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $3.3 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 2,042,306 people in Illinois. The program served 99.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Illinois in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Illinois Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	64,629	228,736	293,365
With one or more people 60 years and over	37.4%	29.5%	31.2%
With Children under 18 years	44.8%	18.2%	24.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.8%	11.4%	20.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	10.8%	49.6%	41.0%
Black or African American	79.0%	34.1%	44.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	3.8%	10.6%	9.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.2%	4.2%	4.4%
Two or more races	0.8%	1.4%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	10.9%	10.2%	10.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	6.1%	44.2%	35.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,161	$66,676	$51,346
Work Status			
Families	41,753	105,033	146,786
No workers in the past 12 months	23.6%	12.2%	15.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.9%	32.0%	36.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.4%	55.7%	48.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Illinois Congressional District 8

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $3.3 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 2,042,306 people in Illinois. The program served 99.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Illinois in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Illinois Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	22,996	225,247	248,243
With one or more people 60 years and over	34.0%	34.9%	34.8%
With Children under 18 years	54.5%	32.9%	34.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	30.1%	5.4%	7.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	52.3%	75.2%	73.0%
Black or African American	11.3%	4.1%	4.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	14.7%	11.3%	11.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	15.9%	7.6%	8.4%
Two or more races	5.4%	1.5%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	34.8%	17.1%	18.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	36.6%	66.0%	63.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$29,829	$70,956	$67,079
Work Status			
Families	17,168	156,504	173,672
No workers in the past 12 months	12.1%	8.1%	8.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	38.3%	27.7%	28.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	49.6%	64.2%	62.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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United States Department of Agriculture

Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Illinois Congressional District 9

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $3.3 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 2,042,306 people in Illinois. The program served 99.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Illinois in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Illinois Congressional District 9

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	30,517	258,326	288,843
With one or more people 60 years and over	40.9%	37.1%	37.5%
With Children under 18 years	35.2%	24.9%	26.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.3%	8.1%	12.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	54.2%	79.1%	76.4%
Black or African American	25.9%	7.1%	9.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	13.2%	10.5%	10.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%
Two or more races	5.5%	1.8%	2.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	14.4%	7.3%	8.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	42.7%	73.4%	70.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,728	$75,637	$66,202
Work Status			
Families	16,585	151,808	168,393
No workers in the past 12 months	23.6%	11.8%	13.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.7%	28.4%	30.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.7%	59.7%	56.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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United States Department of Agriculture

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Illinois Congressional District 10

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $3.3 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 2,042,306 people in Illinois. The program served 99.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Illinois in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Illinois Congressional District 10

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	25,176	221,653	246,829
With one or more people 60 years and over	35.8%	38.0%	37.7%
With Children under 18 years	57.3%	35.8%	38.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	37.5%	5.9%	9.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	67.5%	81.2%	79.8%
Black or African American	19.6%	5.3%	6.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	8.0%	9.9%	9.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.2%	2.1%	2.4%
Two or more races	0.6%	1.2%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	34.0%	12.8%	14.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	37.6%	71.0%	67.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$27,423	$84,198	$77,031
Work Status			
Families	18,494	162,299	180,793
No workers in the past 12 months	11.8%	9.9%	10.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.3%	30.1%	32.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	39.9%	60.0%	58.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Illinois Congressional District 11

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $3.3 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 2,042,306 people in Illinois. The program served 99.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Illinois in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Illinois Congressional District 11

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	28,864	214,336	243,200
With one or more people 60 years and over	20.9%	32.8%	31.4%
With Children under 18 years	65.7%	35.2%	38.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	42.4%	5.6%	10.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	49.5%	74.0%	71.1%
Black or African American	26.8%	8.6%	10.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	2.4%	7.6%	7.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	17.7%	8.4%	9.5%
Two or more races	3.5%	1.2%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	33.5%	17.8%	19.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	34.1%	65.0%	61.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$27,325	$73,789	$67,065
Work Status			
Families	23,583	148,078	171,661
No workers in the past 12 months	14.1%	8.7%	9.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.1%	27.4%	29.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	42.8%	63.9%	61.0%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Illinois Congressional District 12

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $3.3 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 2,042,306 people in Illinois. The program served 99.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Illinois in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Illinois Congressional District 12

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	44,419	228,307	272,726
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.1%	41.7%	39.0%
With Children under 18 years	47.7%	25.0%	28.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.6%	7.6%	14.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	63.0%	86.6%	82.8%
Black or African American	34.4%	10.9%	14.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Two or more races	1.3%	0.9%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.9%	2.1%	2.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	61.2%	85.1%	81.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,498	$54,825	$46,803
Work Status			
Families	28,618	141,946	170,564
No workers in the past 12 months	24.2%	16.4%	17.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.2%	31.7%	35.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	23.7%	51.9%	47.1%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Illinois Congressional District 13

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $3.3 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 2,042,306 people in Illinois. The program served 99.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Illinois in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Illinois Congressional District 13

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	39,274	244,012	283,286
With one or more people 60 years and over	22.7%	39.0%	36.8%
With Children under 18 years	51.1%	22.3%	26.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.5%	11.0%	16.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	66.5%	87.2%	84.3%
Black or African American	28.3%	7.4%	10.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.2%	3.7%	3.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%
Two or more races	2.8%	1.0%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.6%	1.9%	2.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	65.6%	85.9%	83.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,857	$55,628	$50,211
Work Status			
Families	26,585	139,553	166,138
No workers in the past 12 months	22.2%	15.9%	16.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.3%	27.8%	31.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.5%	56.3%	51.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Illinois Congressional District 14

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $3.3 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 2,042,306 people in Illinois. The program served 99.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Illinois in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Illinois Congressional District 14

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	15,130	236,964	252,094
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.4%	35.2%	34.7%
With Children under 18 years	61.5%	37.4%	38.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	33.8%	3.9%	5.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	82.2%	91.6%	91.0%
Black or African American	6.2%	2.8%	3.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	4.0%	3.5%	3.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.2%	1.3%	1.5%
Two or more races	2.5%	0.8%	0.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	20.9%	6.9%	7.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	66.4%	86.4%	85.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$36,901	$90,477	$86,050
Work Status			
Families	11,225	181,223	192,448
No workers in the past 12 months	8.1%	9.7%	9.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.8%	26.5%	27.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	46.2%	63.8%	62.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Illinois Congressional District 15

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $3.3 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 2,042,306 people in Illinois. The program served 99.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Illinois in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Illinois Congressional District 15

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	38,789	236,928	275,717
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.9%	44.2%	41.6%
With Children under 18 years	50.7%	26.2%	29.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.4%	6.9%	13.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	90.6%	96.6%	95.7%
Black or African American	6.2%	2.1%	2.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Asian	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%
Two or more races	1.8%	0.5%	0.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.9%	1.1%	1.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	88.9%	95.6%	94.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,422	$54,788	$49,136
Work Status			
Families	26,074	156,506	182,580
No workers in the past 12 months	22.4%	15.9%	16.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.8%	29.3%	31.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.8%	54.8%	51.3%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Illinois Congressional District 16

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $3.3 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 2,042,306 people in Illinois. The program served 99.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Illinois in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Illinois Congressional District 16

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	35,050	238,070	273,120
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.2%	42.3%	39.9%
With Children under 18 years	52.9%	26.4%	29.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.9%	6.1%	11.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	82.9%	94.9%	93.4%
Black or African American	9.8%	1.8%	2.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	0.7%	1.2%	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.3%	1.3%	1.8%
Two or more races	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	13.6%	4.9%	6.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	75.9%	91.5%	89.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,343	$62,260	$56,180
Work Status			
Families	23,266	159,468	182,734
No workers in the past 12 months	17.0%	14.4%	14.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.6%	29.4%	32.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.4%	56.2%	52.9%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Illinois Congressional District 17

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Illinois Congressional District 17

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	50,700	229,810	280,510
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.5%	45.6%	41.8%
With Children under 18 years	49.4%	22.8%	27.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.1%	7.8%	15.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	67.8%	90.0%	85.9%
Black or African American	25.8%	7.1%	10.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Asian	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.4%	1.2%	1.5%
Two or more races	3.1%	0.8%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9.7%	4.9%	5.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	61.0%	86.6%	82.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,873	$52,032	$45,731
Work Status			
Families	32,036	140,844	172,880
No workers in the past 12 months	19.2%	16.6%	17.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	54.4%	31.2%	35.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.4%	52.2%	47.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Illinois Congressional District 18

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $3.3 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 2,042,306 people in Illinois. The program served 99.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Illinois in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Illinois Congressional District 18

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	25,645	256,646	282,291
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.3%	41.0%	39.6%
With Children under 18 years	50.3%	26.9%	29.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.8%	5.2%	9.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	90.1%	94.2%	93.8%
Black or African American	5.7%	2.3%	2.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.1%	2.2%	2.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%
Two or more races	2.2%	0.7%	0.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.7%	1.5%	1.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	88.7%	93.1%	92.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,827	$66,797	$61,544
Work Status			
Families	16,484	170,148	186,632
No workers in the past 12 months	20.6%	14.3%	14.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.9%	28.8%	31.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.6%	56.8%	54.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Indiana Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.24 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 831,740 people in Indiana. The program served 87.6 percent of those eligible for benefits in Indiana in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Indiana Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	40,904	230,966	271,870
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.7%	41.7%	39.0%
With Children under 18 years	54.9%	28.7%	32.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	54.5%	7.1%	14.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	46.4%	76.8%	72.2%
Black or African American	44.5%	15.3%	19.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.1%	1.3%	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	6.4%	5.3%	5.5%
Two or more races	2.6%	1.1%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	13.0%	11.2%	11.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	40.8%	71.6%	67.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,264	$59,395	$52,256
Work Status			
Families	28,939	151,954	180,893
No workers in the past 12 months	25.5%	14.8%	16.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.3%	32.8%	35.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.2%	52.4%	48.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Indiana Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.24 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 831,740 people in Indiana. The program served 87.6 percent of those eligible for benefits in Indiana in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Indiana Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	30,271	234,299	264,570
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.4%	41.6%	39.5%
With Children under 18 years	57.3%	27.7%	31.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	54.3%	7.9%	13.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	76.9%	91.5%	89.8%
Black or African American	15.6%	4.9%	6.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	0.6%	1.1%	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.5%	1.5%	1.7%
Two or more races	2.7%	0.7%	0.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9.2%	5.1%	5.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	71.5%	88.0%	86.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,763	$52,159	$48,654
Work Status			
Families	21,706	154,240	175,946
No workers in the past 12 months	27.4%	14.6%	16.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	42.2%	30.8%	32.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.4%	54.6%	51.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Indiana Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.24 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 831,740 people in Indiana. The program served 87.6 percent of those eligible for benefits in Indiana in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Indiana Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	27,092	252,058	279,150
With one or more people 60 years and over	17.5%	38.0%	36.0%
With Children under 18 years	58.2%	30.6%	33.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.8%	7.2%	11.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	73.0%	92.1%	90.2%
Black or African American	18.6%	4.4%	5.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.6%	0.2%	0.4%
Asian	2.8%	1.3%	1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%
Two or more races	3.0%	1.2%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.7%	4.1%	4.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	68.5%	89.0%	87.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,525	$53,839	$50,690
Work Status			
Families	19,082	171,423	190,505
No workers in the past 12 months	20.5%	12.9%	13.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.9%	31.4%	33.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.5%	55.7%	52.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Indiana Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.24 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 831,740 people in Indiana. The program served 87.6 percent of those eligible for benefits in Indiana in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Indiana Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	26,178	256,093	282,271
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.2%	37.7%	36.4%
With Children under 18 years	55.6%	30.1%	32.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.1%	8.0%	11.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	83.4%	92.9%	92.0%
Black or African American	9.6%	3.0%	3.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.4%	2.0%	2.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.0%	1.1%	1.3%
Two or more races	2.2%	0.9%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	7.1%	3.3%	3.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	80.2%	90.9%	89.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,609	$58,871	$54,897
Work Status			
Families	17,734	167,351	185,085
No workers in the past 12 months	22.0%	12.4%	13.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.2%	29.8%	31.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.8%	57.8%	55.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Indiana Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.24 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 831,740 people in Indiana. The program served 87.6 percent of those eligible for benefits in Indiana in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Indiana Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	21,656	274,417	296,073
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.7%	34.2%	33.7%
With Children under 18 years	58.1%	31.3%	33.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.3%	5.7%	8.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	76.5%	87.8%	86.9%
Black or African American	18.2%	7.7%	8.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.2%	2.8%	2.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.2%	0.4%	0.6%
Two or more races	1.6%	1.2%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6.0%	2.9%	3.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	72.7%	85.4%	84.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$23,044	$69,415	$65,165
Work Status			
Families	15,428	180,575	196,003
No workers in the past 12 months	16.7%	11.0%	11.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.1%	28.3%	29.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	34.2%	60.7%	58.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Indiana Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.24 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 831,740 people in Indiana. The program served 87.6 percent of those eligible for benefits in Indiana in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Indiana Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	30,358	246,323	276,681
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.5%	41.1%	39.6%
With Children under 18 years	55.9%	27.6%	30.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	54.1%	8.8%	13.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	91.1%	95.4%	94.9%
Black or African American	4.6%	1.7%	2.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.4%	1.4%	1.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Two or more races	1.5%	0.9%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.2%	1.4%	1.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	88.6%	94.4%	93.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,209	$54,738	$50,588
Work Status			
Families	21,645	165,449	187,094
No workers in the past 12 months	24.1%	15.3%	16.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.5%	30.4%	32.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.4%	54.3%	51.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Indiana Congressional District 7

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.24 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 831,740 people in Indiana. The program served 87.6 percent of those eligible for benefits in Indiana in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Indiana Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	55,057	229,299	284,356
With one or more people 60 years and over	19.8%	32.7%	30.2%
With Children under 18 years	52.2%	22.4%	28.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	56.8%	11.5%	20.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	48.4%	68.5%	64.6%
Black or African American	45.8%	25.1%	29.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	1.1%	2.4%	2.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.0%	2.1%	2.2%
Two or more races	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.2%	6.6%	6.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	43.3%	64.2%	60.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,206	$43,837	$37,939
Work Status			
Families	35,138	114,542	149,680
No workers in the past 12 months	20.3%	11.4%	13.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	57.5%	34.9%	40.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	22.2%	53.7%	46.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Indiana Congressional District 8

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.24 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 831,740 people in Indiana. The program served 87.6 percent of those eligible for benefits in Indiana in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Indiana Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	34,536	245,580	280,116
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.3%	42.1%	40.0%
With Children under 18 years	51.8%	26.7%	29.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	59.1%	8.2%	14.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	86.9%	94.8%	93.9%
Black or African American	9.8%	2.9%	3.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%
Two or more races	1.3%	1.0%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.7%	1.5%	1.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	84.2%	94.0%	92.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,661	$51,867	$47,134
Work Status			
Families	22,818	160,352	183,170
No workers in the past 12 months	20.7%	15.0%	15.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.0%	31.9%	34.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.3%	53.1%	49.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Indiana Congressional District 9

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.24 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 831,740 people in Indiana. The program served 87.6 percent of those eligible for benefits in Indiana in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Indiana Congressional District 9

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	24,153	255,903	280,056
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.5%	38.1%	37.1%
With Children under 18 years	51.7%	27.9%	30.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.9%	9.5%	13.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	88.5%	93.9%	93.4%
Black or African American	8.1%	2.4%	2.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.4%	1.9%	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	1.9%	1.0%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.6%	2.2%	2.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	87.0%	92.5%	92.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,456	$56,280	$52,041
Work Status			
Families	15,845	169,474	185,319
No workers in the past 12 months	22.3%	15.6%	16.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.7%	30.0%	31.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.0%	54.4%	52.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Iowa Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.52 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 391,224 people in Iowa. The program served 97.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in Iowa in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Iowa Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	30,726	277,615	308,341
With one or more people 60 years and over	19.0%	40.8%	38.6%
With Children under 18 years	50.3%	26.9%	29.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.9%	7.4%	11.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	83.4%	94.7%	93.6%
Black or African American	11.2%	2.5%	3.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.7%	0.8%	0.9%
Two or more races	2.6%	0.8%	0.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.8%	1.9%	2.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	81.5%	93.8%	92.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,382	$60,138	$55,645
Work Status			
Families	18,553	180,173	198,726
No workers in the past 12 months	15.9%	13.7%	13.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.3%	24.9%	26.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	37.7%	61.5%	59.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Iowa Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.52 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 391,224 people in Iowa. The program served 97.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in Iowa in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Iowa Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	37,098	273,011	310,109
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.0%	39.8%	37.9%
With Children under 18 years	52.5%	25.4%	28.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	45.0%	9.1%	13.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	83.9%	93.7%	92.5%
Black or African American	10.4%	2.4%	3.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%
Asian	0.6%	1.9%	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.2%	0.7%	0.9%
Two or more races	2.2%	1.2%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6.6%	2.9%	3.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	79.6%	91.4%	90.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,775	$57,511	$52,166
Work Status			
Families	24,485	171,418	195,903
No workers in the past 12 months	15.8%	13.4%	13.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	57.0%	27.1%	30.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.2%	59.5%	55.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Iowa Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.52 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 391,224 people in Iowa. The program served 97.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in Iowa in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Iowa Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	41,916	277,681	319,597
With one or more people 60 years and over	22.0%	36.4%	34.5%
With Children under 18 years	53.0%	28.6%	31.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	42.3%	6.4%	11.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	80.9%	93.4%	91.7%
Black or African American	9.9%	2.7%	3.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	3.8%	2.3%	2.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.4%	0.7%	0.9%
Two or more races	1.3%	0.7%	0.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9.0%	3.5%	4.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	74.9%	90.8%	88.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$26,295	$65,179	$59,433
Work Status			
Families	27,804	179,860	207,664
No workers in the past 12 months	10.4%	11.0%	10.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.9%	25.9%	29.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	37.7%	63.1%	59.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Iowa Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.52 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 391,224 people in Iowa. The program served 97.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in Iowa in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Iowa Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	31,008	278,194	309,202
With one or more people 60 years and over	21.9%	41.8%	39.8%
With Children under 18 years	53.0%	25.0%	27.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.8%	8.9%	12.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	88.5%	95.2%	94.5%
Black or African American	5.4%	0.9%	1.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.2%	0.4%	0.5%
Asian	0.7%	1.8%	1.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.7%	1.1%	1.3%
Two or more races	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	7.9%	3.5%	4.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	83.6%	92.9%	92.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,666	$55,886	$51,259
Work Status			
Families	19,545	174,961	194,506
No workers in the past 12 months	12.5%	13.8%	13.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.7%	24.5%	27.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.8%	61.8%	59.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Kansas Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.37 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 273,974 people in Kansas. The program served 74 percent of those eligible for benefits in Kansas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Kansas Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	21,137	253,682	274,819
With one or more people 60 years and over	22.8%	38.4%	37.2%
With Children under 18 years	58.5%	27.8%	30.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.7%	9.8%	12.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	85.1%	90.9%	90.5%
Black or African American	5.0%	2.5%	2.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%
Asian	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.6%	3.1%	3.3%
Two or more races	2.1%	1.5%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	19.4%	10.2%	10.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	71.9%	84.3%	83.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,814	$51,036	$48,559
Work Status			
Families	14,826	160,867	175,693
No workers in the past 12 months	13.8%	11.9%	12.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.7%	29.1%	30.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.4%	59.0%	57.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Kansas Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.37 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 273,974 people in Kansas. The program served 74 percent of those eligible for benefits in Kansas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Kansas Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	27,332	247,732	275,064
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.0%	40.0%	38.3%
With Children under 18 years	52.9%	27.8%	30.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	60.9%	10.3%	15.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	74.5%	91.6%	89.9%
Black or African American	13.6%	3.6%	4.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	3.7%	1.1%	1.3%
Asian	0.0%	1.3%	1.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Two or more races	7.3%	1.7%	2.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	10.2%	3.8%	4.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	68.6%	88.8%	86.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$14,878	$53,170	$50,087
Work Status			
Families	16,952	158,865	175,817
No workers in the past 12 months	20.7%	14.5%	15.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.6%	29.7%	31.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.7%	55.8%	53.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Kansas Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.37 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 273,974 people in Kansas. The program served 74 percent of those eligible for benefits in Kansas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Kansas Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	17,670	267,969	285,639
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.8%	33.0%	32.8%
With Children under 18 years	54.6%	33.2%	34.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.9%	5.9%	8.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	55.2%	85.3%	83.4%
Black or African American	34.1%	7.5%	9.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	4.7%	3.6%	3.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.1%	1.5%	1.5%
Two or more races	3.8%	1.7%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	16.2%	7.4%	8.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	43.1%	79.8%	77.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,835	$75,830	$71,742
Work Status			
Families	11,385	180,382	191,767
No workers in the past 12 months	16.0%	9.6%	10.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.1%	28.0%	29.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.9%	62.4%	60.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Kansas Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.37 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 273,974 people in Kansas. The program served 74 percent of those eligible for benefits in Kansas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Kansas Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	27,923	248,137	276,060
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.6%	38.1%	36.7%
With Children under 18 years	56.5%	28.9%	31.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.5%	9.2%	13.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	75.8%	87.8%	86.6%
Black or African American	14.2%	6.7%	7.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.6%	0.7%	0.8%
Asian	3.1%	2.2%	2.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.1%	0.9%	1.0%
Two or more races	3.2%	1.7%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	15.2%	7.6%	8.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	63.0%	81.6%	79.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,734	$55,160	$51,427
Work Status			
Families	18,806	158,697	177,503
No workers in the past 12 months	17.5%	12.7%	13.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.3%	30.5%	32.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.2%	56.9%	54.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Kentucky Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.11 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 768,882 people in Kentucky. The program served 83.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Kentucky in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Kentucky Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	44,903	233,081	277,984
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.5%	43.7%	41.3%
With Children under 18 years	50.1%	25.9%	29.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	56.3%	10.7%	18.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	79.5%	93.3%	91.0%
Black or African American	17.6%	5.3%	7.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%
Two or more races	2.0%	0.6%	0.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.2%	1.4%	1.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	77.7%	92.2%	89.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,480	$47,138	$40,358
Work Status			
Families	28,863	155,336	184,199
No workers in the past 12 months	28.8%	19.6%	21.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.2%	33.3%	35.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.0%	47.1%	44.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Kentucky Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.11 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 768,882 people in Kentucky. The program served 83.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Kentucky in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Kentucky Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	44,862	240,818	285,680
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.6%	40.1%	37.6%
With Children under 18 years	50.9%	28.0%	31.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.9%	8.7%	15.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	84.5%	92.1%	90.9%
Black or African American	10.2%	5.2%	6.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.3%	0.9%	1.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.9%	0.5%	0.7%
Two or more races	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.2%	1.8%	2.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	83.1%	90.9%	89.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,561	$51,657	$46,401
Work Status			
Families	31,735	166,214	197,949
No workers in the past 12 months	23.7%	16.7%	17.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.7%	30.5%	33.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.5%	52.8%	49.1%

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Kentucky Congressional District 3

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Kentucky Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	43,439	257,498	300,937
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.9%	37.8%	36.8%
With Children under 18 years	46.7%	25.1%	28.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.2%	8.0%	14.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	49.8%	78.7%	74.5%
Black or African American	45.8%	16.8%	21.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Asian	1.4%	2.3%	2.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.2%	0.4%	0.5%
Two or more races	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.9%	3.0%	3.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	42.8%	76.1%	71.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,089	$56,889	$50,450
Work Status			
Families	26,913	150,956	177,869
No workers in the past 12 months	19.3%	13.0%	14.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.5%	30.1%	33.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.2%	56.9%	52.7%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Kentucky Congressional District 4

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Kentucky Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	33,056	242,017	275,073
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.4%	38.7%	37.0%
With Children under 18 years	53.4%	30.2%	33.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	55.7%	6.9%	12.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	90.0%	94.7%	94.1%
Black or African American	6.2%	3.0%	3.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%
Two or more races	2.0%	1.0%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.8%	1.6%	2.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	86.5%	93.5%	92.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,684	$61,749	$55,744
Work Status			
Families	23,938	166,797	190,735
No workers in the past 12 months	30.2%	13.4%	15.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	39.9%	29.9%	31.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.9%	56.7%	53.3%

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Kentucky Congressional District 5

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Kentucky Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	74,834	203,099	277,933
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.4%	47.1%	42.3%
With Children under 18 years	45.4%	27.3%	32.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	68.9%	13.7%	28.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	97.6%	98.2%	98.0%
Black or African American	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	1.1%	0.5%	0.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	97.3%	97.8%	97.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$12,411	$40,697	$31,339
Work Status			
Families	50,041	140,417	190,458
No workers in the past 12 months	47.9%	26.7%	32.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	37.9%	34.0%	35.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	14.2%	39.2%	32.7%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Kentucky Congressional District 6

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Kentucky Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	42,607	255,954	298,561
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.5%	34.7%	33.5%
With Children under 18 years	47.2%	26.9%	29.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	61.5%	10.1%	17.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	76.8%	88.1%	86.5%
Black or African American	17.6%	7.3%	8.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%
Asian	0.8%	2.0%	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.8%	0.9%	1.0%
Two or more races	2.2%	1.6%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.0%	2.8%	3.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	74.1%	86.4%	84.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,214	$56,761	$49,531
Work Status			
Families	29,957	160,672	190,629
No workers in the past 12 months	26.6%	13.2%	15.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.5%	32.6%	34.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.8%	54.3%	49.8%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Louisiana Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.3 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 859,738 people in Louisiana. The program served 75.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Louisiana in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Louisiana Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	32,265	270,729	302,994
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.3%	39.8%	38.9%
With Children under 18 years	53.6%	28.1%	30.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	56.3%	9.7%	14.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	59.9%	84.0%	81.5%
Black or African American	33.3%	11.2%	13.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.2%	0.7%	0.8%
Asian	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%
Two or more races	2.2%	1.2%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	10.8%	6.3%	6.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	50.0%	79.0%	75.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,160	$60,810	$54,677
Work Status			
Families	22,805	176,260	199,065
No workers in the past 12 months	24.9%	12.6%	14.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.7%	34.5%	36.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.3%	52.9%	49.8%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Louisiana Congressional District 2

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Louisiana Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	59,183	237,262	296,445
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.1%	35.2%	34.2%
With Children under 18 years	48.5%	24.2%	29.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	55.9%	15.7%	23.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	15.4%	41.9%	36.6%
Black or African American	81.5%	52.4%	58.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	1.1%	2.5%	2.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.0%	1.6%	1.5%
Two or more races	0.6%	1.4%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.5%	6.8%	6.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	13.7%	37.5%	32.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,034	$45,372	$37,856
Work Status			
Families	37,881	131,763	169,644
No workers in the past 12 months	26.1%	13.2%	16.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.0%	38.4%	40.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.9%	48.5%	43.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Louisiana Congressional District 3

