**United States**

In the United States, 15.0 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 23 percent, which is 16,397,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on the United States.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 27,000,000 the United States taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,250 for a total of $62 B. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 25,716,000 households in the United States benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 10,100,000 people in the United States out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 5,300,000 of which were children.
* The EITC put dollars back into the state economy, in 2011.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 13,115,000 households in the United States, which included 25,716,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* An expansion of the EITC for childless workers, in line with the President’s proposal, would benefit 13,500,000 people.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families. 1510000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 26 percent of the United States residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and Child Nutrition**

* In 2011, 14.7 percent experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* In 2013, an average of 47,636,090 people in the United States participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 133.07 per person.
* In 2013, 8,662,804 children and pregnant mothers participated in the Supplemental Nutrition Program Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).
* In 2013, 30,667,024 children participated in the National School Lunch Program.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 23 percent of children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 1,129,805 children were served in Head Start Programs in the United States

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| WIC Participation | USDA Food & Nutrition Service Program Data | 2013 | 2013  monthly | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/wic-program |
| School Lunch Program participation | USDA Food & Nutrition Service Program Data | 2013 | 2013  monthly | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/child-nutrition-tables |
| Average Monthly Participants | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Dollars put into local economy by EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2011 | 2011 | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=4097 |
| Number of people that would benefit from expansion of EITC for childless workers | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2014 | 2015  estimated | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=4097 |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=4097 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=4097 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=4097 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=4097 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=4097 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=4097 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Alabama**

In the great state of Alabama, 15.4 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 28.0 percent, which is 307,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Alabama.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 531,000 Alabama taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,560 for a total of $1.36 billion. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 404,000 households in Alabama benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 129,000 people in Alabama out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 75,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 287,000 households in Alabama, which included 513,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 38,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 21.2 percent of Alabama residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 910,244 people in Alabama participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 127 per person. This totaled $1,390,011,732 coming into Alabama, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Alabama. In 2011, 18.2 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 7.1 percent of households in Alabama experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 28.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 20,010 children were served in Head Start Programs in Alabama. Sadly, due to sequestration, 1,100 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 500 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Alaska**

In the great state of Alaska, 11.7 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 15.0 percent, which is 27,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Alaska.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 50,000 Alaska taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $1,925 for a total of $96 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 34,000 households in Alaska benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 17,000 people in Alaska out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 10,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 21,000 households in Alaska, which included 42,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 6,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 91,298 people in Alaska participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 170 per person. This totaled $186,325,119 coming into Alaska, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Alaska. In 2011, 13.9 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 4.8 percent of households in Alaska experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 15.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 4,146 children were served in Head Start Programs in Alaska. Sadly, due to sequestration, 100 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 100 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Arizona**

In the great state of Arizona, 17.2 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 27.0 percent, which is 435,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Arizona.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 571,000 Arizona taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,300 for a total of $1.34 billion. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 509,000 households in Arizona benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 234,000 people in Arizona out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 131,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 305,000 households in Arizona, which included 709,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 32,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 30.0 percent of Arizona residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 1,123,974 people in Arizona participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 127 per person. This totaled $1,706,601,437 coming into Arizona, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Arizona. In 2011, 15.8 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 6.2 percent of households in Arizona experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 27.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 21,929 children were served in Head Start Programs in Arizona. Sadly, due to sequestration, 1,000 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 500 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
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| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Arkansas**

In the great state of Arkansas, 18.7 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 28.0 percent, which is 197,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Arkansas.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 312,000 Arkansas taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,400 for a total of $744 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 232,000 households in Arkansas benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 102,000 people in Arkansas out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 57,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 156,000 households in Arkansas, which included 298,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 24,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 28.4 percent of Arkansas residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 502,125 people in Arkansas participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 122 per person. This totaled $733,396,874 coming into Arkansas, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Arkansas. In 2011, 19.2 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 7.6 percent of households in Arkansas experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 28.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 11,852 children were served in Head Start Programs in Arkansas. Sadly, due to sequestration, 600 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 200 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**California**

In the great state of California, 16.9 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 23.0 percent, which is 2,085,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on California.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 3,100,000 California taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,200 for a total of $6.96 billion. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 2,898,000 households in California benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 1,274,000 people in California out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 629,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 1,525,000 households in California, which included 3,165,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 110,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 29.9 percent of California residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 3,964,221 people in California participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 149 per person. This totaled $7,090,221,357 coming into California, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in California. In 2011, 16.2 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 5.8 percent of households in California experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 23.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 135,311 children were served in Head Start Programs in California. Sadly, due to sequestration, 8,200 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 2,000 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Colorado**

