



# FRAC

Food Research and Action Center

December 2011

## A Half-Empty Plate

Fruit and Vegetable Affordability and  
Access Challenges in America

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In this report, FRAC looks at the results of a Gallup survey of over one million Americans – part of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index project – to:

- 1) Measure **reports at the national, regional, state, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), and Congressional District levels of lack of access to affordable fresh fruits and vegetables**, and
- 2) Examine whether lack of access relates to individuals' reports of ill health, obesity, stress, and food hardship as well as income and race/ethnicity.

Among all households across the years 2008-2010, 8.2 percent of Gallup respondents reported that it was "not easy to get affordable fresh fruits and vegetables." The rate of the affordability and access challenge among households with children was slightly higher: 9.0 percent.

Confirming the results of a number of other studies, Hispanics and Blacks in the Gallup survey reported considerably higher rates of difficulty in accessing affordable fresh fruits and vegetables, compared to Whites and Asians.

Similarly, fresh fruit and vegetable affordability and access challenges were greater for households with lower incomes. Those with annual household income less than \$24,000 reported problems 2½ times as frequently than those with incomes between \$60,000 and \$89,999 (13.8 percent vs. 5.7 percent).

Among the biggest differences observed in affordability and accessibility challenges in the study were those in the food hardship analysis. Among those in households with food hardship (answering "yes" to the Gallup question "Have there been times in the past twelve months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your family needed?"), 18.5 percent reported affordability and accessibility problems, while only 5.7 percent of those in households without food hardship reported such challenges.

The largest disparity came when measured against self-reported health status. Among people reporting poor health status, the prevalence of fruit and vegetable affordability and access challenges was four times that of people reporting excellent health status (20.0 percent vs. 5.0 percent).

There was a substantial gap in reported fruit and vegetable affordability and accessibility problems between those who reported having feelings of stress the previous day (12.2 percent) and those who did not have such feelings of stress (5.6 percent).

Those classified as normal weight and overweight reported lower rates of difficulty with access to affordable fresh fruits and vegetables (7.8 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively) than those who were obese (9.6 percent).

Because the Gallup sample size is so large, it was possible to get precise data not just at the national level, but at the regional, state, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and Congressional District levels.

The Mountain Plains USDA region was the hardest hit (10 percent), by a considerable margin, while the Mid-Atlantic and Midwest regions had the lowest rates (7.3 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively).

Seventeen states had at least one in ten households (10 percent or more) answer that it was difficult to get affordable fresh fruits and vegetables. Among households with children, 21 states had a rate of 10 percent or higher.

Difficulty accessing affordable fresh fruits and vegetables was a problem in virtually every MSA. In only two MSAs was the rate below 5 percent. Overall there were 10 MSAs with rates of at least 9 percent (25 MSAs had rates of at least 9 percent for households with children). Most of the MSAs with the 20 worst rates were in the Southeast, Southwest, and West regions.

For 95 Congressional Districts, at least one in ten people (10 percent or more) reported that it was not easy to get affordable fresh fruits and vegetables. Among households with children, the rates were worse: 133 Congressional Districts had rates of at least 10 percent, and 22 had rates of at least 15 percent.

As discussed in the recommendations section of this report, access and affordability are household economic insecurity problems – the rates of affordability and access problems are considerably worse among households with low incomes and in households experiencing food hardship. While other factors – the geography of the nation’s growing areas, the absence of full service grocery stores in urban and rural “food deserts” – are also barriers, the remedies to the problems described in this report have to centrally include supporting families’ ability to purchase healthier food, such as steps to improve SNAP benefit levels, to increase the number of people receiving SNAP and WIC, and otherwise support people’s ability to afford and obtain reasonably priced, healthy food.

## INTRODUCTION

Policymakers, the media and the public have paid a great deal of attention in recent years to whether Americans have adequate access to healthy food in their communities. Numerous studies examining neighborhood disparities demonstrate that the lack of access to healthy and affordable food has serious consequences for health and well-being.<sup>1</sup> For example, one recent study found that the unhealthiest counties (measured by morbidity and mortality rates) tend to have less access to healthier foods.<sup>2</sup>

In this report, FRAC looks at the results of a Gallup survey of over 1 million Americans – part of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index project – to measure **reports of lack of access to affordable fresh fruits and vegetables**, and whether that relates to individuals' reports of ill health, obesity, stress, and food hardship as well as income and race/ethnicity.

FRAC has previously issued a series of reports measuring food hardship – looking at answers to the Gallup question: “Have there been times in the past twelve months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your family needed?” (To review the FRAC food hardship reports, see <http://frac.org/reports-and-resources/food-hardship-data>.) In this current report we look at answers to another Gallup question: “In the city or area where you live, is it easy or not easy to get affordable fresh fruits and vegetables?” We categorize “not easy” answers as evidence of the household facing an affordability and accessibility challenge.

To achieve the largest possible sample sizes and the smallest margins of error in Congressional Districts (i.e., the geographic units in this report with the smallest populations), FRAC analyzed three years of data (2008-2010). To make the results consistent across all geographies, FRAC then used the aggregated 2008-2010 data throughout.

Many surveys of food access in recent years have focused on **area-based measures** (e.g., distance to the nearest grocery store). As a result, there is important evidence of the prevalence of food deserts – defined as geographic areas with limited access to healthy and affordable food. For example, according to a 2009 USDA report to Congress, 23.5 million people in the U.S. live in low-income areas that are more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Larson, N. I., Story, M. T., & Nelson, M. C. (2009). Neighborhood environments: disparities in access to healthy foods in the U.S. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 36(1), 74-81.

<sup>2</sup> Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. (2011). *County Health Rankings*. Available at: <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>. Accessed on December 14, 2011.

<sup>3</sup> Ver Ploeg, M., Breneman, V., Farrigan, T., Hamrick, K., Hopkins, D., Kaufman, P., Lin, B. H., Nord, M., Smith, T., Williams, R., Kinnison, K., Olander, C., Singh, A., Uckermanty, E., Krantz-Kent, R., Polen, C., McGowan, H., & Kim, S. (2009). *Access to Affordable and Nutritious Food: Measuring and Understanding Food Deserts and Their Consequences – Report to Congress*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

Far less common, especially at the national level, have been studies of households' **reports of their own experiences and struggles** to afford and to access healthier foods. The federal government's Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement (CPS-FSS) asked a nationally representative sample about individuals' experience getting enough of the kinds of food they wanted and needed, including the potential problem of accessing food in general (not just fresh fruits and vegetables). But that subset of questions has not been asked since 2001.

The Gallup survey thus gives a unique and current view of the extent to which households – in different places, among different income and racial and ethnic groups, with varying health status, and over time – are experiencing and reporting fruit and vegetable affordability and access challenges.

Like many food desert studies, the Gallup question tries to capture both affordability constraints and access constraints. Unlike most other studies, it provides a portrait of the **individuals' experience**, not just geographic measures. And because the survey is so large, it gives answers to that question not just on a **national and regional basis**, but on a **state, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and Congressional District basis as well**.

In this report, FRAC analyzed the Gallup survey data on the fruit and vegetable affordability and accessibility challenge in four groupings, looking at:

- National Rates (Section I)
- National Trends Over Time (Section II)
- Demographic and Health Characteristics (Section III)
- Geographic Data by Regions, States, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and Congressional Districts (Section IV)

Section V of this report offers recommendations to improve access to and affordability of healthier food for Americans, with a focus on meeting the needs of low-income households. Section VI describes the study's methodology.

An Appendix includes the following tables:

- Rate of Difficulty Accessing Affordable Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: Nationally by Month 2008-2010
- Rate of Difficulty Accessing Affordable Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: 2008-2010 by State
- Rate of Difficulty Accessing Affordable Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: 2008-2010 for 100 Large Metropolitan Statistical Areas
- Rate of Difficulty Accessing Affordable Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: 2008-2010 by Congressional District
- Rate of Difficulty Accessing Affordable Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: 2008-2010 by Congressional District Sorted by Rank of All Households

## I. NATIONAL RATES

Among all households across the years 2008-2010, 8.2 percent of Gallup respondents reported that it was “not easy to get affordable fresh fruits and vegetables.” In other words, one in twelve respondents nationally told Gallup that it was not easy to get affordable fresh fruit and vegetables.

The rate of the affordability and access challenge among households with children was slightly higher: 9.0 percent.<sup>4</sup>

## II. NATIONAL TRENDS OVER TIME

Looking at **monthly rates** for the nation over the three-year period of this study shows some substantial differences. In particular, the month with the lowest (best) rate of reported affordability and access challenges (6.7 percent in October 2010) had a rate substantially lower than the highest (worst) monthly rate (10.9 percent in June 2008).

For households with children the trajectory was very similar: a big jump and high rates in 2008, followed by a decline in 2009. Notably the 2008 jump (e.g., from February 2008 to May 2008, when the rate peaked) was more pronounced for households with children than for households generally; and then the decline in later 2008 and 2009 was more pronounced for families with children. In the last months of 2010 the gap was consistently smaller than in almost all months in 2008 and 2009.