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Louisiana Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	39,855	255,163	295,018
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.1%	37.1%	35.3%
With Children under 18 years	57.8%	29.5%	33.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	58.3%	11.8%	18.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	47.4%	77.3%	73.3%
Black or African American	47.9%	19.1%	23.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	0.5%	1.3%	1.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%
Two or more races	2.6%	1.0%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.1%	3.0%	3.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	44.4%	75.4%	71.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,332	$52,400	$46,766
Work Status			
Families	28,168	165,883	194,051
No workers in the past 12 months	21.5%	14.7%	15.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	53.9%	33.2%	36.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.5%	52.1%	48.1%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Louisiana Congressional District 4

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Louisiana Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	48,456	236,481	284,937
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.5%	41.2%	38.9%
With Children under 18 years	53.2%	27.0%	31.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	58.2%	13.3%	20.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	34.6%	69.7%	63.7%
Black or African American	63.4%	26.0%	32.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	1.0%	0.9%
Asian	0.4%	0.9%	0.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.7%	3.1%	2.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	33.2%	68.0%	62.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$15,952	$47,312	$40,689
Work Status			
Families	34,744	148,253	182,997
No workers in the past 12 months	23.8%	16.7%	18.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	53.0%	38.1%	40.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	23.2%	45.2%	41.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Louisiana Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.3 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 859,738 people in Louisiana. The program served 75.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Louisiana in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Louisiana Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	49,708	218,363	268,071
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.5%	43.7%	40.5%
With Children under 18 years	55.7%	25.8%	31.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	63.8%	15.7%	24.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	35.1%	72.1%	65.3%
Black or African American	63.4%	26.3%	33.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%
Two or more races	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	34.4%	70.9%	64.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$14,601	$42,478	$35,321
Work Status			
Families	35,364	138,385	173,749
No workers in the past 12 months	28.0%	17.7%	19.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	56.1%	35.9%	40.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	15.9%	46.4%	40.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Louisiana Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.3 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 859,738 people in Louisiana. The program served 75.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Louisiana in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Louisiana Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	29,652	260,791	290,443
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.0%	35.5%	34.3%
With Children under 18 years	49.7%	29.8%	31.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.4%	7.6%	11.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	46.1%	76.9%	73.8%
Black or African American	48.6%	19.0%	22.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.9%	1.8%	1.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.9%	0.9%	1.0%
Two or more races	2.4%	1.2%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.1%	3.8%	3.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	45.1%	74.2%	71.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,629	$66,164	$60,440
Work Status			
Families	20,542	168,538	189,080
No workers in the past 12 months	30.5%	12.1%	14.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.3%	33.6%	34.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.3%	54.2%	51.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Maine Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.28 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 202,579 people in Maine. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Maine in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Maine Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	33,792	241,898	275,690
With one or more people 60 years and over	39.5%	44.3%	43.7%
With Children under 18 years	38.2%	23.3%	25.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	44.3%	5.8%	10.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	91.0%	96.5%	95.8%
Black or African American	3.4%	1.0%	1.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	2.1%	0.8%	0.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	2.1%	1.4%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	90.4%	95.4%	94.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,342	$64,253	$59,452
Work Status			
Families	19,632	152,722	172,354
No workers in the past 12 months	27.6%	13.5%	15.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.6%	27.0%	28.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.8%	59.5%	56.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Maine Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.28 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 202,579 people in Maine. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Maine in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Maine Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	52,446	217,090	269,536
With one or more people 60 years and over	36.1%	45.2%	43.4%
With Children under 18 years	37.9%	23.0%	25.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.5%	7.6%	16.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	92.4%	97.3%	96.3%
Black or African American	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.0%	0.6%	0.9%
Asian	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Two or more races	4.0%	1.1%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	91.7%	96.7%	95.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,667	$53,539	$44,560
Work Status			
Families	28,771	141,801	170,572
No workers in the past 12 months	33.0%	16.2%	19.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.2%	28.6%	31.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	19.8%	55.1%	49.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Maryland Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.15 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 781,035 people in Maryland. The program served 96.6 percent of those eligible for benefits in Maryland in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Maryland Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	29,736	240,501	270,237
With one or more people 60 years and over	34.1%	43.8%	42.8%
With Children under 18 years	53.2%	27.5%	30.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	40.6%	5.0%	8.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	59.9%	89.0%	85.8%
Black or African American	36.2%	7.7%	10.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.2%	1.7%	1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Two or more races	3.2%	1.0%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.2%	2.4%	2.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	56.7%	87.0%	83.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,977	$75,688	$69,824
Work Status			
Families	21,059	168,823	189,882
No workers in the past 12 months	22.8%	13.4%	14.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.2%	26.5%	28.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.9%	60.1%	57.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Maryland Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.15 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 781,035 people in Maryland. The program served 96.6 percent of those eligible for benefits in Maryland in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Maryland Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	39,045	242,255	281,300
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.9%	36.2%	35.3%
With Children under 18 years	58.0%	30.8%	34.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	37.7%	6.7%	11.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	44.0%	62.9%	60.2%
Black or African American	51.4%	29.2%	32.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	1.4%	4.8%	4.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%
Two or more races	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.3%	4.7%	4.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	40.3%	59.6%	57.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$28,296	$70,218	$62,278
Work Status			
Families	29,748	153,469	183,217
No workers in the past 12 months	20.1%	9.4%	11.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	42.5%	32.3%	34.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	37.5%	58.3%	54.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Maryland Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.15 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 781,035 people in Maryland. The program served 96.6 percent of those eligible for benefits in Maryland in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Maryland Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	25,196	261,346	286,542
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.2%	37.1%	36.7%
With Children under 18 years	45.1%	28.3%	29.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.8%	4.8%	8.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	42.1%	71.9%	69.3%
Black or African American	43.3%	17.3%	19.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.9%	0.1%	0.3%
Asian	5.0%	6.2%	6.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.6%	2.3%	2.6%
Two or more races	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	10.8%	6.3%	6.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	37.4%	68.3%	65.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$23,679	$86,438	$81,231
Work Status			
Families	16,734	162,345	179,079
No workers in the past 12 months	21.1%	9.7%	10.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.4%	27.3%	28.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	34.5%	63.0%	60.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Maryland Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.15 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 781,035 people in Maryland. The program served 96.6 percent of those eligible for benefits in Maryland in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Maryland Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	26,282	232,639	258,921
With one or more people 60 years and over	35.1%	36.6%	36.5%
With Children under 18 years	58.7%	31.5%	34.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	27.5%	4.4%	6.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	12.5%	33.8%	31.6%
Black or African American	71.0%	54.5%	56.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	2.1%	2.9%	2.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	11.0%	6.7%	7.2%
Two or more races	3.0%	1.7%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	16.2%	9.1%	9.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	8.9%	32.1%	29.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$41,281	$81,619	$78,412
Work Status			
Families	21,542	151,868	173,410
No workers in the past 12 months	12.2%	8.9%	9.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.4%	28.1%	30.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	43.4%	63.1%	60.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Maryland Congressional District 5

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Maryland Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	22,168	235,797	257,965
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.6%	35.8%	35.6%
With Children under 18 years	56.9%	33.7%	35.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	30.5%	4.0%	6.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	36.4%	54.7%	53.1%
Black or African American	54.5%	37.0%	38.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.3%	3.5%	3.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.5%	2.2%	2.3%
Two or more races	6.2%	2.3%	2.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6.7%	6.0%	6.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	33.8%	51.4%	49.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$46,606	$95,820	$91,820
Work Status			
Families	16,964	168,611	185,575
No workers in the past 12 months	17.1%	8.8%	9.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	38.5%	28.3%	29.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	44.4%	62.9%	61.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Maryland Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.15 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 781,035 people in Maryland. The program served 96.6 percent of those eligible for benefits in Maryland in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Maryland Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	29,777	241,600	271,377
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.3%	37.9%	37.0%
With Children under 18 years	56.5%	34.5%	36.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	42.0%	5.4%	9.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	69.7%	74.4%	73.9%
Black or African American	17.7%	11.0%	11.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Asian	5.2%	10.5%	9.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.0%	2.0%	2.2%
Two or more races	3.4%	1.8%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	18.5%	8.2%	9.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	56.1%	68.9%	67.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,520	$81,874	$73,641
Work Status			
Families	20,832	171,963	192,795
No workers in the past 12 months	18.0%	10.1%	10.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.6%	28.9%	30.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	34.4%	61.1%	58.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Maryland Congressional District 7

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Maryland Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	53,653	216,746	270,399
With one or more people 60 years and over	35.6%	40.4%	39.4%
With Children under 18 years	43.0%	26.0%	29.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	46.9%	8.2%	15.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	8.9%	44.9%	37.8%
Black or African American	85.9%	44.8%	52.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	2.2%	7.8%	6.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%
Two or more races	2.0%	1.6%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.6%	2.7%	2.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	8.4%	43.0%	36.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,488	$71,612	$59,026
Work Status			
Families	33,772	128,971	162,743
No workers in the past 12 months	27.1%	12.8%	15.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	42.1%	29.8%	32.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.8%	57.4%	51.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Maryland Congressional District 8

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.15 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 781,035 people in Maryland. The program served 96.6 percent of those eligible for benefits in Maryland in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Maryland Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	17,118	264,075	281,193
With one or more people 60 years and over	37.4%	39.0%	38.9%
With Children under 18 years	56.5%	31.5%	33.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	40.7%	4.9%	7.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	45.9%	73.3%	71.7%
Black or African American	28.1%	10.6%	11.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	8.4%	8.9%	8.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	15.2%	4.4%	5.1%
Two or more races	1.6%	2.4%	2.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	24.0%	9.0%	9.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	38.0%	69.1%	67.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$32,539	$100,429	$95,314
Work Status			
Families	12,013	176,125	188,138
No workers in the past 12 months	13.7%	8.9%	9.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.3%	27.3%	28.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	42.0%	63.8%	62.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Massachusetts Congressional District 1

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Massachusetts Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	51,246	233,494	284,740
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.0%	44.2%	41.6%
With Children under 18 years	48.1%	24.2%	28.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.9%	6.3%	14.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	75.5%	90.4%	87.7%
Black or African American	10.3%	4.5%	5.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	1.4%	2.0%	1.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	10.2%	1.8%	3.3%
Two or more races	2.2%	1.1%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	37.4%	8.0%	13.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	50.8%	84.5%	78.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,848	$63,801	$53,918
Work Status			
Families	32,673	147,030	179,703
No workers in the past 12 months	31.7%	12.4%	15.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.3%	27.5%	30.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	22.0%	60.1%	53.2%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Massachusetts Congressional District 2

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Massachusetts Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	34,802	241,078	275,880
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.1%	38.3%	37.5%
With Children under 18 years	40.4%	27.4%	29.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	47.0%	8.5%	13.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	76.3%	89.3%	87.6%
Black or African American	11.8%	3.4%	4.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.3%	1.7%	2.2%
Two or more races	2.4%	1.3%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	19.6%	5.8%	7.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	64.7%	85.5%	82.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,850	$70,337	$62,448
Work Status			
Families	20,130	152,890	173,020
No workers in the past 12 months	29.9%	11.5%	13.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.5%	27.6%	30.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	19.6%	60.8%	56.0%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Massachusetts Congressional District 3

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Massachusetts Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	34,304	234,254	268,558
With one or more people 60 years and over	37.5%	36.1%	36.3%
With Children under 18 years	45.4%	32.8%	34.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	45.2%	5.8%	10.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	68.9%	84.5%	82.6%
Black or African American	3.5%	2.9%	3.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%
Asian	5.6%	6.9%	6.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	18.8%	4.2%	6.1%
Two or more races	2.6%	1.3%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	42.4%	10.4%	14.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	47.4%	79.3%	75.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,648	$82,386	$72,570
Work Status			
Families	21,273	162,924	184,197
No workers in the past 12 months	26.9%	8.9%	11.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.6%	28.3%	30.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.5%	62.8%	58.9%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Massachusetts Congressional District 4

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Massachusetts Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	20,914	252,489	273,403
With one or more people 60 years and over	45.4%	38.6%	39.1%
With Children under 18 years	37.9%	33.4%	33.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	40.2%	5.0%	7.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	82.5%	89.9%	89.4%
Black or African American	6.3%	2.2%	2.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	5.1%	5.3%	5.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.4%	1.5%	1.6%
Two or more races	2.7%	1.1%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.1%	3.1%	3.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	78.7%	88.0%	87.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,356	$97,211	$90,913
Work Status			
Families	12,089	176,085	188,174
No workers in the past 12 months	28.3%	9.6%	10.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	40.0%	26.4%	27.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.7%	64.0%	61.9%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Massachusetts Congressional District 5

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Massachusetts Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	20,422	271,109	291,531
With one or more people 60 years and over	53.1%	38.0%	39.1%
With Children under 18 years	33.7%	29.3%	29.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	40.8%	6.2%	8.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	67.9%	83.6%	82.5%
Black or African American	10.7%	3.3%	3.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	11.5%	9.6%	9.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.9%	1.7%	2.0%
Two or more races	3.8%	1.6%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11.6%	6.0%	6.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	62.4%	79.3%	78.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,118	$91,388	$86,183
Work Status			
Families	11,555	173,689	185,244
No workers in the past 12 months	24.2%	8.8%	9.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	38.3%	25.7%	26.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	37.5%	65.6%	63.8%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Massachusetts Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.2 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 785,778 people in Massachusetts. The program served 85.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Massachusetts in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Massachusetts Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	29,147	253,290	282,437
With one or more people 60 years and over	40.8%	42.6%	42.4%
With Children under 18 years	40.7%	30.1%	31.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	41.7%	5.6%	9.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	71.4%	90.9%	88.9%
Black or African American	8.0%	2.1%	2.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	12.8%	2.4%	3.5%
Two or more races	3.7%	1.1%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	22.9%	4.3%	6.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	64.8%	88.9%	86.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,591	$89,593	$80,638
Work Status			
Families	17,721	173,050	190,771
No workers in the past 12 months	20.3%	10.8%	11.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.2%	24.7%	26.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.5%	64.5%	61.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Massachusetts Congressional District 7

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.2 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 785,778 people in Massachusetts. The program served 85.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Massachusetts in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Massachusetts Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	54,900	235,711	290,611
With one or more people 60 years and over	40.9%	27.2%	29.8%
With Children under 18 years	41.2%	19.8%	23.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.0%	11.1%	18.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	32.0%	60.4%	55.1%
Black or African American	40.7%	20.8%	24.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	10.9%	9.2%	9.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	11.5%	4.9%	6.2%
Two or more races	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	30.4%	15.2%	18.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	20.1%	53.4%	47.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,267	$70,585	$56,719
Work Status			
Families	33,310	112,850	146,160
No workers in the past 12 months	23.9%	6.8%	10.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.0%	28.0%	31.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.1%	65.2%	57.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Massachusetts Congressional District 8

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.2 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 785,778 people in Massachusetts. The program served 85.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Massachusetts in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Massachusetts Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	31,086	264,133	295,219
With one or more people 60 years and over	46.7%	37.6%	38.5%
With Children under 18 years	38.3%	26.8%	28.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.0%	6.8%	11.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	61.7%	84.1%	81.7%
Black or African American	20.5%	6.8%	8.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	8.1%	6.2%	6.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	7.9%	1.5%	2.1%
Two or more races	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	13.5%	3.4%	4.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	55.1%	82.0%	79.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,400	$87,984	$79,789
Work Status			
Families	17,189	159,260	176,449
No workers in the past 12 months	25.7%	9.3%	10.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	36.0%	25.7%	26.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	38.3%	65.0%	62.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Massachusetts Congressional District 9

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.2 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 785,778 people in Massachusetts. The program served 85.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Massachusetts in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Massachusetts Congressional District 9

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	35,569	262,003	297,572
With one or more people 60 years and over	34.0%	48.3%	46.6%
With Children under 18 years	36.1%	25.0%	26.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.6%	6.5%	10.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	76.0%	93.1%	91.1%
Black or African American	5.2%	2.3%	2.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	13.1%	2.1%	3.4%
Two or more races	3.9%	1.3%	1.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	12.3%	1.9%	3.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	74.0%	92.2%	90.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,890	$70,899	$63,532
Work Status			
Families	20,143	169,543	189,686
No workers in the past 12 months	27.8%	16.3%	17.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.9%	27.1%	29.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.3%	56.6%	53.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Michigan Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.37 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,571,344 people in Michigan. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Michigan in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Michigan Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	36,533	252,976	289,509
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.4%	49.5%	47.2%
With Children under 18 years	38.2%	21.0%	23.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.7%	8.4%	13.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	91.9%	96.0%	95.5%
Black or African American	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	4.0%	1.8%	2.0%
Asian	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Two or more races	2.9%	1.2%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.0%	0.9%	1.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	90.6%	95.3%	94.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,108	$50,089	$45,684
Work Status			
Families	20,186	162,398	182,584
No workers in the past 12 months	27.0%	24.3%	24.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.4%	28.2%	30.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.6%	47.5%	45.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Michigan Congressional District 2

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Michigan Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	35,928	234,661	270,589
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.2%	39.8%	37.9%
With Children under 18 years	47.8%	30.3%	32.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	46.4%	6.8%	12.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	72.7%	88.9%	86.7%
Black or African American	16.8%	5.1%	6.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.3%	0.4%	0.5%
Asian	0.6%	2.3%	2.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.4%	1.7%	2.1%
Two or more races	3.9%	1.7%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	13.0%	4.9%	5.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	66.1%	86.0%	83.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,396	$56,266	$51,681
Work Status			
Families	23,242	163,061	186,303
No workers in the past 12 months	24.6%	14.7%	15.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	41.6%	28.0%	29.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.8%	57.3%	54.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Michigan Congressional District 3

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Michigan Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	37,441	235,633	273,074
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.5%	37.7%	36.0%
With Children under 18 years	48.4%	28.8%	31.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	47.2%	7.5%	13.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	64.7%	90.9%	87.3%
Black or African American	26.9%	4.5%	7.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	1.1%	1.7%	1.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.7%	0.9%	1.2%
Two or more races	3.1%	1.6%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11.8%	4.1%	5.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	58.2%	88.3%	84.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,741	$60,737	$53,861
Work Status			
Families	24,381	156,448	180,829
No workers in the past 12 months	16.6%	13.4%	13.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.4%	28.2%	31.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.0%	58.5%	54.8%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Michigan Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.37 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,571,344 people in Michigan. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Michigan in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Michigan Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	37,175	231,165	268,340
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.2%	44.0%	42.0%
With Children under 18 years	44.6%	23.7%	26.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	54.2%	9.0%	15.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	96.1%	96.1%	96.1%
Black or African American	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Two or more races	1.5%	0.9%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.2%	2.3%	2.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	93.6%	94.3%	94.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,585	$52,741	$47,461
Work Status			
Families	23,459	154,182	177,641
No workers in the past 12 months	26.5%	22.0%	22.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.3%	28.3%	31.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.2%	49.7%	46.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Michigan Congressional District 5

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Michigan Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	57,867	219,136	277,003
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.8%	45.0%	41.0%
With Children under 18 years	51.4%	23.0%	29.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	57.9%	8.1%	18.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	57.3%	84.9%	79.2%
Black or African American	38.6%	11.4%	17.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	0.1%	1.1%	0.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%
Two or more races	2.7%	1.7%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.7%	3.0%	3.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	54.4%	82.7%	76.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,385	$50,740	$42,390
Work Status			
Families	36,968	136,101	173,069
No workers in the past 12 months	26.1%	21.5%	22.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	53.7%	30.2%	35.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	20.2%	48.4%	42.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Michigan Congressional District 6

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Michigan Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	37,885	241,314	279,199
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.4%	41.1%	39.7%
With Children under 18 years	47.6%	25.5%	28.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.4%	8.5%	14.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	71.6%	90.1%	87.6%
Black or African American	22.6%	5.2%	7.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	0.2%	1.5%	1.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Two or more races	4.0%	1.9%	2.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.0%	3.5%	3.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	68.6%	88.0%	85.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,712	$56,338	$50,511
Work Status			
Families	23,255	157,339	180,594
No workers in the past 12 months	17.8%	15.3%	15.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	57.1%	30.6%	34.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.1%	54.1%	50.3%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Michigan Congressional District 7

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Michigan Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	31,240	234,367	265,607
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.1%	42.2%	40.5%
With Children under 18 years	49.7%	26.0%	28.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	47.9%	6.4%	11.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	83.9%	95.1%	93.8%
Black or African American	11.7%	2.1%	3.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	0.1%	0.8%	0.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Two or more races	2.4%	1.1%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.0%	2.7%	3.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	80.6%	93.1%	91.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,832	$59,425	$53,887
Work Status			
Families	21,161	156,139	177,300
No workers in the past 12 months	21.2%	17.2%	17.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	54.7%	29.2%	32.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.1%	53.6%	50.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Michigan Congressional District 8

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.37 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,571,344 people in Michigan. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Michigan in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Michigan Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	23,967	253,250	277,217
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.2%	36.6%	35.6%
With Children under 18 years	46.0%	28.8%	30.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.3%	8.1%	11.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	72.6%	89.8%	88.3%
Black or African American	18.6%	3.9%	5.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	1.4%	3.5%	3.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.3%	0.8%	0.9%
Two or more races	4.3%	1.8%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	7.4%	3.6%	3.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	69.7%	87.4%	85.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,898	$70,505	$65,400
Work Status			
Families	15,161	169,514	184,675
No workers in the past 12 months	15.9%	14.0%	14.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	55.2%	29.1%	31.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.9%	56.9%	54.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Michigan Congressional District 9

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.37 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,571,344 people in Michigan. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Michigan in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Michigan Congressional District 9

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	42,936	255,533	298,469
With one or more people 60 years and over	34.0%	40.5%	39.6%
With Children under 18 years	44.2%	23.3%	26.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	45.9%	6.5%	12.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	68.5%	85.4%	83.0%
Black or African American	26.4%	9.7%	12.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	2.3%	3.1%	3.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Two or more races	2.0%	1.2%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.2%	1.7%	1.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	66.5%	83.9%	81.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,358	$59,530	$52,455
Work Status			
Families	29,539	150,031	179,570
No workers in the past 12 months	22.8%	15.8%	17.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.6%	29.3%	32.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.6%	54.9%	50.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Michigan Congressional District 10

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.37 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,571,344 people in Michigan. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Michigan in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Michigan Congressional District 10

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	29,987	246,448	276,435
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.9%	41.5%	40.5%
With Children under 18 years	42.2%	29.7%	31.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	47.9%	5.7%	10.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	90.4%	95.1%	94.6%
Black or African American	5.9%	1.9%	2.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	0.0%	1.5%	1.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%
Two or more races	2.6%	1.3%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.1%	1.7%	1.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	88.7%	93.7%	93.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,035	$63,772	$58,068
Work Status			
Families	19,203	173,564	192,767
No workers in the past 12 months	22.0%	16.8%	17.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	53.7%	27.9%	30.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.3%	55.3%	52.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Michigan Congressional District 11

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.37 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,571,344 people in Michigan. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Michigan in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Michigan Congressional District 11

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	15,178	265,817	280,995
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.0%	36.0%	35.8%
With Children under 18 years	46.7%	31.4%	32.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	42.2%	5.4%	7.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	75.1%	83.8%	83.4%
Black or African American	15.8%	5.2%	5.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	4.1%	8.4%	8.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Two or more races	3.7%	1.0%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.5%	3.1%	3.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	72.6%	81.9%	81.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,035	$81,434	$77,183
Work Status			
Families	10,543	184,230	194,773
No workers in the past 12 months	14.0%	12.3%	12.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.4%	28.3%	29.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	40.6%	59.3%	58.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Michigan Congressional District 12

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.37 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,571,344 people in Michigan. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Michigan in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Michigan Congressional District 12

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	35,167	238,901	274,068
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.5%	36.4%	35.4%
With Children under 18 years	47.4%	24.6%	27.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.6%	9.9%	15.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	69.9%	83.3%	81.6%
Black or African American	21.6%	8.5%	10.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	2.1%	5.5%	5.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%
Two or more races	5.4%	1.6%	2.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.6%	4.0%	4.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	67.0%	80.3%	78.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,796	$60,630	$54,212
Work Status			
Families	24,043	138,822	162,865
No workers in the past 12 months	27.5%	15.0%	16.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.0%	29.3%	31.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.6%	55.7%	51.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Michigan Congressional District 13

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.37 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,571,344 people in Michigan. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Michigan in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Michigan Congressional District 13

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	86,266	172,394	258,660
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.0%	40.1%	37.4%
With Children under 18 years	45.3%	21.8%	29.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	59.6%	14.4%	29.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	23.2%	48.3%	39.9%
Black or African American	73.3%	46.0%	55.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	0.2%	1.8%	1.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%
Two or more races	0.9%	1.4%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.7%	5.5%	5.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	20.6%	45.1%	36.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$15,985	$41,849	$31,789
Work Status			
Families	55,898	93,278	149,176
No workers in the past 12 months	30.6%	16.7%	21.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.8%	39.3%	41.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	23.6%	44.0%	36.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Michigan Congressional District 14

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.37 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,571,344 people in Michigan. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Michigan in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Michigan Congressional District 14

