



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 2016, SNAP provided about \$2.25 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,568,387 people in North Carolina. The program served 82.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2015. 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 2016 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 2016*, available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis>.

North Carolina Congressional District 1

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Total Households	57,858	237,091	294,949
With one or more people 60 years and over	31.4%	40.6%	38.8%
With child(ren) under 18 years	50.6%	24.4%	29.5%
With disabled individual(s)	43.0%	26.5%	29.7%
Income and Poverty Status in the past 12 Months¹			
Below poverty level	51.6%	13.1%	20.7%
Median income (2016 dollars)	\$17,183	\$47,884	\$40,895
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	22.8%	56.0%	49.5%
Black or African American	71.9%	38.2%	44.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.2%	.7%	.8%
Asian	.4%	2.1%	1.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.1%	1.9%	1.8%
Two or more races	2.5%	1.0%	1.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	4.8%	5.9%	5.7%
Work Status			
Families	38,581	140,393	178,974
No workers in the past 12 months	20.0%	16.2%	17.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.7%	35.4%	38.5%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.3%	48.4%	44.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded October 2017), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey (ACS), using 115th Congressional District boundaries.

¹ 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.



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 2016, SNAP provided about \$2.25 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,568,387 people in North Carolina. The program served 82.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2015. 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 2016 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 2016*, available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis>.

North Carolina Congressional District 2

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Total Households	30,508	258,207	288,715
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.4%	34.4%	34.1%
With child(ren) under 18 years	54.6%	37.5%	39.3%
With disabled individual(s)	47.7%	21.2%	24.0%
Income and Poverty Status in the past 12 Months¹			
Below poverty level	42.7%	6.0%	9.9%
Median income (2016 dollars)	\$22,298	\$73,383	\$65,792
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	44.8%	78.2%	74.6%
Black or African American	49.2%	15.8%	19.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.1%	.6%	.7%
Asian	.5%	1.2%	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%
Two or more races	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6.9%	5.8%	6.0%
Work Status			
Families	22,792	188,456	211,248
No workers in the past 12 months	19.2%	11.6%	12.4%
1 worker in the past 12 months	49.5%	30.2%	32.3%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	31.3%	58.2%	55.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded October 2017), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey (ACS), using 115th Congressional District boundaries.

¹ 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.



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 2016, SNAP provided about \$2.25 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,568,387 people in North Carolina. The program served 82.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2015. 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 2016 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 2016*, available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis>.

North Carolina Congressional District 3

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Total Households	41,676	243,540	285,216
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.9%	41.5%	40.2%
With child(ren) under 18 years	45.7%	27.6%	30.3%
With disabled individual(s)	47.6%	30.2%	32.7%
Income and Poverty Status in the past 12 Months¹			
Below poverty level	45.9%	8.5%	14.0%
Median income (2016 dollars)	\$19,411	\$53,994	\$47,565
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	55.9%	78.9%	75.5%
Black or African American	38.7%	16.6%	19.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	1.0%	.9%	.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	.7%	1.2%	1.1%
Two or more races	3.6%	2.0%	2.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3.9%	5.6%	5.4%
Work Status			
Families	28,106	161,972	190,078
No workers in the past 12 months	18.6%	17.3%	17.5%
1 worker in the past 12 months	53.3%	31.1%	34.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	28.1%	51.6%	48.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded October 2017), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey (ACS), using 115th Congressional District boundaries.

¹ 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.

**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 2016, SNAP provided about \$2.25 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,568,387 people in North Carolina. The program served 82.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2015. 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 2016 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 2016*, available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis>.

North Carolina Congressional District 4

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Total Households	23,029	298,516	321,545
With one or more people 60 years and over	27.4%	27.7%	27.7%
With child(ren) under 18 years	60.1%	29.6%	31.8%
With disabled individual(s)	41.5%	15.4%	17.3%
Income and Poverty Status in the past 12 Months¹			
Below poverty level	45.9%	6.8%	9.6%
Median income (2016 dollars)	\$22,779	\$74,605	\$70,587
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	33.2%	69.7%	67.1%
Black or African American	52.7%	18.8%	21.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	.6%	.3%	.3%
Asian	5.8%	7.2%	7.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	4.9%	2.0%	2.2%
Two or more races	2.8%	2.0%	2.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	13.2%	6.5%	7.0%
Work Status			
Families	16,964	179,132	196,096
No workers in the past 12 months	12.4%	8.2%	8.6%
1 worker in the past 12 months	55.4%	29.9%	32.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	32.2%	61.9%	59.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded October 2017), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey (ACS), using 115th Congressional District boundaries.

¹ 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.



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 2016, SNAP provided about \$2.25 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,568,387 people in North Carolina. The program served 82.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2015. 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 2016 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 2016*, available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis>.