Three years of monthly data during a time of great economic turmoil, and multiple possible explanations for trends over that time, make it impossible to draw firm conclusions, but the monthly data suggest at least four possible factors causing changes over time:

1. The economy matters. The access problem rate grew substantially from January 2008 (8.9 percent) to June 2008 (10.9 percent) when the recession started to hit, and stayed high through 2008 and early 2009.
2. Food inflation matters. The rate of food inflation (especially for fruits and vegetables) was unusually high in 2008, and then unusually low in 2009.
3. Government assistance helps buffer households. There was a sharp drop in the affordability and access challenge rate beginning in April 2009 among all households, when changes in SNAP<sup>5</sup> (food stamp) policy that Congress passed in February 2009 took effect. The two key changes were an increase

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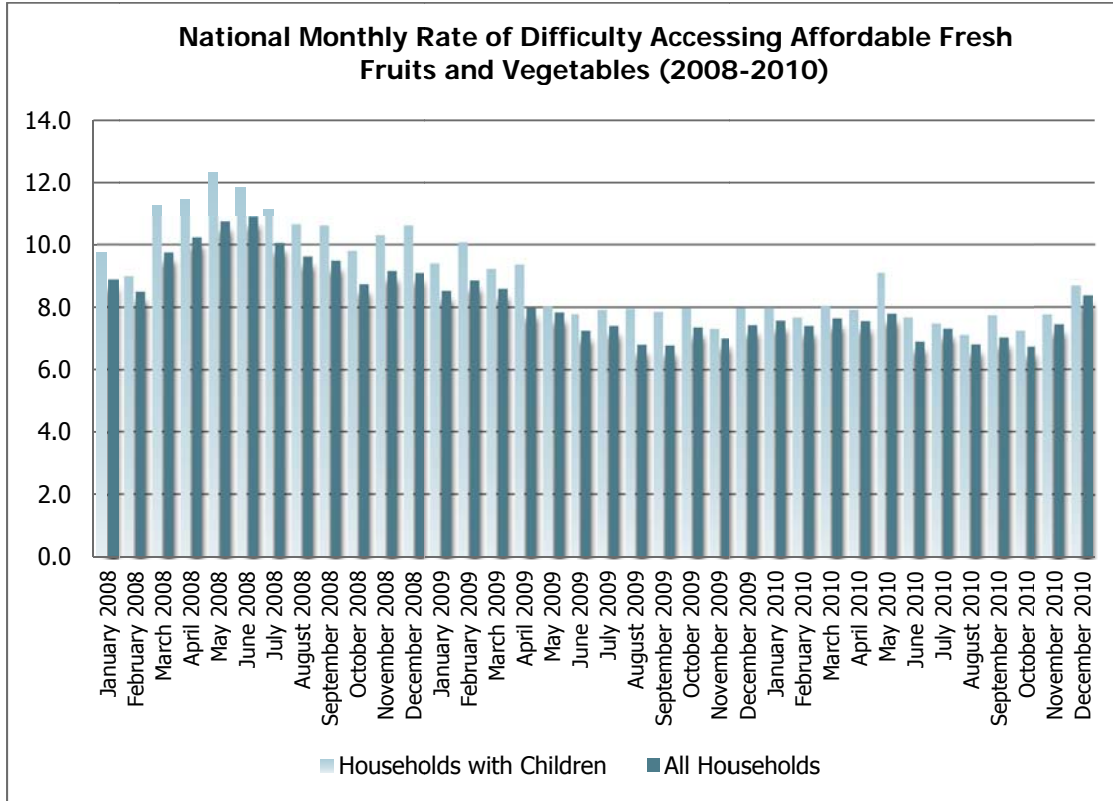
<sup>4</sup> Throughout this report are charts that present data both for all households, and for households with children. While the access and affordability challenge for households with children typically is worse, the gap is not so large that the report narrative discusses it in each section, except in special circumstances.

<sup>5</sup> SNAP, or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, is the new name for the Food Stamp Program.



in household benefits and an easing of time limits on benefits for unemployed adults without dependents.

4. Season matters. Except in 2008, December, January, February and March – the heart of winter – often had higher rates than surrounding months.



### III. DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS

It is well established that fruits and vegetables are under-consumed by Americans from all income, racial and ethnic groups.<sup>6,7</sup> Meeting dietary recommendations is particularly challenging, however, for low-income households and people of color because of their limited resources and because of access problems in many of their communities. Low wages (or no wages at all) and inadequate SNAP benefit levels mean that households do not have enough resources to purchase a healthy diet through the month. And too often healthier food is higher in cost, lower in quality and simply less available in low-income neighborhoods and towns.<sup>8,9</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Grimm, K. A., Blanck, H. M., Scanlon, K. S., Moore, L. V., Grummer-Strawn, L. M., & Foltz, J. L. (2010). State-specific trends in fruit and vegetable consumption among adults - United States, 2000–2009. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 59(35), 1125-1130.

<sup>7</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services & U.S. Department of Agriculture. (2010). *Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2010*. 7th ed. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

<sup>8</sup> Beaulac, J., Kristjansson, E., & Cummins, S. (2009). A systematic review of food deserts, 1966–2007. *Preventing Chronic Disease*, 6(3), A105.

A FRAC 2011 analysis<sup>10</sup> of USDA Economic Research Service data showed that the amounts which the nation's families were able to spend on food dropped dramatically from 2000 to 2010, so that:

- Spending on food by the median American household fell by one eighth from 2000 to 2010, when measured against a barebones government-established food budget (the Thrifty Food Plan);
- Spending on food by the median Black household and the median Hispanic household fell to the point where in 2010 it was only a tiny bit above (101 percent for Black households) or was actually below (96 percent for Hispanic households) that inadequate Thrifty Food Plan; and
- Spending by the median household with income less than 185 percent of the poverty level fell well below – to 95 percent of – the Thrifty Food Plan amount in 2010.

Consistent with these and other findings, FRAC's analysis of the Gallup survey data on the fruit and vegetable affordability and accessibility challenge shows how the problems of inadequate family resources and inadequate community resources reflect **significant racial and ethnic, income and health status differences**, as detailed in the remainder of this section.

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## RACE AND ETHNICITY

Hispanics (10.4 percent) and Blacks (9.5 percent) in the Gallup survey reported considerably higher rates of difficulty in accessing affordable fresh fruits and vegetables, compared to Whites (7.5 percent) and Asians (5.3 percent).

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<sup>9</sup> Drewnowski, A. (2009). Obesity, diets, and social inequalities. *Nutrition Reviews*, 67(Supplement 1), S36-S39.

<sup>10</sup> Food Research and Action Center. (2011). *A Tightening Squeeze: The Declining Expenditures on Food by American Households*. Available at: [http://frac.org/pdf/cost\\_of\\_food\\_white\\_paper\\_2011.pdf](http://frac.org/pdf/cost_of_food_white_paper_2011.pdf). Accessed on December 14, 2011.



## INCOME AND FOOD HARDSHIP

Fruit and vegetable affordability and access challenges were higher for households with lower incomes. Those with **annual household income** less than \$24,000 reported problems 2½ times as frequently than those with incomes between \$60,000 and \$89,999 (13.8 percent vs. 5.7 percent), and nearly three times as frequently as those with incomes of at least \$90,000 (13.8 percent vs. 4.8 percent). In other words, low-income households face profoundly different conditions than those faced by affluent households.

### National Rate of Difficulty Accessing Affordable Fresh Fruits and Vegetables by Demographic and Health Characteristics (2008-2010)

Demographic & Health Characteristic	Households with Children	All Households
<b>Race-Ethnicity</b>		
White, Non-Hispanic	8.1	7.5
Black, Non-Hispanic	9.8	9.5
Hispanic	10.9	10.4
Asian, Non-Hispanic	5.2	5.3
<b>Annual Pre-Tax Household Income</b>		
Less than \$24,000	14.8	13.8
\$24,000 - \$59,999	10.1	8.2
\$60,000 - \$89,999	6.4	5.7
\$90,000 or Greater	5.0	4.8
<b>Household Food Hardship</b>		
Yes	17.6	18.5
No	6.1	5.7
<b>General Health Status</b>		
Excellent	5.5	5.0
Very Good	6.5	5.6
Good	8.7	7.5
Fair	13.8	12.0
Poor	22.6	20.0
<b>Feelings of Stress A Lot Yesterday</b>		
Yes	12.3	12.2
No	6.2	5.6
<b>Weight Status</b>		
Normal Weight	8.5	7.8
Overweight	8.1	7.4
Obese	10.3	9.5

Among the biggest differences observed in affordability and accessibility challenges in this study were those in the **food hardship** analysis. Gallup asks those it surveys: "Have there been times in the past twelve months when you did not have enough

money to buy food that you or your family needed?” FRAC denotes the households answering this question “yes” as families suffering from food hardship. Among those in households with food hardship, 18.5 percent reported affordability and accessibility problems, while only 5.7 percent of those in households without food hardship reported such challenges.

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## HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS

The largest disparity in this study came when the fruit and vegetable affordability and access challenge was examined against self-reported **health status**. Among people reporting poor health status, the prevalence of affordability and access challenges was four times that of people reporting excellent health status (20.0 percent vs. 5.0 percent).

Similarly, there was a substantial gap in reported fruit and vegetable affordability and accessibility problems between those who reported **having feelings of stress the previous day** (12.2 percent) and those who did not have such feelings of stress (5.6 percent). Stress is associated with low-income, few community supports, food insecurity, poor dietary intake and obesity. The Gallup data are consistent with these findings.

Finally, those classified as **normal weight** (BMI of 18.5-24.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) and **overweight** (BMI of 25-29.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) reported similar rates of difficulty with access to affordable fresh fruits and vegetables (7.8 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively). Among those who are **obese** (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), the rate (9.6 percent) was considerably higher. The inability to access and/or afford fresh fruits and vegetables is a barrier to achieving a healthy body weight as well as to consuming a nutritionally adequate diet.