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	72,473	196,894	269,367
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.5%	43.8%	40.0%
With Children under 18 years	44.3%	24.5%	29.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	55.5%	11.6%	23.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	19.6%	44.0%	37.5%
Black or African American	75.6%	48.4%	55.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	2.1%	4.3%	3.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
Two or more races	1.3%	1.8%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	17.2%	41.3%	34.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,648	$52,475	$40,785
Work Status			
Families	44,676	112,902	157,578
No workers in the past 12 months	23.2%	15.8%	17.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.6%	36.9%	41.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.2%	47.2%	40.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Minnesota Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.63 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 496,023 people in Minnesota. The program served 88.3 percent of those eligible for benefits in Minnesota in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Minnesota Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	19,530	243,285	262,815
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.7%	39.1%	38.0%
With Children under 18 years	51.2%	26.6%	28.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	46.0%	7.7%	10.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	82.4%	95.2%	94.2%
Black or African American	11.7%	1.0%	1.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	3.1%	1.9%	2.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%
Two or more races	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.8%	3.6%	4.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	75.1%	92.8%	91.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,246	$60,914	$57,189
Work Status			
Families	11,807	157,018	168,825
No workers in the past 12 months	13.6%	12.8%	12.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	57.3%	23.4%	25.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.2%	63.8%	61.3%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Minnesota Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.63 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 496,023 people in Minnesota. The program served 88.3 percent of those eligible for benefits in Minnesota in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Minnesota Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	14,909	243,155	258,064
With one or more people 60 years and over	21.3%	33.4%	32.7%
With Children under 18 years	54.0%	34.5%	35.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	42.7%	4.6%	6.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	69.3%	90.7%	89.5%
Black or African American	12.5%	3.2%	3.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	4.1%	3.2%	3.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.7%	1.3%	1.5%
Two or more races	7.2%	1.3%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	7.9%	3.5%	3.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	66.1%	89.0%	87.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,525	$81,311	$77,122
Work Status			
Families	9,896	173,054	182,950
No workers in the past 12 months	14.0%	9.1%	9.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	58.0%	24.9%	26.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.9%	66.1%	64.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Minnesota Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.63 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 496,023 people in Minnesota. The program served 88.3 percent of those eligible for benefits in Minnesota in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Minnesota Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	16,688	257,461	274,149
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.1%	36.8%	36.1%
With Children under 18 years	48.3%	30.5%	31.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	32.6%	3.7%	5.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	62.3%	87.7%	86.2%
Black or African American	26.7%	4.7%	6.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	6.1%	5.2%	5.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.6%	0.8%	0.9%
Two or more races	2.4%	1.2%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.8%	2.6%	2.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	58.3%	86.1%	84.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$29,802	$86,202	$81,788
Work Status			
Families	10,711	176,888	187,599
No workers in the past 12 months	13.4%	10.1%	10.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	40.8%	24.7%	25.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	45.8%	65.2%	64.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Minnesota Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.63 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 496,023 people in Minnesota. The program served 88.3 percent of those eligible for benefits in Minnesota in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Minnesota Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	29,766	238,230	267,996
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.7%	35.9%	34.9%
With Children under 18 years	54.7%	29.2%	32.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.8%	5.9%	10.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	47.1%	84.2%	80.1%
Black or African American	26.3%	6.2%	8.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	19.7%	6.2%	7.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.1%	0.7%	0.9%
Two or more races	3.5%	2.3%	2.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.6%	3.9%	4.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	42.2%	81.2%	76.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,084	$70,814	$63,638
Work Status			
Families	19,274	145,505	164,779
No workers in the past 12 months	15.8%	10.8%	11.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.8%	25.1%	27.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.4%	64.1%	60.9%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Minnesota Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.63 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 496,023 people in Minnesota. The program served 88.3 percent of those eligible for benefits in Minnesota in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Minnesota Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	39,565	256,966	296,531
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.4%	27.8%	27.6%
With Children under 18 years	46.6%	21.4%	24.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.7%	8.2%	14.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	34.7%	80.8%	74.6%
Black or African American	52.2%	9.1%	14.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Asian	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.1%	2.0%	2.2%
Two or more races	3.4%	2.6%	2.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9.8%	5.1%	5.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	29.6%	77.9%	71.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,158	$64,801	$56,752
Work Status			
Families	22,277	123,987	146,264
No workers in the past 12 months	18.9%	8.1%	9.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.5%	25.1%	28.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.6%	66.8%	61.8%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Minnesota Congressional District 6

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Minnesota Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	18,860	230,147	249,007
With one or more people 60 years and over	19.7%	32.6%	31.6%
With Children under 18 years	64.1%	34.7%	36.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	39.6%	4.8%	7.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	81.1%	95.2%	94.2%
Black or African American	12.0%	1.2%	2.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.7%	1.6%	1.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.3%	0.5%	0.6%
Two or more races	3.7%	1.2%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.9%	1.5%	1.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	79.3%	94.4%	93.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,429	$77,602	$73,227
Work Status			
Families	14,185	169,396	183,581
No workers in the past 12 months	15.5%	10.9%	11.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.3%	22.8%	24.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	34.2%	66.4%	63.9%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Minnesota Congressional District 7

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Minnesota Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	22,921	244,237	267,158
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.8%	43.0%	41.8%
With Children under 18 years	46.1%	26.7%	28.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.0%	7.4%	11.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	79.7%	96.0%	94.6%
Black or African American	6.2%	0.4%	0.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	8.8%	1.8%	2.4%
Asian	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Some other race	1.7%	0.6%	0.7%
Two or more races	2.6%	0.6%	0.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6.9%	2.6%	3.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	74.5%	94.1%	92.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,010	$58,154	$54,481
Work Status			
Families	13,411	160,883	174,294
No workers in the past 12 months	17.7%	14.1%	14.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.3%	24.2%	26.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.0%	61.7%	59.3%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Minnesota Congressional District 8

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Minnesota Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	24,399	247,143	271,542
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.8%	45.1%	43.9%
With Children under 18 years	48.7%	25.2%	27.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	47.7%	7.7%	11.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	87.5%	96.4%	95.6%
Black or African American	1.7%	0.4%	0.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	6.2%	1.6%	2.0%
Asian	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	4.2%	1.2%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	86.7%	95.8%	95.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,210	$56,253	$52,179
Work Status			
Families	15,247	160,411	175,658
No workers in the past 12 months	21.2%	17.2%	17.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.6%	27.5%	29.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.2%	55.4%	53.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Mississippi Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.92 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 636,322 people in Mississippi. The program served 82.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Mississippi in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Mississippi Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	45,811	238,080	283,891
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.6%	40.7%	38.7%
With Children under 18 years	51.3%	29.5%	33.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	55.8%	10.3%	17.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	48.3%	76.4%	71.9%
Black or African American	50.6%	21.6%	26.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%
Two or more races	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.1%	1.8%	2.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	45.9%	75.3%	70.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,132	$49,890	$43,910
Work Status			
Families	32,087	162,921	195,008
No workers in the past 12 months	26.9%	16.0%	17.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.5%	31.2%	34.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	23.6%	52.9%	48.1%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Mississippi Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.92 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 636,322 people in Mississippi. The program served 82.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Mississippi in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Mississippi Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	66,609	192,473	259,082
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.7%	41.9%	39.0%
With Children under 18 years	57.7%	28.2%	35.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	61.5%	15.9%	27.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	13.5%	42.6%	35.1%
Black or African American	85.0%	56.3%	63.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%
Two or more races	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.3%	0.5%	0.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	12.8%	42.3%	34.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$15,441	$40,402	$32,152
Work Status			
Families	50,885	121,496	172,381
No workers in the past 12 months	32.7%	18.9%	23.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	42.9%	37.3%	39.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.4%	43.8%	38.1%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Mississippi Congressional District 3

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Mississippi Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	39,712	239,777	279,489
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.3%	41.0%	39.2%
With Children under 18 years	52.8%	29.5%	32.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	60.8%	11.6%	18.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	34.0%	68.6%	63.7%
Black or African American	63.8%	28.3%	33.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.4%	0.9%	1.0%
Asian	0.4%	1.2%	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0.8%	1.5%	1.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	33.3%	67.7%	62.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$15,490	$49,269	$42,817
Work Status			
Families	28,619	157,251	185,870
No workers in the past 12 months	27.3%	15.9%	17.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.5%	34.6%	36.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.2%	49.5%	45.6%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Mississippi Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.92 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 636,322 people in Mississippi. The program served 82.8 percent of those eligible for benefits in Mississippi in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Mississippi Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	48,971	232,938	281,909
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.4%	40.9%	38.2%
With Children under 18 years	56.3%	27.2%	32.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	58.4%	12.3%	20.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	50.9%	78.3%	73.5%
Black or African American	44.2%	17.7%	22.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%
Asian	0.4%	1.6%	1.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.7%	1.0%	1.1%
Two or more races	2.4%	1.2%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.4%	2.9%	3.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	49.3%	76.5%	71.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,829	$48,588	$42,383
Work Status			
Families	35,886	154,009	189,895
No workers in the past 12 months	29.3%	17.5%	19.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.0%	37.2%	38.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.7%	45.3%	42.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Missouri Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.26 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 844,597 people in Missouri. The program served 86.2 percent of those eligible for benefits in Missouri in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Missouri Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	60,610	246,529	307,139
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.1%	34.7%	33.4%
With Children under 18 years	48.7%	22.1%	27.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	54.1%	9.8%	18.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	19.9%	55.7%	48.6%
Black or African American	76.4%	38.9%	46.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.3%	3.0%	2.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	2.3%	1.7%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.3%	2.8%	2.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	18.5%	53.6%	46.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,967	$49,857	$42,145
Work Status			
Families	41,538	126,090	167,628
No workers in the past 12 months	22.7%	10.3%	13.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.0%	35.1%	38.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.2%	54.6%	48.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Missouri Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.26 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 844,597 people in Missouri. The program served 86.2 percent of those eligible for benefits in Missouri in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Missouri Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	11,239	290,724	301,963
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.5%	41.6%	41.3%
With Children under 18 years	45.4%	30.5%	31.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	41.8%	4.3%	5.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	82.8%	91.7%	91.4%
Black or African American	13.4%	3.0%	3.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	1.0%	3.8%	3.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	1.5%	0.8%	0.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	82.8%	90.4%	90.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,867	$80,289	$77,477
Work Status			
Families	7,462	197,704	205,166
No workers in the past 12 months	23.1%	12.0%	12.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	42.0%	28.4%	28.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	34.9%	59.6%	58.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Missouri Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.26 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 844,597 people in Missouri. The program served 86.2 percent of those eligible for benefits in Missouri in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Missouri Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	26,144	260,253	286,397
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.6%	39.8%	38.5%
With Children under 18 years	57.3%	29.4%	32.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	46.9%	6.3%	10.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	87.0%	95.3%	94.6%
Black or African American	8.8%	2.1%	2.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	0.0%	1.0%	0.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	2.4%	1.2%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.3%	1.2%	1.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	84.7%	94.5%	93.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,965	$61,492	$57,578
Work Status			
Families	17,859	181,475	199,334
No workers in the past 12 months	14.3%	14.6%	14.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.0%	26.6%	28.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.8%	58.8%	56.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Missouri Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.26 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 844,597 people in Missouri. The program served 86.2 percent of those eligible for benefits in Missouri in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Missouri Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	32,765	253,666	286,431
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.8%	39.4%	38.1%
With Children under 18 years	45.8%	27.1%	29.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	55.3%	11.8%	16.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	84.8%	92.2%	91.3%
Black or African American	10.0%	3.5%	4.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Asian	0.1%	1.4%	1.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.1%	0.7%	0.7%
Two or more races	2.2%	1.7%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	83.5%	90.6%	89.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,492	$50,850	$45,735
Work Status			
Families	20,406	163,870	184,276
No workers in the past 12 months	22.6%	16.7%	17.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.8%	27.7%	30.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.7%	55.6%	52.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Missouri Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.26 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 844,597 people in Missouri. The program served 86.2 percent of those eligible for benefits in Missouri in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Missouri Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	43,925	269,890	313,815
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.1%	37.0%	35.1%
With Children under 18 years	49.9%	23.8%	27.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	56.7%	9.6%	16.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	47.1%	75.4%	71.5%
Black or African American	44.7%	17.8%	21.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Asian	1.1%	1.6%	1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Some other race	3.7%	2.8%	2.9%
Two or more races	2.7%	1.7%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	7.8%	6.1%	6.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	43.5%	72.4%	68.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,334	$51,991	$46,396
Work Status			
Families	26,225	152,874	179,099
No workers in the past 12 months	23.0%	13.1%	14.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.6%	31.8%	34.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.4%	55.1%	50.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Missouri Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.26 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 844,597 people in Missouri. The program served 86.2 percent of those eligible for benefits in Missouri in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Missouri Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	25,601	262,944	288,545
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.6%	39.2%	37.8%
With Children under 18 years	56.8%	29.3%	31.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	55.0%	8.3%	12.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	85.0%	93.6%	92.8%
Black or African American	7.3%	3.9%	4.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%
Two or more races	4.8%	1.0%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6.3%	2.6%	2.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	80.9%	92.0%	91.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,927	$60,800	$56,422
Work Status			
Families	17,140	177,036	194,176
No workers in the past 12 months	22.2%	13.7%	14.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.9%	27.8%	29.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.9%	58.6%	55.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Missouri Congressional District 7

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.26 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 844,597 people in Missouri. The program served 86.2 percent of those eligible for benefits in Missouri in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Missouri Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	34,770	267,681	302,451
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.9%	40.5%	39.0%
With Children under 18 years	51.2%	28.1%	30.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.0%	10.1%	14.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	89.5%	94.5%	93.9%
Black or African American	2.6%	1.3%	1.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.7%	0.7%	0.8%
Asian	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%
Some other race	1.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Two or more races	2.8%	1.7%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6.5%	3.1%	3.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	85.4%	92.1%	91.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,027	$47,776	$43,823
Work Status			
Families	23,405	175,591	198,996
No workers in the past 12 months	18.8%	18.3%	18.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	53.3%	29.9%	32.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.9%	51.8%	49.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Missouri Congressional District 8

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.26 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 844,597 people in Missouri. The program served 86.2 percent of those eligible for benefits in Missouri in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Missouri Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	52,382	235,057	287,439
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.2%	44.8%	42.2%
With Children under 18 years	47.1%	25.1%	29.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	54.7%	9.8%	18.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	87.1%	95.0%	93.6%
Black or African American	10.5%	3.0%	4.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Two or more races	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	86.1%	94.1%	92.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,426	$46,245	$40,327
Work Status			
Families	32,653	157,971	190,624
No workers in the past 12 months	28.2%	19.4%	20.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.0%	30.3%	33.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.8%	50.3%	46.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Montana Congressional District (at Large)

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.17 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 119,082 people in Montana. The program served 76.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Montana in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Montana Congressional District (at Large)

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	37,798	377,006	414,804
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.7%	42.2%	41.0%
With Children under 18 years	48.4%	24.1%	26.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	59.5%	9.8%	14.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	80.8%	93.6%	92.5%
Black or African American	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	13.2%	3.3%	4.2%
Asian	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Two or more races	5.3%	1.5%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.8%	2.1%	2.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	77.4%	92.2%	90.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,503	$52,940	$49,509
Work Status			
Families	22,679	230,422	253,101
No workers in the past 12 months	28.0%	15.6%	16.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.2%	28.2%	30.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	22.8%	56.2%	53.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Nebraska Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.24 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 174,092 people in Nebraska. The program served 77.3 percent of those eligible for benefits in Nebraska in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Nebraska Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	21,463	226,712	248,175
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.3%	35.8%	34.7%
With Children under 18 years	57.2%	27.5%	30.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.7%	8.8%	12.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	83.5%	93.9%	93.0%
Black or African American	7.6%	2.2%	2.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	3.0%	0.6%	0.8%
Asian	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.0%	0.7%	0.8%
Two or more races	2.0%	0.9%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	17.1%	4.9%	6.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	68.6%	90.0%	88.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,719	$59,302	$54,647
Work Status			
Families	14,158	140,981	155,139
No workers in the past 12 months	10.1%	11.6%	11.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	56.9%	24.5%	27.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.0%	64.0%	61.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Nebraska Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.24 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 174,092 people in Nebraska. The program served 77.3 percent of those eligible for benefits in Nebraska in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Nebraska Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	23,152	226,395	249,547
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.1%	31.2%	30.6%
With Children under 18 years	56.3%	32.6%	34.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	59.6%	7.4%	12.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	59.1%	86.9%	84.3%
Black or African American	27.4%	8.0%	9.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.1%	0.3%	0.5%
Asian	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.8%	1.2%	1.5%
Two or more races	3.8%	0.9%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	17.7%	6.3%	7.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	46.0%	82.0%	78.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,015	$66,845	$61,607
Work Status			
Families	16,181	142,119	158,300
No workers in the past 12 months	16.2%	9.0%	9.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	55.2%	26.6%	29.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.7%	64.4%	60.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Nebraska Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.24 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 174,092 people in Nebraska. The program served 77.3 percent of those eligible for benefits in Nebraska in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Nebraska Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	19,759	226,678	246,437
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.1%	43.2%	41.8%
With Children under 18 years	50.9%	26.9%	28.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	55.0%	8.2%	12.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	90.9%	96.1%	95.7%
Black or African American	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	3.1%	0.5%	0.7%
Asian	3.2%	0.4%	0.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%
Two or more races	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	15.2%	6.4%	7.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	77.1%	91.0%	89.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,438	$52,581	$50,009
Work Status			
Families	12,000	144,358	156,358
No workers in the past 12 months	17.4%	12.6%	13.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.7%	24.4%	26.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.9%	63.0%	60.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Nevada Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.61 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 420,413 people in Nevada. The program served 64.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in Nevada in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Nevada Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	52,930	192,561	245,491
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.9%	35.8%	34.8%
With Children under 18 years	43.8%	25.4%	29.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.1%	13.3%	21.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	53.6%	60.9%	59.3%
Black or African American	19.0%	10.2%	12.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%
Asian	4.9%	9.5%	8.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1.1%	0.5%	0.6%
Some other race	15.6%	14.7%	14.9%
Two or more races	4.8%	3.0%	3.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	38.3%	33.4%	34.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	33.7%	44.0%	41.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,789	$43,281	$37,299
Work Status			
Families	31,451	108,360	139,811
No workers in the past 12 months	24.1%	12.8%	15.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.2%	34.8%	37.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.7%	52.4%	47.3%

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Nevada Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.61 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 420,413 people in Nevada. The program served 64.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in Nevada in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Nevada Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	33,158	238,514	271,672
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.6%	42.2%	40.7%
With Children under 18 years	46.1%	27.1%	29.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	46.3%	7.3%	12.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	77.4%	87.2%	86.0%
Black or African American	2.0%	1.6%	1.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	5.1%	1.8%	2.2%
Asian	2.0%	3.7%	3.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Some other race	7.6%	3.2%	3.7%
Two or more races	5.3%	2.4%	2.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	26.3%	13.5%	15.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	60.5%	77.7%	75.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,140	$63,302	$56,823
Work Status			
Families	22,225	149,628	171,853
No workers in the past 12 months	20.8%	15.7%	16.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.4%	32.7%	34.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.9%	51.6%	49.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Nevada Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.61 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 420,413 people in Nevada. The program served 64.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in Nevada in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Nevada Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	17,372	264,130	281,502
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.0%	37.6%	37.3%
With Children under 18 years	48.7%	28.4%	29.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	24.1%	8.0%	9.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	64.7%	75.4%	74.7%
Black or African American	15.3%	6.4%	7.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%
Asian	8.1%	11.8%	11.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Some other race	6.9%	2.6%	2.9%
Two or more races	1.6%	2.7%	2.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	18.4%	11.9%	12.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	53.5%	66.8%	66.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$32,478	$67,002	$64,914
Work Status			
Families	13,086	167,702	180,788
No workers in the past 12 months	18.0%	15.2%	15.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.3%	33.0%	34.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	34.7%	51.7%	50.5%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Nevada Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.61 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 420,413 people in Nevada. The program served 64.5 percent of those eligible for benefits in Nevada in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Nevada Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	33,143	210,257	243,400
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.2%	40.8%	38.8%
With Children under 18 years	58.4%	29.8%	33.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.9%	7.7%	12.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	53.3%	72.9%	70.2%
Black or African American	27.2%	12.6%	14.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.5%	0.8%	0.9%
Asian	4.8%	5.2%	5.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1.1%	0.6%	0.6%
Some other race	7.8%	4.8%	5.2%
Two or more races	4.2%	3.2%	3.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	30.8%	19.2%	20.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	32.5%	59.3%	55.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,683	$59,901	$54,731
Work Status			
Families	25,804	141,099	166,903
No workers in the past 12 months	21.5%	17.7%	18.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.5%	32.8%	35.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.0%	49.5%	46.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New Hampshire Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.13 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 106,296 people in New Hampshire. The program served 84.2 percent of those eligible for benefits in New Hampshire in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New Hampshire Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	20,456	241,313	261,769
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.6%	39.5%	38.7%
With Children under 18 years	44.3%	26.5%	27.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	36.1%	5.4%	7.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	88.9%	96.3%	95.7%
Black or African American	6.2%	1.2%	1.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.8%	1.7%	1.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Two or more races	2.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.1%	1.8%	2.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	82.7%	94.7%	93.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$23,560	$76,502	$71,858
Work Status			
Families	13,176	161,173	174,349
No workers in the past 12 months	23.3%	12.7%	13.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.6%	26.8%	28.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.0%	60.6%	58.2%

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New Hampshire Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.13 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 106,296 people in New Hampshire. The program served 84.2 percent of those eligible for benefits in New Hampshire in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New Hampshire Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	19,745	236,101	255,846
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.7%	41.4%	40.5%
With Children under 18 years	50.5%	24.8%	26.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	44.6%	5.9%	8.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	90.9%	95.6%	95.2%
Black or African American	5.1%	0.6%	0.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.0%	2.6%	2.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	2.7%	0.9%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.5%	1.7%	1.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	87.9%	94.2%	93.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,343	$72,153	$68,252
Work Status			
Families	13,092	154,032	167,124
No workers in the past 12 months	23.3%	13.2%	14.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.4%	24.6%	26.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.3%	62.2%	59.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New Jersey Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.29 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 905,728 people in New Jersey. The program served 75.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in New Jersey in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

New Jersey Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	30,308	237,878	268,186
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.5%	38.9%	38.3%
With Children under 18 years	52.0%	29.6%	32.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.1%	6.8%	11.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	38.3%	74.1%	70.1%
Black or African American	34.8%	15.7%	17.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	3.4%	4.5%	4.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	16.8%	3.8%	5.3%
Two or more races	6.3%	1.8%	2.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	26.4%	8.2%	10.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	31.9%	70.4%	66.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,860	$74,239	$67,318
Work Status			
Families	21,440	159,894	181,334
No workers in the past 12 months	28.3%	11.4%	13.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.1%	25.9%	28.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	21.6%	62.7%	57.8%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New Jersey Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.29 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 905,728 people in New Jersey. The program served 75.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in New Jersey in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New Jersey Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	31,643	233,683	265,326
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.5%	47.0%	45.4%
With Children under 18 years	51.4%	28.2%	31.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	47.3%	6.8%	11.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	57.0%	84.4%	81.1%
Black or African American	31.2%	8.8%	11.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	1.8%	3.1%	2.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.4%	2.3%	2.6%
Two or more races	4.0%	1.2%	1.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	28.6%	9.9%	12.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	38.3%	77.6%	72.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,926	$66,035	$59,105
Work Status			
Families	21,157	157,657	178,814
No workers in the past 12 months	23.1%	14.2%	15.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.9%	29.1%	31.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.0%	56.7%	53.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New Jersey Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.29 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 905,728 people in New Jersey. The program served 75.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in New Jersey in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New Jersey Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	16,872	259,546	276,418
With one or more people 60 years and over	36.8%	45.6%	45.1%
With Children under 18 years	54.1%	27.5%	29.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	40.6%	5.4%	7.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	71.1%	84.8%	83.9%
Black or African American	21.5%	8.4%	9.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.2%	3.1%	3.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%
Two or more races	4.9%	2.0%	2.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9.9%	5.2%	5.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	65.0%	81.9%	80.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,966	$74,795	$71,196
Work Status			
Families	11,956	178,713	190,669
No workers in the past 12 months	22.6%	16.0%	16.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.0%	26.8%	27.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.4%	57.2%	55.6%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New Jersey Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.29 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 905,728 people in New Jersey. The program served 75.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in New Jersey in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New Jersey Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	18,234	250,128	268,362
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.8%	45.5%	44.6%
With Children under 18 years	53.8%	29.2%	30.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	35.3%	5.7%	7.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	81.4%	88.0%	87.6%
Black or African American	12.9%	5.7%	6.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	2.6%	3.7%	3.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.6%	1.5%	1.6%
Two or more races	0.5%	0.9%	0.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	15.0%	6.4%	7.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	69.8%	83.3%	82.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,099	$84,060	$78,467
Work Status			
Families	12,405	174,509	186,914
No workers in the past 12 months	14.1%	14.0%	14.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.4%	29.4%	30.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	39.6%	56.6%	55.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New Jersey Congressional District 5

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New Jersey Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	11,860	249,627	261,487
With one or more people 60 years and over	48.3%	42.4%	42.7%
With Children under 18 years	40.6%	34.3%	34.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	36.9%	4.1%	5.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	77.0%	82.9%	82.6%
Black or African American	6.3%	4.7%	4.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	6.5%	8.2%	8.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	6.4%	2.9%	3.1%
Two or more races	3.8%	1.0%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	25.7%	9.5%	10.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	59.2%	76.7%	75.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,715	$100,718	$96,349
Work Status			
Families	8,181	183,602	191,783
No workers in the past 12 months	19.5%	9.4%	9.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.0%	25.8%	26.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.5%	64.8%	63.6%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New Jersey Congressional District 6

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New Jersey Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	19,175	230,841	250,016
With one or more people 60 years and over	39.5%	35.5%	35.8%
With Children under 18 years	51.7%	35.6%	36.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	36.6%	7.5%	9.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	57.8%	68.7%	67.9%
Black or African American	23.5%	10.2%	11.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	7.5%	16.4%	15.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	8.3%	2.7%	3.1%
Two or more races	2.9%	1.7%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	36.8%	16.0%	17.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	31.5%	56.3%	54.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,903	$80,361	$75,203
Work Status			
Families	14,161	167,187	181,348
No workers in the past 12 months	18.7%	9.5%	10.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	42.3%	31.3%	32.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	39.1%	59.2%	57.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New Jersey Congressional District 7

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New Jersey Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	10,454	255,282	265,736
With one or more people 60 years and over	36.6%	38.9%	38.8%
With Children under 18 years	45.2%	33.8%	34.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	40.9%	3.7%	5.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	70.3%	84.0%	83.5%
Black or African American	8.8%	3.4%	3.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	4.3%	8.6%	8.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	12.4%	3.2%	3.5%
Two or more races	4.2%	0.8%	0.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	28.0%	8.0%	8.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	53.5%	79.4%	78.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,500	$105,375	$101,746
Work Status			
Families	6,943	186,446	193,389
No workers in the past 12 months	23.2%	10.1%	10.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.6%	26.6%	27.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.3%	63.3%	62.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New Jersey Congressional District 8

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.29 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 905,728 people in New Jersey. The program served 75.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in New Jersey in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New Jersey Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	46,768	231,686	278,454
With one or more people 60 years and over	38.5%	27.3%	29.2%
With Children under 18 years	52.2%	30.2%	33.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	46.7%	12.0%	17.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	54.4%	60.4%	59.4%
Black or African American	14.4%	9.7%	10.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	1.2%	10.3%	8.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	25.6%	16.7%	18.2%
Two or more races	3.8%	2.5%	2.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	74.9%	44.0%	49.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	9.2%	35.3%	30.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,460	$64,863	$55,090
Work Status			
Families	33,997	141,239	175,236
No workers in the past 12 months	18.4%	7.8%	9.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.6%	33.1%	36.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.0%	59.1%	53.6%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New Jersey Congressional District 9