In the great state of Colorado, 13.2 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 18.0 percent, which is 217,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Colorado.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 364,000 Colorado taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,000 for a total of $739 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 307,000 households in Colorado benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 152,000 people in Colorado out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 82,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 191,000 households in Colorado, which included 345,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 24,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 26.3 percent of Colorado residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 491,630 people in Colorado participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 137 per person. This totaled $808,505,391 coming into Colorado, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Colorado. In 2011, 13.4 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 5.4 percent of households in Colorado experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 18.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 14,090 children were served in Head Start Programs in Colorado. Sadly, due to sequestration, 700 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 300 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Connecticut**

In the great state of Connecticut, 10.1 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 15.0 percent, which is 119,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Connecticut.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 214,000 Connecticut taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $1,980 for a total of $424 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 150,000 households in Connecticut benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 67,000 people in Connecticut out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 33,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 75,000 households in Connecticut, which included 147,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 6,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 23.5 percent of Connecticut residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 403,466 people in Connecticut participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 144 per person. This totaled $696,670,564 coming into Connecticut, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Connecticut. In 2011, 11.9 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 4.7 percent of households in Connecticut experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 15.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 8,773 children were served in Head Start Programs in Connecticut. Sadly, due to sequestration, 500 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 200 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Delaware**

In the great state of Delaware, 13.7 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 17.0 percent, which is 35,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Delaware.



**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 72,000 Delaware taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,150 for a total of $155 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 55,000 households in Delaware benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 24,000 people in Delaware out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 12,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 32,000 households in Delaware, which included 52,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 5,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 23.8 percent of Delaware residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 148,257 people in Delaware participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 127 per person. This totaled $226,577,031 coming into Delaware, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Delaware. In 2011, 10.9 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.

Sadly, 4.3 percent of households in Delaware experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 17.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 1,564 children were served in Head Start Programs in Delaware. Sadly, due to sequestration, 100 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 100 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**District of Columbia**

In the great state of District of Columbia, 19.9 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 30.0 percent, which is 32,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on District of Columbia.



**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 52,000 District of Columbia taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,100 for a total of $110 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 34,000 households in District of Columbia benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 14,000 people in District of Columbia out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 7,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 17,000 households in District of Columbia, which included 38,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* 30.3 percent of District of Columbia residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 141,147 people in District of Columbia participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 138 per person. This totaled $233,302,973 coming into District of Columbia, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in District of Columbia. In 2011, 12.6 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.

Sadly, 4.4 percent of households in District of Columbia experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 30.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 6,895 children were served in Head Start Programs in District of Columbia. Sadly, due to sequestration, 200 children will lose access to Head Start Services.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Florida**

In the great state of Florida, 14.9 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 25.0 percent, which is 980,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Florida.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 2,100,000 Florida taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,280 for a total of $4.73 billion. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 1,431,000 households in Florida benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 532,000 people in Florida out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 281,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 977,000 households in Florida, which included 1,718,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 104,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 29.6 percent of Florida residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 3,353,064 people in Florida participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 139 per person. This totaled $5,592,221,094 coming into Florida, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Florida. In 2011, 15.4 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 6.3 percent of households in Florida experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 25.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 45,778 children were served in Head Start Programs in Florida. Sadly, due to sequestration, 2,700 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 1,600 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Georgia**

In the great state of Georgia, 18.4 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 26.0 percent, which is 647,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Georgia.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 1,100,000 Georgia taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,500 for a total of $2.74 billion. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 909,000 households in Georgia benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 394,000 people in Georgia out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 209,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 587,000 households in Georgia, which included 1,140,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 80,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.

29.3 percent of Georgia residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 1,912,839 people in Georgia participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 136 per person. This totaled $3,119,435,907 coming into Georgia, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Georgia. In 2011, 17.4 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 6.4 percent of households in Georgia experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 26.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 28,766 children were served in Head Start Programs in Georgia. Sadly, due to sequestration, 1,700 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 1,100 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Hawaii**

In the great state of Hawaii, 12.1 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 17.0 percent, which is 51,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Hawaii.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 113,000 Hawaii taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,100 for a total of $231 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 76,000 households in Hawaii benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 48,000 people in Hawaii out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 24,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 52,000 households in Hawaii, which included 103,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 13,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 14.6 percent of Hawaii residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 176,823 people in Hawaii participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 214 per person. This totaled $453,331,174 coming into Hawaii, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Hawaii. In 2011, 13.8 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 5.6 percent of households in Hawaii experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 17.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 3,818 children were served in Head Start Programs in Hawaii. Sadly, due to sequestration, 200 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 200 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Idaho**

In the great state of Idaho, 15.7 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 20.0 percent, which is 85,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Idaho.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 138,000 Idaho taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,160 for a total of $298 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 114,000 households in Idaho benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 69,000 people in Idaho out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 36,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 74,000 households in Idaho, which included 150,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 11,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 31.9 percent of Idaho residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 233,034 people in Idaho participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 129 per person. This totaled $361,230,209 coming into Idaho, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Idaho. In 2011, 13.7 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 5.0 percent of households in Idaho experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 20.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 4,951 children were served in Head Start Programs in Idaho. Sadly, due to sequestration, 200 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 100 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Illinois**