## IV. GEOGRAPHIC DATA BY REGIONS, STATES, METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, & CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

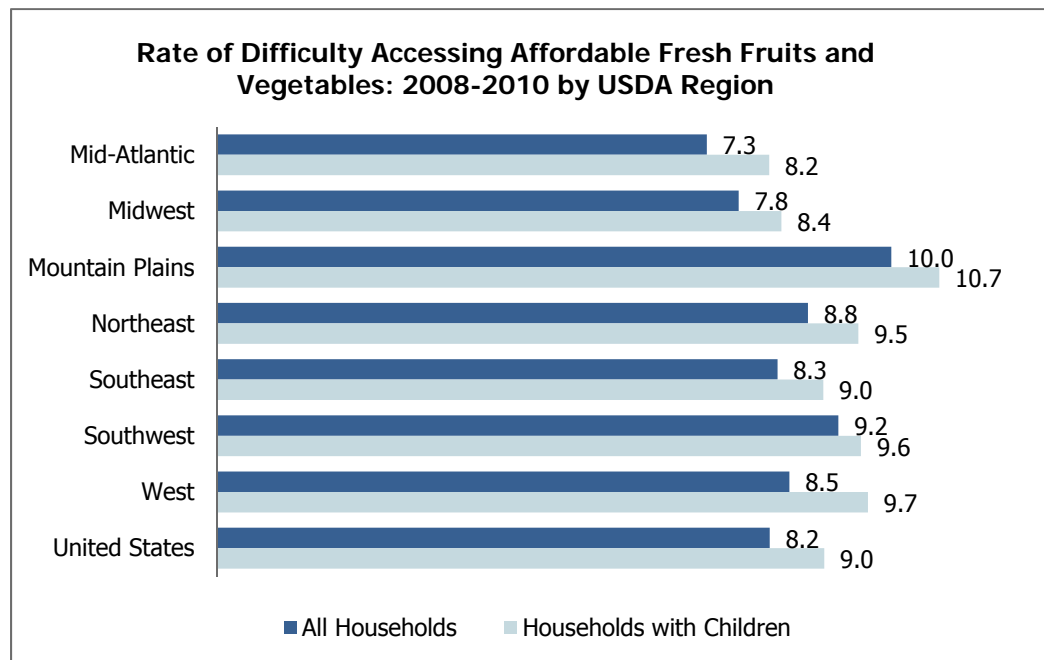
Because the Gallup sample size is so large, it was possible to get precise data not just at the national level, but at the regional, state, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and Congressional District levels. In this section of the report, FRAC looked at rates by geographical area, and identified those areas with particularly serious problems of affordable access to fresh fruits and vegetables.

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## FRUIT AND VEGETABLE AFFORDABILITY AND ACCESS CHALLENGES BY USDA REGION

To examine regional variation in fresh fruit and vegetable affordability and access challenges, FRAC grouped the states and the District of Columbia by the USDA Food

and Nutrition Service’s seven regions. The Mountain Plains region was the hardest hit (10.0 percent), by a considerable margin, while the Mid-Atlantic and Midwest regions had the lowest rates (7.3 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively). This generally tracked the state and local rates, as will be seen in later sections. (To see which states are in each USDA Food and Nutrition Service region, go to <http://www.fns.usda.gov/cga/contacts/regioncontacts.htm>.)



## FRUIT AND VEGETABLE AFFORDABILITY AND ACCESS CHALLENGES IN THE STATES

There was considerable variation from state to state in reports of difficulty accessing affordable fresh fruits and vegetables. Alaska is an outlier (38.5 percent of households answered that affordability and access was “not easy”),<sup>11</sup> presumably because of its unique geography. But aside from Alaska, the worst state’s rate in the “lower 48” (Wyoming – 18.3 percent) was nearly three times that of the state with the best rate (New Jersey – 6.5 percent).

<sup>11</sup> The rate of fruit and vegetable affordability and access challenges for Alaska was considerably higher than all of the other states. Due to concerns that this might make the national rate misleading, national rates were estimated after excluding Alaska from the analysis. The national rates were slightly lower (by 0.1 percentage points among all households and by 0.2 percentage points among households with children), but not enough to warrant excluding Alaska from the national analyses contained in this report.

Of the top fifteen hardest hit states, four were in the Mountain Plains USDA region, four were in the West, and three were in the Southwest.

However, the basic problem was present in every state across the nation. Seventeen states had at least one in ten households (10 percent or more) answer that it was difficult to get affordable fresh fruits and vegetables. Among households with children, 21 states had a rate of 10 percent or higher. Rates of fruit and vegetable affordability and access difficulty exceeded fifteen percent in three states among all households (Alaska, Wyoming, Montana) and in six states among households with children (Alaska, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, District of Columbia, South Dakota). In only one state (New Jersey) did less than one in fifteen respondents answer the Gallup question affirmatively.

**15 States with the Highest Rates of Difficulty Accessing Affordable Fresh Fruits and Vegetables among All Households (2008-2010)**

State	Households with Children		All Households	
	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
Alaska	42.4	1	38.5	1
Wyoming	16.4	3	18.3	2
Montana	18.3	2	17.1	3
North Dakota	16.4	3	14.6	4
Hawaii	14.9	7	13.6	5
West Virginia	13.9	8	13.1	6
South Dakota	15.9	6	12.9	7
District of Columbia	16.3	5	12.2	8
New Mexico	13.5	9	12.1	9
Oklahoma	12.2	13	11.9	10
Vermont	12.5	12	11.9	10
Nevada	12.9	10	11.5	12
Idaho	12.7	11	11.2	13
Arkansas	11.8	14	11.0	14
Maine	10.2	20	10.9	15

Data for all 50 states and the District of Columbia are in the Appendix.

**FRUIT AND VEGETABLE AFFORDABILITY AND ACCESS CHALLENGES IN METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS**

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are Census Bureau-defined areas that include central cities plus the surrounding counties with strong economic and social ties to the central cities. FRAC examined the 2008-2010 data in the 100 MSAs with the largest number of respondents to the Gallup survey.

While there was variation across the nation, as observed in the state rates, difficulty accessing affordable fresh fruits and vegetables was a problem in virtually every MSA. In only two MSAs among all households and four MSAs among households with children was the rate below 5 percent.

Again excluding Alaska (the Anchorage MSA), the rate for the second worst MSA (Honolulu – 13.3 percent) was five times higher among all households and seven times higher among households with children than the best (100<sup>th</sup> ranked) MSA, Lancaster, PA (2.6 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively). Overall there were 10 MSAs with rates of at least 9 percent (25 MSAs had rates of at least 9 percent for households with children). Twenty-three MSAs (but only 13 for households with children) had rates at or below 6 percent.

Most of the MSAs with the 20 worst rates by USDA regions were in the Southeast, Southwest, and West. More specifically, four of the 20 worst MSAs were in Florida, two were in Louisiana, and two were in Oklahoma.

**20 Metropolitan Statistical Areas with the Highest Rates of Difficulty Accessing Affordable Fresh Fruits and Vegetables among All Households (2008-2010)**

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	Households with Children		All Households	
	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
Anchorage, AK	34.5	1	30.2	1
Honolulu, HI	15.6	2	13.3	2
Bakersfield, CA	10.6	6	10.7	3
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	12.3	3	10.6	4
New Haven-Milford, CT	10.6	6	9.8	5
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	11.0	5	9.6	6
Tulsa, OK	10.5	8	9.5	7
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	10.0	13	9.3	8
Oklahoma City, OK	9.4	18	9.3	8
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	10.0	13	9.2	10
Baton Rouge, LA	9.2	21	8.6	11
New York-North New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	9.9	15	8.6	11
Albuquerque, NM	11.6	4	8.4	13
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	9.1	23	8.3	14
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	6.6	75	8.2	15
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	10.1	11	8.1	16
Jacksonville, FL	9.2	21	8.0	17
Tucson, AZ	10.4	10	8.0	17
Charleston-N Charleston-Summerville, SC	8.6	30	7.9	19
Greensboro-High Point, NC	8.6	30	7.8	20

Data for the 100 MSAs are in the Appendix.

## FRUIT AND VEGETABLE AFFORDABILITY AND ACCESS CHALLENGES IN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

The Gallup data provide an opportunity to measure affordable fresh fruit and vegetable access in every one of America's 436 Congressional Districts (including the District of Columbia). The results show, once again, the widespread difficulty in accessing affordable fresh fruits and vegetables in this country.

The share of households reporting difficulty accessing affordable fresh fruits and vegetables ranged from 2.9 percent to 38.5 percent. For 95 Congressional Districts, at least one in ten people (10 percent or more) reported that it was not easy to get affordable fresh fruits and vegetables. Among households with children, the rates were worse: 133 Congressional Districts had rates of at least 10 percent, and 22 had rates of at least 15 percent.

Of the 45 Congressional Districts with the worst rates (at least 12 percent) among all households, six were in New York, and two each were in Alabama, Arkansas, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and West Virginia. By USDA region, nine of the worst Congressional Districts were in the Mountain Plains, eight each were from the Southwest and Northeast, and seven were from the West.

### 45 Congressional Districts with the Highest Rates of Difficulty Accessing Affordable Fresh Fruits and Vegetables among All Households (2008-2010)

State	District	Representative	Households with Children		All Households	
			Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
Alaska	At-Large	Don Young	42.4	1	38.5	1
Wyoming	At-Large	Cynthia M. Lummis	16.4	10	18.3	2
Montana	At-Large	Denny Rehberg	18.3	4	17.0	3
New Mexico	3	Ben Ray Luján	16.5	8	16.5	4
Oklahoma	2	Dan Boren	16.5	8	16.4	5
Florida	18	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen	14.4	32	16.1	6
Arizona	1	Paul A. Gosar	20.9	2	15.6	7
Kentucky	5	Harold Rogers	13.6	41	15.6	7
Oklahoma	3	Frank D. Lucas	16.1	15	15.5	9
Michigan	1	Dan Benishek	13.8	39	15.3	10
Colorado	3	Scott R. Tipton	15.5	18	15.0	11
New York	14	Carolyn B. Maloney	14.4	32	15.0	11
West Virginia	3	Nick J. Rahall II	15.0	21	14.9	13
Missouri	8	Jo Ann Emerson	12.1	69	14.8	14
North Dakota	At-Large	Rick Berg	16.4	10	14.6	15
Hawaii	2	Mazie K. Hirono	14.7	24	14.4	16