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.29 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 905,728 people in New Jersey. The program served 75.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in New Jersey in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New Jersey Congressional District 9

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	42,391	217,029	259,420
With one or more people 60 years and over	36.8%	39.7%	39.2%
With Children under 18 years	51.4%	31.0%	34.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.6%	8.9%	16.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	42.3%	65.1%	61.4%
Black or African American	17.9%	8.8%	10.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	6.5%	13.8%	12.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	28.5%	10.2%	13.2%
Two or more races	4.3%	1.7%	2.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	57.0%	25.7%	30.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	18.7%	51.0%	45.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,247	$71,587	$60,867
Work Status			
Families	30,518	148,544	179,062
No workers in the past 12 months	30.3%	9.8%	13.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.9%	33.6%	35.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.8%	56.6%	51.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New Jersey Congressional District 10

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.29 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 905,728 people in New Jersey. The program served 75.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in New Jersey in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

New Jersey Congressional District 10

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	49,907	222,539	272,446
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.3%	34.3%	34.0%
With Children under 18 years	49.9%	31.6%	35.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	54.1%	11.8%	19.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	22.1%	34.2%	32.0%
Black or African American	59.3%	48.8%	50.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	4.8%	7.0%	6.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	10.6%	7.9%	8.4%
Two or more races	3.2%	1.9%	2.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	24.3%	16.6%	18.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	12.1%	26.2%	23.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,495	$56,588	$47,184
Work Status			
Families	34,157	140,909	175,066
No workers in the past 12 months	25.2%	9.4%	12.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.5%	36.4%	39.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	22.3%	54.2%	48.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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United States Department of Agriculture

Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New Jersey Congressional District 11

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.29 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 905,728 people in New Jersey. The program served 75.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in New Jersey in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New Jersey Congressional District 11

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	8,059	253,212	261,271
With one or more people 60 years and over	55.7%	41.9%	42.4%
With Children under 18 years	44.0%	32.2%	32.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	33.7%	3.7%	4.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	74.2%	86.2%	85.8%
Black or African American	11.9%	2.7%	3.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	6.4%	8.1%	8.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.9%	1.4%	1.4%
Two or more races	3.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	24.6%	7.7%	8.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	56.7%	80.3%	79.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$26,781	$105,458	$102,205
Work Status			
Families	5,166	181,409	186,575
No workers in the past 12 months	18.6%	9.8%	10.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	34.9%	26.9%	27.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	46.5%	63.3%	62.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New Jersey Congressional District 12

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.29 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 905,728 people in New Jersey. The program served 75.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in New Jersey in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

New Jersey Congressional District 12

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	15,537	245,304	260,841
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.0%	39.9%	39.3%
With Children under 18 years	54.4%	33.6%	34.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	46.6%	7.2%	9.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	37.1%	65.1%	63.5%
Black or African American	44.0%	16.2%	17.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	6.6%	15.1%	14.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	10.2%	2.4%	2.9%
Two or more races	2.1%	0.9%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	29.9%	12.5%	13.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	18.0%	56.2%	53.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,706	$82,623	$78,982
Work Status			
Families	11,656	174,040	185,696
No workers in the past 12 months	19.4%	12.0%	12.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.5%	30.7%	31.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	37.1%	57.3%	56.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New Mexico Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 453,146 people in New Mexico. The program served 91.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in New Mexico in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

New Mexico Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	45,400	224,410	269,810
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.6%	40.5%	38.0%
With Children under 18 years	46.6%	24.2%	28.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	54.2%	10.9%	18.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	62.7%	78.6%	75.9%
Black or African American	5.2%	3.1%	3.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	6.5%	3.4%	3.9%
Asian	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	19.6%	9.7%	11.3%
Two or more races	4.6%	3.6%	3.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	62.0%	37.8%	41.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	25.4%	53.4%	48.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,748	$53,858	$47,199
Work Status			
Families	28,924	131,314	160,238
No workers in the past 12 months	17.4%	15.2%	15.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.7%	34.3%	37.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.9%	50.5%	46.8%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New Mexico Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 453,146 people in New Mexico. The program served 91.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in New Mexico in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New Mexico Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	49,715	194,110	243,825
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.1%	46.2%	42.3%
With Children under 18 years	58.7%	26.0%	32.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	57.3%	10.6%	20.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	81.2%	89.0%	87.4%
Black or African American	2.7%	1.8%	2.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	7.2%	2.8%	3.7%
Asian	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	6.7%	4.5%	5.0%
Two or more races	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	63.5%	42.9%	47.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	26.0%	51.2%	46.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,859	$48,609	$41,232
Work Status			
Families	36,268	130,545	166,813
No workers in the past 12 months	21.2%	18.2%	18.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.6%	35.9%	38.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.3%	45.9%	42.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New Mexico Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.69 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 453,146 people in New Mexico. The program served 91.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in New Mexico in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New Mexico Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	38,232	209,930	248,162
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.0%	44.5%	42.2%
With Children under 18 years	49.3%	25.1%	28.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.4%	12.8%	18.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	56.4%	73.2%	70.6%
Black or African American	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	24.5%	12.1%	14.0%
Asian	0.2%	1.2%	1.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	14.6%	10.2%	10.9%
Two or more races	2.5%	1.6%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	46.5%	34.1%	36.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	26.8%	50.4%	46.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,248	$54,415	$48,061
Work Status			
Families	24,925	133,428	158,353
No workers in the past 12 months	20.3%	17.1%	17.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.6%	34.2%	35.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.1%	48.7%	46.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	15,621	231,100	246,721
With one or more people 60 years and over	51.7%	43.5%	44.0%
With Children under 18 years	36.7%	31.6%	31.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	33.5%	5.6%	7.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	79.5%	90.6%	89.9%
Black or African American	16.7%	4.1%	4.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.4%	3.0%	2.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Two or more races	2.1%	0.9%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	10.6%	9.5%	9.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	72.1%	82.8%	82.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,229	$91,376	$86,645
Work Status			
Families	9,192	165,033	174,225
No workers in the past 12 months	32.6%	12.6%	13.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	34.8%	29.2%	29.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.6%	58.2%	56.8%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	14,606	201,961	216,567
With one or more people 60 years and over	53.5%	44.1%	44.7%
With Children under 18 years	47.4%	34.0%	34.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	28.5%	4.9%	6.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	69.2%	83.6%	82.6%
Black or African American	16.9%	7.8%	8.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	2.6%	3.2%	3.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	8.7%	3.3%	3.7%
Two or more races	2.6%	1.9%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	33.9%	14.3%	15.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	47.1%	74.0%	72.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$45,251	$92,472	$89,668
Work Status			
Families	10,901	148,950	159,851
No workers in the past 12 months	17.7%	10.0%	10.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	36.8%	25.2%	26.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	45.5%	64.8%	63.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	10,175	235,787	245,962
With one or more people 60 years and over	63.3%	47.7%	48.3%
With Children under 18 years	32.9%	32.3%	32.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	27.4%	5.0%	5.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	60.4%	80.9%	80.1%
Black or African American	12.3%	2.3%	2.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	18.7%	12.8%	13.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	6.4%	2.5%	2.7%
Two or more races	2.0%	1.2%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	13.2%	6.6%	6.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	52.7%	76.8%	75.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$39,949	$105,874	$102,602
Work Status			
Families	7,229	177,683	184,912
No workers in the past 12 months	23.1%	12.2%	12.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	38.9%	29.5%	29.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	38.0%	58.3%	57.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	12,457	217,765	230,222
With one or more people 60 years and over	48.1%	46.3%	46.4%
With Children under 18 years	45.5%	35.9%	36.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	35.9%	4.8%	6.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	44.8%	73.6%	72.1%
Black or African American	37.2%	12.6%	14.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	3.6%	5.4%	5.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	13.4%	5.7%	6.1%
Two or more races	0.6%	2.3%	2.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	25.5%	13.4%	14.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	36.4%	67.6%	65.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$27,144	$100,862	$97,111
Work Status			
Families	8,911	163,499	172,410
No workers in the past 12 months	17.3%	8.4%	8.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.6%	27.8%	28.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.1%	63.7%	62.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

New York Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	37,702	183,511	221,213
With one or more people 60 years and over	50.0%	42.5%	43.8%
With Children under 18 years	51.7%	38.2%	40.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	37.0%	7.3%	12.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	19.1%	20.3%	20.1%
Black or African American	53.4%	50.8%	51.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	7.4%	12.6%	11.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	16.4%	12.5%	13.2%
Two or more races	2.8%	3.5%	3.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	26.3%	16.7%	18.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	8.4%	14.5%	13.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$31,081	$70,960	$65,012
Work Status			
Families	28,884	140,784	169,668
No workers in the past 12 months	14.7%	7.0%	8.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.5%	28.5%	31.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	39.8%	64.5%	60.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	28,064	237,129	265,193
With one or more people 60 years and over	65.0%	38.5%	41.3%
With Children under 18 years	34.7%	28.8%	29.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	41.0%	10.2%	13.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	37.9%	51.3%	49.9%
Black or African American	8.1%	4.7%	5.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	39.0%	34.7%	35.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	10.4%	7.2%	7.5%
Two or more races	4.0%	1.9%	2.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	20.2%	16.4%	16.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	29.1%	42.7%	41.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,169	$63,059	$59,696
Work Status			
Families	19,633	159,569	179,202
No workers in the past 12 months	27.3%	10.3%	12.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	37.9%	33.3%	33.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	34.7%	56.5%	54.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 7

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	65,955	185,753	251,708
With one or more people 60 years and over	46.5%	24.8%	30.5%
With Children under 18 years	46.0%	27.8%	32.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	55.2%	14.1%	24.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	38.6%	57.8%	52.8%
Black or African American	15.1%	9.2%	10.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9%	0.3%	0.5%
Asian	20.4%	17.0%	17.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	23.4%	12.6%	15.4%
Two or more races	1.5%	3.0%	2.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	52.5%	31.1%	36.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	16.0%	42.3%	35.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,988	$67,196	$49,420
Work Status			
Families	47,089	108,959	156,048
No workers in the past 12 months	25.3%	10.8%	15.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.7%	29.8%	34.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.0%	59.4%	50.8%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 8

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	71,166	207,793	278,959
With one or more people 60 years and over	46.0%	34.3%	37.3%
With Children under 18 years	37.7%	29.2%	31.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.5%	12.9%	23.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	27.1%	37.0%	34.4%
Black or African American	55.3%	51.1%	52.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9%	0.2%	0.4%
Asian	3.9%	5.1%	4.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	10.4%	4.7%	6.1%
Two or more races	2.4%	1.9%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	23.7%	12.8%	15.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	18.2%	31.0%	27.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$15,693	$61,275	$47,220
Work Status			
Families	43,608	128,674	172,282
No workers in the past 12 months	28.1%	9.6%	14.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.6%	35.9%	37.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.3%	54.5%	47.9%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 9

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 9

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	58,776	223,011	281,787
With one or more people 60 years and over	44.6%	33.6%	35.9%
With Children under 18 years	40.9%	29.0%	31.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.4%	11.8%	19.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	25.3%	38.9%	36.1%
Black or African American	59.5%	48.1%	50.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	4.5%	6.1%	5.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	7.9%	4.5%	5.2%
Two or more races	2.6%	2.2%	2.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	16.1%	10.0%	11.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	21.2%	35.6%	32.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,451	$61,851	$51,148
Work Status			
Families	38,232	135,075	173,307
No workers in the past 12 months	23.0%	8.8%	11.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.8%	36.5%	38.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.3%	54.7%	49.5%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 10

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 10

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	37,899	274,022	311,921
With one or more people 60 years and over	51.6%	31.1%	33.6%
With Children under 18 years	42.0%	17.5%	20.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.7%	8.2%	13.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	57.0%	75.0%	72.8%
Black or African American	10.2%	3.8%	4.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%
Asian	20.0%	15.4%	16.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	9.6%	3.2%	4.0%
Two or more races	2.4%	2.1%	2.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	19.1%	9.4%	10.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	49.4%	69.5%	67.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,169	$96,878	$81,834
Work Status			
Families	25,531	117,080	142,611
No workers in the past 12 months	22.4%	8.3%	10.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	41.7%	31.2%	33.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.0%	60.5%	56.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 11

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 11

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	38,351	221,632	259,983
With one or more people 60 years and over	52.6%	40.0%	41.9%
With Children under 18 years	40.9%	33.3%	34.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	45.5%	10.1%	15.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	59.9%	78.9%	76.1%
Black or African American	16.9%	5.9%	7.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	14.8%	10.2%	10.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.9%	3.1%	3.5%
Two or more races	2.4%	1.4%	1.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	20.5%	12.8%	14.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	48.6%	70.1%	66.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,950	$74,221	$66,344
Work Status			
Families	26,687	159,921	186,608
No workers in the past 12 months	25.1%	13.5%	15.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	37.7%	33.0%	33.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	37.2%	53.5%	51.2%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 12

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 12

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	21,097	342,991	364,088
With one or more people 60 years and over	49.9%	27.4%	28.7%
With Children under 18 years	21.7%	13.4%	13.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	56.5%	7.5%	10.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	50.5%	78.5%	76.9%
Black or African American	20.8%	3.1%	4.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	12.9%	12.7%	12.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	11.2%	2.8%	3.3%
Two or more races	3.7%	2.6%	2.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	30.4%	9.9%	11.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	38.0%	72.1%	70.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$14,118	$101,012	$93,649
Work Status			
Families	8,665	127,101	135,766
No workers in the past 12 months	28.9%	9.3%	10.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.1%	30.3%	31.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.9%	60.4%	58.2%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 13

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 13

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	90,436	195,229	285,665
With one or more people 60 years and over	45.7%	29.5%	34.6%
With Children under 18 years	41.1%	23.8%	29.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.8%	15.2%	27.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	24.2%	35.7%	32.1%
Black or African American	29.2%	31.1%	30.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Asian	2.0%	4.9%	4.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	38.9%	21.4%	27.0%
Two or more races	5.0%	6.4%	5.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	70.2%	37.3%	47.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	4.5%	25.9%	19.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,221	$53,302	$39,258
Work Status			
Families	57,233	100,722	157,955
No workers in the past 12 months	20.4%	9.0%	13.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.7%	35.7%	41.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.9%	55.2%	45.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 14

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

New York Congressional District 14

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	41,390	201,519	242,909
With one or more people 60 years and over	42.6%	34.9%	36.2%
With Children under 18 years	50.7%	28.0%	31.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.0%	10.8%	16.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	38.9%	51.0%	49.0%
Black or African American	12.7%	11.5%	11.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.3%	0.8%	0.9%
Asian	11.5%	16.6%	15.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	33.3%	17.5%	20.2%
Two or more races	2.2%	2.6%	2.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	61.4%	37.6%	41.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	14.7%	33.1%	30.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,936	$59,335	$52,346
Work Status			
Families	30,684	126,949	157,633
No workers in the past 12 months	16.6%	10.1%	11.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	42.2%	35.1%	36.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	41.2%	54.7%	52.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 15

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 15

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	118,105	135,087	253,192
With one or more people 60 years and over	34.7%	26.8%	30.5%
With Children under 18 years	49.8%	34.6%	41.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	62.0%	18.6%	38.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	14.4%	14.6%	14.5%
Black or African American	27.8%	38.1%	33.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Asian	0.8%	1.8%	1.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	53.0%	42.1%	47.2%
Two or more races	3.2%	2.8%	3.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	70.4%	59.3%	64.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	2.1%	2.5%	2.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$14,901	$40,762	$26,047
Work Status			
Families	80,624	87,463	168,087
No workers in the past 12 months	31.2%	10.1%	20.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.2%	40.9%	43.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	22.6%	49.0%	36.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 16

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 16

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	38,089	223,124	261,213
With one or more people 60 years and over	40.4%	42.8%	42.5%
With Children under 18 years	48.4%	30.9%	33.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.2%	7.6%	13.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	33.0%	54.8%	51.6%
Black or African American	44.5%	31.3%	33.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.5%	0.2%	0.4%
Asian	3.8%	4.4%	4.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	15.0%	7.0%	8.2%
Two or more races	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	41.5%	17.6%	21.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	13.7%	46.7%	41.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,711	$76,385	$66,325
Work Status			
Families	24,597	145,627	170,224
No workers in the past 12 months	21.4%	10.7%	12.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	42.6%	31.6%	33.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.0%	57.7%	54.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 17

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 17

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	21,819	223,426	245,245
With one or more people 60 years and over	36.1%	42.1%	41.6%
With Children under 18 years	54.3%	34.5%	36.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	47.5%	5.1%	8.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	63.2%	75.5%	74.4%
Black or African American	16.5%	9.1%	9.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	2.8%	6.4%	6.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	13.1%	7.3%	7.8%
Two or more races	3.9%	1.6%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	30.7%	15.4%	16.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	48.8%	68.2%	66.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,311	$98,191	$89,905
Work Status			
Families	15,547	161,639	177,186
No workers in the past 12 months	13.5%	10.0%	10.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	53.9%	27.9%	30.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.5%	62.1%	59.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 18

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 18

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	23,373	222,950	246,323
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.7%	38.6%	38.1%
With Children under 18 years	46.2%	31.2%	32.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.8%	5.6%	9.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	63.1%	81.3%	79.6%
Black or African American	22.6%	8.4%	9.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.1%	2.8%	2.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	9.0%	5.9%	6.2%
Two or more races	3.5%	1.4%	1.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	19.2%	12.4%	13.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	56.3%	75.4%	73.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,392	$86,179	$79,540
Work Status			
Families	15,691	154,952	170,643
No workers in the past 12 months	30.5%	10.4%	12.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	40.6%	30.5%	31.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.9%	59.1%	56.3%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 19

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 19

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	29,452	239,991	269,443
With one or more people 60 years and over	34.0%	46.1%	44.8%
With Children under 18 years	43.1%	24.9%	26.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.1%	8.0%	12.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	85.4%	94.3%	93.3%
Black or African American	6.5%	2.2%	2.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.0%	1.3%	1.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.7%	1.0%	1.2%
Two or more races	4.4%	1.1%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6.4%	4.7%	4.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	82.4%	91.2%	90.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,943	$62,905	$58,298
Work Status			
Families	18,350	155,202	173,552
No workers in the past 12 months	28.3%	15.7%	17.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	38.7%	28.9%	30.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.9%	55.4%	53.0%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 20

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 20

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	32,510	251,258	283,768
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.5%	38.2%	37.3%
With Children under 18 years	35.8%	23.1%	24.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.0%	5.9%	10.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	64.2%	86.7%	84.2%
Black or African American	22.7%	6.4%	8.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	2.5%	3.9%	3.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.0%	1.5%	1.7%
Two or more races	7.0%	1.4%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	13.2%	3.8%	4.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	58.0%	84.3%	81.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,530	$68,651	$61,393
Work Status			
Families	15,902	142,984	158,886
No workers in the past 12 months	25.5%	14.2%	15.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.4%	28.3%	30.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	22.2%	57.5%	54.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 21

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 21

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	39,884	232,403	272,287
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.1%	41.0%	39.2%
With Children under 18 years	42.2%	26.7%	29.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.0%	6.6%	13.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	93.9%	96.7%	96.3%
Black or African American	1.8%	1.1%	1.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%
Two or more races	2.8%	0.9%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	92.7%	95.3%	94.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,741	$58,396	$51,580
Work Status			
Families	23,746	154,026	177,772
No workers in the past 12 months	26.1%	16.5%	17.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.8%	28.3%	30.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.0%	55.2%	51.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 22

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 22

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	45,584	229,651	275,235
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.2%	45.0%	42.9%
With Children under 18 years	41.4%	25.0%	27.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.4%	7.2%	14.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	85.1%	94.3%	92.8%
Black or African American	7.8%	2.5%	3.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.9%	0.4%	0.6%
Two or more races	2.6%	1.0%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.0%	2.1%	2.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	82.6%	92.9%	91.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,446	$56,836	$50,416
Work Status			
Families	25,623	146,086	171,709
No workers in the past 12 months	31.0%	17.7%	19.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.3%	28.8%	32.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	17.7%	53.4%	48.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 23

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

New York Congressional District 23

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	39,874	235,203	275,077
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.6%	42.2%	40.6%
With Children under 18 years	40.3%	23.7%	26.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	47.2%	8.9%	14.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	90.6%	94.0%	93.5%
Black or African American	3.9%	1.8%	2.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.1%	0.4%	0.5%
Asian	0.4%	2.8%	2.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.6%	0.2%	0.4%
Two or more races	2.4%	0.7%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	7.9%	1.3%	2.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	85.7%	93.0%	92.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,323	$55,897	$49,592
Work Status			
Families	23,125	146,291	169,416
No workers in the past 12 months	29.8%	15.8%	17.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.7%	31.2%	33.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.5%	53.0%	49.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 24

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 24

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	39,431	237,193	276,624
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.2%	40.7%	39.6%
With Children under 18 years	41.5%	27.2%	29.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.3%	7.2%	13.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	72.7%	91.2%	88.5%
Black or African American	20.0%	4.9%	7.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.6%	0.3%	0.5%
Asian	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.8%	0.5%	0.6%
Two or more races	1.8%	1.3%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	7.2%	2.1%	2.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	67.7%	89.7%	86.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,045	$61,860	$55,014
Work Status			
Families	22,478	146,923	169,401
No workers in the past 12 months	28.1%	14.0%	15.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.9%	29.6%	32.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	22.0%	56.5%	51.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 25

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 25

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	46,120	242,321	288,441
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.3%	40.5%	38.2%
With Children under 18 years	46.1%	26.0%	29.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.2%	6.7%	14.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	48.7%	85.0%	79.2%
Black or African American	42.2%	9.5%	14.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.7%	0.4%	0.6%
Asian	2.4%	3.1%	3.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.4%	0.9%	1.2%
Two or more races	2.6%	1.1%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	18.0%	4.3%	6.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	36.3%	82.3%	75.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,155	$62,991	$53,594
Work Status			
Families	27,463	149,434	176,897
No workers in the past 12 months	29.1%	13.1%	15.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.2%	30.1%	32.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.7%	56.8%	51.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 26

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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New York Congressional District 26

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	64,790	237,168	301,958
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.2%	41.1%	38.4%
With Children under 18 years	42.1%	21.1%	25.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	58.2%	8.7%	19.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	48.8%	81.8%	74.7%
Black or African American	37.5%	12.9%	18.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	7.8%	1.2%	2.6%
Two or more races	2.6%	1.1%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11.4%	3.2%	4.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	45.8%	80.2%	72.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$14,654	$55,733	$45,106
Work Status			
Families	35,957	129,795	165,752
No workers in the past 12 months	29.1%	13.7%	17.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.0%	29.8%	34.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	19.9%	56.4%	48.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

New York Congressional District 27

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,039,108 people in New York. The program served 86 percent of those eligible for benefits in New York in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

New York Congressional District 27

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	25,577	256,413	281,990
With one or more people 60 years and over	35.4%	42.6%	42.0%
With Children under 18 years	43.0%	25.5%	27.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	42.9%	5.8%	9.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	89.3%	97.1%	96.4%
Black or African American	5.1%	1.2%	1.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.9%	0.3%	0.5%
Asian	1.1%	0.6%	0.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Two or more races	2.3%	0.3%	0.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.4%	1.4%	1.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	87.6%	96.1%	95.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,405	$68,138	$62,566
Work Status			
Families	14,663	174,452	189,115
No workers in the past 12 months	30.6%	15.3%	16.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	38.4%	24.9%	25.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.0%	59.8%	57.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

North Carolina Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.4 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,646,202 people in North Carolina. The program served 78.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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North Carolina Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	71,060	212,072	283,132
With one or more people 60 years and over	34.7%	42.2%	40.3%
With Children under 18 years	51.8%	22.9%	30.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	56.2%	12.1%	23.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	22.3%	50.1%	43.1%
Black or African American	73.7%	44.4%	51.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%
Asian	0.1%	1.8%	1.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.1%	1.5%	1.4%
Two or more races	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	7.3%	5.8%	6.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	17.5%	46.7%	39.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,150	$43,888	$35,148
Work Status			
Families	49,161	122,906	172,067
No workers in the past 12 months	23.6%	15.5%	17.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.4%	34.9%	39.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.0%	49.6%	42.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

North Carolina Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.4 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,646,202 people in North Carolina. The program served 78.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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North Carolina Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	33,912	256,261	290,173
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.9%	34.6%	33.7%
With Children under 18 years	53.4%	33.0%	35.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.9%	7.5%	12.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	54.6%	77.3%	74.6%
Black or African American	32.5%	14.2%	16.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.9%	0.7%	0.9%
Asian	1.4%	3.6%	3.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.7%	2.7%	3.1%
Two or more races	3.0%	1.4%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	13.9%	7.6%	8.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	48.0%	72.8%	69.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,460	$59,895	$52,471
Work Status			
Families	24,427	175,803	200,230
No workers in the past 12 months	20.5%	13.8%	14.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	53.4%	33.8%	36.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.1%	52.4%	49.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

North Carolina Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.4 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,646,202 people in North Carolina. The program served 78.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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North Carolina Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	37,266	251,230	288,496
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.4%	39.2%	37.9%
With Children under 18 years	50.8%	27.2%	30.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.0%	10.5%	16.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	56.2%	80.5%	77.3%
Black or African American	38.7%	15.2%	18.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.5%	1.1%	1.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.1%	1.4%	1.5%
Two or more races	2.3%	1.5%	1.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6.5%	5.2%	5.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	52.2%	77.3%	74.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,643	$50,598	$45,716
Work Status			
Families	24,934	162,859	187,793
No workers in the past 12 months	19.1%	16.2%	16.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	56.3%	33.6%	36.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.6%	50.2%	46.8%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

North Carolina Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.4 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,646,202 people in North Carolina. The program served 78.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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North Carolina Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	43,060	274,135	317,195
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.5%	28.8%	28.5%
With Children under 18 years	57.4%	25.5%	29.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.5%	11.1%	16.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	27.8%	63.8%	58.9%
Black or African American	61.9%	26.0%	30.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%
Asian	1.8%	5.8%	5.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.3%	2.3%	2.6%
Two or more races	3.3%	1.6%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	13.7%	7.3%	8.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	20.8%	59.3%	54.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,746	$54,755	$49,423
Work Status			
Families	31,167	149,062	180,229
No workers in the past 12 months	13.7%	12.7%	12.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	55.3%	32.0%	36.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.0%	55.4%	51.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