In the great state of Illinois, 14.2 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 22.0 percent, which is 658,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Illinois.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 1,000,000 Illinois taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,300 for a total of $2.35 billion. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 870,000 households in Illinois benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 422,000 people in Illinois out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 224,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 467,000 households in Illinois, which included 992,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 43,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 26.4 percent of Illinois residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 1,869,713 people in Illinois participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 139 per person. This totaled $3,128,689,275 coming into Illinois, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Illinois. In 2011, 13.3 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 4.5 percent of households in Illinois experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 22.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 51,982 children were served in Head Start Programs in Illinois. Sadly, due to sequestration, 2,700 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 1,100 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Indiana**

In the great state of Indiana, 15.6 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 23.0 percent, which is 361,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Indiana.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 557,000 Indiana taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,200 for a total of $1.22 billion. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 425,000 households in Indiana benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 212,000 people in Indiana out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 119,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 268,000 households in Indiana, which included 525,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 34,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.

22.9 percent of Indiana residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 908,705 people in Indiana participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 132 per person. This totaled $1,444,409,807 coming into Indiana, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Indiana. In 2011, 13.2 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 5.4 percent of households in Indiana experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 23.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 19,134 children were served in Head Start Programs in Indiana. Sadly, due to sequestration, 1,000 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 600 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Iowa**

In the great state of Iowa, 10.4 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 17.0 percent, which is 123,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Iowa.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 213,000 Iowa taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,000 for a total of $432 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 154,000 households in Iowa benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 71,000 people in Iowa out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 39,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 86,000 households in Iowa, which included 191,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 12,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 22.8 percent of Iowa residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 408,050 people in Iowa participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 121 per person. This totaled $593,443,715 coming into Iowa, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Iowa. In 2011, 12.0 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 4.7 percent of households in Iowa experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 17.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 9,680 children were served in Head Start Programs in Iowa. Sadly, due to sequestration, 500 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 300 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Kansas**

In the great state of Kansas, 14.3 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 19.0 percent, which is 134,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Kansas.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 220,000 Kansas taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,140 for a total of $472 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 177,000 households in Kansas benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 72,000 people in Kansas out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 39,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 98,000 households in Kansas, which included 201,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 16,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 22.2 percent of Kansas residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 304,719 people in Kansas participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 125 per person. This totaled $457,478,972 coming into Kansas, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Kansas. In 2011, 14.5 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 5.2 percent of households in Kansas experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 19.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 12,400 children were served in Head Start Programs in Kansas. Sadly, due to sequestration, 500 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 400 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Kentucky**

In the great state of Kentucky, 16.0 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 27.0 percent, which is 275,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Kentucky.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 410,000 Kentucky taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,200 for a total of $912 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 295,000 households in Kentucky benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 149,000 people in Kentucky out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 83,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 183,000 households in Kentucky, which included 333,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 28,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 23.7 percent of Kentucky residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 849,248 people in Kentucky participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 127 per person. This totaled $1,298,611,475 coming into Kentucky, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Kentucky. In 2011, 16.4 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 6.6 percent of households in Kentucky experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 27.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 20,561 children were served in Head Start Programs in Kentucky. Sadly, due to sequestration, 1,100 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 500 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
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| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
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| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Louisiana**

In the great state of Louisiana, 21.1 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 29.0 percent, which is 317,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Louisiana.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 531,000 Louisiana taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,500 for a total of $1.36 billion. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 375,000 households in Louisiana benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 126,000 people in Louisiana out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 69,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 231,000 households in Louisiana, which included 406,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 33,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 26.1 percent of Louisiana residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 948,758 people in Louisiana participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 136 per person. This totaled $1,549,558,693 coming into Louisiana, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Louisiana. In 2011, 14.1 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 4.4 percent of households in Louisiana experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 29.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 23,845 children were served in Head Start Programs in Louisiana. Sadly, due to sequestration, 1,400 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 600 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Maine**

In the great state of Maine, 13.4 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 19.0 percent, which is 50,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Maine.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 105,000 Maine taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $1,900 for a total of $198 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 62,000 households in Maine benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 24,000 people in Maine out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 13,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 35,000 households in Maine, which included 65,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 7,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 22.9 percent of Maine residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 252,860 people in Maine participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 124 per person. This totaled $376,750,999 coming into Maine, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Maine. In 2011, 14.7 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 6.5 percent of households in Maine experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 19.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 4,697 children were served in Head Start Programs in Maine. Sadly, due to sequestration, 300 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 50 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Maryland**