New York	15	Charles B. Rangel	19.2	3	14.4	16
Mississippi	2	Bennie G. Thompson	14.2	37	13.6	18
New Mexico	2	Stevan Pearce	16.0	16	13.5	19
Arkansas	4	Mike Ross	14.3	35	13.4	20
Kansas	1	Tim Huelskamp	16.4	10	13.4	20
Louisiana	2	Cedric L. Richmond	14.7	24	13.3	22
Arkansas	1	Eric A. "Rick" Crawford	16.6	7	13.2	23
Nebraska	3	Adrian Smith	18.2	6	13.2	23
New York	16	José E. Serrano	18.3	4	13.2	23
West Virginia	2	Shelley Moore Capito	14.5	29	13.0	26
Maine	2	Michael Michaud	12.5	60	12.9	27
Hawaii	1	Colleen W. Hanabusa	16.4	10	12.8	28
Missouri	4	Vicky Hartzler	14.6	26	12.8	28
South Dakota	At-Large	Kristi L. Noem	15.7	17	12.8	28
Nevada	2	Mark E. Amodei	12.5	60	12.7	31
New York	10	Edolphus Towns	10.8	102	12.7	31
Alabama	3	Mike Rogers	14.5	29	12.6	33
Louisiana	5	Rodney Alexander	12.0	71	12.5	34
Alabama	7	Terri A. Sewell	14.4	32	12.4	35
Illinois	15	Timothy V. Johnson	14.5	29	12.4	35
New York	6	Gregory W. Meeks	15.3	20	12.4	35
New York	23	William L. Owens	12.3	65	12.3	38
District Of Columbia	At-Large	Eleanor Holmes Norton	16.4	10	12.1	39
Idaho	2	Michael K. Simpson	14.9	23	12.1	39
Minnesota	8	Chip Cravaack	13.2	47	12.1	39
New Hampshire	2	Charles F. Bass	13.2	47	12.1	39
California	25	Howard P. "Buck" McKeon	12.8	56	12.0	43
Illinois	1	Bobby L. Rush	13.6	41	12.0	43
Pennsylvania	2	Chaka Fattah	12.3	65	12.0	43

Only 45 districts had rates below 5 percent among all households. In other words, the vast majority of Congressional Districts in this country had at least one in twenty people reporting difficulty accessing affordable fresh fruits and vegetables.

The Congressional Districts with better rates (fewer households with affordability and access challenges) were fairly concentrated. Of the 45 districts with rates below 5 percent, 13 were in California; five each were in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Texas; four were in Michigan; and three in New Jersey.

But even in states with concentrations of better or worse districts, there were considerable variations. While Illinois had five districts among the best, it also had



two among the worst, for example, illustrating how affordability and access challenges can vary substantially even within a state.

The Appendix includes two separate lists with the rates for all households and for households with children for every Congressional District in the nation in 2008-2010. One is designed to make it easy for readers to find rates in specific districts of interest to them: it is organized alphabetically by state and, within the state, by the district number. That list gives the rate for each district and also shows where each district ranks nationally, with 1 being the highest (worst) rate and 436 being the lowest (best). The second list is organized by rank for all households among the 436 districts, again, with 1 being the highest rate and 436 being the lowest.

## V. RECOMMENDATIONS

The type of research that is conducted and the data that can be collected often determine the framing of issues. The research and data on healthier food availability over the last decade have largely concerned community-wide access, focusing on identifying rural and urban geographic areas that are food deserts and lack full service grocery stores. In turn, important attention has focused on steps to increase the availability of full service grocery stores and healthier food in such areas.

This community access is a legitimate and important concern, but it is only one piece of the larger picture. What the findings in this report show is that access and affordability are **household economic insecurity problems** as well – that the rate of affordability and access problems is 2½ times worse among households with incomes less than \$24,000 than among households with incomes between \$60,000 and \$89,999; and is more than three times higher in households experiencing food hardship than in those that are not.

The remedies, then, have to centrally include supporting families' ability to purchase healthier food. Families need decent stores nearby, and they also need money or benefits like SNAP to shop in such stores. They need stores that accept and welcome rather than refuse SNAP and WIC EBT cards and vouchers. They need the means to get to the stores. In short, they need the adequate resources that allow other Americans to obtain a healthy diet.

1. Adequate access to affordable healthy food starts with enough jobs and better wages for low-income workers. The job market is the first place to boost the purchasing power of households struggling for affordable, accessible healthy food.
2. Where wages are not adequate or people lack jobs, public supports are crucial. This means retaining and strengthening programs like unemployment insurance, Supplemental Security Income, Social Security, and the refundable Earned Income Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit, as well as nutrition programs.

3. Among nutrition programs, adequate access to affordable healthy food first means protecting and strengthening SNAP. SNAP is the nation's most important direct defense against hunger, food hardship and unhealthy diets. It is the nutrition program that can do the most to empower families to obtain healthier food, and do so by helping families use the normal commercial food outlets used by other Americans. But benefit levels are too low for SNAP to fulfill this promise. The Thrifty Food Plan allotment used for SNAP typically carries even the most careful of families only three-quarters or four-fifths of the way through the month. The amount of the federal government's own Low-Cost Food Budget (from the Bureau of Labor Statistics) – the lowest of three government budgets for normal use – is approximately 25 percent higher than the Thrifty Food Plan, and should be the basis for SNAP allotments. That Low-Cost Food Budget is generally in line with what low and moderate-income families report that they need to spend on food.

Policymakers should also: extend the SNAP program to people now excluded from benefits by arbitrary eligibility rules; reduce unnecessary red tape that deters participation; and resist efforts to cut the programs as a false answer to the nation's deficit problems.

4. Adequate access to affordable healthy food means improving WIC – reaching all rather than a fraction of eligible one- to four-year-olds, and giving children in WIC the full fruit and vegetable allotment recommended by the Institute of Medicine, rather than the slightly smaller one adopted in 2008 with a reduction driven by budget considerations.
5. Working with states, localities and nonprofits to expand and improve participation in federal nutrition programs also will improve affordability and access. Today, the rate of participation in SNAP among eligible people ranges from about 50 percent in some states to more than 90 percent in others. The situation is similar with school feeding programs: in some states, only 33 low-income children get school breakfast for every 100 who get school lunch; in others, it is much higher. Even in the best states, rates often are not high enough.
6. And last, all households need convenient access to reasonably priced, healthy food. Many neighborhoods and towns across America lack decent-sized stores that sell a good variety of food, including fresh fruits and vegetables, at reasonable prices. Living in one of these "food deserts" means struggling low-income families often must forgo healthy food or spend scarce resources traveling to food stores; pay more than average amounts for food; and get food of lesser nutritional quality. Community gardens and school gardens, farmers' markets and green carts, expanded EBT in such venues, and improving the offerings of corner stores can help combat this. But even more essential is making decent grocery stores accessible to all Americans. National, state and local healthy food financing initiatives are an important step in this direction.

## VI. METHODOLOGY

The Gallup data analyzed in this study are weighted to be nationally representative and to minimize nonresponse bias, based on known census figures for age, race, sex, and education. Tests of significance were conducted with weighted observations.

Results are based on telephone (landline or cellular) interviews conducted by Gallup in 2008 through 2010 with randomly sampled adults, ages 18 years or older in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Margins of error were calculated using 90 percent confidence intervals.

At the national level in 2008 through 2010 for all households (n= 1,057,437) and households with children (299,190), the margin of error was less than  $\pm 1$  percentage point.

At the regional level, in 2008 through 2010 for all households (n=1,044,541; range: 85,388-201,468) margins of error are within  $\pm 1$  percentage point and within  $\pm 1$  percentage point for households with children (n=299,190; range: 28,368-58,359).

At the state level in 2008 through 2010 for all households (n=1,057,437; range: 1,957-109,385) margins of error are within  $\pm 1.2$  percentage points and are within  $\pm 3$  percentage points for households with children (n=299,190; range: 369-33,216)

At the MSA level in 2008 through 2010 for all households (n=627,900; range: 1,908-48,426), margins of error are within  $\pm 1.7$  percentage points and are within  $\pm 2.8$  percentage points for households with children (n=185,525; range: 370-14,363).

At the Congressional District level, in 2008 through 2010 for all households (n=1,049,051; range: 899-5,677) margins of error are within  $\pm 1.8$  percentage and within  $\pm 5.5$  percentage points for households with children (n=296,305; range: 253-1,423).

## ABOUT FRAC

The Food Research and Action Center (FRAC) is the leading national organization working for more effective public and private policies to eradicate domestic hunger and undernutrition. For more information about FRAC, or to sign up for FRAC's Weekly News Digest, visit [www.frac.org](http://www.frac.org).

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**Rate of Difficulty Accessing Affordable Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: Nationally  
by Month, 2008-2010**

Month	Households with Children	All Households
January 2008	9.8	8.9
February 2008	9.0	8.5
March 2008	11.3	9.8
April 2008	11.5	10.2
May 2008	12.3	10.8
June 2008	11.8	10.9
July 2008	11.1	10.1
August 2008	10.7	9.6
September 2008	10.6	9.5
October 2008	9.8	8.7
November 2008	10.3	9.2
December 2008	10.6	9.1
January 2009	9.4	8.5
February 2009	10.1	8.9
March 2009	9.2	8.6
April 2009	9.4	8.0
May 2009	8.0	7.8
June 2009	7.8	7.3
July 2009	7.9	7.4
August 2009	8.0	6.8
September 2009	7.9	6.8
October 2009	8.0	7.4
November 2009	7.3	7.0
December 2009	8.0	7.4
January 2010	8.0	7.6
February 2010	7.7	7.4
March 2010	8.1	7.7
April 2010	7.9	7.6
May 2010	9.1	7.8
June 2010	7.7	6.9
July 2010	7.5	7.3
August 2010	7.1	6.8
September 2010	7.7	7.0
October 2010	7.3	6.7
November 2010	7.8	7.4
December 2010	8.7	8.4

