



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 2013, SNAP provided about \$1.5 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 926,011 people in Indiana. The program served 84 percent of those eligible for benefits in Indiana in 2012. 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 2011-2013 for each Congressional District. More detailed information for the Nation and each State is presented in *Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2013*, 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 | 37,794 | 228,285 | 266,079 |
| With one or more people 60 years and over | 25.4% | 39.0% | 37.1% |
| With Children under 18 years | 58.6% | 29.2% | 33.4% |
| Poverty Status in the past 12 Months | | | |
| Below poverty level | 57.3% | 8.1% | 15.1% |
| Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder | | | |
| White | 44.5% | 77.9% | 73.1% |
| Black or African American | 45.0% | 15.4% | 19.6% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| Asian | 0.2% | 1.2% | 1.0% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | NA | NA | NA |
| Some other race | 7.8% | 4.3% | 4.8% |
| Two or more races | 2.2% | 1.0% | 1.2% |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 13.9% | 10.3% | 10.8% |
| White alone, not Hispanic or Latino | 39.6% | 72.7% | 68.0% |
| Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) | | | |
| Median income (dollars) | \$16,184 | \$58,942 | \$51,538 |
| Work Status | | | |
| Families | 27,950 | 152,798 | 180,748 |
| No workers in the past 12 months | 25.3% | 13.7% | 15.5% |
| 1 worker in the past 12 months | 50.8% | 33.1% | 35.8% |
| 2 or more workers in the past 12 months | 23.9% | 53.3% | 48.7% |

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded February 2015), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (February 2015); U.S. Census Bureau 2011-2013 American Community Survey, using 113th Congressional District boundaries



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 2013, SNAP provided about \$1.5 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 926,011 people in Indiana. The program served 84 percent of those eligible for benefits in Indiana in 2012. 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 | 37,298 | 232,323 | 269,621 |
| With one or more people 60 years and over | 19.0% | 39.1% | 36.3% |
| With Children under 18 years | 61.9% | 28.5% | 33.1% |
| Poverty Status in the past 12 Months | | | |
| Below poverty level | 56.7% | 7.6% | 14.4% |
| Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder | | | |
| White | 77.5% | 91.6% | 89.6% |
| Black or African American | 15.9% | 4.6% | 6.2% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 0.5% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| Asian | 0.4% | 1.0% | 0.9% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | NA | NA | NA |
| Some other race | 3.7% | 1.5% | 1.8% |
| Two or more races | 2.0% | 1.0% | 1.1% |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 9.8% | 4.8% | 5.5% |
| White alone, not Hispanic or Latino | 72.3% | 88.5% | 86.3% |
| Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) | | | |
| Median income (dollars) | \$17,093 | \$50,013 | \$45,073 |
| Work Status | | | |
| Families | 27,749 | 155,909 | 183,658 |
| No workers in the past 12 months | 23.1% | 13.8% | 15.2% |
| 1 worker in the past 12 months | 50.1% | 29.9% | 33.0% |
| 2 or more workers in the past 12 months | 26.8% | 56.3% | 51.8% |

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded February 2015), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (February 2015); U.S. Census Bureau 2011-2013 American Community Survey, using 113th Congressional District boundaries

**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 2013, SNAP provided about \$1.5 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 926,011 people in Indiana. The program served 84 percent of those eligible for benefits in Indiana in 2012. 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 3

| Characteristic | Households Receiving SNAP | Households not Receiving SNAP | Total |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Households | 32,009 | 243,319 | 275,328 |
| With one or more people 60 years and over | 18.1% | 36.5% | 34.4% |
| With Children under 18 years | 59.2% | 29.6% | 33.0% |
| Poverty Status in the past 12 Months | | | |
| Below poverty level | 57.3% | 7.3% | 13.1% |
| Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder | | | |
| White | 73.7% | 92.5% | 90.3% |
| Black or African American | 18.6% | 4.4% | 6.0% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 0.5% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| Asian | 2.8% | 1.1% | 1.3% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | NA | NA | NA |
| Some other race | 2.4% | 0.8% | 1.0% |
| Two or more races | 2.0% | 0.9% | 1.0% |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 7.0% | 3.1% | 3.6% |
| White alone, not Hispanic or Latino | 69.3% | 90.4% | 88.0% |
| Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) | | | |
| Median income (dollars) | \$17,547 | \$52,079 | \$47,661 |
| Work Status | | | |
| Families | 22,709 | 163,416 | 186,125 |
| No workers in the past 12 months | 23.1% | 12.6% | 13.9% |
| 1 worker in the past 12 months | 52.2% | 30.6% | 33.2% |
| 2 or more workers in the past 12 months | 24.7% | 56.8% | 52.9% |