In the great state of Maryland, 9.3 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 14.0 percent, which is 179,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Maryland.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 408,000 Maryland taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,100 for a total of $870 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 328,000 households in Maryland benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 120,000 people in Maryland out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 61,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 154,000 households in Maryland, which included 306,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 24,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 22.8 percent of Maryland residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 716,379 people in Maryland participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 128 per person. This totaled $1,104,337,614 coming into Maryland, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Maryland. In 2011, 12.5 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 5.6 percent of households in Maryland experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 14.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 13,017 children were served in Head Start Programs in Maryland. Sadly, due to sequestration, 800 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 400 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Massachusetts**

In the great state of Massachusetts, 10.6 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 15.0 percent, which is 212,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Massachusetts.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 401,000 Massachusetts taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $1,900 for a total of $768 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 255,000 households in Massachusetts benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 144,000 people in Massachusetts out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 73,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 165,000 households in Massachusetts, which included 299,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 12,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 27.1 percent of Massachusetts residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 861,568 people in Massachusetts participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 133 per person. This totaled $1,369,997,551 coming into Massachusetts, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Massachusetts. In 2011, 11.9 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 4.5 percent of households in Massachusetts experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 15.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 16,263 children were served in Head Start Programs in Massachusetts. Sadly, due to sequestration, 1,100 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 500 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Michigan**

In the great state of Michigan, 15.0 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 25.0 percent, which is 560,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Michigan.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 840,000 Michigan taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,200 for a total of $1.86 billion. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 566,000 households in Michigan benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 237,000 people in Michigan out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 120,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 428,000 households in Michigan, which included 771,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 40,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 25.8 percent of Michigan residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 1,828,384 people in Michigan participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 136 per person. This totaled $2,980,301,907 coming into Michigan, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Michigan. In 2011, 14.2 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 5.6 percent of households in Michigan experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 25.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 43,079 children were served in Head Start Programs in Michigan. Sadly, due to sequestration, 2,300 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 900 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Minnesota**

In the great state of Minnesota, 10.0 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 15.0 percent, which is 194,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Minnesota.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 351,000 Minnesota taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $1,950 for a total of $685 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 257,000 households in Minnesota benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 77,000 people in Minnesota out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 43,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 116,000 households in Minnesota, which included 271,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 15,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 19.3 percent of Minnesota residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 538,869 people in Minnesota participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 116 per person. This totaled $749,536,081 coming into Minnesota, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Minnesota. In 2011, 10.2 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 4.3 percent of households in Minnesota experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 15.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 17,214 children were served in Head Start Programs in Minnesota. Sadly, due to sequestration, 700 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 500 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Mississippi**

In the great state of Mississippi, 17.4 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 32.0 percent, which is 236,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Mississippi.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 406,000 Mississippi taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,600 for a total of $1.06 billion. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 298,000 households in Mississippi benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 116,000 people in Mississippi out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 60,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 234,000 households in Mississippi, which included 399,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 25,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 29.5 percent of Mississippi residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 659,872 people in Mississippi participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 124 per person. This totaled $980,027,716 coming into Mississippi, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Mississippi. In 2011, 19.2 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 7.1 percent of households in Mississippi experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 32.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 30,076 children were served in Head Start Programs in Mississippi. Sadly, due to sequestration, 1,600 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 400 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Missouri**

In the great state of Missouri, 15.4 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 22.0 percent, which is 306,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Missouri.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 530,000 Missouri taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,200 for a total of $1.17 billion. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 370,000 households in Missouri benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 179,000 people in Missouri out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 97,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 257,000 households in Missouri, which included 481,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 37,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 22.2 percent of Missouri residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 947,889 people in Missouri participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 129 per person. This totaled $1,462,076,136 coming into Missouri, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Missouri. In 2011, 16.0 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 6.7 percent of households in Missouri experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 22.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 22,307 children were served in Head Start Programs in Missouri. Sadly, due to sequestration, 1,200 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 700 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Montana**

In the great state of Montana, 16.5 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 20.0 percent, which is 43,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Montana.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 85,000 Montana taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $1,950 for a total of $167 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 54,000 households in Montana benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 28,000 people in Montana out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 15,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 39,000 households in Montana, which included 69,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 7,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 25.5 percent of Montana residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 125,874 people in Montana participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 128 per person. This totaled $193,011,254 coming into Montana, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Montana. In 2011, 14.5 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 5.4 percent of households in Montana experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 20.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 5,198 children were served in Head Start Programs in Montana. Sadly, due to sequestration, 200 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 100 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Nebraska**

In the great state of Nebraska, 10.2 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 18.0 percent, which is 82,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Nebraska.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 138,000 Nebraska taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,100 for a total of $291 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 106,000 households in Nebraska benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 54,000 people in Nebraska out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 29,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 63,000 households in Nebraska, which included 120,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 9,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 21.1 percent of Nebraska residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 176,073 people in Nebraska participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 122 per person. This totaled $258,674,634 coming into Nebraska, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Nebraska. In 2011, 13.3 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 4.9 percent of households in Nebraska experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 18.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 6,756 children were served in Head Start Programs in Nebraska. Sadly, due to sequestration, 400 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 200 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Nevada**