## Rate of Difficulty Accessing Affordable Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: 2008-2010 by State

State	Households with Children		All Households	
	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
Alabama	9.0	31	8.4	28
Alaska	42.4	1	38.5	1
Arizona	9.7	25	8.2	31
Arkansas	11.8	14	11.0	14
California	8.4	36	7.3	42
Colorado	10.8	17	9.5	20
Connecticut	9.2	29	7.9	34
District of Columbia	16.3	5	12.2	8
Delaware	8.4	36	7.6	37
Florida	9.8	22	8.3	29
Georgia	8.0	44	7.6	37
Hawaii	14.9	7	13.6	5
Idaho	12.7	11	11.2	13
Illinois	9.1	30	8.3	29
Indiana	9.3	28	8.5	27
Iowa	9.4	27	8.6	25
Kansas	10.8	17	9.5	20
Kentucky	9.8	22	9.8	18
Louisiana	9.8	22	9.6	19
Maine	10.2	20	10.9	15
Maryland	8.2	39	7.1	46
Massachusetts	7.6	48	7.2	44
Michigan	7.7	46	7.4	41
Minnesota	8.6	33	7.7	36
Mississippi	11.6	15	10.8	16
Missouri	9.5	26	9.4	22
Montana	18.3	2	17.1	3
Nebraska	10.8	17	9.1	23
Nevada	12.9	10	11.5	12
New Hampshire	11.0	16	10.2	17
New Jersey	7.7	46	6.5	51
New Mexico	13.5	9	12.1	9
New York	10.0	21	9.1	23
North Carolina	8.4	36	8.0	33
North Dakota	16.4	3	14.6	4
Ohio	8.1	41	7.6	37
Oklahoma	12.2	13	11.9	10
Oregon	8.7	32	8.6	25
Pennsylvania	7.5	49	6.7	50
Rhode Island	8.6	33	7.1	46
South Carolina	7.9	45	7.6	37
South Dakota	15.9	6	12.9	7
Tennessee	8.6	33	8.1	32
Texas	8.1	41	7.8	35
Utah	7.4	50	7.0	48
Vermont	12.5	12	11.9	10
Virginia	8.2	39	7.3	42
Washington	8.1	41	7.2	44
West Virginia	13.9	8	13.1	6
Wisconsin	7.4	50	6.9	49
Wyoming	16.4	3	18.3	2
<b>United States</b>	<b>9.0</b>		<b>8.2</b>	

**Rate of Difficulty Accessing Affordable Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: 2008-2010 for 100 Large Metropolitan Statistical Areas**

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	Households with Children		All Households	
	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
Akron, OH	7.3	56	6.5	63
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	7.2	61	6.8	51
Albuquerque, NM	11.6	4	8.4	13
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	7.1	63	6.0	78
Anchorage, AK	34.5	1	30.2	1
Asheville, NC	7.0	66	7.3	34
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	7.3	56	6.7	55
Austin-Round Rock, TX	8.9	26	7.1	40
Bakersfield, CA	10.6	6	10.7	3
Baltimore-Towson, MD	7.8	44	6.6	60
Baton Rouge, LA	9.2	21	8.6	11
Birmingham-Hoover, AL	8.4	36	7.5	28
Boise City-Nampa, ID	6.2	83	6.3	71
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	7.0	66	6.4	67
Bradenton-Sarasota-Venice, FL	9.4	18	7.3	34
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	9.0	24	7.0	45
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	5.0	96	5.1	96
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	9.9	15	7.6	23
Charleston-N Charleston-Summerville, SC	8.6	30	7.9	19
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	7.3	56	7.0	45
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	6.6	75	6.4	67
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	5.7	93	6.1	74
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	6.3	82	5.9	81
Colorado Springs, CO	9.0	24	7.5	28
Columbia, SC	5.9	89	6.5	63
Columbus, OH	7.6	46	7.0	45
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	7.0	66	6.6	60
Dayton, OH	7.7	45	7.4	33
Denver-Aurora, CO	8.5	33	7.1	40
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	4.8	97	5.5	89
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI	5.9	89	5.5	89
Durham, NC	8.7	27	7.6	23
Fresno, CA	5.9	89	6.0	78
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	8.2	38	6.1	74
Greensboro-High Point, NC	8.6	30	7.8	20
Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	8.2	38	7.5	28
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	7.9	43	5.6	87
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	8.5	33	7.3	34
Honolulu, HI	15.6	2	13.3	2
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	7.5	51	6.4	67
Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	7.5	51	6.8	51
Jacksonville, FL	9.2	21	8.0	17
Kansas City, MO-KS	7.6	46	7.1	40
Knoxville, TN	7.6	46	7.6	23
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	10.1	11	8.1	16
Lancaster, PA	2.2	100	2.6	100
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	12.3	3	10.6	4
Little Rock-N Little Rock-Conway, AR	7.6	46	6.9	50
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	8.6	30	7.3	34
Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	7.1	63	6.7	55
Madison, WI	6.1	85	5.3	93
Memphis, TN-MS-AR	8.7	27	7.6	23
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL	10.0	13	9.3	8

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	Households with Children		All Households	
	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	5.9	89	5.0	97
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	6.4	79	5.4	92
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	6.1	85	6.7	55
New Haven-Milford, CT	10.6	6	9.8	5
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	10.0	13	9.2	10
New York-North New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	9.9	15	8.6	11
Ogden-Clearfield, UT	7.1	63	5.3	93
Oklahoma City, OK	9.4	18	9.3	8
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA	6.7	74	6.8	51
Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	9.1	23	8.3	14
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	5.3	94	4.5	99
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	5.2	95	5.3	93
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	6.4	79	5.9	81
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	7.0	66	6.1	74
Pittsburgh, PA	7.5	51	6.7	55
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	6.6	75	8.2	15
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	6.5	78	5.9	81
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	7.3	56	7.6	23
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	8.2	38	7.1	40
Raleigh-Cary, NC	6.1	85	5.7	85
Richmond, VA	8.0	42	7.0	45
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	8.5	33	7.7	21
Rochester, NY	7.3	56	6.4	67
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, CA	7.0	66	5.6	87
Salt Lake City, UT	6.0	88	6.1	74
San Antonio, TX	4.5	99	5.7	85
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	6.9	72	6.2	73
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	7.2	61	6.0	78
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	7.0	66	5.5	89
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	10.5	8	7.2	39
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, PA	7.6	46	6.5	63
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	6.8	73	5.9	81
Spokane, WA	9.3	20	7.5	28
Springfield, MA	8.2	38	7.5	28
St. Louis, MO-IL	7.4	54	6.6	60
Syracuse, NY	6.6	75	7.0	45
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	8.3	37	6.8	51
Toledo, OH	7.4	54	6.7	55
Tucson, AZ	10.4	10	8.0	17
Tulsa, OK	10.5	8	9.5	7
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	6.2	83	6.3	71
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	8.7	27	7.3	34
Wichita, KS	10.1	11	7.7	21
Winston-Salem, NC	9.5	17	6.5	63
Worcester, MA	6.4	79	7.1	40
York-Hanover, PA	4.8	97	5.0	97
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	11.0	5	9.6	6



**Rate of Difficulty Accessing Affordable Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: 2008-2010 by Congressional District**

District	Representative	Households with Children		All Households	
		Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
<b>Alabama</b>					
1	Jo Bonner	7.9	250	6.8	274
2	Martha Roby	5.8	371	6.8	274
3	Mike Rogers	14.5	29	12.6	33
4	Robert B. Aderholt	8.5	204	8.7	145
5	Mo Brooks	7.5	270	7.5	225
6	Spencer Bachus	7.1	303	5.9	351
7	Terri A. Sewell	14.4	32	12.4	35
<b>Alaska</b>					
At-Large	Don Young	42.4	1	38.5	1
<b>Arizona</b>					
1	Paul A. Gosar	20.9	2	15.6	7
2	Trent Franks	9.5	156	7.8	206
3	Benjamin Quayle	8.6	199	6.2	327
4	Ed Pastor	6.5	331	7.4	232
5	David Schweikert	4.7	407	4.7	396
6	Jeff Flake	5.3	390	4.8	394
7	Raul M. Grijalva	12.4	64	10.9	69
8	Gabrielle Giffords	7.7	257	7.3	238
<b>Arkansas</b>					
1	Eric A. "Rick" Crawford	16.6	7	13.2	23
2	Tim Griffin	9.1	183	8.3	163
3	Steve Womack	9.3	166	9.8	99
4	Mike Ross	14.3	35	13.4	20
<b>California</b>					
1	Mike Thompson	13.1	50	11.1	64
2	Wally Herger	9.9	134	9.8	99
3	Daniel E. Lungren	7.2	292	6.2	327
4	Tom McClintock	11.2	89	8.9	131
5	Doris O. Matsui	9.2	173	7.8	206
6	Lynn C. Woolsey	7.3	284	6.4	308
7	George Miller	5.2	393	6.4	308
8	Nancy Pelosi	12.1	69	7.6	217
9	Barbara Lee	8.9	189	7.9	195
10	John Garamendi	6.2	351	4.6	404
11	Jerry McNerney	6.1	358	5.0	385
12	Jackie Speier	6.4	335	4.6	404
13	Fortney Pete Stark	5.6	380	5.1	381
14	Anna G. Eshoo	4.5	412	4.4	411
15	Michael M. Honda	4.3	415	3.7	428
16	Zoe Lofgren	7.7	257	6.0	342
17	Sam Farr	7.7	257	6.4	308
18	Dennis A. Cardoza	5.7	373	7.4	232
19	Jeff Denham	9.0	186	8.2	170
20	Jim Costa	8.4	211	7.1	249
21	Devin Nunes	8.3	218	7.0	256
22	Kevin McCarthy	10.1	125	9.9	96
23	Lois Capps	8.5	204	6.0	342
24	Elton Gallegly	6.0	363	4.4	411
25	Howard P. "Buck" McKeon	12.8	56	12.0	43
26	David Dreier	3.4	430	4.0	420
27	Brad Sherman	6.0	363	6.9	261
28	Howard L. Berman	9.3	166	6.8	274