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded February 2015), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (February 2015); U.S. Census Bureau 2011-2013 American Community Survey, using 113th Congressional District boundaries



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 2013, SNAP provided about \$1.5 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 926,011 people in Indiana. The program served 84 percent of those eligible for benefits in Indiana in 2012. 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 4

| Characteristic | Households Receiving SNAP | Households not Receiving SNAP | Total |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Households | 28,571 | 246,210 | 274,781 |
| With one or more people 60 years and over | 19.8% | 35.5% | 33.8% |
| With Children under 18 years | 57.1% | 29.5% | 32.4% |
| Poverty Status in the past 12 Months | | | |
| Below poverty level | 50.6% | 8.5% | 12.9% |
| Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder | | | |
| White | 86.6% | 93.9% | 93.2% |
| Black or African American | 9.8% | 2.0% | 2.8% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Asian | 0.5% | 2.3% | 2.1% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | NA | NA | NA |
| Some other race | 1.5% | 0.7% | 0.8% |
| Two or more races | 0.9% | 0.9% | 0.9% |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 6.0% | 3.3% | 3.6% |
| White alone, not Hispanic or Latino | 82.3% | 91.4% | 90.5% |
| Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) | | | |
| Median income (dollars) | \$19,912 | \$54,548 | \$50,652 |
| Work Status | | | |
| Families | 20,332 | 165,194 | 185,526 |
| No workers in the past 12 months | 17.5% | 14.0% | 14.4% |
| 1 worker in the past 12 months | 54.5% | 28.4% | 31.3% |
| 2 or more workers in the past 12 months | 28.1% | 57.6% | 54.3% |

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded February 2015), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (February 2015); U.S. Census Bureau 2011-2013 American Community Survey, using 113th Congressional District boundaries

**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 2013, SNAP provided about \$1.5 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 926,011 people in Indiana. The program served 84 percent of those eligible for benefits in Indiana in 2012. 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 5

| Characteristic | Households Receiving SNAP | Households not Receiving SNAP | Total |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Households | 24,235 | 261,921 | 286,156 |
| With one or more people 60 years and over | 23.4% | 32.4% | 31.6% |
| With Children under 18 years | 56.0% | 31.8% | 33.9% |
| Poverty Status in the past 12 Months | | | |
| Below poverty level | 49.9% | 6.0% | 9.7% |
| Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder | | | |
| White | 73.4% | 88.2% | 86.9% |
| Black or African American | 19.8% | 7.2% | 8.3% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Asian | 0.7% | 2.6% | 2.4% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | NA | NA | NA |
| Some other race | 2.8% | 0.9% | 1.0% |
| Two or more races | 2.9% | 1.1% | 1.2% |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 5.4% | 2.6% | 2.9% |
| White alone, not Hispanic or Latino | 71.0% | 86.4% | 85.1% |
| Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) | | | |
| Median income (dollars) | \$18,997 | \$65,406 | \$61,047 |
| Work Status | | | |
| Families | 16,498 | 173,386 | 189,884 |
| No workers in the past 12 months | 21.4% | 11.5% | 12.4% |
| 1 worker in the past 12 months | 50.3% | 30.0% | 31.8% |
| 2 or more workers in the past 12 months | 28.3% | 58.4% | 55.8% |

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded February 2015), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (February 2015); U.S. Census Bureau 2011-2013 American Community Survey, using 113th Congressional District boundaries



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 2013, SNAP provided about \$1.5 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 926,011 people in Indiana. The program served 84 percent of those eligible for benefits in Indiana in 2012. 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 | 36,800 | 239,097 | 275,897 |
| With one or more people 60 years and over | 20.7% | 40.0% | 37.4% |
| With Children under 18 years | 56.5% | 28.3% | 32.1% |
| Poverty Status in the past 12 Months | | | |
| Below poverty level | 55.1% | 8.6% | 14.8% |
| Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder | | | |
| White | 90.1% | 95.6% | 94.9% |
| Black or African American | 5.2% | 1.5% | 2.0% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 0.3% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Asian | 0.2% | 1.1% | 1.0% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | NA | NA | NA |
| Some other race | 1.2% | 0.6% | 0.7% |
| Two or more races | 3.0% | 1.1% | 1.3% |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 2.1% | 1.5% | 1.6% |
| White alone, not Hispanic or Latino | 89.2% | 94.7% | 94.0% |
| Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) | | | |
| Median income (dollars) | \$17,143 | \$50,463 | \$44,994 |
| Work Status | | | |
| Families | 25,853 | 160,730 | 186,583 |
| No workers in the past 12 months | 25.8% | 15.8% | 17.2% |
| 1 worker in the past 12 months | 51.8% | 30.7% | 33.6% |
| 2 or more workers in the past 12 months | 22.5% | 53.5% | 49.2% |