In the great state of Nevada, 15.5 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 22.0 percent, which is 144,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Nevada.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 236,000 Nevada taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,200 for a total of $520 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 219,000 households in Nevada benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 102,000 people in Nevada out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 51,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 114,000 households in Nevada, which included 247,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 14,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 43.9 percent of Nevada residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 354,900 people in Nevada participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 123 per person. This totaled $525,318,612 coming into Nevada, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Nevada. In 2011, 15.3 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 6.0 percent of households in Nevada experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 22.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 4,604 children were served in Head Start Programs in Nevada. Sadly, due to sequestration, 300 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 100 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**New Hampshire**

In the great state of New Hampshire, 7.6 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 12.0 percent, which is 33,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on New Hampshire.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 82,000 New Hampshire taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $1,800 for a total of $148 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 49,000 households in New Hampshire benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 20,000 people in New Hampshire out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 11,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 22,000 households in New Hampshire, which included 36,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 5,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 21.0 percent of New Hampshire residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 116,895 people in New Hampshire participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 119 per person. This totaled $166,472,605 coming into New Hampshire, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in New Hampshire. In 2011, 9.6 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 4.0 percent of households in New Hampshire experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 12.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 2,174 children were served in Head Start Programs in New Hampshire. Sadly, due to sequestration, 100 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 100 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**New Jersey**

In the great state of New Jersey, 11.4 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 15.0 percent, which is 296,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on New Jersey.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 585,000 New Jersey taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,100 for a total of $1.25 billion. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 466,000 households in New Jersey benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 211,000 people in New Jersey out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 106,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 219,000 households in New Jersey, which included 442,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 17,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 26.0 percent of New Jersey residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 826,134 people in New Jersey participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 133 per person. This totaled $1,321,101,694 coming into New Jersey, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in New Jersey. In 2011, 12.3 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 4.5 percent of households in New Jersey experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 15.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 18,622 children were served in Head Start Programs in New Jersey. Sadly, due to sequestration, 1,300 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 600 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**New Mexico**

In the great state of New Mexico, 22.2 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 31.0 percent, which is 157,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on New Mexico.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 219,000 New Mexico taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,250 for a total of $ 495 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 164,000 households in New Mexico benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 65,000 people in New Mexico out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 36,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 115,000 households in New Mexico, which included 215,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 14,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 26.0 percent of New Mexico residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 438,252 people in New Mexico participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 128 per person. This totaled $674,066,965 coming into New Mexico, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in New Mexico. In 2011, 16.5 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 6.3 percent of households in New Mexico experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 31.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 10,989 children were served in Head Start Programs in New Mexico. Sadly, due to sequestration, 500 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 400 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**New York**

In the great state of New York, 16.0 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 23.0 percent, which is 951,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on New York.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 1,700,000 New York taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,200 for a total of $3.79 billion. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 1,175,000 households in New York benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 547,000 people in New York out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 282,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 725,000 households in New York, which included 1,414,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 51,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 32.9 percent of New York residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 3,076,911 people in New York participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 147 per person. This totaled $5,444,101,662 coming into New York, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in New York. In 2011, 13.3 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 5.1 percent of households in New York experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 23.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 65,319 children were served in Head Start Programs in New York. Sadly, due to sequestration, 4,300 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 2,300 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
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| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
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| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
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| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**North Carolina**

In the great state of North Carolina, 15.4 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 26.0 percent, which is 580,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on North Carolina.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 929,000 North Carolina taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,300 for a total of $2.14 billion. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 775,000 households in North Carolina benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 395,000 people in North Carolina out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 202,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 523,000 households in North Carolina, which included 1,114,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 79,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 26.8 percent of North Carolina residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 1,668,588 people in North Carolina participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 121 per person. This totaled $2,430,133,033 coming into North Carolina, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in North Carolina. In 2011, 17.1 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 5.8 percent of households in North Carolina experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 26.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 28,167 children were served in Head Start Programs in North Carolina. Sadly, due to sequestration, 1,500 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 1,300 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**North Dakota**

In the great state of North Dakota, 9.9 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 15.0 percent, which is 22,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on North Dakota.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 44,000 North Dakota taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $1,900 for a total of $86 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 29,000 households in North Dakota benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 9,000 people in North Dakota out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 5,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 20,000 households in North Dakota, which included 36,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 3,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* — percent of North Dakota residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 58,796 people in North Dakota participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 129 per person. This totaled $90,677,717 coming into North Dakota, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in North Dakota. In 2011, 7.8 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 3.1 percent of households in North Dakota experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 15.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 3,930 children were served in Head Start Programs in North Dakota. Sadly, due to sequestration, 200 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 100 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
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| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Ohio**