North Carolina Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.4 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,646,202 people in North Carolina. The program served 78.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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North Carolina Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	34,443	264,922	299,365
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.8%	41.9%	40.1%
With Children under 18 years	51.6%	24.1%	27.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.6%	11.1%	15.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	69.1%	84.9%	83.1%
Black or African American	23.7%	11.4%	12.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.2%	1.5%	1.8%
Two or more races	1.5%	0.8%	0.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.3%	4.6%	5.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	65.6%	81.9%	80.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,828	$49,315	$44,817
Work Status			
Families	24,290	169,266	193,556
No workers in the past 12 months	20.3%	17.1%	17.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.8%	29.8%	32.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.9%	53.1%	50.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

North Carolina Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.4 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,646,202 people in North Carolina. The program served 78.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

North Carolina Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	33,808	264,338	298,146
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.9%	42.5%	40.8%
With Children under 18 years	49.1%	26.1%	28.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.2%	8.0%	12.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	64.1%	82.1%	80.0%
Black or African American	29.8%	13.5%	15.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	0.5%	1.9%	1.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.3%	1.3%	1.4%
Two or more races	2.3%	1.0%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9.3%	3.5%	4.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	57.8%	80.0%	77.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,245	$53,701	$49,111
Work Status			
Families	22,336	172,042	194,378
No workers in the past 12 months	22.3%	15.5%	16.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.0%	31.5%	33.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.8%	53.0%	50.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

North Carolina Congressional District 7

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.4 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,646,202 people in North Carolina. The program served 78.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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North Carolina Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	44,127	253,293	297,420
With one or more people 60 years and over	35.8%	44.7%	43.4%
With Children under 18 years	46.1%	26.0%	29.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	47.9%	10.3%	15.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	60.8%	82.7%	79.5%
Black or African American	32.1%	12.7%	15.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	3.4%	1.4%	1.7%
Asian	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.3%	1.2%	1.4%
Two or more races	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9.5%	5.2%	5.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	54.0%	79.2%	75.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,296	$54,618	$47,426
Work Status			
Families	29,394	171,491	200,885
No workers in the past 12 months	22.4%	19.3%	19.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.9%	30.6%	33.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.7%	50.1%	46.8%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

North Carolina Congressional District 8

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.4 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,646,202 people in North Carolina. The program served 78.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

North Carolina Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	49,704	225,159	274,863
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.9%	41.9%	39.5%
With Children under 18 years	53.9%	30.3%	34.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.2%	9.2%	17.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	45.4%	76.2%	70.6%
Black or African American	36.0%	14.8%	18.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	12.7%	4.9%	6.3%
Asian	0.3%	0.8%	0.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.1%	2.2%	2.5%
Two or more races	1.5%	1.1%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.0%	5.5%	6.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	41.8%	73.1%	67.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,272	$50,565	$43,792
Work Status			
Families	36,141	157,673	193,814
No workers in the past 12 months	26.9%	15.3%	17.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.2%	32.3%	35.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.9%	52.4%	47.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

North Carolina Congressional District 9

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.4 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,646,202 people in North Carolina. The program served 78.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

North Carolina Congressional District 9

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	19,182	289,791	308,973
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.2%	31.5%	31.1%
With Children under 18 years	55.0%	34.1%	35.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	41.9%	5.2%	7.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	51.2%	82.8%	80.8%
Black or African American	38.7%	10.9%	12.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	2.4%	3.8%	3.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.0%	1.1%	1.3%
Two or more races	1.5%	1.1%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	13.3%	5.4%	5.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	43.0%	78.6%	76.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,878	$80,383	$76,101
Work Status			
Families	13,721	198,615	212,336
No workers in the past 12 months	13.8%	10.7%	10.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.1%	30.3%	31.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.2%	58.9%	57.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

North Carolina Congressional District 10

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.4 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,646,202 people in North Carolina. The program served 78.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

North Carolina Congressional District 10

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	47,562	240,889	288,451
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.4%	44.1%	41.3%
With Children under 18 years	48.5%	24.0%	28.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.2%	8.8%	16.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	65.3%	87.1%	83.5%
Black or African American	25.9%	9.0%	11.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.5%	1.0%	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.9%	1.9%	2.4%
Two or more races	2.1%	0.6%	0.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	10.0%	4.1%	5.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	60.9%	85.3%	81.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,263	$48,342	$42,154
Work Status			
Families	32,131	156,284	188,415
No workers in the past 12 months	24.5%	18.3%	19.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.5%	32.9%	36.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.0%	48.8%	44.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

North Carolina Congressional District 11

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.4 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,646,202 people in North Carolina. The program served 78.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

North Carolina Congressional District 11

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	44,628	257,780	302,408
With one or more people 60 years and over	35.8%	48.9%	47.0%
With Children under 18 years	45.1%	21.6%	25.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.9%	10.2%	16.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	88.1%	93.2%	92.5%
Black or African American	6.2%	2.2%	2.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.4%	1.9%	1.8%
Asian	0.5%	0.8%	0.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.0%	1.2%	1.4%
Two or more races	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6.3%	3.7%	4.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	84.2%	90.7%	89.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,821	$47,560	$42,079
Work Status			
Families	27,668	169,679	197,347
No workers in the past 12 months	26.7%	22.6%	23.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	41.7%	30.4%	32.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.5%	46.9%	44.8%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

North Carolina Congressional District 12

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.4 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,646,202 people in North Carolina. The program served 78.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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North Carolina Congressional District 12

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	62,866	237,367	300,233
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.1%	27.9%	27.5%
With Children under 18 years	53.8%	26.4%	32.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.5%	13.0%	20.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	23.8%	42.8%	38.8%
Black or African American	65.5%	47.2%	51.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	3.4%	4.3%	4.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.2%	3.3%	3.4%
Two or more races	2.7%	2.0%	2.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11.7%	10.1%	10.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	16.8%	36.6%	32.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,742	$45,007	$37,980
Work Status			
Families	43,450	129,002	172,452
No workers in the past 12 months	22.7%	12.5%	15.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.6%	36.2%	40.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.7%	51.2%	44.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

North Carolina Congressional District 13

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.4 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,646,202 people in North Carolina. The program served 78.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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North Carolina Congressional District 13

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	25,767	269,123	294,890
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.9%	36.0%	35.4%
With Children under 18 years	54.0%	35.4%	37.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.8%	5.4%	8.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	45.1%	79.0%	76.0%
Black or African American	46.7%	15.5%	18.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.0%	2.1%	1.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.6%	1.7%	2.1%
Two or more races	2.6%	1.4%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11.9%	4.9%	5.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	40.1%	76.0%	72.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$23,040	$72,148	$67,118
Work Status			
Families	18,516	194,197	212,713
No workers in the past 12 months	19.4%	11.7%	12.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	55.0%	29.1%	31.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.5%	59.1%	56.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

North Dakota Congressional District (at Large)

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.08 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 53,148 people in North Dakota. The program served 63.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Dakota in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

North Dakota Congressional District (at Large)

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	21,614	291,861	313,475
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.3%	33.4%	33.2%
With Children under 18 years	46.6%	26.8%	28.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.6%	8.5%	11.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	67.7%	92.4%	90.7%
Black or African American	4.9%	1.5%	1.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	18.6%	2.6%	3.7%
Asian	4.1%	1.0%	1.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.3%	0.5%	0.6%
Two or more races	3.4%	1.9%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.2%	2.4%	2.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	67.1%	90.7%	89.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$15,048	$64,444	$60,557
Work Status			
Families	11,422	176,788	188,210
No workers in the past 12 months	19.3%	10.9%	11.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.7%	24.9%	26.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.0%	64.2%	62.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Ohio Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,676,263 people in Ohio. The program served 87.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Ohio in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Ohio Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	37,234	249,669	286,903
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.3%	35.8%	34.4%
With Children under 18 years	46.8%	30.3%	32.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	58.0%	8.8%	15.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	35.6%	76.9%	71.6%
Black or African American	58.6%	18.8%	24.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.3%	2.7%	2.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%
Two or more races	3.4%	1.0%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.7%	2.0%	1.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	34.8%	75.5%	70.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$14,386	$62,734	$55,059
Work Status			
Families	21,698	159,123	180,821
No workers in the past 12 months	20.3%	11.6%	12.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	55.2%	29.3%	32.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.5%	59.1%	55.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Ohio Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,676,263 people in Ohio. The program served 87.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Ohio in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Ohio Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	38,421	255,569	293,990
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.4%	39.0%	37.9%
With Children under 18 years	44.5%	27.0%	29.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.7%	7.1%	13.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	81.8%	89.0%	88.0%
Black or African American	13.1%	8.1%	8.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9%	0.0%	0.2%
Asian	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Two or more races	2.9%	1.2%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0.9%	1.8%	1.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	81.1%	87.7%	86.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,497	$59,398	$52,371
Work Status			
Families	23,877	158,723	182,600
No workers in the past 12 months	31.4%	14.3%	16.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.7%	31.9%	34.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	17.9%	53.8%	49.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Ohio Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,676,263 people in Ohio. The program served 87.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Ohio in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Ohio Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	60,970	237,524	298,494
With one or more people 60 years and over	22.4%	29.1%	27.7%
With Children under 18 years	56.6%	24.6%	31.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	56.6%	10.6%	20.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	39.7%	64.5%	59.4%
Black or African American	50.4%	27.5%	32.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	2.5%	3.2%	3.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.2%	1.6%	1.5%
Two or more races	5.5%	3.0%	3.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.6%	4.1%	4.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	36.1%	62.1%	56.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,330	$50,934	$42,601
Work Status			
Families	41,855	125,037	166,892
No workers in the past 12 months	19.6%	9.4%	12.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	53.3%	32.7%	37.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.1%	57.9%	50.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Ohio Congressional District 4

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Ohio Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	37,079	240,116	277,195
With one or more people 60 years and over	21.0%	42.6%	39.7%
With Children under 18 years	51.4%	27.0%	30.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	54.5%	6.8%	13.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	83.0%	93.8%	92.3%
Black or African American	12.2%	3.3%	4.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%
Asian	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.1%	0.5%	0.6%
Two or more races	2.1%	1.0%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6.1%	2.0%	2.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	79.2%	92.6%	90.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,866	$56,510	$50,627
Work Status			
Families	24,455	161,297	185,752
No workers in the past 12 months	25.6%	14.3%	15.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.4%	30.6%	33.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.0%	55.1%	51.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Ohio Congressional District 5

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The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Ohio Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	26,852	258,245	285,097
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.6%	40.7%	39.1%
With Children under 18 years	51.6%	29.1%	31.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	41.2%	7.4%	10.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	85.9%	94.5%	93.7%
Black or African American	4.0%	2.3%	2.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.7%	1.2%	1.5%
Two or more races	5.0%	0.9%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9.8%	3.5%	4.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	81.0%	92.6%	91.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,225	$60,670	$56,098
Work Status			
Families	17,477	171,178	188,655
No workers in the past 12 months	17.3%	13.8%	14.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.9%	27.8%	30.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.8%	58.4%	55.8%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Ohio Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,676,263 people in Ohio. The program served 87.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Ohio in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Ohio Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	45,992	232,737	278,729
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.6%	46.6%	44.0%
With Children under 18 years	49.3%	24.5%	28.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	59.6%	8.1%	16.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	92.7%	97.4%	96.6%
Black or African American	4.1%	1.4%	1.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	2.5%	0.5%	0.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.2%	0.2%	0.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	91.9%	97.2%	96.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$15,285	$50,663	$43,964
Work Status			
Families	29,073	154,847	183,920
No workers in the past 12 months	31.7%	20.4%	22.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.2%	28.6%	31.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	21.1%	51.0%	46.3%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Ohio Congressional District 7

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Ohio Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	34,672	249,567	284,239
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.5%	44.1%	42.5%
With Children under 18 years	49.7%	27.5%	30.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	54.7%	6.3%	12.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	83.1%	95.7%	94.2%
Black or African American	13.2%	2.7%	4.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%
Two or more races	2.9%	0.7%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	81.6%	94.5%	92.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,954	$56,512	$51,132
Work Status			
Families	21,207	167,882	189,089
No workers in the past 12 months	22.6%	14.9%	15.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.4%	28.7%	30.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.0%	56.4%	53.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Ohio Congressional District 8

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Ohio Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	34,224	238,542	272,766
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.1%	41.2%	39.1%
With Children under 18 years	51.4%	27.9%	30.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.3%	7.3%	12.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	80.9%	92.0%	90.6%
Black or African American	12.1%	4.6%	5.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.4%	1.4%	1.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Two or more races	4.2%	1.2%	1.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.7%	1.9%	2.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	78.4%	90.7%	89.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,482	$60,799	$54,069
Work Status			
Families	22,680	162,498	185,178
No workers in the past 12 months	22.5%	13.4%	14.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.2%	29.4%	31.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.3%	57.2%	54.1%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Ohio Congressional District 9

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,676,263 people in Ohio. The program served 87.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Ohio in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Ohio Congressional District 9

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	63,654	229,578	293,232
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.9%	38.3%	36.0%
With Children under 18 years	47.1%	22.0%	27.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.2%	9.7%	19.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	58.7%	83.3%	78.0%
Black or African American	32.6%	11.5%	16.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.7%	2.1%	2.2%
Two or more races	4.5%	1.9%	2.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	12.2%	6.5%	7.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	51.3%	79.7%	73.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,589	$50,056	$41,379
Work Status			
Families	42,335	128,138	170,473
No workers in the past 12 months	21.7%	14.4%	16.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	54.6%	32.1%	37.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	23.8%	53.5%	46.1%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Ohio Congressional District 10

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,676,263 people in Ohio. The program served 87.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Ohio in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Ohio Congressional District 10

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	47,362	252,093	299,455
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.7%	41.9%	39.2%
With Children under 18 years	49.8%	25.4%	29.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	55.9%	8.6%	16.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	58.9%	81.9%	78.3%
Black or African American	35.2%	14.1%	17.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%
Asian	1.0%	2.0%	1.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%
Two or more races	3.2%	1.5%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.4%	1.5%	2.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	54.3%	80.7%	76.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,916	$56,836	$49,490
Work Status			
Families	29,744	154,350	184,094
No workers in the past 12 months	21.3%	15.6%	16.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.2%	32.6%	35.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.6%	51.7%	47.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Ohio Congressional District 11

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,676,263 people in Ohio. The program served 87.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Ohio in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Ohio Congressional District 11

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	78,581	222,470	301,051
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.7%	41.6%	38.2%
With Children under 18 years	43.4%	20.8%	26.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	60.2%	12.4%	24.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	20.0%	49.6%	41.9%
Black or African American	74.9%	44.9%	52.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	0.6%	3.1%	2.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%
Two or more races	2.5%	1.1%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.5%	3.2%	3.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	17.4%	47.6%	39.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$14,263	$46,497	$35,624
Work Status			
Families	46,746	114,624	161,370
No workers in the past 12 months	25.9%	15.3%	18.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.9%	31.2%	37.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	22.2%	53.5%	44.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Ohio Congressional District 12

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,676,263 people in Ohio. The program served 87.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Ohio in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Ohio Congressional District 12

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	26,926	261,141	288,067
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.7%	35.1%	34.8%
With Children under 18 years	46.0%	32.4%	33.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.1%	5.1%	9.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	86.2%	90.6%	90.2%
Black or African American	8.5%	4.0%	4.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	1.0%	3.3%	3.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.1%	0.4%	0.4%
Two or more races	2.4%	1.5%	1.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.9%	1.4%	1.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	83.8%	89.4%	88.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,686	$75,211	$69,056
Work Status			
Families	17,998	179,610	197,608
No workers in the past 12 months	16.9%	11.8%	12.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.3%	28.5%	30.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.8%	59.7%	57.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Ohio Congressional District 13

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,676,263 people in Ohio. The program served 87.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Ohio in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Ohio Congressional District 13

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	51,810	246,664	298,474
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.3%	43.2%	40.7%
With Children under 18 years	47.9%	21.8%	26.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	57.5%	8.9%	17.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	69.4%	89.2%	85.7%
Black or African American	25.7%	8.4%	11.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Two or more races	3.2%	0.7%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.5%	2.7%	2.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	67.1%	87.2%	83.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$15,933	$50,313	$42,019
Work Status			
Families	32,554	143,775	176,329
No workers in the past 12 months	25.3%	16.6%	18.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	53.1%	30.1%	34.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	21.6%	53.2%	47.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Ohio Congressional District 14

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,676,263 people in Ohio. The program served 87.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Ohio in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Ohio Congressional District 14

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	21,872	261,336	283,208
With one or more people 60 years and over	38.3%	43.1%	42.7%
With Children under 18 years	41.1%	27.3%	28.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	45.9%	4.5%	7.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	81.6%	94.2%	93.2%
Black or African American	14.5%	3.0%	3.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.9%	1.8%	1.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%
Two or more races	1.9%	0.7%	0.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.6%	1.5%	1.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	80.2%	93.0%	92.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,428	$69,052	$64,775
Work Status			
Families	13,166	181,761	194,927
No workers in the past 12 months	27.8%	13.9%	14.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.6%	27.7%	28.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.6%	58.4%	56.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Ohio Congressional District 15

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Ohio Congressional District 15

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	36,214	246,281	282,495
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.9%	36.7%	36.0%
With Children under 18 years	47.6%	29.0%	31.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	47.3%	6.4%	11.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	89.2%	93.4%	92.9%
Black or African American	4.5%	2.3%	2.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	2.3%	2.9%	2.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	3.3%	1.0%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.2%	1.6%	1.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	88.6%	92.1%	91.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,390	$65,781	$60,009
Work Status			
Families	25,041	163,743	188,784
No workers in the past 12 months	29.3%	13.2%	15.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	42.8%	26.8%	28.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.9%	60.0%	55.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Ohio Congressional District 16

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,676,263 people in Ohio. The program served 87.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Ohio in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Ohio Congressional District 16

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	18,921	264,339	283,260
With one or more people 60 years and over	34.7%	44.4%	43.7%
With Children under 18 years	39.2%	25.6%	26.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	38.9%	5.3%	7.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	88.5%	94.6%	94.2%
Black or African American	5.9%	1.9%	2.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%
Two or more races	3.0%	1.1%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.4%	1.5%	1.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	85.1%	93.6%	93.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,768	$63,958	$61,330
Work Status			
Families	12,104	173,499	185,603
No workers in the past 12 months	20.9%	14.8%	15.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	42.4%	26.6%	27.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.7%	58.6%	57.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Oklahoma Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.86 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 598,257 people in Oklahoma. The program served 76.3 percent of those eligible for benefits in Oklahoma in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Oklahoma Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	38,182	274,399	312,581
With one or more people 60 years and over	21.6%	36.4%	34.6%
With Children under 18 years	57.4%	30.6%	33.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	57.1%	8.5%	14.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	54.7%	78.4%	75.5%
Black or African American	23.0%	7.1%	9.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	6.7%	4.6%	4.9%
Asian	1.1%	2.2%	2.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.3%	2.2%	2.5%
Two or more races	10.0%	5.4%	5.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9.4%	7.0%	7.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	50.7%	74.0%	71.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,490	$57,795	$52,054
Work Status			
Families	26,924	179,106	206,030
No workers in the past 12 months	19.7%	11.8%	12.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	54.3%	31.3%	34.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.0%	56.9%	52.9%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Oklahoma Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.86 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 598,257 people in Oklahoma. The program served 76.3 percent of those eligible for benefits in Oklahoma in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Oklahoma Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	50,387	229,114	279,501
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.0%	46.9%	44.0%
With Children under 18 years	51.6%	27.5%	31.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	56.5%	11.2%	19.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	64.7%	74.8%	73.0%
Black or African American	6.2%	2.3%	3.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	16.8%	13.7%	14.3%
Asian	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Some other race	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Two or more races	10.8%	7.4%	8.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.0%	3.1%	3.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	63.2%	73.2%	71.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,345	$47,380	$41,197
Work Status			
Families	34,291	156,254	190,545
No workers in the past 12 months	28.1%	20.1%	21.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.6%	32.6%	35.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.3%	47.2%	43.3%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Oklahoma Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.86 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 598,257 people in Oklahoma. The program served 76.3 percent of those eligible for benefits in Oklahoma in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Oklahoma Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	29,034	250,546	279,580
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.9%	40.5%	38.8%
With Children under 18 years	54.2%	29.9%	32.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.2%	10.9%	15.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	78.4%	85.6%	84.9%
Black or African American	5.1%	3.5%	3.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	8.3%	4.5%	4.9%
Asian	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.5%	2.4%	2.5%
Two or more races	4.3%	3.0%	3.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9.6%	6.1%	6.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	73.9%	82.2%	81.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,958	$51,822	$48,571
Work Status			
Families	20,509	170,851	191,360
No workers in the past 12 months	17.7%	15.5%	15.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.1%	34.4%	36.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.2%	50.1%	48.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Oklahoma Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.86 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 598,257 people in Oklahoma. The program served 76.3 percent of those eligible for benefits in Oklahoma in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Oklahoma Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	29,901	255,008	284,909
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.2%	36.9%	36.2%
With Children under 18 years	51.4%	29.5%	31.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	41.7%	9.8%	13.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	71.2%	82.2%	81.0%
Black or African American	10.7%	5.3%	5.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	6.0%	3.5%	3.8%
Asian	0.9%	2.0%	1.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.0%	1.4%	1.5%
Two or more races	9.0%	5.6%	5.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	68.5%	78.8%	77.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,952	$56,350	$51,990
Work Status			
Families	20,692	167,750	188,442
No workers in the past 12 months	19.6%	13.5%	14.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.8%	33.5%	35.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.6%	53.0%	50.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Oklahoma Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.86 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 598,257 people in Oklahoma. The program served 76.3 percent of those eligible for benefits in Oklahoma in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Oklahoma Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	43,550	265,830	309,380
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.6%	34.9%	33.9%
With Children under 18 years	52.7%	28.9%	32.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	54.0%	9.1%	15.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	55.0%	75.6%	72.7%
Black or African American	26.9%	12.4%	14.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	6.1%	3.4%	3.8%
Asian	2.9%	2.6%	2.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.5%	2.1%	2.2%
Two or more races	6.4%	3.9%	4.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	13.0%	9.6%	10.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	45.4%	68.4%	65.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,042	$53,139	$48,426
Work Status			
Families	29,209	164,002	193,211
No workers in the past 12 months	21.8%	11.5%	13.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.6%	33.6%	36.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.5%	54.9%	50.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Oregon Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.15 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 779,749 people in Oregon. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Oregon in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Oregon Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	39,936	268,238	308,174
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.4%	35.8%	35.0%
With Children under 18 years	44.6%	28.5%	30.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	40.8%	5.3%	9.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	83.7%	84.8%	84.7%
Black or African American	2.4%	1.7%	1.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%
Asian	2.4%	7.0%	6.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.9%	2.1%	2.6%
Two or more races	4.6%	3.1%	3.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	21.0%	8.0%	9.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	69.5%	80.0%	78.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,150	$72,732	$66,349
Work Status			
Families	24,124	174,206	198,330
No workers in the past 12 months	13.1%	13.3%	13.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.6%	30.8%	32.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	42.2%	55.9%	54.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Oregon Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.15 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 779,749 people in Oregon. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Oregon in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Oregon Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	66,609	244,421	311,030
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.6%	50.3%	45.9%
With Children under 18 years	46.4%	22.3%	27.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	47.1%	7.8%	16.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	89.5%	93.8%	92.9%
Black or African American	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	3.7%	1.4%	1.9%
Asian	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.0%	1.5%	1.6%
Two or more races	3.7%	1.7%	2.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	13.5%	7.0%	8.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	79.3%	88.7%	86.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,472	$55,265	$46,793
Work Status			
Families	43,822	158,794	202,616
No workers in the past 12 months	20.9%	21.9%	21.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.0%	28.2%	31.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.1%	49.9%	46.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Oregon Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.15 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 779,749 people in Oregon. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Oregon in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Oregon Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	62,606	251,858	314,464
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.9%	34.6%	33.8%
With Children under 18 years	39.1%	25.2%	28.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.5%	7.2%	14.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	72.0%	86.2%	83.4%
Black or African American	11.4%	3.0%	4.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%
Asian	7.8%	5.0%	5.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Some other race	1.3%	1.7%	1.6%
Two or more races	5.9%	3.2%	3.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	12.7%	6.7%	7.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	61.7%	81.6%	77.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,800	$69,863	$58,809
Work Status			
Families	36,713	142,611	179,324
No workers in the past 12 months	15.0%	10.6%	11.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.0%	27.6%	31.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	37.0%	61.8%	56.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Oregon Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.15 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 779,749 people in Oregon. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Oregon in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Oregon Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	66,801	250,471	317,272
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.1%	48.7%	45.0%
With Children under 18 years	39.6%	20.8%	24.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	45.6%	9.6%	17.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	89.3%	92.8%	92.1%
Black or African American	2.2%	0.4%	0.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%
Asian	0.8%	2.3%	2.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.1%	0.8%	1.0%
Two or more races	4.0%	2.7%	3.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.8%	3.8%	4.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	83.2%	90.0%	88.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,817	$52,844	$44,747
Work Status			
Families	40,422	154,705	195,127
No workers in the past 12 months	21.4%	23.6%	23.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.9%	30.9%	33.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.7%	45.5%	43.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Oregon Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.15 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 779,749 people in Oregon. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Oregon in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Oregon Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	52,864	249,401	302,265
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.3%	45.9%	43.0%
With Children under 18 years	49.6%	27.1%	31.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	39.1%	6.1%	11.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	85.3%	91.5%	90.5%
Black or African American	1.7%	0.7%	0.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.2%	0.6%	0.9%
Asian	0.8%	2.4%	2.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Some other race	4.1%	1.4%	1.9%
Two or more races	5.1%	3.1%	3.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	23.5%	7.7%	10.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	68.4%	86.5%	83.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,378	$66,132	$58,466
Work Status			
Families	36,858	166,141	202,999
No workers in the past 12 months	16.5%	17.0%	16.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.5%	27.5%	30.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	39.0%	55.6%	52.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Pennsylvania Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.7 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,826,667 people in Pennsylvania. The program served 87.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Pennsylvania in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Pennsylvania Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	65,098	197,450	262,548
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.3%	31.3%	31.3%
With Children under 18 years	48.8%	24.6%	30.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.0%	11.0%	20.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	39.2%	59.1%	54.2%
Black or African American	45.2%	29.4%	33.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%
Asian	5.1%	6.6%	6.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	8.2%	3.2%	4.4%
Two or more races	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	26.7%	10.0%	14.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	23.6%	53.3%	46.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,575	$56,959	$45,968
Work Status			
Families	45,447	107,160	152,607
No workers in the past 12 months	29.9%	10.0%	15.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.0%	33.4%	37.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	22.1%	56.7%	46.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Pennsylvania Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.7 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,826,667 people in Pennsylvania. The program served 87.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Pennsylvania in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Pennsylvania Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	71,182	209,149	280,331
With one or more people 60 years and over	39.1%	37.1%	37.6%
With Children under 18 years	40.6%	18.0%	23.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	55.4%	14.2%	24.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	9.1%	43.0%	34.4%
Black or African American	80.8%	47.6%	56.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.6%	0.2%	0.6%
Asian	1.9%	5.7%	4.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.9%	1.2%	1.9%
Two or more races	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.8%	3.2%	4.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	6.2%	41.7%	32.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$15,387	$51,751	$40,244
Work Status			
Families	43,340	98,377	141,717
No workers in the past 12 months	34.7%	15.2%	21.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.6%	33.9%	37.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	20.7%	50.8%	41.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Pennsylvania Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.7 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,826,667 people in Pennsylvania. The program served 87.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Pennsylvania in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Pennsylvania Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	45,602	235,272	280,874
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.8%	45.0%	42.3%
With Children under 18 years	44.0%	25.1%	28.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.6%	6.7%	14.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	86.1%	95.8%	94.3%
Black or African American	10.1%	2.6%	3.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Asian	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	2.3%	0.7%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.7%	0.8%	1.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	82.1%	95.2%	93.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,836	$57,937	$50,231
Work Status			
Families	28,790	160,162	188,952
No workers in the past 12 months	28.2%	17.3%	18.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.2%	29.4%	32.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	21.6%	53.3%	48.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Pennsylvania Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.7 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,826,667 people in Pennsylvania. The program served 87.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Pennsylvania in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Pennsylvania Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	31,095	245,006	276,101
With one or more people 60 years and over	34.3%	40.6%	39.9%
With Children under 18 years	50.1%	27.1%	29.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	44.7%	4.7%	9.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	67.8%	91.0%	88.4%
Black or African American	20.4%	5.1%	6.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%
Asian	4.5%	1.9%	2.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.5%	0.9%	1.2%
Two or more races	3.3%	1.0%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	17.9%	3.2%	4.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	55.3%	88.8%	85.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,241	$63,807	$58,510
Work Status			
Families	21,812	165,094	186,906
No workers in the past 12 months	20.6%	13.7%	14.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.4%	27.9%	30.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.0%	58.3%	55.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Pennsylvania Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.7 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,826,667 people in Pennsylvania. The program served 87.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Pennsylvania in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Pennsylvania Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	34,771	235,365	270,136
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.0%	43.6%	41.9%
With Children under 18 years	45.9%	22.6%	25.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.4%	8.6%	13.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	98.0%	96.9%	97.1%
Black or African American	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Asian	0.3%	1.3%	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	97.6%	96.3%	96.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,094	$53,438	$48,610
Work Status			
Families	21,323	149,660	170,983
No workers in the past 12 months	25.2%	18.3%	19.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.0%	28.3%	31.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	22.8%	53.4%	49.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Pennsylvania Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.7 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,826,667 people in Pennsylvania. The program served 87.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Pennsylvania in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Pennsylvania Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	15,084	257,111	272,195
With one or more people 60 years and over	36.0%	39.5%	39.3%
With Children under 18 years	45.8%	29.8%	30.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	39.5%	4.3%	6.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	71.7%	90.3%	89.3%
Black or African American	14.4%	3.4%	4.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.8%	4.4%	4.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	10.7%	0.9%	1.5%
Two or more races	1.3%	0.8%	0.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	18.6%	3.4%	4.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	65.2%	88.2%	86.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,927	$83,070	$80,129
Work Status			
Families	10,282	176,530	186,812
No workers in the past 12 months	20.8%	11.1%	11.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	42.3%	27.1%	27.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.9%	61.8%	60.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Pennsylvania Congressional District 7