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded February 2015), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (February 2015); U.S. Census Bureau 2011-2013 American Community Survey, using 113th 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 2013, SNAP provided about \$1.5 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 926,011 people in Indiana. The program served 84 percent of those eligible for benefits in Indiana in 2012. 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 | 57,858 | 224,045 | 281,903 |
| With one or more people 60 years and over | 20.4% | 30.0% | 28.0% |
| With Children under 18 years | 55.7% | 27.1% | 32.9% |
| Poverty Status in the past 12 Months | | | |
| Below poverty level | 56.7% | 12.0% | 21.2% |
| Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder | | | |
| White | 44.4% | 68.8% | 63.8% |
| Black or African American | 47.3% | 23.7% | 28.5% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| Asian | 0.6% | 2.0% | 1.7% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | NA | NA | NA |
| Some other race | 5.3% | 3.7% | 4.0% |
| Two or more races | 2.0% | 1.5% | 1.6% |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 9.4% | 6.7% | 7.3% |
| White alone, not Hispanic or Latino | 40.8% | 66.0% | 60.8% |
| Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) | | | |
| Median income (dollars) | \$16,541 | \$45,153 | \$37,867 |
| Work Status | | | |
| Families | 40,081 | 128,058 | 168,139 |
| No workers in the past 12 months | 22.3% | 12.5% | 14.9% |
| 1 worker in the past 12 months | 50.8% | 35.7% | 39.3% |
| 2 or more workers in the past 12 months | 26.9% | 51.8% | 45.8% |

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded February 2015), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (February 2015); U.S. Census Bureau 2011-2013 American Community Survey, using 113th Congressional District boundaries



PROFILE OF SNAP HOUSEHOLDS

Indiana Congressional District 8

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Indiana Congressional District 8

| Characteristic | Households Receiving SNAP | Households not Receiving SNAP | Total |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Households | 32,469 | 244,391 | 276,860 |
| With one or more people 60 years and over | 22.5% | 39.2% | 37.3% |
| With Children under 18 years | 54.8% | 27.0% | 30.3% |
| Poverty Status in the past 12 Months | | | |
| Below poverty level | 57.2% | 8.4% | 14.1% |
| Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder | | | |
| White | 86.7% | 95.2% | 94.2% |
| Black or African American | 10.3% | 2.7% | 3.6% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 0.4% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Asian | 0.6% | 0.9% | 0.9% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | NA | NA | NA |
| Some other race | 0.4% | 0.4% | 0.4% |
| Two or more races | 1.5% | 0.6% | 0.7% |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 1.6% | 1.3% | 1.4% |
| White alone, not Hispanic or Latino | 85.5% | 94.3% | 93.3% |
| Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) | | | |
| Median income (dollars) | \$16,217 | \$50,891 | \$46,160 |
| Work Status | | | |
| Families | 22,329 | 162,292 | 184,621 |
| No workers in the past 12 months | 24.7% | 15.3% | 16.4% |
| 1 worker in the past 12 months | 51.9% | 29.1% | 31.9% |
| 2 or more workers in the past 12 months | 23.4% | 55.6% | 51.7% |

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded February 2015), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (February 2015); U.S. Census Bureau 2011-2013 American Community Survey, using 113th Congressional District boundaries



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 2013, SNAP provided about \$1.5 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 926,011 people in Indiana. The program served 84 percent of those eligible for benefits in Indiana in 2012. 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 9

| Characteristic | Households Receiving SNAP | Households not Receiving SNAP | Total |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Households | 31,198 | 244,735 | 275,933 |
| With one or more people 60 years and over | 23.1% | 35.7% | 34.2% |
| With Children under 18 years | 55.5% | 28.5% | 31.6% |
| Poverty Status in the past 12 Months | | | |
| Below poverty level | 56.9% | 9.5% | 14.8% |
| Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder | | | |
| White | 90.7% | 94.4% | 94.0% |
| Black or African American | 5.2% | 2.1% | 2.5% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Asian | 0.6% | 1.7% | 1.6% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | NA | NA | NA |
| Some other race | 0.9% | 0.5% | 0.6% |
| Two or more races | 2.4% | 1.0% | 1.1% |
| Hispanic or Latino (of any race) | 2.7% | 1.9% | 2.0% |
| White alone, not Hispanic or Latino | 88.9% | 93.2% | 92.7% |
| Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars) | | | |
| Median income (dollars) | \$16,526 | \$54,327 | \$49,426 |
| Work Status | | | |
| Families | 21,437 | 160,858 | 182,295 |
| No workers in the past 12 months | 27.6% | 13.2% | 14.9% |
| 1 worker in the past 12 months | 46.6% | 28.5% | 30.6% |
| 2 or more workers in the past 12 months | 25.8% | 58.3% | 54.5% |

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