District	Representative	Households with Children		All Households	
		Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
29	Adam B. Schiff	4.0	423	4.1	417
30	Henry A. Waxman	6.5	331	5.1	381
31	Xavier Becerra	10.2	119	10.3	83
32	Judy Chu	9.9	134	7.2	242
33	Karen Bass	10.9	97	11.3	55
34	Lucille Roybal-Allard	11.0	95	8.8	138
35	Maxine Waters	11.5	82	9.4	117
36	Janice Hahn	5.6	380	4.3	415
37	Laura Richardson	9.9	134	10.5	78
38	Grace F. Napolitano	5.7	373	8.1	180
39	Linda T. Sánchez	9.2	173	6.8	274
40	Edward R. Royce	3.2	432	3.5	431
41	Jerry Lewis	9.2	173	8.7	145
42	Gary G. Miller	4.9	404	3.9	423
43	Joe Baca	6.4	335	7.9	195
44	Ken Calvert	6.4	335	5.0	385
45	Mary Bono Mack	8.0	237	8.3	163
46	Dana Rohrabacher	4.0	423	4.1	417
47	Loretta Sanchez	7.3	284	6.1	336
48	John Campbell	5.0	401	4.1	417
49	Darrell E. Issa	5.9	366	6.0	342
50	Brian P. Bilbray	5.2	393	4.7	396
51	Bob Filner	7.0	310	7.2	242
52	Duncan Hunter	5.9	366	6.1	336
53	Susan A. Davis	9.9	134	6.5	304
<b>Colorado</b>					
1	Diana DeGette	7.6	262	6.9	261
2	Jared Polis	10.9	97	10.0	91
3	Scott R. Tipton	15.5	18	15.0	11
4	Cory Gardner	11.6	80	9.6	110
5	Doug Lamborn	13.1	50	10.4	81
6	Mike Coffman	5.0	401	4.7	396
7	Ed Perlmutter	11.1	90	8.7	145
<b>Connecticut</b>					
1	John B. Larson	8.3	218	7.3	238
2	Joe Courtney	9.5	156	7.6	217
3	Rosa L. DeLauro	8.0	237	8.2	170
4	James A. Himes	8.2	224	6.8	274
5	Christopher S. Murphy	10.5	109	8.8	138
<b>Delaware</b>					
At-Large	John C. Carney Jr.	8.4	211	7.6	217
<b>District Of Columbia</b>					
At-Large	Eleanor Holmes Norton	16.4	10	12.1	39
<b>Florida</b>					
1	Jeff Miller	8.5	204	8.9	131
2	Steve Southerland II	13.3	44	11.4	51
3	Corrine Brown	8.0	237	9.1	124
4	Ander Crenshaw	8.8	193	8.3	163
5	Richard B. Nugent	10.1	125	7.6	217
6	Cliff Stearns	11.5	82	8.8	138
7	John L. Mica	8.7	197	7.5	225
8	Daniel Webster	8.5	204	7.9	195
9	Gus M. Bilirakis	8.4	211	6.3	317
10	C.W. Bill Young	10.0	129	6.3	317
11	Kathy Castor	10.4	113	9.0	128

District	Representative	Households with Children		All Households	
		Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
12	Dennis A. Ross	8.2	224	7.1	249
13	Vern Buchanan	8.0	237	6.9	261
14	Connie Mack	11.5	82	8.0	189
15	Bill Posey	6.9	314	5.9	351
16	Thomas J. Rooney	10.4	113	6.9	261
17	Frederica S. Wilson	12.6	59	11.0	66
18	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen	14.4	32	16.1	6
19	Theodore E. Deutch	10.6	106	6.8	274
20	Debbie Wasserman Schultz	10.0	129	8.1	180
21	Mario Diaz-Balart	10.2	119	9.9	96
22	Allen B. West	7.1	303	7.4	232
23	Alcee L. Hastings	10.9	97	10.6	75
24	Sandy Adams	7.6	262	7.4	232
25	David Rivera	9.7	145	8.3	163
<b>Georgia</b>					
1	Jack Kingston	9.6	149	8.9	131
2	Sanford D. Bishop Jr.	7.2	292	7.9	195
3	Lynn A. Westmoreland	7.9	250	6.8	274
4	Henry C. "Hank" Johnson Jr.	9.6	149	7.5	225
5	John Lewis	14.0	38	10.2	87
6	Tom Price	3.7	426	3.2	435
7	Rob Woodall	5.7	373	6.3	317
8	Austin Scott	7.5	270	7.2	242
9	Tom Graves	8.9	189	7.8	206
10	Paul C. Broun	6.4	335	7.6	217
11	Phil Gingrey	9.6	149	9.8	99
12	John Barrow	10.3	117	9.8	99
13	David Scott	8.0	237	5.8	355
<b>Hawaii</b>					
1	Colleen W. Hanabusa	16.4	10	12.8	28
2	Mazie K. Hirono	14.7	24	14.4	16
<b>Idaho</b>					
1	Raul R. Labrador	9.8	141	10.0	91
2	Michael K. Simpson	14.9	23	12.1	39
<b>Illinois</b>					
1	Bobby L. Rush	13.6	41	12.0	43
2	Jesse L. Jackson Jr.	11.4	86	11.1	64
3	Daniel Lipinski	6.1	358	5.5	368
4	Luis Gutierrez	10.9	97	11.0	66
5	Mike Quigley	4.3	415	6.2	327
6	Peter J. Roskam	4.9	404	4.7	396
7	Danny K. Davis	9.4	160	8.6	154
8	Joe Walsh	5.6	380	4.6	404
9	Janice D. Schakowsky	6.9	314	4.2	416
10	Robert J. Dold	4.3	415	4.5	409
11	Adam Kinzinger	7.9	250	8.2	170
12	Jerry F. Costello	13.2	47	10.2	87
13	Judy Biggert	5.1	397	3.9	423
14	Randy Hultgren	6.5	331	5.0	385
15	Timothy V. Johnson	14.5	29	12.4	35
16	Donald A. Manzullo	8.6	199	8.5	158
17	Robert T. Schilling	13.0	52	10.2	87
18	Aaron Schock	10.4	113	8.8	138
18	John Shimkus	9.2	173	10.9	69
<b>Indiana</b>					

District	Representative	Households with Children		All Households	
		Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
1	Peter J. Visclosky	7.4	280	7.7	210
2	Joe Donnelly	10.2	119	8.9	131
3	Marlin A. Stutzman	8.4	211	8.2	170
4	Todd Rokita	7.6	262	7.5	225
5	Dan Burton	7.3	284	6.8	274
6	Mike Pence	11.5	82	11.0	66
7	André Carson	10.7	104	8.5	158
8	Larry Bucshon	10.9	97	9.6	110
9	Todd C. Young	9.3	166	8.4	161
<b>Iowa</b>					
1	Bruce L. Braley	9.7	145	7.7	210
2	David Loebsack	10.2	119	8.0	189
3	Loenard Boswell	5.7	373	6.3	317
4	Tom Latham	8.1	230	9.6	110
5	Steve King	13.0	52	10.9	69
<b>Kansas</b>					
1	Tim Huelskamp	16.4	10	13.4	20
2	Lynn Jenkins	10.5	109	10.3	83
3	Kevin Yoder	5.1	397	4.9	392
4	Mike Pompeo	11.7	77	9.4	117
<b>Kentucky</b>					
1	Ed Whitfield	9.9	134	9.9	96
2	Brett Guthrie	6.6	325	8.0	189
3	John A. Yarmuth	8.0	237	7.0	256
4	Geoff Davis	10.7	104	9.5	114
5	Harold Rogers	13.6	41	15.6	7
6	Ben Chandler	8.6	199	6.9	261
<b>Louisiana</b>					
1	Steve Scalise	6.4	335	5.6	363
2	Cedric L. Richmond	14.7	24	13.3	22
3	Jeffrey M. Landry	7.0	310	9.0	128
4	John Fleming	12.2	68	11.3	55
5	Rodney Alexander	12.0	71	12.5	34
6	Bill Cassidy	9.3	166	7.9	195
7	Charles W. Boustany Jr.	7.5	270	7.9	195
<b>Maine</b>					
1	Chellie Pingree	7.7	257	8.7	145
2	Michael Michaud	12.5	60	12.9	27
<b>Maryland</b>					
1	Andy Harris	6.3	342	6.4	308
2	C. A. Dutch Ruppersberger	6.3	342	5.4	372
3	John P. Sarbanes	9.7	145	8.1	180
4	Donna F. Edwards	9.1	183	8.1	180
5	Steny H. Hoyer	7.5	270	6.0	342
6	Roscoe G. Bartlett	6.7	323	5.7	361
7	Elijah E. Cummings	11.4	86	9.5	114
8	Chris Van Hollen	7.5	270	6.7	288
<b>Massachusetts</b>					
1	John W. Oliver	9.3	166	8.2	170
2	Richard E. Neal	6.6	325	7.3	238
3	James P. McGovern	6.1	358	6.7	288
4	Barney Frank	6.6	325	6.2	327
5	Niki Tsongas	6.9	314	6.0	342
6	John F. Tierney	5.4	386	5.3	374
7	Edward J. Markey	7.2	292	6.3	317