In the great state of Ohio, 15.1 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 24.0 percent, which is 641,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Ohio.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 975,000 Ohio taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,200 for a total of $2.14 billion. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 665,000 households in Ohio benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 270,000 people in Ohio out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 136,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 499,000 households in Ohio, which included 997,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 55,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 26.3 percent of Ohio residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 1,807,913 people in Ohio participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 139 per person. This totaled $3,006,931,315 coming into Ohio, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Ohio. In 2011, 15.5 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 6.4 percent of households in Ohio experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 24.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 49,050 children were served in Head Start Programs in Ohio. Sadly, due to sequestration, 2,500 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 800 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
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| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Oklahoma**

In the great state of Oklahoma, 13.9 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 23.0 percent, which is 216,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Oklahoma.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 351,000 Oklahoma taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,300 for a total of $806 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 272,000 households in Oklahoma benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 117,000 people in Oklahoma out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 71,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 207,000 households in Oklahoma, which included 384,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 28,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 23.4 percent of Oklahoma residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 614,947 people in Oklahoma participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 128 per person. This totaled $947,199,555 coming into Oklahoma, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Oklahoma. In 2011, 14.7 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 7.0 percent of households in Oklahoma experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 23.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 20,687 children were served in Head Start Programs in Oklahoma. Sadly, due to sequestration, 800 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 500 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Oregon**

In the great state of Oregon, 14.4 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 24.0 percent, which is 199,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Oregon.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 285,000 Oregon taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,000 for a total of $558 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 218,000 households in Oregon benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 117,000 people in Oregon out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 60,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 134,000 households in Oregon, which included 258,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 17,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 24.1 percent of Oregon residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 815,221 people in Oregon participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 128 per person. This totaled $1,253,656,139 coming into Oregon, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Oregon. In 2011, 13.6 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 5.9 percent of households in Oregon experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 24.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 17,417 children were served in Head Start Programs in Oregon. Sadly, due to sequestration, 600 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 300 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Pennsylvania**

In the great state of Pennsylvania, 12.6 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 20.0 percent, which is 532,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Pennsylvania.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 933,000 Pennsylvania taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,000 for a total of $1.89 billion. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 616,000 households in Pennsylvania benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 230,000 people in Pennsylvania out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 118,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 388,000 households in Pennsylvania, which included 773,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 48,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 19.6 percent of Pennsylvania residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 1,799,209 people in Pennsylvania participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 128 per person. This totaled $2,772,898,224 coming into Pennsylvania, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Pennsylvania. In 2011, 12.5 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 5.0 percent of households in Pennsylvania experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 20.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 43,749 children were served in Head Start Programs in Pennsylvania. Sadly, due to sequestration, 2,300 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 1,800 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Rhode Island**

In the great state of Rhode Island, 13.4 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 22.0 percent, which is 47,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Rhode Island.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 82,000 Rhode Island taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,100 for a total of $172 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 55,000 households in Rhode Island benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 28,000 people in Rhode Island out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 14,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 30,000 households in Rhode Island, which included 58,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 3,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 27.2 percent of Rhode Island residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 172,846 people in Rhode Island participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 139 per person. This totaled $289,245,852 coming into Rhode Island, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Rhode Island. In 2011, 15.5 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 6.0 percent of households in Rhode Island experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 22.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 3,786 children were served in Head Start Programs in Rhode Island. Sadly, due to sequestration, 200 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 100 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**South Carolina**

In the great state of South Carolina, 19.0 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 28.0 percent, which is 297,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on South Carolina.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 501,000 South Carolina taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,350 for a total of $1.18 billion. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 382,000 households in South Carolina benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 127,000 people in South Carolina out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 70,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 263,000 households in South Carolina, which included 502,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 42,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 23.9 percent of South Carolina residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their Connecticut income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 869,801 people in South Carolina participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 131 per person. This totaled $1,371,335,000 coming into South Carolina, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in South Carolina. In 2011, 14.8 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 4.4 percent of households in South Carolina experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 28.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 14,894 children were served in Head Start Programs in South Carolina. Sadly, due to sequestration, 900 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 300 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**South Dakota**

In the great state of South Dakota, 14.5 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 18.0 percent, which is 36,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on South Dakota.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 66,000 South Dakota taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,000 for a total of $133 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 46,000 households in South Dakota benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 19,000 people in South Dakota out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 10,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 29,000 households in South Dakota, which included 60,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 5,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 26.6 percent of South Dakota residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 103,846 people in South Dakota participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 133 per person. This totaled $165,488,630 coming into South Dakota, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in South Dakota. In 2011, 12.7 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 5.3 percent of households in South Dakota experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 18.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 5,683 children were served in Head Start Programs in South Dakota. Sadly, due to sequestration, 200 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 100 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Tennessee**