North Carolina Congressional District 5

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Total Households	38,495	260,588	299,083
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.4%	42.4%	40.6%
With child(ren) under 18 years	49.5%	26.5%	29.5%
With disabled individual(s)	41.7%	23.4%	25.7%
Income and Poverty Status in the past 12 Months¹			
Below poverty level	55.1%	11.5%	17.1%
Median income (2016 dollars)	\$16,825	\$50,097	\$45,001
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	67.8%	83.9%	81.9%
Black or African American	26.6%	12.2%	14.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	N/A	N/A	N/A
Asian	.3%	1.4%	1.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.3%	1.1%	1.4%
Two or more races	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.2%	5.2%	5.6%
Work Status			
Families	25,928	172,680	198,608
No workers in the past 12 months	27.4%	18.0%	19.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	50.6%	32.9%	35.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	22.0%	49.1%	45.6%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded October 2017), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey (ACS), using 115th Congressional District boundaries.

¹ 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.



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 2016, SNAP provided about \$2.25 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,568,387 people in North Carolina. The program served 82.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2015. 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 2016 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 2016*, 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
Total Households	45,460	252,533	297,993
With one or more people 60 years and over	29.8%	42.6%	40.6%
With child(ren) under 18 years	53.2%	26.2%	30.3%
With disabled individual(s)	44.5%	25.4%	28.3%
Income and Poverty Status in the past 12 Months¹			
Below poverty level	48.7%	9.2%	15.2%
Median income (2016 dollars)	\$20,336	\$52,844	\$47,335
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	49.8%	79.0%	74.5%
Black or African American	41.4%	16.3%	20.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	.5%	.2%	.3%
Asian	1.3%	.9%	1.0%
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	2.6%	1.2%	1.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.8%	6.5%	6.9%
Work Status			
Families	32,636	169,773	202,409
No workers in the past 12 months	20.5%	16.0%	16.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	54.4%	30.0%	33.9%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	25.1%	54.0%	49.3%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded October 2017), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey (ACS), using 115th Congressional District boundaries.

¹ 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.



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 2016, SNAP provided about \$2.25 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,568,387 people in North Carolina. The program served 82.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2015. 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 2016 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 2016*, available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis>.

North Carolina Congressional District 7

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Total Households	49,695	258,316	308,011
With one or more people 60 years and over	33.6%	45.7%	43.8%
With child(ren) under 18 years	48.3%	23.7%	27.7%
With disabled individual(s)	53.6%	27.5%	31.7%
Income and Poverty Status in the past 12 Months¹			
Below poverty level	57.9%	10.4%	18.0%
Median income (2016 dollars)	\$15,727	\$51,800	\$45,002
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	56.3%	82.4%	78.2%
Black or African American	38.3%	13.8%	17.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.0%	.7%	.8%
Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.9%	.9%	1.2%
Two or more races	1.6%	1.1%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9.3%	5.1%	5.8%
Work Status			
Families	32,166	164,696	196,862
No workers in the past 12 months	25.2%	21.4%	22.0%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.5%	32.3%	35.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	23.3%	46.3%	42.5%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded October 2017), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey (ACS), using 115th Congressional District boundaries.

¹ 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.

**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 2016, SNAP provided about \$2.25 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,568,387 people in North Carolina. The program served 82.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2015. 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 2016 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 2016*, 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
Total Households	38,103	250,285	288,388
With one or more people 60 years and over	28.2%	38.0%	36.7%
With child(ren) under 18 years	55.3%	29.7%	33.1%
With disabled individual(s)	46.0%	25.8%	28.5%
Income and Poverty Status in the past 12 Months¹			
Below poverty level	47.7%	8.7%	13.8%
Median income (2016 dollars)	\$21,828	\$54,986	\$50,570
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	47.2%	72.9%	69.5%
Black or African American	43.6%	19.5%	22.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.3%	.9%	.9%
Asian	1.0%	2.2%	2.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.7%	2.6%	2.8%
Two or more races	2.9%	1.6%	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.1%	7.4%	7.5%
Work Status			
Families	28,031	164,783	192,814
No workers in the past 12 months	22.3%	16.3%	17.1%
1 worker in the past 12 months	51.3%	32.4%	35.1%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	26.4%	51.4%	47.7%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded October 2017), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey (ACS), using 115th Congressional District boundaries.

¹ 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.



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 2016, SNAP provided about \$2.25 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,568,387 people in North Carolina. The program served 82.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2015. 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 2016 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 2016*, 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
Total Households	40,316	238,662	278,978
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.0%	38.5%	37.6%
With child(ren) under 18 years	50.6%	33.3%	35.8%
With disabled individual(s)	45.4%	22.3%	25.7%
Income and Poverty Status in the past 12 Months¹			
Below poverty level	49.9%	8.4%	14.4%
Median income (2016 dollars)	\$19,431	\$64,763	\$55,913
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	40.1%	74.5%	69.5%
Black or African American	40.1%	14.4%	18.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	15.2%	5.8%	7.2%
Asian	.2%	2.4%	2.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Two or more races	2.8%	1.4%	1.6%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8.3%	5.2%	5.7%
Work Status			
Families	29,921	169,224	199,145
No workers in the past 12 months	27.7%	13.6%	15.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	48.7%	31.6%	34.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	23.5%	54.8%	50.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded October 2017), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey (ACS), using 115th Congressional District boundaries.

¹ 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.