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.7 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,826,667 people in Pennsylvania. The program served 87.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Pennsylvania in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Pennsylvania Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	12,348	245,068	257,416
With one or more people 60 years and over	40.2%	45.0%	44.8%
With Children under 18 years	45.9%	30.7%	31.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	32.1%	4.3%	5.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	76.7%	89.9%	89.3%
Black or African American	15.6%	3.9%	4.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.8%	0.6%	0.6%
Two or more races	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.6%	2.4%	2.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	74.3%	88.2%	87.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$28,817	$87,453	$84,406
Work Status			
Families	9,165	174,901	184,066
No workers in the past 12 months	16.9%	11.5%	11.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.8%	28.2%	29.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	39.3%	60.3%	59.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Pennsylvania Congressional District 8

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.7 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,826,667 people in Pennsylvania. The program served 87.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Pennsylvania in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Pennsylvania Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	14,737	250,536	265,273
With one or more people 60 years and over	45.7%	42.5%	42.7%
With Children under 18 years	41.8%	29.9%	30.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	33.8%	4.7%	6.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	82.3%	91.1%	90.6%
Black or African American	7.4%	3.7%	3.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	3.9%	3.4%	3.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.0%	0.9%	1.1%
Two or more races	1.3%	0.8%	0.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11.0%	3.0%	3.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	76.3%	89.1%	88.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,932	$84,196	$80,032
Work Status			
Families	9,478	179,344	188,822
No workers in the past 12 months	16.5%	11.9%	12.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.8%	25.5%	26.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.7%	62.5%	61.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Pennsylvania Congressional District 9

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.7 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,826,667 people in Pennsylvania. The program served 87.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Pennsylvania in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Pennsylvania Congressional District 9

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	40,375	238,210	278,585
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.4%	46.7%	44.8%
With Children under 18 years	41.6%	24.6%	27.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.4%	7.7%	14.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	88.6%	97.4%	96.1%
Black or African American	7.2%	1.7%	2.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Two or more races	2.7%	0.5%	0.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.7%	1.1%	1.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	88.2%	96.4%	95.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$15,935	$54,038	$47,413
Work Status			
Families	23,949	160,208	184,157
No workers in the past 12 months	30.3%	18.8%	20.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.1%	28.7%	30.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.5%	52.5%	48.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Pennsylvania Congressional District 10

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.7 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,826,667 people in Pennsylvania. The program served 87.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Pennsylvania in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Pennsylvania Congressional District 10

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	32,150	236,485	268,635
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.8%	46.6%	44.9%
With Children under 18 years	40.3%	24.5%	26.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.3%	6.8%	11.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	88.2%	96.2%	95.2%
Black or African American	7.5%	2.0%	2.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.6%	0.3%	0.4%
Two or more races	2.5%	0.8%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.0%	2.5%	2.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	84.7%	94.2%	93.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,910	$58,160	$53,520
Work Status			
Families	19,075	163,297	182,372
No workers in the past 12 months	23.4%	17.2%	17.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.6%	29.9%	31.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.0%	52.9%	50.3%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Pennsylvania Congressional District 11

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.7 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,826,667 people in Pennsylvania. The program served 87.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Pennsylvania in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Pennsylvania Congressional District 11

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	33,734	248,652	282,386
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.2%	44.1%	42.4%
With Children under 18 years	50.2%	23.8%	27.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	45.2%	6.8%	11.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	78.7%	93.6%	91.8%
Black or African American	12.9%	3.7%	4.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%
Asian	0.3%	1.0%	0.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.3%	1.0%	1.4%
Two or more races	2.8%	0.7%	0.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11.0%	2.7%	3.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	74.0%	92.0%	89.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,711	$58,667	$52,367
Work Status			
Families	21,891	160,665	182,556
No workers in the past 12 months	19.8%	16.5%	16.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	53.6%	29.4%	32.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.6%	54.1%	50.8%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Pennsylvania Congressional District 12

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.7 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,826,667 people in Pennsylvania. The program served 87.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Pennsylvania in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Pennsylvania Congressional District 12

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	30,415	256,899	287,314
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.1%	46.2%	44.8%
With Children under 18 years	42.2%	24.8%	26.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.4%	5.2%	10.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	86.8%	96.4%	95.4%
Black or African American	10.0%	1.6%	2.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.6%	1.1%	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	2.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	86.2%	95.7%	94.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,604	$62,402	$57,186
Work Status			
Families	18,297	171,378	189,675
No workers in the past 12 months	28.0%	15.1%	16.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.8%	29.2%	30.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.3%	55.7%	52.8%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Pennsylvania Congressional District 13

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.7 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,826,667 people in Pennsylvania. The program served 87.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Pennsylvania in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Pennsylvania Congressional District 13

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	41,610	225,477	267,087
With one or more people 60 years and over	36.1%	39.5%	39.0%
With Children under 18 years	48.0%	28.7%	31.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	44.3%	8.5%	14.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	44.0%	73.5%	68.9%
Black or African American	34.5%	14.2%	17.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	6.6%	7.2%	7.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	11.3%	3.2%	4.4%
Two or more races	3.2%	1.8%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	18.7%	7.4%	9.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	37.5%	69.5%	64.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$23,489	$64,829	$57,367
Work Status			
Families	29,511	143,814	173,325
No workers in the past 12 months	21.2%	10.7%	12.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.8%	30.0%	32.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.0%	59.3%	55.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Pennsylvania Congressional District 14

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.7 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,826,667 people in Pennsylvania. The program served 87.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Pennsylvania in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Pennsylvania Congressional District 14

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	58,768	254,735	313,503
With one or more people 60 years and over	34.4%	41.0%	39.7%
With Children under 18 years	38.4%	17.0%	21.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.1%	10.5%	17.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	54.5%	79.4%	74.7%
Black or African American	39.4%	15.2%	19.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.1%	3.7%	3.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Two or more races	4.2%	1.3%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	53.7%	78.4%	73.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$15,968	$51,551	$43,763
Work Status			
Families	30,769	126,742	157,511
No workers in the past 12 months	23.5%	14.9%	16.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.3%	31.1%	35.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.2%	54.0%	48.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Pennsylvania Congressional District 15

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.7 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,826,667 people in Pennsylvania. The program served 87.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Pennsylvania in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Pennsylvania Congressional District 15

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	30,914	242,836	273,750
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.0%	40.8%	39.5%
With Children under 18 years	58.6%	29.3%	32.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	42.0%	5.4%	9.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	67.7%	90.9%	88.3%
Black or African American	12.8%	2.4%	3.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	2.8%	2.4%	2.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	11.2%	3.2%	4.1%
Two or more races	5.0%	1.0%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	42.2%	8.4%	12.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	42.7%	86.1%	81.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,144	$65,556	$58,867
Work Status			
Families	22,262	166,195	188,457
No workers in the past 12 months	20.6%	13.7%	14.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.1%	28.9%	30.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.3%	57.3%	54.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Pennsylvania Congressional District 16

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.7 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,826,667 people in Pennsylvania. The program served 87.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Pennsylvania in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Pennsylvania Congressional District 16

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	34,938	229,489	264,427
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.0%	39.7%	38.2%
With Children under 18 years	54.5%	30.6%	33.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.3%	6.3%	12.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	68.9%	90.0%	87.2%
Black or African American	13.5%	4.3%	5.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Asian	0.5%	1.6%	1.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	10.1%	1.9%	3.0%
Two or more races	6.4%	1.6%	2.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	44.6%	9.7%	14.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	44.2%	83.9%	78.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,836	$61,509	$55,802
Work Status			
Families	24,801	159,399	184,200
No workers in the past 12 months	26.7%	11.6%	13.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	41.1%	29.5%	31.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.1%	58.8%	55.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Pennsylvania Congressional District 17

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.7 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,826,667 people in Pennsylvania. The program served 87.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Pennsylvania in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Pennsylvania Congressional District 17

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	38,606	226,055	264,661
With one or more people 60 years and over	34.1%	44.6%	43.1%
With Children under 18 years	43.1%	24.5%	27.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.0%	6.5%	12.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	81.6%	93.4%	91.7%
Black or African American	11.2%	3.4%	4.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.9%	1.2%	1.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.7%	1.0%	1.2%
Two or more races	2.4%	0.9%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	16.5%	4.3%	6.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	71.2%	90.5%	87.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,531	$56,438	$50,329
Work Status			
Families	23,360	146,311	169,671
No workers in the past 12 months	23.5%	16.1%	17.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.2%	29.1%	31.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.3%	54.8%	51.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Pennsylvania Congressional District 18

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $2.7 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,826,667 people in Pennsylvania. The program served 87.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in Pennsylvania in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Pennsylvania Congressional District 18

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	26,603	264,212	290,815
With one or more people 60 years and over	35.6%	43.9%	43.1%
With Children under 18 years	41.0%	24.9%	26.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	47.0%	5.0%	8.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	88.8%	96.1%	95.4%
Black or African American	7.0%	1.7%	2.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	2.5%	0.7%	0.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.5%	0.9%	1.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	87.5%	95.2%	94.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,822	$67,310	$62,254
Work Status			
Families	16,479	175,027	191,506
No workers in the past 12 months	21.1%	14.3%	14.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.1%	27.7%	29.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.8%	58.1%	55.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Rhode Island Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.28 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 175,025 people in Rhode Island. The program served 95.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Rhode Island in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Rhode Island Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	39,457	166,952	206,409
With one or more people 60 years and over	36.7%	38.4%	38.1%
With Children under 18 years	43.0%	25.9%	29.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	47.4%	9.4%	16.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	71.2%	83.8%	81.3%
Black or African American	13.4%	8.0%	9.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.4%	0.3%	0.5%
Asian	1.4%	3.0%	2.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	9.4%	3.5%	4.6%
Two or more races	3.2%	1.5%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	30.1%	8.2%	12.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	54.2%	78.9%	74.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,481	$65,188	$51,966
Work Status			
Families	24,208	100,744	124,952
No workers in the past 12 months	26.5%	12.9%	15.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.3%	29.7%	33.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.2%	57.4%	51.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Rhode Island Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.28 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 175,025 people in Rhode Island. The program served 95.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Rhode Island in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Rhode Island Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	26,716	174,359	201,075
With one or more people 60 years and over	42.7%	40.2%	40.5%
With Children under 18 years	36.3%	27.0%	28.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.1%	6.4%	12.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	68.4%	89.7%	86.9%
Black or African American	6.9%	2.4%	3.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	16.9%	3.2%	5.0%
Two or more races	5.0%	1.8%	2.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	25.5%	6.8%	9.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	62.3%	86.5%	83.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,922	$72,184	$64,118
Work Status			
Families	14,514	110,796	125,310
No workers in the past 12 months	19.2%	11.8%	12.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.4%	26.8%	29.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	34.4%	61.3%	58.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

South Carolina Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.21 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 804,572 people in South Carolina. The program served 78.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in South Carolina in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

South Carolina Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	21,836	262,027	283,863
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.7%	40.0%	38.9%
With Children under 18 years	58.1%	26.9%	29.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	46.6%	7.8%	10.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	55.1%	79.3%	77.4%
Black or African American	41.0%	16.6%	18.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	0.7%	1.2%	1.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.7%	1.4%	1.3%
Two or more races	2.1%	1.1%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.9%	3.8%	3.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	50.2%	77.1%	75.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,123	$66,207	$61,907
Work Status			
Families	16,044	173,524	189,568
No workers in the past 12 months	17.6%	17.6%	17.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.1%	31.5%	32.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	34.3%	50.9%	49.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

South Carolina Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.21 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 804,572 people in South Carolina. The program served 78.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in South Carolina in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

South Carolina Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	33,527	230,164	263,691
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.2%	38.9%	37.4%
With Children under 18 years	59.2%	28.0%	31.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.1%	7.3%	12.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	55.0%	77.2%	74.4%
Black or African American	39.7%	19.0%	21.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.0%	1.6%	1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.0%	0.6%	0.9%
Two or more races	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9.7%	2.7%	3.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	48.9%	75.3%	71.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,525	$62,926	$56,454
Work Status			
Families	25,608	152,090	177,698
No workers in the past 12 months	22.0%	14.0%	15.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.8%	30.7%	33.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.2%	55.3%	51.8%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

South Carolina Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.21 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 804,572 people in South Carolina. The program served 78.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in South Carolina in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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South Carolina Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	38,974	218,831	257,805
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.1%	44.9%	42.3%
With Children under 18 years	53.1%	24.7%	29.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	54.4%	10.9%	17.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	60.7%	82.6%	79.3%
Black or African American	35.0%	14.3%	17.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
Two or more races	2.1%	1.0%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.7%	3.4%	3.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	57.4%	80.5%	77.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,073	$48,853	$43,034
Work Status			
Families	28,238	145,423	173,661
No workers in the past 12 months	29.3%	19.8%	21.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.0%	31.4%	33.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.7%	48.9%	44.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

South Carolina Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.21 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 804,572 people in South Carolina. The program served 78.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in South Carolina in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

South Carolina Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	31,498	238,949	270,447
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.3%	37.6%	36.9%
With Children under 18 years	49.9%	28.9%	31.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.6%	8.4%	13.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	54.5%	79.4%	76.5%
Black or African American	40.6%	16.4%	19.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.0%	2.1%	1.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.4%	0.8%	1.0%
Two or more races	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.2%	5.6%	5.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	49.5%	75.0%	72.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,519	$55,233	$50,015
Work Status			
Families	21,503	154,035	175,538
No workers in the past 12 months	25.5%	13.6%	15.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.1%	32.8%	34.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.3%	53.6%	50.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

South Carolina Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.21 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 804,572 people in South Carolina. The program served 78.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in South Carolina in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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South Carolina Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	36,598	228,196	264,794
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.1%	41.0%	39.5%
With Children under 18 years	48.0%	27.3%	30.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	57.7%	9.2%	15.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	47.6%	73.7%	70.1%
Black or African American	49.4%	23.8%	27.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	0.5%	0.9%	0.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%
Two or more races	1.1%	0.7%	0.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.0%	2.6%	2.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	46.6%	72.0%	68.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,473	$51,557	$45,802
Work Status			
Families	24,510	153,092	177,602
No workers in the past 12 months	26.1%	16.1%	17.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.5%	33.8%	35.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.5%	50.1%	47.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

South Carolina Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.21 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 804,572 people in South Carolina. The program served 78.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in South Carolina in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

South Carolina Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	56,593	184,256	240,849
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.6%	43.0%	39.6%
With Children under 18 years	52.5%	20.6%	28.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.2%	14.4%	23.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	18.4%	46.7%	40.1%
Black or African American	78.4%	49.9%	56.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.3%	1.1%	0.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Two or more races	2.0%	0.9%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.4%	3.9%	3.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	16.9%	44.5%	38.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,945	$41,139	$34,566
Work Status			
Families	39,041	103,790	142,831
No workers in the past 12 months	22.5%	17.4%	18.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.2%	36.0%	40.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.4%	46.5%	40.8%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

South Carolina Congressional District 7

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.21 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 804,572 people in South Carolina. The program served 78.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in South Carolina in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

South Carolina Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	48,106	228,213	276,319
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.6%	47.2%	44.5%
With Children under 18 years	49.5%	23.1%	27.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	54.5%	10.2%	17.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	40.7%	76.6%	70.3%
Black or African American	54.9%	20.4%	26.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%
Asian	0.2%	0.9%	0.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.7%	0.8%	1.0%
Two or more races	1.4%	0.6%	0.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.0%	2.7%	2.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	38.8%	74.7%	68.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,570	$48,446	$41,473
Work Status			
Families	34,385	149,602	183,987
No workers in the past 12 months	21.8%	20.8%	21.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.0%	32.4%	35.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.2%	46.9%	43.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

South Dakota Congressional District (at Large)

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.15 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 98,553 people in South Dakota. The program served 94 percent of those eligible for benefits in South Dakota in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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South Dakota Congressional District (at Large)

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	36,111	303,326	339,437
With one or more people 60 years and over	22.9%	38.3%	36.7%
With Children under 18 years	53.7%	27.4%	30.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.5%	7.4%	12.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	67.3%	92.9%	90.2%
Black or African American	3.8%	0.8%	1.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	20.7%	3.1%	5.0%
Asian	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.5%	0.9%	1.0%
Two or more races	4.1%	1.5%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6.0%	2.3%	2.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	64.4%	91.7%	88.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,303	$57,854	$53,017
Work Status			
Families	23,548	193,465	217,013
No workers in the past 12 months	20.5%	11.9%	12.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.6%	25.1%	27.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.0%	63.0%	59.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Tennessee Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.88 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,229,391 people in Tennessee. The program served 99 percent of those eligible for benefits in Tennessee in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Tennessee Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	51,249	237,614	288,863
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.7%	47.0%	43.9%
With Children under 18 years	47.2%	24.5%	28.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	59.9%	9.9%	18.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	92.5%	95.1%	94.6%
Black or African American	3.3%	2.2%	2.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.3%	0.5%	0.9%
Two or more races	1.7%	0.8%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.3%	1.8%	2.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	90.7%	94.1%	93.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$15,926	$45,897	$39,081
Work Status			
Families	34,037	156,518	190,555
No workers in the past 12 months	28.3%	20.3%	21.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.6%	30.7%	33.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.0%	48.9%	44.8%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Tennessee Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.88 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,229,391 people in Tennessee. The program served 99 percent of those eligible for benefits in Tennessee in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Tennessee Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	40,032	250,313	290,345
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.0%	41.2%	39.6%
With Children under 18 years	43.3%	25.0%	27.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.7%	8.8%	14.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	81.1%	92.1%	90.6%
Black or African American	14.8%	4.4%	5.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.2%	1.3%	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Two or more races	2.5%	1.2%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.8%	2.3%	2.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	77.8%	90.4%	88.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,026	$55,960	$49,841
Work Status			
Families	26,032	161,362	187,394
No workers in the past 12 months	26.7%	15.9%	17.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.3%	30.3%	32.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.0%	53.8%	49.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Tennessee Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.88 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,229,391 people in Tennessee. The program served 99 percent of those eligible for benefits in Tennessee in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Tennessee Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	49,187	230,956	280,143
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.2%	45.6%	42.6%
With Children under 18 years	52.0%	25.1%	29.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	57.1%	8.4%	17.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	73.5%	88.8%	86.1%
Black or African American	23.0%	8.2%	10.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%
Asian	0.1%	0.9%	0.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%
Two or more races	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.2%	1.7%	2.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	70.2%	87.3%	84.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,140	$51,163	$43,526
Work Status			
Families	32,759	153,276	186,035
No workers in the past 12 months	27.0%	18.2%	19.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.4%	32.3%	34.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.6%	49.5%	45.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Tennessee Congressional District 4

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Tennessee Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	42,077	237,106	279,183
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.3%	37.7%	36.6%
With Children under 18 years	50.6%	30.4%	33.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.8%	8.7%	14.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	81.6%	88.2%	87.2%
Black or African American	12.4%	7.2%	8.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.3%	1.0%	1.2%
Two or more races	2.9%	2.1%	2.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.7%	3.6%	4.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	75.2%	85.8%	84.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,760	$54,927	$49,312
Work Status			
Families	30,914	163,590	194,504
No workers in the past 12 months	23.1%	14.8%	16.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.4%	31.1%	33.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.5%	54.1%	50.8%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Tennessee Congressional District 5

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Tennessee Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	45,184	258,887	304,071
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.3%	31.0%	29.8%
With Children under 18 years	56.4%	23.4%	28.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.6%	8.5%	14.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	47.1%	74.1%	70.1%
Black or African American	44.3%	20.6%	24.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	1.6%	2.2%	2.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.6%	1.1%	1.5%
Two or more races	2.7%	1.6%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	12.0%	4.6%	5.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	38.9%	70.4%	65.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,713	$58,680	$51,554
Work Status			
Families	32,053	143,563	175,616
No workers in the past 12 months	17.8%	10.0%	11.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.8%	30.1%	33.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.4%	60.0%	54.7%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Tennessee Congressional District 6

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Tennessee Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	39,713	243,504	283,217
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.8%	43.5%	42.1%
With Children under 18 years	50.4%	27.6%	30.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	46.0%	8.6%	13.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	91.1%	94.0%	93.6%
Black or African American	6.2%	3.2%	3.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.2%	1.0%	0.9%
Two or more races	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.3%	2.1%	2.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	87.1%	92.9%	92.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,275	$52,378	$47,227
Work Status			
Families	27,412	171,307	198,719
No workers in the past 12 months	25.3%	18.2%	19.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	40.8%	30.5%	31.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.9%	51.3%	48.9%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Tennessee Congressional District 7

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Tennessee Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	36,236	238,186	274,422
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.4%	36.2%	35.8%
With Children under 18 years	46.8%	33.8%	35.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.6%	7.8%	13.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	75.7%	87.7%	86.2%
Black or African American	21.2%	8.4%	10.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	0.1%	2.0%	1.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Two or more races	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.6%	3.5%	3.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	72.0%	84.8%	83.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,017	$60,547	$53,238
Work Status			
Families	24,395	172,233	196,628
No workers in the past 12 months	27.6%	13.5%	15.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.8%	33.3%	35.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	22.6%	53.2%	49.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Tennessee Congressional District 8

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Tennessee Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	37,874	225,347	263,221
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.5%	42.0%	40.8%
With Children under 18 years	49.8%	29.6%	32.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.4%	7.9%	14.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	55.0%	80.9%	77.2%
Black or African American	41.8%	16.0%	19.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.4%	1.5%	1.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%
Two or more races	2.0%	0.8%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.4%	1.8%	1.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	53.9%	79.6%	75.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,112	$62,073	$55,100
Work Status			
Families	27,546	159,949	187,495
No workers in the past 12 months	25.4%	14.8%	16.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.8%	32.1%	34.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.9%	53.1%	49.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Tennessee Congressional District 9

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Tennessee Congressional District 9

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	64,178	202,617	266,795
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.5%	33.2%	32.3%
With Children under 18 years	51.7%	24.2%	30.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.9%	12.5%	21.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	11.1%	38.6%	32.0%
Black or African American	84.4%	56.6%	63.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.3%	1.8%	1.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.8%	1.5%	1.8%
Two or more races	0.7%	1.4%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.3%	4.4%	4.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	9.2%	36.0%	29.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,814	$45,452	$37,388
Work Status			
Families	46,662	112,070	158,732
No workers in the past 12 months	18.9%	10.7%	13.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.2%	39.6%	42.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.0%	49.6%	44.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Texas Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	36,378	215,874	252,252
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.1%	41.7%	39.9%
With Children under 18 years	55.7%	29.7%	33.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	57.0%	9.7%	16.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	61.4%	83.0%	79.9%
Black or African American	35.6%	13.9%	17.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.0%	1.0%	0.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.4%	1.0%	1.0%
Two or more races	1.5%	0.9%	1.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	16.5%	10.5%	11.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	46.6%	73.7%	69.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,727	$52,027	$46,537
Work Status			
Families	26,554	146,625	173,179
No workers in the past 12 months	18.2%	16.6%	16.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.2%	34.8%	37.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.6%	48.6%	45.6%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 2