In the great state of Tennessee, 16.3 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 26.0 percent, which is 386,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Tennessee.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 667,000 Tennessee taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,300 for a total of $1.54 billion. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 497,000 households in Tennessee benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 234,000 people in Tennessee out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 119,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 331,000 households in Tennessee, which included 595,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 45,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 23.0 percent of Tennessee residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 1,316,810 people in Tennessee participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 132 per person. This totaled $2,089,053,032 coming into Tennessee, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Tennessee. In 2011, 15.2 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 6.4 percent of households in Tennessee experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 26.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 20,818 children were served in Head Start Programs in Tennessee. Sadly, due to sequestration, 1,200 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 800 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Texas**

In the great state of Texas, 17.4 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 27.0 percent, which is 1,829,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Texas.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 2,640,000 Texas taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,500 for a total of $6.67 billion. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 2,238,000 households in Texas benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 1,138,000 people in Texas out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 617,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 1,463,000 households in Texas, which included 2,952,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 138,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 25.9 percent of Texas residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 4,038,440 people in Texas participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 124 per person. This totaled $6,006,734,649 coming into Texas, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Texas. In 2011, 18.5 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 6.5 percent of households in Texas experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 27.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 90,869 children were served in Head Start Programs in Texas. Sadly, due to sequestration, 4,800 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 2,300 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Utah**

In the great state of Utah, 11.0 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 16.0 percent, which is 138,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Utah.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 200,000 Utah taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,200 for a total of $443 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 226,000 households in Utah benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 91,000 people in Utah out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 50,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 121,000 households in Utah, which included 288,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 13,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 23.1 percent of Utah residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 276,890 people in Utah participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 122 per person. This totaled $404,542,100 coming into Utah, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Utah. In 2011, 14.6 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 5.2 percent of households in Utah experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 16.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 8,149 children were served in Head Start Programs in Utah. Sadly, due to sequestration, 400 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 200 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Vermont**

In the great state of Vermont, 11.6 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 15.0 percent, which is 18,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Vermont.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 47,000 Vermont taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $1,750 for a total of $82 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 26,000 households in Vermont benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 14,000 people in Vermont out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 7,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 17,000 households in Vermont, which included 29,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 3,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 20.6 percent of Vermont residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 96,579 people in Vermont participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 122 per person. This totaled $141,255,732 coming into Vermont, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Vermont. In 2011, 12.8 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 5.4 percent of households in Vermont experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 15.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 1,934 children were served in Head Start Programs in Vermont. Sadly, due to sequestration, 100 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 100 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Virginia**

In the great state of Virginia, 11.4 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 15.0 percent, which is 280,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Virginia.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 610,000 Virginia taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,140 for a total of $1.31 billion. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 457,000 households in Virginia benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 160,000 people in Virginia out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 85,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 275,000 households in Virginia, which included 494,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 56,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 17.7 percent of Virginia residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 913,878 people in Virginia participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 128 per person. This totaled $1,403,720,773 coming into Virginia, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Virginia. In 2011, 9.1 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 3.2 percent of households in Virginia experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 15.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 17,478 children were served in Head Start Programs in Virginia. Sadly, due to sequestration, 1,000 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 400 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Washington**

In the great state of Washington, 12.5 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 18.0 percent, which is 283,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Washington.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 452,000 Washington taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,000 for a total of $906 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 368,000 households in Washington benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 208,000 people in Washington out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 108,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 246,000 households in Washington, which included 492,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 37,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 23.2 percent of Washington residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 1,108,090 people in Washington participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 127 per person. This totaled $1,684,648,246 coming into Washington, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Washington. In 2011, 15.4 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 6.2 percent of households in Washington experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 18.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 20,307 children were served in Head Start Programs in Washington. Sadly, due to sequestration, 1,000 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 800 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
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| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**West Virginia**

In the great state of West Virginia, 17.5 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 26.0 percent, which is 98,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on West Virginia.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 161,000 West Virginia taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,067 for a total of $333 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 98,000 households in West Virginia benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 77,000 households in West Virginia, which included 129,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 11,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 15.5 percent of West Virginia residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 346,833 people in West Virginia participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 120 per person. This totaled $500,402,535 coming into West Virginia, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in West Virginia. In 2011, 14.1 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 5.1 percent of households in West Virginia experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 26.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 9,417 children were served in Head Start Programs in West Virginia. Sadly, due to sequestration, 500 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 100 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Wisconsin**

In the great state of Wisconsin, 13.1 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 18.0 percent, which is 237,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Wisconsin.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 396,000 Wisconsin taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $2,000 for a total of $797 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 296,000 households in Wisconsin benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States. Combined, they lifted 136,000 people in Wisconsin out of poverty on average between 2009 and 2011, 71,000 of which were children.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 155,000 households in Wisconsin, which included 320,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 22,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 21.4 percent of Wisconsin residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 835,312 people in Wisconsin participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 117 per person. This totaled $1,167,767,096 coming into Wisconsin, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Wisconsin. In 2011, 11.3 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 4.7 percent of households in Wisconsin experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 18.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 19,636 children were served in Head Start Programs in Wisconsin. Sadly, due to sequestration, 900 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 500 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |

**Wyoming**

In the great state of Wyoming, 10.7 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2011. For children, that statistic was 16.0 percent, which is 21,000 children. We are appreciative of all of the efforts you and your colleagues have made to reduce poverty in the United States. Still, we feel there is more that can be done to achieve our shared goal of reducing and alleviating poverty in the United States and abroad.