District	Representative	Households with Children		All Households	
		Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
8	Michael E. Capuano	12.7	58	8.8	138
9	Stephen F. Lynch	7.6	262	6.7	288
10	William R. Keating	9.8	141	8.8	138
<b>Michigan</b>					
1	Dan Benishek	13.8	39	15.3	10
2	Bill Huizenga	5.2	393	4.7	396
3	Justin Amash	8.0	237	6.4	308
4	Dave Camp	9.1	183	8.4	161
5	Dale E. Kildee	5.1	397	5.7	361
6	Fred Upton	9.2	173	8.1	180
7	Tim Walberg	9.4	160	7.7	210
8	Mike Rogers	7.1	303	6.9	261
9	Gary C. Peters	2.4	436	3.6	429
10	Candice S. Miller	9.4	160	7.8	206
11	Thaddeus G. McCotter	4.6	409	3.8	426
12	Sander M. Levin	3.7	426	4.0	420
13	Hansen Clarke	8.9	189	11.2	60
14	John Coyners Jr.	7.5	270	7.9	195
15	John D. Dingell	8.5	204	6.7	288
<b>Minnesota</b>					
1	Timothy J. Walz	6.1	358	6.6	297
2	John Kline	6.3	342	6.0	342
3	Erik Paulsen	4.6	409	3.5	431
4	Betty McCollum	11.9	74	6.7	288
5	Keith Ellison	7.2	292	6.7	288
6	Michele Bachmann	5.4	386	5.3	374
7	Colin C. Peterson	12.8	56	11.3	55
8	Chip Cravaack	13.2	47	12.1	39
<b>Mississippi</b>					
1	Alan Nunnelee	12.9	55	11.3	55
2	Bennie G. Thompson	14.2	37	13.6	18
3	Gregg Harper	9.9	134	9.3	120
4	Steven M. Palazzo	9.5	156	9.7	108
<b>Missouri</b>					
1	Wm. Lacy Clay	6.7	323	6.9	261
2	W. Todd Akin	4.1	421	3.9	423
3	Russ Carnahan	6.3	342	6.1	336
4	Vicky Hartzler	14.6	26	12.8	28
5	Emanuel Cleaver	7.6	262	7.2	242
6	Sam Graves	11.7	77	10.8	72
7	Billy Long	10.2	119	9.8	99
8	Jo Ann Emerson	12.1	69	14.8	14
9	Blaine Luetkemeyer	10.0	129	10.0	91
<b>Montana</b>					
At-Large	Denny Rehberg	18.3	4	17.0	3
<b>Nebraska</b>					
1	Jeff Fortenberry	10.2	119	9.1	124
2	Lee Terry	4.8	406	5.0	385
3	Adrian Smith	18.2	6	13.2	23
<b>Nevada</b>					
1	Shelley Berkley	13.7	40	11.8	49
2	Mark E. Amodei	12.5	60	12.7	31
3	Joseph J. Heck	11.9	74	9.7	108
<b>New Hampshire</b>					
1	Frank C. Guinta	8.2	224	7.9	195

District	Representative	Households with Children		All Households	
		Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
2	Charles F. Bass	13.2	47	12.1	39
<b>New Jersey</b>					
1	Robert E. Andrews	8.0	237	5.8	355
2	Frank A. LoBiondo	8.4	211	6.6	297
3	Jon Runyan	5.9	366	5.1	381
4	Christopher H. Smith	6.2	351	6.8	274
5	Scott Garrett	6.1	358	5.3	374
6	Frank Pallone Jr.	7.0	310	6.2	327
7	Leonard Lance	4.6	409	4.6	404
8	Bill Pascrell Jr.	8.4	211	8.0	189
9	Steven R. Rothman	9.4	160	6.3	317
10	Donald M. Payne	15.0	21	10.8	72
11	Rodney P. Frelinghuysen	4.3	415	4.5	409
12	Rush D. Holt	4.3	415	4.0	420
13	Albio Sires	10.8	102	11.2	60
<b>New Mexico</b>					
1	Martin Heinrich	11.9	74	8.1	180
2	Stevan Pearce	16.0	16	13.5	19
3	Ben Ray Luján	16.5	8	16.5	4
<b>New York</b>					
1	Timothy H. Bishop	7.1	303	6.2	327
2	Steve Israel	7.2	292	6.7	288
3	Peter T. King	6.6	325	5.6	363
4	Carolyn McCarthy	7.2	292	6.2	327
5	Gary L. Ackerman	11.3	88	7.7	210
6	Gregory W. Meeks	15.3	20	12.4	35
7	Joseph Crowley	9.6	149	8.5	158
8	Jerrold Nadler	11.1	90	11.2	60
9	Robert L. Turner	7.0	310	5.8	355
10	Edolphus Towns	10.8	102	12.7	31
11	Yvette D. Clarke	10.0	129	9.1	124
12	Nydia M. Velázquez	14.6	26	11.4	51
13	Michael G. Grimm	9.2	173	7.9	195
14	Carolyn B. Maloney	14.4	32	15.0	11
15	Charles B. Rangel	19.2	3	14.4	16
16	José E. Serrano	18.3	4	13.2	23
17	Eliot L. Engel	14.6	26	10.4	81
18	Nita M. Lowey	5.3	390	5.0	385
19	Nan A. S. Hayworth	8.0	237	8.0	189
20	Christopher P. Gibson	10.5	109	9.8	99
21	Paul Tonko	6.2	351	6.7	288
22	Maurice D. Hinchey	9.8	141	8.7	145
23	William L. Owens	12.3	65	12.3	38
24	Richard L. Hanna	8.0	237	8.3	163
25	Anne Marie Buerkle	5.8	371	6.4	308
26	Kathleen C. Hochul	5.7	373	5.5	368
27	Brian Higgins	6.4	335	5.8	355
28	Louise McIntosh Slaughter	8.2	224	7.3	238
29	Tom Reed	7.4	280	7.6	217
<b>North Carolina</b>					
1	G.K. Butterfield	9.3	166	9.5	114
2	Renee L. Ellmers	8.1	230	8.1	180
3	Walter B. Jones	9.2	173	8.9	131
4	David E. Price	6.3	342	5.5	368
5	Virginia Foxx	10.6	106	9.3	120

District	Representative	Households with Children		All Households	
		Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
6	Howard Coble	7.3	284	7.2	242
7	Mike McIntyre	9.3	166	9.4	117
8	Larry Kissell	7.3	284	7.4	232
9	Sue Wilkins Myrick	7.1	303	6.8	274
10	Patrick T. McHenry	7.8	253	8.6	154
11	Heath Shuler	8.0	237	8.9	131
12	Melvin L. Watt	11.1	90	7.0	256
13	Brad Miller	7.8	253	6.9	261
<b>North Dakota</b>					
At-Large	Rick Berg	16.4	10	14.6	15
<b>Ohio</b>					
1	Steve Chabot	4.7	407	5.9	351
2	Jean Schmidt	6.0	363	6.6	297
3	Michael R. Turner	8.1	230	8.2	170
4	Jim Jordan	9.9	134	7.7	210
5	Robert E. Latta	9.0	186	8.7	145
6	Bill Johnson	13.3	44	11.8	49
7	Steve Austria	8.1	230	7.5	225
8	John A. Boehner	7.1	303	6.3	317
9	Marcy Kaptur	7.2	292	5.9	351
10	Dennis J. Kucinich	7.7	257	6.6	297
11	Marcia L. Fudge	9.7	145	8.7	145
12	Patrick J. Tiberi	6.9	314	6.6	297
13	Betty Sutton	3.9	425	5.0	385
14	Steven C. LaTourette	6.9	314	6.0	342
15	Steve Stivers	7.2	292	7.2	242
16	James B. Renacci	5.6	380	5.5	368
17	Tim Ryan	12.3	65	10.5	78
18	Bob Gibbs	10.1	125	9.6	110
<b>Oklahoma</b>					
1	John Sullivan	8.5	204	6.9	261
2	Dan Boren	16.5	8	16.4	5
3	Frank D. Lucas	16.1	15	15.5	9
4	Tom Cole	10.3	117	10.6	75
5	James Lankford	9.6	149	9.2	122
<b>Oregon</b>					
1	Vacant	5.6	380	6.3	317
2	Greg Walden	13.0	52	11.9	46
3	Earl Blumenauer	7.6	262	6.0	342
4	Peter DeFazio	10.1	125	9.8	99
5	Kurt Schrader	6.9	314	7.1	249
<b>Pennsylvania</b>					
1	Robert A. Brady	14.3	35	11.3	55
2	Chaka Fattah	12.3	65	12.0	43
3	Mike Kelly	8.8	193	6.8	274
4	Jason Altmire	6.8	321	6.1	336
5	Glenn Thompson	13.5	43	11.4	51
6	Jim Gerlach	4.3	415	4.6	404
7	Patrick Meehan	2.9	434	2.9	436
8	Michael G. Fitzpatrick	3.5	428	3.4	433
9	Bill Shuster	9.8	141	8.3	163
10	Tom Marino	8.5	204	7.9	195
11	Lou Barletta	8.8	193	7.1	249
12	Mark S. Critz	9.4	160	8.2	170
13	Allyson Y. Schwartz	5.9	366	5.0	385



District	Representative	Households with Children		All Households	
		Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
14	Michael F. Doyle	8.4	211	7.2	242
15	Charles W. Dent	6.2	351	5.3	374
16	Joseph R. Pitts	3.2	432	3.3	434
17	Tim Holden	6.3	342	5.6	363
18	Tim Murphy	5.3	390	5.4	372
19	Todd Russell Platts	5.1	397	4.8	394
<b>Rhode Island</b>					
1	David N. Cicilline	9.0	186	6.8	274
2	James R. Langevin	7.2	292	6.8	274
<b>South Carolina</b>					
1	Tim Scott	7.6	262	6.1	336
2	Joe Wilson	6.8	321	6.5	304
3	Jeff Duncan	5.2	393	7.1	249
4	Trey Gowdy	9.6	149	6.9	261
5	Mick Mulvaney	8.3	218	8.9	131
6	James E. Clyburn	9.6	149	10.0	91
<b>South Dakota</b>					
At-Large	Kristi L. Noem	15.7	17	12.8	28
<b>Tennessee</b>					
1	David P. Roe	11.0	95	8.7	145
2	John J. Duncan Jr.	8.3	218	7.6	217
3	Charles J. "Chuck" Fleischmann	7.5	270	7.7	210
4	Scott DesJarlais	9.4	160	9.2	122
5	Jim Cooper	5.9	366	6.9	261
6	Diane Black	7.5	270	7.5	225
7	Marsha Blackburn	6.4	335	6.5	304
8	Stephen Lee Fincher	13.3	44	10.1	90
9	Steve Cohen	8.0	237	7.4	232
<b>Texas</b>					
1	Louie Gohmert	10.4	113	9.1	124
2	Ted Poe	7.1	303	6.9	261
3	Sam Johnson	3.3	431	3.8	426
4	Ralph M. Hall	9.2	173	9.8	99
5	Jeb Hensarling	11.1	90	11.2	60
6	Joe Barton	6.5	331	7.6	217
7	John Abney Culberson	6.3	342	4.9	392
8	Kevin Brady	7.6	262	8.6	154
9	Al Green	7.5	270	6.8	274
10	Michael T. McCaul	5.0	401	5.3	374
11	K. Michael Conaway	11.6	80	11.4	51
12	Kay Granger	7.3	284	8.0	189
13	Mac Thornberry	9.5	156	10.3	83
14	Ron Paul	6.3	342	6.2	327
15	Rubén Hinojosa	8.0	237	7.7	210
16	Silvestre Reyes	4.4	413	6.4	308
17	Bill Flores	10.0	129	8.6	154
18	Sheila Jackson Lee	7.8	253	6.5	304
19	Randy Neugebauer	15.4	19	11.9	46
20	Charles A. Gonzalez	2.9	434	4.4	411
21	Lamar Smith	4.1	421	7.1	249
22	Pete Olsen	5.4	386	4.7	396
23	Francisco "Quico" Canseco	8.7	197	9.8	99
24	Kenny Marchant	5.4	386	4.7	396
25	Lloyd Doggett	10.5	109	8.3	163
26	Michael C. Burgess	5.7	373	5.8	355