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Texas Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	16,850	261,218	278,068
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.7%	30.4%	30.1%
With Children under 18 years	78.6%	32.8%	35.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	42.8%	7.2%	9.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	41.5%	73.4%	71.5%
Black or African American	30.3%	10.1%	11.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	4.7%	7.4%	7.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	18.6%	7.5%	8.2%
Two or more races	3.5%	1.3%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	42.7%	22.9%	24.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	21.2%	58.3%	56.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$28,252	$79,127	$74,246
Work Status			
Families	15,170	175,504	190,674
No workers in the past 12 months	9.7%	8.7%	8.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	54.7%	34.2%	35.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.7%	57.0%	55.3%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 3

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The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Texas Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	11,613	280,818	292,431
With one or more people 60 years and over	35.7%	26.9%	27.3%
With Children under 18 years	70.8%	40.9%	42.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	35.3%	4.9%	6.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	54.9%	74.1%	73.4%
Black or African American	18.1%	8.5%	8.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.6%	0.9%	0.9%
Asian	13.8%	12.9%	12.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	8.1%	1.7%	2.0%
Two or more races	3.6%	1.8%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	32.3%	11.3%	12.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	33.5%	65.1%	63.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$35,015	$89,305	$86,565
Work Status			
Families	10,031	205,682	215,713
No workers in the past 12 months	10.8%	6.7%	6.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.5%	33.0%	33.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	40.7%	60.3%	59.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Texas Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	34,648	224,640	259,288
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.6%	42.6%	40.5%
With Children under 18 years	57.9%	30.5%	34.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.8%	10.2%	15.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	65.4%	86.4%	83.6%
Black or African American	27.6%	7.9%	10.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
Asian	0.1%	0.7%	0.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.2%	2.4%	2.6%
Two or more races	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11.1%	7.8%	8.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	58.9%	81.1%	78.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,649	$54,012	$47,850
Work Status			
Families	25,251	159,725	184,976
No workers in the past 12 months	18.9%	15.9%	16.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	54.8%	33.8%	36.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.3%	50.3%	47.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Texas Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	37,281	214,705	251,986
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.2%	38.7%	36.7%
With Children under 18 years	69.5%	30.5%	36.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.0%	10.5%	16.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	59.4%	80.1%	77.0%
Black or African American	32.1%	12.5%	15.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	3.1%	1.8%	2.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.2%	3.8%	3.7%
Two or more races	2.1%	1.4%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	25.6%	17.8%	19.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	37.4%	66.7%	62.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,651	$51,929	$46,900
Work Status			
Families	29,749	142,906	172,655
No workers in the past 12 months	13.9%	12.7%	12.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	56.8%	32.4%	36.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.3%	54.9%	50.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Texas Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	26,598	228,901	255,499
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.0%	32.0%	31.1%
With Children under 18 years	67.8%	35.7%	39.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	40.2%	7.2%	10.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	54.2%	71.6%	69.8%
Black or African American	34.4%	18.8%	20.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.3%	0.6%	0.8%
Asian	3.0%	3.5%	3.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.0%	3.8%	3.7%
Two or more races	3.0%	1.5%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	24.4%	15.6%	16.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	35.1%	60.6%	58.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$28,882	$67,705	$62,290
Work Status			
Families	21,949	164,717	186,666
No workers in the past 12 months	15.8%	9.1%	9.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.6%	32.6%	34.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	39.6%	58.3%	56.1%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 7

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Texas Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	21,090	278,936	300,026
With one or more people 60 years and over	18.9%	29.7%	28.9%
With Children under 18 years	74.9%	32.8%	35.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	40.8%	7.9%	10.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	64.6%	71.6%	71.1%
Black or African American	20.5%	12.0%	12.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	5.9%	10.2%	9.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	6.6%	4.1%	4.2%
Two or more races	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	49.0%	22.5%	24.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	24.8%	53.6%	51.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$30,937	$75,712	$71,337
Work Status			
Families	18,807	176,073	194,880
No workers in the past 12 months	11.4%	7.6%	8.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	41.9%	37.5%	37.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	46.7%	54.9%	54.1%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 8

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Texas Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	19,053	251,682	270,735
With one or more people 60 years and over	37.1%	35.5%	35.6%
With Children under 18 years	58.8%	35.2%	36.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	42.5%	7.7%	10.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	63.4%	86.9%	85.2%
Black or African American	25.1%	6.1%	7.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.3%	0.4%	0.6%
Asian	2.3%	2.6%	2.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.2%	2.4%	2.5%
Two or more races	2.7%	1.6%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	18.4%	14.7%	14.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	49.4%	75.1%	73.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,584	$68,053	$64,196
Work Status			
Families	15,192	178,408	193,600
No workers in the past 12 months	16.9%	10.9%	11.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	54.0%	38.9%	40.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.2%	50.2%	48.5%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 9

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Texas Congressional District 9

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	46,752	220,527	267,279
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.6%	30.7%	29.8%
With Children under 18 years	68.4%	32.5%	38.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.4%	12.1%	18.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	31.6%	35.1%	34.5%
Black or African American	44.4%	41.8%	42.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	10.7%	11.8%	11.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	11.8%	10.0%	10.3%
Two or more races	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	39.1%	28.5%	30.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	5.4%	17.0%	15.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,732	$49,453	$43,572
Work Status			
Families	38,836	145,544	184,380
No workers in the past 12 months	15.7%	8.3%	9.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.9%	33.0%	36.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.4%	58.7%	54.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 10

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Texas Congressional District 10

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	20,808	262,656	283,464
With one or more people 60 years and over	21.7%	31.7%	30.9%
With Children under 18 years	68.2%	33.0%	35.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	40.5%	7.7%	10.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	56.6%	78.6%	77.0%
Black or African American	24.4%	9.6%	10.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	2.1%	5.4%	5.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	14.4%	4.1%	4.8%
Two or more races	2.4%	1.7%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	44.2%	20.5%	22.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	28.5%	63.0%	60.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$28,920	$74,278	$70,494
Work Status			
Families	16,743	172,815	189,558
No workers in the past 12 months	8.5%	9.3%	9.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.7%	31.8%	33.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	43.9%	58.9%	57.6%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 11

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Texas Congressional District 11

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	25,552	243,485	269,037
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.2%	40.3%	39.2%
With Children under 18 years	59.1%	28.9%	31.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.9%	9.5%	12.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	87.8%	91.0%	90.7%
Black or African American	4.9%	3.3%	3.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Asian	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.8%	3.0%	3.2%
Two or more races	2.3%	1.4%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	48.6%	29.1%	31.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	45.4%	65.7%	63.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,408	$60,686	$56,334
Work Status			
Families	18,324	161,653	179,977
No workers in the past 12 months	17.4%	14.9%	15.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.1%	32.9%	34.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	34.4%	52.2%	50.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 12

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Texas Congressional District 12

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	27,864	254,448	282,312
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.3%	35.2%	34.0%
With Children under 18 years	66.9%	32.4%	35.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	45.3%	7.1%	10.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	66.2%	85.3%	83.4%
Black or African American	19.9%	7.1%	8.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Asian	4.2%	3.2%	3.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.3%	2.4%	2.6%
Two or more races	3.7%	1.4%	1.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	24.9%	15.2%	16.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	47.3%	72.9%	70.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$26,398	$66,207	$62,274
Work Status			
Families	21,407	172,302	193,709
No workers in the past 12 months	14.5%	10.4%	10.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.1%	32.9%	34.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	34.4%	56.8%	54.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 13

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Texas Congressional District 13

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	31,451	226,060	257,511
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.1%	38.2%	36.3%
With Children under 18 years	61.5%	29.1%	33.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.4%	10.0%	14.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	76.7%	91.0%	89.2%
Black or African American	10.9%	3.2%	4.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%
Asian	2.2%	1.5%	1.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.8%	2.1%	2.4%
Two or more races	4.1%	1.5%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	31.0%	18.4%	19.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	51.9%	75.6%	72.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,023	$53,599	$49,281
Work Status			
Families	22,822	149,132	171,954
No workers in the past 12 months	17.9%	13.4%	14.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.2%	30.5%	33.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.9%	56.1%	52.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 14

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Texas Congressional District 14

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	29,747	237,660	267,407
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.0%	37.8%	36.6%
With Children under 18 years	58.5%	31.1%	34.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	45.8%	9.8%	13.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	54.0%	75.7%	73.3%
Black or African American	40.7%	17.7%	20.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.3%	2.1%	2.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%
Two or more races	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	21.1%	18.0%	18.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	35.3%	60.6%	57.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,936	$64,204	$57,520
Work Status			
Families	21,912	160,164	182,076
No workers in the past 12 months	20.7%	12.8%	13.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.0%	34.4%	36.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.4%	52.8%	50.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 15

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Texas Congressional District 15

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	54,591	159,754	214,345
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.2%	35.8%	34.2%
With Children under 18 years	70.4%	39.4%	47.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	59.6%	13.0%	24.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	82.9%	82.2%	82.4%
Black or African American	0.8%	2.7%	2.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	15.1%	11.9%	12.7%
Two or more races	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	91.9%	68.8%	74.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	7.1%	26.6%	21.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,737	$53,359	$41,993
Work Status			
Families	46,710	123,564	170,274
No workers in the past 12 months	14.6%	11.9%	12.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.3%	34.1%	38.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.1%	54.0%	49.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 16

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Texas Congressional District 16

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	49,299	186,373	235,672
With one or more people 60 years and over	42.7%	31.3%	33.7%
With Children under 18 years	53.8%	36.2%	39.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.4%	8.9%	17.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	85.5%	84.6%	84.8%
Black or African American	2.8%	4.7%	4.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%
Asian	0.3%	2.2%	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	9.6%	6.4%	7.1%
Two or more races	1.6%	1.3%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	90.2%	70.3%	74.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	6.3%	21.9%	18.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,625	$52,073	$45,316
Work Status			
Families	36,703	135,169	171,872
No workers in the past 12 months	18.6%	10.8%	12.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.7%	35.2%	38.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.7%	54.0%	49.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 17

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Texas Congressional District 17

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	25,769	248,778	274,547
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.4%	31.4%	30.7%
With Children under 18 years	58.5%	27.5%	30.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.0%	13.4%	16.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	58.2%	78.7%	76.8%
Black or African American	31.4%	11.6%	13.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	3.5%	4.9%	4.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.5%	2.4%	2.5%
Two or more races	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	28.9%	17.9%	18.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	34.4%	64.0%	61.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,831	$54,463	$51,024
Work Status			
Families	19,258	152,623	171,881
No workers in the past 12 months	19.7%	12.5%	13.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.9%	31.2%	33.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.4%	56.3%	53.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 18

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Texas Congressional District 18

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	51,014	217,100	268,114
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.6%	30.0%	28.8%
With Children under 18 years	64.1%	29.6%	36.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	54.5%	12.9%	20.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	33.7%	52.1%	48.6%
Black or African American	55.7%	36.2%	39.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	2.9%	3.6%	3.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	6.2%	6.1%	6.2%
Two or more races	0.8%	1.8%	1.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	33.7%	33.0%	33.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	7.5%	26.1%	22.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,885	$49,441	$43,100
Work Status			
Families	40,766	130,695	171,461
No workers in the past 12 months	18.8%	9.2%	11.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	54.8%	37.4%	41.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.4%	53.4%	47.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 19

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Texas Congressional District 19

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	32,200	219,561	251,761
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.9%	36.8%	35.1%
With Children under 18 years	61.8%	29.4%	33.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.3%	11.6%	16.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	75.3%	87.6%	86.0%
Black or African American	10.2%	4.5%	5.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Asian	0.0%	1.6%	1.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	9.9%	4.1%	4.9%
Two or more races	3.5%	1.4%	1.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	50.0%	27.3%	30.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	38.5%	65.4%	61.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,215	$51,916	$47,305
Work Status			
Families	23,818	140,941	164,759
No workers in the past 12 months	15.1%	12.5%	12.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.3%	33.1%	35.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.6%	54.4%	51.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 20

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Texas Congressional District 20

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	38,006	212,016	250,022
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.2%	30.6%	29.9%
With Children under 18 years	64.6%	32.2%	37.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	45.2%	11.5%	16.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	83.0%	82.8%	82.9%
Black or African American	5.9%	6.8%	6.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%
Asian	1.6%	3.2%	2.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.8%	3.7%	4.0%
Two or more races	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	80.3%	58.3%	61.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	12.3%	30.2%	27.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,774	$54,964	$49,404
Work Status			
Families	30,019	136,456	166,475
No workers in the past 12 months	20.7%	12.2%	13.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.3%	34.3%	35.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.0%	53.6%	50.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 21

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Texas Congressional District 21

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	15,538	293,959	309,497
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.3%	36.5%	35.9%
With Children under 18 years	55.2%	23.9%	25.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	42.8%	6.3%	8.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	78.5%	88.8%	88.3%
Black or African American	9.1%	3.4%	3.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	3.0%	3.4%	3.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.4%	2.2%	2.3%
Two or more races	3.7%	1.7%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	41.2%	21.7%	22.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	44.9%	70.0%	68.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,926	$67,744	$65,254
Work Status			
Families	10,368	171,858	182,226
No workers in the past 12 months	10.1%	15.3%	15.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	56.6%	30.0%	31.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.3%	54.7%	53.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 22

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Texas Congressional District 22

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	14,817	259,968	274,785
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.4%	30.8%	30.9%
With Children under 18 years	70.5%	43.8%	45.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	36.4%	5.6%	7.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	50.2%	65.5%	64.7%
Black or African American	28.2%	12.8%	13.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	9.5%	16.1%	15.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	7.4%	3.4%	3.6%
Two or more races	4.6%	2.0%	2.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	35.7%	19.6%	20.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	26.5%	50.1%	48.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$32,012	$98,031	$95,048
Work Status			
Families	13,202	202,614	215,816
No workers in the past 12 months	12.4%	7.4%	7.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.1%	33.0%	33.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	43.6%	59.6%	58.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 23

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Texas Congressional District 23

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	39,193	182,642	221,835
With one or more people 60 years and over	36.3%	38.6%	38.2%
With Children under 18 years	61.6%	37.5%	41.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.4%	9.6%	16.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	89.0%	83.9%	84.8%
Black or African American	1.3%	4.0%	3.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%
Asian	0.1%	1.8%	1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	8.6%	8.3%	8.4%
Two or more races	0.3%	1.3%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	89.9%	56.3%	62.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	8.4%	36.7%	31.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,759	$63,001	$53,917
Work Status			
Families	31,448	136,840	168,288
No workers in the past 12 months	17.5%	12.4%	13.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.1%	35.4%	37.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.4%	52.2%	49.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 24

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Texas Congressional District 24

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	19,548	285,609	305,157
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.7%	27.2%	27.1%
With Children under 18 years	69.2%	30.9%	33.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	38.0%	5.7%	7.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	49.5%	69.5%	68.2%
Black or African American	22.5%	11.6%	12.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	9.1%	11.7%	11.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Some other race	13.2%	4.3%	4.9%
Two or more races	4.5%	2.5%	2.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	34.4%	17.4%	18.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	28.0%	57.2%	55.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$29,311	$71,519	$68,161
Work Status			
Families	16,157	175,453	191,610
No workers in the past 12 months	9.6%	7.1%	7.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.8%	32.9%	34.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	38.6%	60.0%	58.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 25

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Texas Congressional District 25

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	22,885	244,703	267,588
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.2%	34.9%	34.5%
With Children under 18 years	55.6%	32.6%	34.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	41.7%	7.8%	10.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	76.4%	87.9%	86.9%
Black or African American	13.9%	5.3%	6.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%
Asian	1.4%	2.7%	2.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Some other race	2.2%	1.3%	1.4%
Two or more races	4.2%	2.0%	2.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	21.0%	13.1%	13.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	59.7%	77.2%	75.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$23,590	$70,279	$65,706
Work Status			
Families	18,174	171,196	189,370
No workers in the past 12 months	23.7%	14.3%	15.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.2%	31.0%	32.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.1%	54.7%	52.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 26

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Texas Congressional District 26

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	15,368	258,848	274,216
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.1%	26.7%	26.5%
With Children under 18 years	66.3%	41.8%	43.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	33.6%	6.0%	7.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	71.6%	82.6%	82.0%
Black or African American	16.3%	7.7%	8.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	5.4%	5.2%	5.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.3%	2.4%	2.5%
Two or more races	2.0%	1.8%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	25.4%	12.1%	12.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	51.8%	73.4%	72.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$39,709	$82,773	$79,738
Work Status			
Families	12,158	194,304	206,462
No workers in the past 12 months	7.4%	6.8%	6.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.9%	27.6%	28.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	43.7%	65.6%	64.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 27

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Texas Congressional District 27

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	33,442	230,298	263,740
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.6%	40.0%	38.9%
With Children under 18 years	59.8%	29.3%	33.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	55.7%	10.9%	16.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	79.1%	88.4%	87.2%
Black or African American	9.8%	4.2%	4.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	0.4%	1.6%	1.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	7.5%	3.5%	4.0%
Two or more races	1.4%	2.1%	2.0%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	68.1%	41.5%	44.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	20.2%	51.7%	47.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,587	$56,838	$50,764
Work Status			
Families	25,222	157,309	182,531
No workers in the past 12 months	19.8%	13.2%	14.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	53.4%	34.6%	37.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.9%	52.2%	48.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 28

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Texas Congressional District 28

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	50,797	159,929	210,726
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.0%	36.2%	34.9%
With Children under 18 years	69.4%	37.0%	44.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	55.8%	11.0%	21.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	91.5%	87.0%	88.1%
Black or African American	3.6%	5.1%	4.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.5%	1.4%	1.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.2%	4.6%	4.3%
Two or more races	1.0%	1.6%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	88.9%	65.0%	70.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	6.7%	27.4%	22.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,963	$55,855	$45,054
Work Status			
Families	44,042	118,024	162,066
No workers in the past 12 months	19.3%	11.9%	13.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.0%	35.2%	39.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.7%	52.9%	46.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 29

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Texas Congressional District 29

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	46,815	182,039	228,854
With one or more people 60 years and over	21.8%	27.9%	26.6%
With Children under 18 years	74.6%	39.4%	46.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.8%	16.2%	23.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	71.3%	76.0%	75.0%
Black or African American	20.1%	12.4%	14.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.8%	1.6%	1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	6.2%	8.4%	8.0%
Two or more races	1.5%	1.1%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	70.1%	68.4%	68.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	8.6%	17.3%	15.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,026	$46,401	$40,871
Work Status			
Families	40,696	129,124	169,820
No workers in the past 12 months	15.7%	8.3%	10.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.8%	37.6%	41.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.5%	54.1%	48.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 30

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Texas Congressional District 30

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	52,912	206,523	259,435
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.3%	29.5%	29.1%
With Children under 18 years	56.9%	32.8%	37.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	51.8%	15.0%	22.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	31.7%	47.4%	44.2%
Black or African American	63.1%	45.7%	49.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	0.8%	2.0%	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.6%	3.2%	3.1%
Two or more races	1.2%	1.4%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	28.2%	27.8%	27.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	6.9%	23.5%	20.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,861	$50,266	$42,439
Work Status			
Families	38,423	131,463	169,886
No workers in the past 12 months	19.4%	9.6%	11.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.8%	36.7%	40.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.7%	53.7%	48.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 31

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Texas Congressional District 31

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	25,222	251,938	277,160
With one or more people 60 years and over	22.8%	30.7%	30.0%
With Children under 18 years	63.1%	34.6%	37.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	49.1%	6.3%	10.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	59.4%	80.1%	78.2%
Black or African American	27.7%	10.3%	11.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	1.7%	5.0%	4.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.9%	2.1%	2.4%
Two or more races	5.0%	2.0%	2.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	35.8%	16.7%	18.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	31.5%	66.5%	63.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,200	$69,478	$65,377
Work Status			
Families	19,542	176,284	195,826
No workers in the past 12 months	18.4%	11.8%	12.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.5%	32.0%	33.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	37.1%	56.2%	54.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 32

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Texas Congressional District 32

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	24,034	258,445	282,479
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.2%	31.9%	31.7%
With Children under 18 years	64.8%	29.0%	32.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	46.0%	8.0%	11.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	52.2%	75.6%	73.6%
Black or African American	27.4%	11.2%	12.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	8.7%	6.5%	6.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	6.9%	3.8%	4.1%
Two or more races	4.7%	2.5%	2.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	36.8%	16.3%	18.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	23.7%	63.8%	60.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,102	$71,836	$66,375
Work Status			
Families	18,829	160,646	179,475
No workers in the past 12 months	15.2%	8.6%	9.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.9%	32.5%	34.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.9%	58.9%	56.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 33

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Texas Congressional District 33

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	52,150	167,099	219,249
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.2%	28.8%	28.1%
With Children under 18 years	69.4%	38.8%	46.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.1%	14.9%	22.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	58.2%	67.3%	65.1%
Black or African American	31.0%	18.5%	21.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	1.5%	2.0%	1.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	7.2%	10.5%	9.7%
Two or more races	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	56.2%	57.2%	57.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	10.4%	21.5%	18.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$25,320	$43,518	$39,246
Work Status			
Families	42,412	116,134	158,546
No workers in the past 12 months	16.2%	8.1%	10.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.5%	36.6%	40.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.3%	55.3%	49.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 34

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Texas Congressional District 34

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	51,568	161,249	212,817
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.5%	42.8%	40.3%
With Children under 18 years	70.5%	35.2%	43.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	64.1%	15.5%	27.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	92.5%	92.8%	92.7%
Black or African American	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.1%	4.5%	4.6%
Two or more races	1.4%	0.5%	0.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	92.4%	71.9%	76.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	6.5%	26.2%	21.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,887	$44,491	$35,642
Work Status			
Families	44,634	120,210	164,844
No workers in the past 12 months	23.5%	18.3%	19.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.8%	35.2%	38.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.6%	46.5%	41.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 35

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Texas Congressional District 35

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	44,394	222,909	267,303
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.4%	28.0%	28.1%
With Children under 18 years	63.1%	31.8%	37.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.8%	12.6%	19.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	67.2%	78.5%	76.7%
Black or African American	14.7%	8.8%	9.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%
Asian	1.5%	2.2%	2.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	13.5%	7.7%	8.7%
Two or more races	2.2%	1.9%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	71.6%	51.2%	54.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	11.5%	36.9%	32.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,258	$49,333	$43,831
Work Status			
Families	33,879	136,796	170,675
No workers in the past 12 months	17.4%	9.7%	11.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.8%	35.1%	38.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.8%	55.2%	50.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Texas Congressional District 36

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $5.27 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 3,724,688 people in Texas. The program served 72.7 percent of those eligible for benefits in Texas in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Texas Congressional District 36

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	31,238	233,577	264,815
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.6%	38.1%	36.6%
With Children under 18 years	59.7%	30.6%	34.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.8%	8.3%	13.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	69.6%	85.4%	83.5%
Black or African American	22.9%	8.1%	9.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Asian	0.9%	2.0%	1.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.6%	2.4%	2.6%
Two or more races	2.4%	1.7%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	20.5%	16.7%	17.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	53.7%	71.7%	69.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$23,296	$61,803	$56,885
Work Status			
Families	22,706	160,043	182,749
No workers in the past 12 months	21.1%	15.3%	16.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.4%	34.3%	35.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.6%	50.4%	48.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Utah Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.31 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 225,603 people in Utah. The program served 74.2 percent of those eligible for benefits in Utah in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Utah Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	19,217	212,142	231,359
With one or more people 60 years and over	17.8%	31.7%	30.5%
With Children under 18 years	64.7%	39.8%	41.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.0%	7.0%	10.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	85.7%	92.1%	91.5%
Black or African American	1.7%	1.0%	1.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.5%	0.8%	0.9%
Asian	0.0%	1.6%	1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.5%	2.8%	3.0%
Two or more races	4.2%	1.6%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	19.3%	9.0%	9.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	73.7%	86.3%	85.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$23,018	$66,727	$63,334
Work Status			
Families	14,756	162,889	177,645
No workers in the past 12 months	14.7%	10.7%	11.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.7%	29.1%	30.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	34.6%	60.2%	58.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Utah Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.31 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 225,603 people in Utah. The program served 74.2 percent of those eligible for benefits in Utah in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Utah Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	21,404	230,222	251,626
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.2%	36.8%	36.0%
With Children under 18 years	61.7%	33.5%	35.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.7%	9.0%	12.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	80.7%	88.2%	87.6%
Black or African American	2.6%	0.9%	1.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Asian	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	9.4%	5.0%	5.4%
Two or more races	2.5%	1.6%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	20.0%	11.1%	11.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	73.1%	82.7%	81.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,204	$57,978	$55,339
Work Status			
Families	15,600	158,014	173,614
No workers in the past 12 months	14.3%	14.1%	14.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.5%	31.2%	33.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.3%	54.7%	52.8%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Utah Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.31 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 225,603 people in Utah. The program served 74.2 percent of those eligible for benefits in Utah in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Utah Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	15,262	201,641	216,903
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.7%	31.1%	30.7%
With Children under 18 years	65.7%	42.2%	43.9%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.5%	9.1%	12.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	89.1%	93.9%	93.5%
Black or African American	N/A	N/A	N/A
American Indian and Alaska Native	4.6%	1.2%	1.5%
Asian	1.2%	2.1%	2.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1.1%	0.4%	0.5%
Some other race	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%
Two or more races	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	10.1%	7.3%	7.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	81.6%	87.9%	87.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$23,708	$69,281	$66,007
Work Status			
Families	11,551	156,937	168,488
No workers in the past 12 months	11.3%	8.9%	9.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	42.5%	29.0%	29.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	46.1%	62.1%	61.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Utah Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.31 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 225,603 people in Utah. The program served 74.2 percent of those eligible for benefits in Utah in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Utah Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	14,705	216,387	231,092
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.1%	30.0%	29.8%
With Children under 18 years	63.3%	42.1%	43.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	41.8%	5.3%	7.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	74.7%	88.8%	87.9%
Black or African American	4.3%	1.6%	1.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.2%	0.4%	0.5%
Asian	2.0%	2.7%	2.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2.6%	1.0%	1.1%
Some other race	11.3%	3.9%	4.4%
Two or more races	2.9%	1.6%	1.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	23.1%	12.1%	12.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	63.9%	80.9%	79.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$33,083	$70,345	$67,632
Work Status			
Families	11,945	161,489	173,434
No workers in the past 12 months	12.6%	7.9%	8.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	41.8%	29.4%	30.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	45.7%	62.7%	61.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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United States Department of Agriculture

Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Vermont Congressional District (at Large)

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.12 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 84,994 people in Vermont. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Vermont in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Vermont Congressional District (at Large)

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	30,145	224,720	254,865
With one or more people 60 years and over	38.7%	43.0%	42.5%
With Children under 18 years	38.9%	23.5%	25.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	39.5%	6.5%	10.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	89.6%	96.8%	95.9%
Black or African American	2.0%	0.8%	0.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	2.2%	0.8%	0.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.4%	0.1%	0.3%
Two or more races	4.1%	1.2%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.9%	1.3%	1.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	88.9%	95.7%	94.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,540	$63,257	$56,990
Work Status			
Families	15,685	136,694	152,379
No workers in the past 12 months	27.0%	12.7%	14.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.0%	24.6%	26.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.0%	62.8%	59.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Virginia Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.23 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 860,375 people in Virginia. The program served 83.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Virginia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Virginia Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	18,445	253,069	271,514
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.0%	39.2%	38.7%
With Children under 18 years	58.3%	33.4%	35.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	31.9%	5.0%	6.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	56.6%	78.0%	76.6%
Black or African American	36.7%	15.2%	16.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.9%	2.7%	2.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.6%	1.5%	1.7%
Two or more races	1.8%	2.2%	2.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11.3%	6.4%	6.7%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	51.5%	73.7%	72.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$31,952	$81,186	$77,593
Work Status			
Families	14,095	184,963	199,058
No workers in the past 12 months	12.5%	13.3%	13.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.2%	28.7%	30.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.3%	58.0%	56.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Virginia Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.23 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 860,375 people in Virginia. The program served 83.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Virginia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Virginia Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	22,558	256,501	279,059
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.5%	34.1%	33.9%
With Children under 18 years	60.4%	30.1%	32.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.0%	6.4%	9.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	39.5%	72.1%	69.5%
Black or African American	48.1%	19.0%	21.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.1%	1.2%	1.4%
Two or more races	3.5%	2.5%	2.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.4%	5.9%	6.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	36.6%	68.2%	65.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,687	$65,353	$62,006
Work Status			
Families	16,902	164,629	181,531
No workers in the past 12 months	22.1%	11.3%	12.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.0%	33.7%	35.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.9%	55.0%	52.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Virginia Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.23 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 860,375 people in Virginia. The program served 83.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Virginia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Virginia Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	53,029	234,227	287,256
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.9%	35.1%	34.0%
With Children under 18 years	54.4%	21.1%	27.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.0%	12.5%	20.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	16.8%	43.3%	38.5%
Black or African American	78.6%	50.5%	55.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Asian	0.6%	1.8%	1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.5%	1.2%	1.3%
Two or more races	2.1%	2.7%	2.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.8%	4.0%	4.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	13.6%	41.0%	35.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$19,409	$47,473	$41,152
Work Status			
Families	37,586	116,848	154,434
No workers in the past 12 months	22.1%	11.1%	13.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	53.7%	36.1%	40.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.2%	52.9%	45.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Virginia Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.23 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 860,375 people in Virginia. The program served 83.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Virginia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Virginia Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	30,031	240,521	270,552
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.0%	39.0%	37.6%
With Children under 18 years	57.7%	32.1%	35.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	45.3%	5.9%	10.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	48.3%	66.6%	64.6%
Black or African American	48.4%	28.1%	30.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.6%	2.1%	1.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%
Two or more races	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6.7%	3.8%	4.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	43.3%	64.5%	62.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,927	$68,107	$62,796
Work Status			
Families	22,096	172,494	194,590
No workers in the past 12 months	19.8%	13.1%	13.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.3%	31.1%	33.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.9%	55.8%	53.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Virginia Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.23 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 860,375 people in Virginia. The program served 83.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Virginia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Virginia Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	32,267	258,751	291,018
With one or more people 60 years and over	34.0%	45.1%	43.9%
With Children under 18 years	48.9%	24.9%	27.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	48.8%	9.0%	13.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	56.8%	81.2%	78.5%
Black or African American	40.4%	15.5%	18.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Two or more races	1.9%	1.2%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.7%	2.2%	2.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	55.1%	79.7%	77.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,845	$55,067	$50,612
Work Status			
Families	23,006	167,288	190,294
No workers in the past 12 months	19.3%	16.3%	16.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	53.7%	30.7%	33.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	27.0%	53.0%	49.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Virginia Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.23 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 860,375 people in Virginia. The program served 83.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Virginia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Virginia Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	31,858	255,203	287,061
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.9%	43.0%	41.2%
With Children under 18 years	54.0%	24.3%	27.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	55.2%	9.8%	14.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	70.8%	88.3%	86.4%
Black or African American	24.1%	8.5%	10.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%
Two or more races	2.8%	1.3%	1.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	7.6%	2.6%	3.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	64.5%	86.1%	83.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$17,390	$53,099	$49,220
Work Status			
Families	21,049	161,231	182,280
No workers in the past 12 months	23.5%	15.4%	16.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	47.2%	31.2%	33.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.3%	53.4%	50.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Virginia Congressional District 7

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.23 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 860,375 people in Virginia. The program served 83.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Virginia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Virginia Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	17,688	271,638	289,326
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.0%	39.1%	38.5%
With Children under 18 years	59.4%	31.5%	33.2%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	39.1%	4.3%	6.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	64.5%	79.7%	78.8%
Black or African American	25.4%	13.9%	14.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian	3.6%	4.0%	3.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.4%	0.9%	1.1%
Two or more races	1.8%	1.4%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	15.1%	3.1%	3.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	53.9%	77.4%	76.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$31,132	$77,710	$74,889
Work Status			
Families	13,070	189,115	202,185
No workers in the past 12 months	17.4%	11.3%	11.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.2%	28.1%	29.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.4%	60.7%	59.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Virginia Congressional District 8

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.23 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 860,375 people in Virginia. The program served 83.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Virginia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Virginia Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	17,028	297,921	314,949
With one or more people 60 years and over	38.7%	27.7%	28.3%
With Children under 18 years	59.8%	27.0%	28.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	38.7%	5.3%	7.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	37.2%	70.3%	68.5%
Black or African American	29.2%	12.5%	13.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	12.6%	10.1%	10.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	15.5%	3.4%	4.0%
Two or more races	5.6%	3.3%	3.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	33.0%	13.0%	14.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	23.0%	61.7%	59.6%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$37,973	$102,891	$100,644
Work Status			
Families	12,769	166,320	179,089
No workers in the past 12 months	13.4%	6.4%	6.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	33.9%	27.6%	28.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	52.7%	66.0%	65.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Virginia Congressional District 9

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.23 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 860,375 people in Virginia. The program served 83.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Virginia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Virginia Congressional District 9

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	42,052	243,246	285,298
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.0%	45.5%	43.4%
With Children under 18 years	46.6%	23.2%	26.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	58.6%	11.3%	18.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	91.2%	94.4%	93.9%
Black or African American	7.5%	3.4%	4.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	0.0%	1.2%	1.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%
Two or more races	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	90.5%	93.5%	93.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$14,953	$48,196	$42,174
Work Status			
Families	27,006	155,866	182,872
No workers in the past 12 months	36.4%	20.1%	22.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	41.7%	30.9%	32.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	21.9%	49.0%	45.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Virginia Congressional District 10

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.23 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 860,375 people in Virginia. The program served 83.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Virginia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Virginia Congressional District 10

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	8,769	256,101	264,870
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.7%	33.2%	33.2%
With Children under 18 years	70.7%	41.0%	42.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	32.6%	4.5%	5.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	70.0%	75.9%	75.7%
Black or African American	7.2%	7.0%	7.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	8.9%	12.4%	12.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	9.9%	1.7%	1.9%
Two or more races	3.6%	2.7%	2.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	37.5%	8.9%	9.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	45.9%	69.5%	68.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$40,082	$117,394	$114,793
Work Status			
Families	7,214	197,961	205,175
No workers in the past 12 months	5.7%	7.4%	7.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	39.1%	26.1%	26.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	55.2%	66.5%	66.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Virginia Congressional District 11

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.23 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 860,375 people in Virginia. The program served 83.4 percent of those eligible for benefits in Virginia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Virginia Congressional District 11

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	12,053	253,939	265,992
With one or more people 60 years and over	41.8%	31.1%	31.6%
With Children under 18 years	61.2%	34.2%	35.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	39.2%	4.9%	6.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	35.5%	64.6%	63.3%
Black or African American	26.7%	12.5%	13.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	20.0%	16.3%	16.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	7.6%	3.5%	3.7%
Two or more races	9.8%	2.8%	3.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	25.5%	11.9%	12.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	20.0%	56.9%	55.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$36,930	$107,626	$105,031
Work Status			
Families	9,674	173,675	183,349
No workers in the past 12 months	16.8%	6.8%	7.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.9%	27.9%	28.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	39.4%	65.3%	63.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Washington Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,070,933 people in Washington. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Washington in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Washington Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	21,846	244,698	266,544
With one or more people 60 years and over	39.4%	34.5%	34.9%
With Children under 18 years	44.1%	33.2%	34.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	39.6%	4.6%	7.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	75.3%	85.2%	84.4%
Black or African American	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.6%	0.7%	0.8%
Asian	8.2%	9.2%	9.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	7.1%	2.0%	2.4%
Two or more races	5.6%	2.0%	2.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	13.2%	5.3%	6.0%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	69.9%	81.9%	81.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$26,138	$91,047	$86,349
Work Status			
Families	13,889	175,002	188,891
No workers in the past 12 months	16.7%	11.6%	12.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	38.4%	30.5%	31.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	45.0%	57.9%	56.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Washington Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,070,933 people in Washington. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Washington in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Washington Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	34,776	243,487	278,263
With one or more people 60 years and over	35.6%	38.7%	38.3%
With Children under 18 years	44.0%	26.3%	28.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	40.7%	7.4%	11.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	76.1%	84.4%	83.4%
Black or African American	5.2%	2.6%	2.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Asian	7.7%	6.6%	6.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%
Some other race	4.3%	1.9%	2.2%
Two or more races	4.6%	3.0%	3.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	12.5%	6.5%	7.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	69.6%	80.3%	78.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$27,524	$70,152	$65,000
Work Status			
Families	22,340	152,146	174,486
No workers in the past 12 months	16.6%	14.7%	15.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.9%	29.8%	31.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	37.5%	55.5%	53.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Washington Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,070,933 people in Washington. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Washington in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Washington Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	45,891	219,865	265,756
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.2%	42.7%	40.7%
With Children under 18 years	48.2%	28.0%	31.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	37.7%	5.6%	11.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	86.7%	91.0%	90.2%
Black or African American	2.0%	1.2%	1.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%
Asian	2.9%	3.0%	3.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.1%	1.3%	1.6%
Two or more races	3.8%	2.5%	2.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	12.4%	5.1%	6.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	78.2%	87.2%	85.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$27,835	$65,653	$57,331
Work Status			
Families	30,722	149,360	180,082
No workers in the past 12 months	18.3%	17.8%	17.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.2%	29.9%	32.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	36.5%	52.3%	49.6%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Washington Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,070,933 people in Washington. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Washington in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Washington Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	44,631	194,093	238,724
With one or more people 60 years and over	23.3%	39.2%	36.2%
With Children under 18 years	62.8%	35.1%	40.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	47.2%	7.7%	15.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	71.9%	86.5%	83.8%
Black or African American	1.6%	0.5%	0.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	3.2%	1.9%	2.2%
Asian	0.7%	1.6%	1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	16.6%	7.5%	9.2%
Two or more races	5.9%	1.9%	2.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	46.1%	23.0%	27.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	43.9%	71.5%	66.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$23,960	$60,993	$52,351
Work Status			
Families	33,918	141,130	175,048
No workers in the past 12 months	14.4%	13.0%	13.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.7%	31.5%	35.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	33.9%	55.5%	51.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Washington Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,070,933 people in Washington. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Washington in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Washington Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	47,381	225,137	272,518
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.3%	40.5%	39.3%
With Children under 18 years	44.5%	25.5%	28.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	45.2%	9.6%	15.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	84.4%	93.3%	91.7%
Black or African American	3.8%	1.0%	1.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	3.0%	1.1%	1.4%
Asian	1.2%	2.2%	2.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%
Some other race	1.8%	0.5%	0.7%
Two or more races	5.1%	1.9%	2.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.7%	3.2%	3.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	80.6%	90.8%	89.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$21,875	$53,923	$47,053
Work Status			
Families	29,394	143,147	172,541
No workers in the past 12 months	24.3%	18.3%	19.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.1%	32.7%	34.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.6%	49.0%	46.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Washington Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,070,933 people in Washington. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Washington in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Washington Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	40,546	229,693	270,239
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.6%	45.9%	44.0%
With Children under 18 years	35.5%	22.9%	24.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	37.1%	6.7%	11.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	79.3%	86.9%	85.8%
Black or African American	4.5%	2.7%	2.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	4.1%	1.3%	1.8%
Asian	3.8%	3.5%	3.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Some other race	0.4%	1.1%	1.0%
Two or more races	7.8%	4.1%	4.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.1%	4.9%	4.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	75.7%	83.7%	82.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,529	$65,112	$58,410
Work Status			
Families	22,933	146,339	169,272
No workers in the past 12 months	26.4%	20.6%	21.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.5%	31.7%	33.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.1%	47.7%	45.3%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Washington Congressional District 7

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,070,933 people in Washington. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Washington in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Washington Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	27,218	308,529	335,747
With one or more people 60 years and over	39.2%	29.5%	30.3%
With Children under 18 years	24.5%	20.3%	20.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	46.4%	6.1%	9.4%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	58.2%	80.2%	78.4%
Black or African American	18.7%	2.9%	4.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.7%	0.5%	0.6%
Asian	8.3%	10.3%	10.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Some other race	3.3%	1.5%	1.6%
Two or more races	8.6%	4.5%	4.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9.1%	4.8%	5.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	53.2%	77.5%	75.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,107	$85,685	$80,119
Work Status			
Families	10,442	152,027	162,469
No workers in the past 12 months	21.9%	9.8%	10.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.9%	26.0%	27.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.2%	64.2%	61.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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Food and Nutrition Service **January 2017**

PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Washington Congressional District 8

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,070,933 people in Washington. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Washington in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Washington Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	24,991	233,741	258,732
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.6%	34.4%	33.9%
With Children under 18 years	49.3%	34.6%	36.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	37.6%	5.0%	8.1%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	72.8%	84.2%	83.1%
Black or African American	7.2%	1.9%	2.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Asian	6.8%	7.9%	7.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	5.1%	2.0%	2.3%
Two or more races	5.6%	3.3%	3.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	10.6%	7.2%	7.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	67.9%	79.9%	78.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$31,427	$82,986	$77,320
Work Status			
Families	18,017	170,638	188,655
No workers in the past 12 months	18.0%	11.2%	11.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	40.0%	29.7%	30.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	42.1%	59.1%	57.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Washington Congressional District 9

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,070,933 people in Washington. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Washington in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Washington Congressional District 9

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	37,190	237,551	274,741
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.2%	33.1%	33.2%
With Children under 18 years	46.9%	29.0%	31.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	44.8%	5.9%	11.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	41.1%	63.3%	60.3%
Black or African American	24.4%	7.9%	10.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.4%	0.7%	0.8%
Asian	19.9%	20.3%	20.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1.7%	0.6%	0.8%
Some other race	6.2%	3.7%	4.0%
Two or more races	5.2%	3.5%	3.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11.5%	8.5%	8.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	36.6%	59.4%	56.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,739	$80,794	$71,947
Work Status			
Families	24,001	147,159	171,160
No workers in the past 12 months	20.2%	10.3%	11.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	40.7%	31.3%	32.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	39.2%	58.3%	55.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Washington Congressional District 10

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.53 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,070,933 people in Washington. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Washington in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Washington Congressional District 10

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	41,705	225,604	267,309
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.3%	36.6%	34.8%
With Children under 18 years	48.9%	32.1%	34.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	45.4%	6.0%	12.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	71.6%	79.8%	78.5%
Black or African American	7.5%	6.2%	6.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2.0%	1.3%	1.4%
Asian	4.7%	5.0%	5.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2.3%	1.5%	1.6%
Some other race	5.6%	2.2%	2.7%
Two or more races	6.3%	4.0%	4.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	12.4%	7.0%	7.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	66.4%	75.7%	74.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$23,747	$63,286	$56,564
Work Status			
Families	28,085	149,904	177,989
No workers in the past 12 months	25.4%	13.6%	15.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.1%	35.4%	37.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.5%	51.0%	47.2%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

West Virginia Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.5 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 367,908 people in West Virginia. The program served 82.2 percent of those eligible for benefits in West Virginia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

West Virginia Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	34,269	209,159	243,428
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.7%	44.5%	42.7%
With Children under 18 years	43.5%	23.7%	26.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	52.1%	10.7%	16.5%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	96.8%	95.9%	96.0%
Black or African American	1.4%	2.1%	2.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	1.5%	0.8%	0.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	95.9%	95.2%	95.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$16,772	$50,092	$44,180
Work Status			
Families	20,628	133,026	153,654
No workers in the past 12 months	32.7%	20.1%	21.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.2%	32.3%	33.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	23.1%	47.7%	44.4%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

West Virginia Congressional District 2

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.5 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 367,908 people in West Virginia. The program served 82.2 percent of those eligible for benefits in West Virginia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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West Virginia Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	37,082	210,678	247,760
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.1%	45.6%	43.1%
With Children under 18 years	48.7%	25.6%	29.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	56.6%	7.5%	14.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	90.4%	92.8%	92.5%
Black or African American	6.3%	5.0%	5.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Asian	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	2.5%	1.0%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.6%	1.1%	1.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	89.5%	91.9%	91.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,099	$52,685	$47,045
Work Status			
Families	26,461	136,791	163,252
No workers in the past 12 months	28.6%	18.1%	19.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.4%	34.9%	37.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	21.0%	46.9%	42.7%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

West Virginia Congressional District 3

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.5 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 367,908 people in West Virginia. The program served 82.2 percent of those eligible for benefits in West Virginia in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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West Virginia Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	51,861	191,487	243,348
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.5%	50.2%	45.3%
With Children under 18 years	45.6%	21.7%	26.8%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	60.6%	10.7%	21.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	91.0%	96.0%	94.9%
Black or African American	7.5%	2.5%	3.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Two or more races	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	90.8%	95.4%	94.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$14,941	$42,568	$35,913
Work Status			
Families	34,080	120,961	155,041
No workers in the past 12 months	39.2%	27.5%	30.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	43.9%	31.7%	34.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	16.9%	40.8%	35.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Wisconsin Congressional District 1

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 805,540 people in Wisconsin. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Wisconsin in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

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Wisconsin Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	33,254	241,346	274,600
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.7%	40.8%	39.3%
With Children under 18 years	51.7%	28.2%	31.0%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	42.1%	5.5%	10.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	76.1%	92.7%	90.7%
Black or African American	16.1%	3.0%	4.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Asian	0.5%	1.6%	1.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.2%	1.3%	1.4%
Two or more races	4.7%	0.9%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	18.2%	5.3%	6.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	62.3%	88.9%	85.7%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,379	$69,199	$62,206
Work Status			
Families	21,984	166,513	188,497
No workers in the past 12 months	15.9%	13.8%	14.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.7%	24.5%	27.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.5%	61.7%	58.7%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Wisconsin Congressional District 2

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Wisconsin Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	32,360	274,083	306,443
With one or more people 60 years and over	22.6%	34.4%	33.1%
With Children under 18 years	49.7%	26.2%	28.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.9%	7.4%	11.3%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	73.8%	91.8%	89.9%
Black or African American	16.1%	2.5%	4.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.5%	1.0%	1.2%
Two or more races	3.2%	1.2%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9.7%	3.6%	4.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	68.2%	89.4%	87.2%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$23,401	$66,618	$61,224
Work Status			
Families	18,851	163,935	182,786
No workers in the past 12 months	14.6%	10.6%	11.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	56.7%	25.8%	29.0%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.7%	63.5%	59.9%

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Wisconsin Congressional District 3

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Wisconsin Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	31,083	251,320	282,403
With one or more people 60 years and over	30.6%	39.9%	38.8%
With Children under 18 years	43.4%	24.6%	26.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	41.1%	8.2%	11.9%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	93.7%	96.9%	96.6%
Black or African American	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%
Asian	2.8%	1.4%	1.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Two or more races	1.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.2%	1.4%	1.5%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	92.0%	96.0%	95.5%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,587	$55,440	$51,219
Work Status			
Families	17,288	157,754	175,042
No workers in the past 12 months	18.8%	14.5%	14.9%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.5%	25.8%	27.8%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	35.7%	59.7%	57.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

[1] The ACS employs yearly sampling to produce statistical estimates. The descriptive statistics presented here are, therefore, subject to year-on-year measurement variations due to margins of error in the estimates.

[2] The ACS bases poverty status on annual household income; SNAP eligibility is based on monthly income. Due to this difference in reference periods, poverty status in the ACS may differ from poverty status at the time of SNAP certification.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Wisconsin Congressional District 4

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 805,540 people in Wisconsin. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Wisconsin in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Wisconsin Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	74,166	207,747	281,913
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.5%	32.1%	30.1%
With Children under 18 years	47.8%	24.3%	30.5%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	50.9%	11.1%	21.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	35.5%	66.3%	58.2%
Black or African American	52.4%	24.8%	32.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%
Asian	2.3%	3.0%	2.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	6.4%	3.7%	4.4%
Two or more races	2.5%	1.7%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	17.9%	10.4%	12.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	25.2%	60.2%	51.0%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,656	$51,038	$40,748
Work Status			
Families	46,751	105,854	152,605
No workers in the past 12 months	22.2%	13.4%	16.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.8%	32.3%	37.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.0%	54.3%	46.2%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Wisconsin Congressional District 5

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 805,540 people in Wisconsin. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Wisconsin in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Wisconsin Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	23,488	268,744	292,232
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.3%	39.4%	38.6%
With Children under 18 years	45.0%	27.9%	29.3%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	39.4%	4.3%	7.2%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	81.2%	95.5%	94.4%
Black or African American	9.6%	1.2%	1.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.3%	0.1%	0.2%
Asian	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.4%	0.5%	0.7%
Two or more races	2.9%	0.7%	0.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11.4%	2.7%	3.4%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	74.5%	93.4%	91.9%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$22,065	$71,245	$66,777
Work Status			
Families	13,774	177,086	190,860
No workers in the past 12 months	22.7%	11.5%	12.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	45.0%	24.9%	26.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.3%	63.6%	61.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Wisconsin Congressional District 6

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 805,540 people in Wisconsin. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Wisconsin in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Wisconsin Congressional District 6

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	28,834	262,064	290,898
With one or more people 60 years and over	24.2%	40.1%	38.6%
With Children under 18 years	47.1%	26.4%	28.4%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	44.3%	6.0%	9.8%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	94.4%	96.1%	95.9%
Black or African American	2.2%	0.8%	0.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%
Asian	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Two or more races	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.2%	2.0%	2.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	90.5%	94.4%	94.1%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,593	$61,372	$56,326
Work Status			
Families	18,025	172,220	190,245
No workers in the past 12 months	19.3%	14.4%	14.8%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.3%	25.7%	28.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.5%	59.9%	57.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Wisconsin Congressional District 7

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 805,540 people in Wisconsin. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Wisconsin in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Wisconsin Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	32,235	264,637	296,872
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.3%	43.9%	42.6%
With Children under 18 years	39.2%	25.1%	26.6%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	42.9%	6.6%	10.6%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	88.0%	96.1%	95.2%
Black or African American	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	5.7%	1.4%	1.9%
Asian	1.3%	0.9%	1.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	0.9%	0.1%	0.2%
Two or more races	3.3%	1.0%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.0%	1.0%	1.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	86.4%	95.3%	94.4%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$20,120	$56,477	$51,863
Work Status			
Families	18,283	177,558	195,841
No workers in the past 12 months	16.2%	16.4%	16.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.4%	26.3%	28.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.4%	57.3%	55.0%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Wisconsin Congressional District 8

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $1.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 805,540 people in Wisconsin. The program served 100 percent of those eligible for benefits in Wisconsin in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Wisconsin Congressional District 8

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	27,450	266,727	294,177
With one or more people 60 years and over	19.2%	38.7%	36.9%
With Children under 18 years	55.4%	28.1%	30.7%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	53.2%	5.5%	10.0%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	79.8%	93.8%	92.5%
Black or African American	3.6%	0.6%	0.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	6.9%	1.9%	2.3%
Asian	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.6%	1.2%	1.5%
Two or more races	3.4%	0.9%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	11.4%	2.3%	3.2%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	74.1%	92.6%	90.8%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$18,488	$60,782	$56,137
Work Status			
Families	18,066	175,724	193,790
No workers in the past 12 months	15.9%	13.8%	14.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.9%	25.1%	27.6%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.1%	61.1%	58.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Wyoming Congressional District (at Large)

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation's nutrition assistance safety net. Benefits are available to most people who meet the financial and nonfinancial requirements, and the program serves a broad spectrum of low income people. In Fiscal Year 2015, SNAP provided about $0.05 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 32,606 people in Wyoming. The program served 59 percent of those eligible for benefits in Wyoming in 2014. SNAP also has an economic multiplier effect; every dollar in new SNAP benefits results in $1.80 in total economic activity.

The American Community Survey provides a snapshot of SNAP participants in 2015 for each Congressional District.[1] More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2015*, available at http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis.

Wyoming Congressional District (at Large)

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Households	10,666	218,271	228,937
With one or more people 60 years and over	19.2%	37.3%	36.5%
With Children under 18 years	61.6%	28.6%	30.1%
Poverty Status in the past 12 Months[2]			
Below poverty level	43.1%	9.1%	10.7%
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	84.0%	94.9%	94.4%
Black or African American	1.7%	0.7%	0.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	7.7%	1.3%	1.6%
Asian	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.0%	1.2%	1.3%
Two or more races	3.2%	1.3%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	14.2%	7.6%	7.9%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	75.0%	88.9%	88.3%
Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)			
Median income (dollars)	$24,060	$61,805	$60,214
Work Status			
Families	7,479	137,991	145,470
No workers in the past 12 months	12.5%	11.5%	11.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.2%	29.9%	30.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	37.3%	58.6%	57.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded December 2016), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2015 American Community Survey (ACS), using 114th Congressional District boundaries.

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