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 2016, SNAP provided about \$2.25 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,568,387 people in North Carolina. The program served 82.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2015. 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 2016 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 2016*, 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
Total Households	43,288	253,844	297,132
With one or more people 60 years and over	32.6%	43.7%	42.1%
With child(ren) under 18 years	47.9%	25.1%	28.4%
With disabled individual(s)	43.8%	26.2%	28.7%
Income and Poverty Status in the past 12 Months¹			
Below poverty level	46.0%	8.4%	13.9%
Median income (2016 dollars)	\$20,715	\$51,400	\$46,508
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	67.1%	87.2%	84.3%
Black or African American	25.3%	8.3%	10.8%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.3%	.5%	.6%
Asian	1.1%	1.4%	1.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	3.8%	1.5%	1.8%
Two or more races	1.4%	1.1%	1.1%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	7.3%	3.6%	4.1%
Work Status			
Families	29,423	165,547	194,970
No workers in the past 12 months	23.9%	16.6%	17.7%
1 worker in the past 12 months	46.5%	30.9%	33.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.6%	52.5%	49.1%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded October 2017), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey (ACS), using 115th Congressional District boundaries.

¹ 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.



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 2016, SNAP provided about \$2.25 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,568,387 people in North Carolina. The program served 82.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2015. 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 2016 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 2016*, 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
Total Households	38,034	267,079	305,113
With one or more people 60 years and over	35.4%	49.3%	47.5%
With child(ren) under 18 years	47.2%	23.0%	26.0%
With disabled individual(s)	50.2%	29.6%	32.2%
Income and Poverty Status in the past 12 Months¹			
Below poverty level	52.6%	9.9%	15.2%
Median income (2016 dollars)	\$16,971	\$48,616	\$43,855
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	87.5%	93.0%	92.3%
Black or African American	6.4%	3.0%	3.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.6%	1.3%	1.3%
Asian	.1%	1.2%	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.0%	.8%	.9%
Two or more races	2.5%	.6%	.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	5.2%	3.7%	3.9%
Work Status			
Families	24,530	173,766	198,296
No workers in the past 12 months	26.0%	23.0%	23.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	44.9%	32.7%	34.2%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	29.1%	44.3%	42.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded October 2017), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey (ACS), using 115th Congressional District boundaries.

¹ 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.



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 2016, SNAP provided about \$2.25 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,568,387 people in North Carolina. The program served 82.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2015. 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 2016 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 2016*, available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis>.

North Carolina Congressional District 12

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Total Households	34,894	285,568	320,462
With one or more people 60 years and over	25.4%	25.8%	25.8%
With child(ren) under 18 years	56.8%	28.8%	31.8%
With disabled individual(s)	32.2%	13.7%	15.8%
Income and Poverty Status in the past 12 Months¹			
Below poverty level	42.4%	7.9%	11.6%
Median income (2016 dollars)	\$23,188	\$63,205	\$59,268
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	23.1%	55.4%	51.9%
Black or African American	63.9%	33.8%	37.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1.6%	.3%	.4%
Asian	2.2%	4.5%	4.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	7.4%	4.0%	4.4%
Two or more races	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	16.2%	9.8%	10.5%
Work Status			
Families	25,800	166,906	192,706
No workers in the past 12 months	17.5%	8.1%	9.3%
1 worker in the past 12 months	52.4%	34.3%	36.7%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	30.1%	57.6%	53.9%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded October 2017), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey (ACS), using 115th Congressional District boundaries.

¹ 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.



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 2016, SNAP provided about \$2.25 billion dollars in food benefits to a monthly average of 1,568,387 people in North Carolina. The program served 82.9 percent of those eligible for benefits in North Carolina in 2015. 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 2016 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 2016*, available at <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ops/research-and-analysis>.

North Carolina Congressional District 13

Characteristic	Households Receiving SNAP	Households not Receiving SNAP	Total
Total Households	42,543	254,295	296,838
With one or more people 60 years and over	26.9%	40.1%	38.2%
With child(ren) under 18 years	53.9%	26.5%	30.5%
With disabled individual(s)	42.9%	23.7%	26.5%
Income and Poverty Status in the past 12 Months¹			
Below poverty level	51.5%	9.4%	15.4%
Median income (2016 dollars)	\$19,828	\$53,674	\$47,440
Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin of Householder			
White	49.1%	76.8%	72.8%
Black or African American	42.6%	18.0%	21.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	.6%	.1%	.2%
Asian	3.2%	2.5%	2.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N/A	N/A	N/A
Some other race	2.0%	1.6%	1.7%
Two or more races	2.4%	.9%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9.4%	4.8%	5.5%
Work Status			
Families	29,239	161,218	190,457
No workers in the past 12 months	20.1%	16.7%	17.2%
1 worker in the past 12 months	55.5%	30.5%	34.4%
2 or more workers in the past 12 months	24.4%	52.8%	48.4%

Source: USDA FNS SNAP Program Data (downloaded October 2017), Reaching Those in Need: Estimates of State SNAP Participation Rates (forthcoming); U.S. Census Bureau 2016 American Community Survey (ACS), using 115th Congressional District boundaries.

¹ 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.