Below you will find some statistics of particularly successful programs and the impact they have had on Wyoming.

**Tax Expenditures and Asset Building**

* In 2012, 39,000 Wyoming taxpayers claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and received an average of $1,900 for a total of $74 million. While on average, between 2009 and 2011 29,000 households in Wyoming benefitted from the Child Tax Credit (CTC).
* The EITC and CTC are two of the most effective anti- poverty measures in the United States.
* In fact, the 2009 improvements *alone* benefited 18,000 households in Wyoming, which included 31,000 children on average between 2009 and 2011.
* These refundable credits also had a big impact on military families in your state. 4,000 of Veteran and Armed Forces Families with Children received the EITC or the refundable component of the Child Tax Credit in 2010.
* 21.5 percent of Wyoming residents were asset poor in 2010, meaning that if they were to lose their income they could not live for a full three months at the poverty level using savings and assets.

**Hunger and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program**

* In 2012, an average of 34,347 people in Wyoming participated in SNAP, receiving an average of $ 126 per person. This totaled $51,769,558 coming into Wyoming, passing through grocery stores and keeping others employed: indeed, every SNAP dollar generates $1.79 in economic benefit.
* This went a long way towards fighting hunger in Wyoming. In 2011, 12.7 percent of your state experienced low food security, meaning that they had trouble and concern about their ability to get food.
* Sadly, 4.8 percent of households in Wyoming experienced very low food security, meaning that one or more people in the household went without food.

**Early Childhood Education and Care**

* With 16.0 percent of your states’ children in poverty, efforts to improve early childhood education needs to be a serious investment.
* In 2012, 2,496 children were served in Head Start Programs in Wyoming. Sadly, due to sequestration, 100 children will lose access to Head Start Services. And another 100 will lose access to child care assistance.

We hope that you will consider these numbers and all of the positive impacts these programs have on your constituents.

*Please see reverse side for sources.*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statistic | Data Source | Year | Data Year | URL |
| Prevalence of food insecurity | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Prevalence of food insecurity (very low) | Economic Research Service in the United States Department of Agriculture based on CPS Food Security Supplemental Data | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/key-statistics-graphics.aspx#.UeA5qtK1Gxo |
| Total SNAP Dollars | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/17SNAPfyBEN$.htm> |
| Average Monthly Participant | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartpp.htm |
| Average Monthly Benefit Per Person | Food and Nutrition Service in the United States Department of Agriculture | 2013 | 2012 | http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/18SNAPavg$PP.htm |
| Poverty Rate | Census Bureau | 2013 | 2011 | http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/historical/people.html |
| Child Poverty Rate | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Number of Children In Poverty | Annie E. Casey Foundation using data from the U.S. Census Bureau | 2012 | 2011 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/43-children-in-poverty?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/1/any/false/867/any/321,322 |
| Children Head Start Enrollment (0-5) | Annie E. Casey Foundation using Data from the annual Program Information Report (PIR), administered by the Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) | 2012 | 2012 | http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5938-head-start-enrollment-by-age-group?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/10-19,2,20-29,3,30-39,4,40-49,5,50-52,6-9/false/868/1830,558,559,1831,122/12570 |
| Children that will lose access to child care | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Children that will lose access to Head Start | White House Estimations via the Washington Post | 2013 | 2013 | http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/special/politics/sequestration-state-impact/ |
| Total EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Average EITC Amount | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 | 2012 for the 2011 tax year | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of EITC Claims | Internal Revenue Service | 2013 |  | http://www.eitc.irs.gov/central/eitcstats/ |
| Number of households benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Number of children in families benefiting from the 2009 improvements to the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the EITC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Households Benefiting from the CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| People Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Children in Families Lifted Out of Poverty by the EITC and CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using data from the Citizen for Tax Justice | 2013 | 2009-2011 average | http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=3793 |
| Asset Poverty Rate (%) | Corporation for Enterprise Development using data from Survey of Income and Program Participation, 2008 Panel, Wave 7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2010. Data calculated by the Bay Area Council Economic Institute. | 2012 | 2010 | http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/2013/measure/asset-poverty-rate |
| Military Families benefitted by EITC or CTC | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using IRS data | 2013 | 2010 | <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3986> |