District	Representative	Households with Children		All Households	
		Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
27	Blake Farenthold	8.3	218	7.9	195
28	Henry Cuellar	8.2	224	8.2	170
29	Gene Green	11.7	77	8.7	145
30	Eddie Bernice Johnson	12.5	60	10.7	74
31	John R. Carter	7.4	280	7.5	225
32	Pete Sessions	8.6	199	5.3	374
<b>Utah</b>					
1	Rob Bishop	6.6	325	6.1	336
2	Jim Matheson	8.8	193	8.1	180
3	Jason Chaffetz	6.2	351	6.2	327
<b>Vermont</b>					
At-Large	Peter Welch	12.5	60	11.9	46
<b>Virginia</b>					
1	Robert J. Wittman	8.1	230	6.3	317
2	E. Scott Rigell	7.2	292	6.0	342
3	Robert C. "Bobby" Scott	7.3	284	8.1	180
4	J. Randy Forbes	6.9	314	7.0	256
5	Robert Hurt	7.8	253	8.2	170
6	Bob Goodlatte	6.3	342	6.6	297
7	Eric Cantor	8.6	199	6.6	297
8	James P. Moran	7.3	284	5.8	355
9	H. Morgan Griffith	12.0	71	10.3	83
10	Frank R. Wolf	8.2	224	7.0	256
11	Gerald E. Connolly	6.2	351	5.2	380
<b>Washington</b>					
1	Jay Inslee	6.2	351	5.1	381
2	Rick Larsen	8.1	230	6.4	308
3	Jaime Herrera Beutler	8.9	189	8.2	170
4	Doc Hastings	6.6	325	6.7	288
5	Cathy McMorris Rodgers	12.0	71	10.5	78
6	Norman D. Dicks	10.6	106	9.0	128
7	Jim McDermott	5.7	373	6.3	317
8	David G. Reichert	4.4	413	4.4	411
9	Adam Smith	7.5	270	5.6	363
<b>West Virginia</b>					
1	David B. McKinley	11.1	90	10.6	75
2	Shelley Moore Capito	14.5	29	13.0	26
3	Nick J. Rahall II	15.0	21	14.9	13
<b>Wisconsin</b>					
1	Paul Ryan	5.5	385	4.7	396
2	Tammy Baldwin	7.4	280	5.6	363
3	Ron Kind	9.2	173	8.8	138
4	Gwen Moore	8.3	218	7.1	249
5	F. James Sensenbrenner Jr.	3.5	428	3.6	429
6	Thomas E. Petri	7.2	292	6.4	308
7	Sean P. Duffy	9.2	173	10.0	91
8	Reid J. Ribble	8.1	230	6.9	261
<b>Wyoming</b>					
At-Large	Cynthia M. Lummis	16.4	10	18.3	2

**Rate of Difficulty Accessing Affordable Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: 2008-2010 by Congressional District Sorted by Rank of All Households**

State	District	Representative	Households with Children		All Households	
			Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
Alaska	At-Large	Don Young	42.4	1	38.5	1
Wyoming	At-Large	Cynthia M. Lummis	16.4	10	18.3	2
Montana	At-Large	Denny Rehberg	18.3	4	17.0	3
New Mexico	3	Ben Ray Luján	16.5	8	16.5	4
Oklahoma	2	Dan Boren	16.5	8	16.4	5
Florida	18	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen	14.4	32	16.1	6
Arizona	1	Paul A. Gosar	20.9	2	15.6	7
Kentucky	5	Harold Rogers	13.6	41	15.6	7
Oklahoma	3	Frank D. Lucas	16.1	15	15.5	9
Michigan	1	Dan Benishek	13.8	39	15.3	10
Colorado	3	Scott R. Tipton	15.5	18	15.0	11
New York	14	Carolyn B. Maloney	14.4	32	15.0	11
West Virginia	3	Nick J. Rahall II	15.0	21	14.9	13
Missouri	8	Jo Ann Emerson	12.1	69	14.8	14
North Dakota	At-Large	Rick Berg	16.4	10	14.6	15
Hawaii	2	Mazie K. Hirono	14.7	24	14.4	16
New York	15	Charles B. Rangel	19.2	3	14.4	16
Mississippi	2	Bennie G. Thompson	14.2	37	13.6	18
New Mexico	2	Stevan Pearce	16.0	16	13.5	19
Arkansas	4	Mike Ross	14.3	35	13.4	20
Kansas	1	Tim Huelskamp	16.4	10	13.4	20
Louisiana	2	Cedric L. Richmond	14.7	24	13.3	22
Arkansas	1	Eric A. "Rick" Crawford	16.6	7	13.2	23
Nebraska	3	Adrian Smith	18.2	6	13.2	23
New York	16	José E. Serrano	18.3	4	13.2	23
West Virginia	2	Shelley Moore Capito	14.5	29	13.0	26
Maine	2	Michael Michaud	12.5	60	12.9	27
Hawaii	1	Colleen W. Hanabusa	16.4	10	12.8	28
Missouri	4	Vicky Hartzler	14.6	26	12.8	28
South Dakota	At-Large	Kristi L. Noem	15.7	17	12.8	28
Nevada	2	Mark E. Amodei	12.5	60	12.7	31
New York	10	Edolphus Towns	10.8	102	12.7	31
Alabama	3	Mike Rogers	14.5	29	12.6	33
Louisiana	5	Rodney Alexander	12.0	71	12.5	34
Alabama	7	Terri A. Sewell	14.4	32	12.4	35
Illinois	15	Timothy V. Johnson	14.5	29	12.4	35
New York	6	Gregory W. Meeks	15.3	20	12.4	35
New York	23	William L. Owens	12.3	65	12.3	38
District Of Columbia	At-Large	Eleanor Holmes Norton	16.4	10	12.1	39
Idaho	2	Michael K. Simpson	14.9	23	12.1	39
Minnesota	8	Chip Cravaack	13.2	47	12.1	39
New Hampshire	2	Charles F. Bass	13.2	47	12.1	39
California	25	Howard P. "Buck" McKeon	12.8	56	12.0	43
Illinois	1	Bobby L. Rush	13.6	41	12.0	43
Pennsylvania	2	Chaka Fattah	12.3	65	12.0	43
Oregon	2	Greg Walden	13.0	52	11.9	46
Texas	19	Randy Neugebauer	15.4	19	11.9	46
Vermont	At-Large	Peter Welch	12.5	60	11.9	46
Nevada	1	Shelley Berkley	13.7	40	11.8	49
Ohio	6	Bill Johnson	13.3	44	11.8	49
Florida	2	Steve Southerland II	13.3	44	11.4	51
New York	12	Nydia M. Velázquez	14.6	26	11.4	51
Pennsylvania	5	Glenn Thompson	13.5	43	11.4	51

State	District	Representative	Households with Children		All Households	
			Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
Texas	11	K. Michael Conaway	11.6	80	11.4	51
California	33	Karen Bass	10.9	97	11.3	55
Louisiana	4	John Fleming	12.2	68	11.3	55
Minnesota	7	Colin C. Peterson	12.8	56	11.3	55
Mississippi	1	Alan Nunnelee	12.9	55	11.3	55
Pennsylvania	1	Robert A. Brady	14.3	35	11.3	55
Michigan	13	Hansen Clarke	8.9	189	11.2	60
New Jersey	13	Albio Sires	10.8	102	11.2	60
New York	8	Jerrold Nadler	11.1	90	11.2	60
Texas	5	Jeb Hensarling	11.1	90	11.2	60
California	1	Mike Thompson	13.1	50	11.1	64
Illinois	2	Jesse L. Jackson Jr.	11.4	86	11.1	64
Florida	17	Frederica S. Wilson	12.6	59	11.0	66
Illinois	4	Luis Gutierrez	10.9	97	11.0	66
Indiana	6	Mike Pence	11.5	82	11.0	66
Arizona	7	Raul M. Grijalva	12.4	64	10.9	69
Illinois	18	John Shimkus	9.2	173	10.9	69
Iowa	5	Steve King	13.0	52	10.9	69
Missouri	6	Sam Graves	11.7	77	10.8	72
New Jersey	10	Donald M. Payne	15.0	21	10.8	72
Texas	30	Eddie Bernice Johnson	12.5	60	10.7	74
Florida	23	Alcee L. Hastings	10.9	97	10.6	75
Oklahoma	4	Tom Cole	10.3	117	10.6	75
West Virginia	1	David B. McKinley	11.1	90	10.6	75
California	37	Laura Richardson	9.9	134	10.5	78
Ohio	17	Tim Ryan	12.3	65	10.5	78
Washington	5	Cathy McMorris Rodgers	12.0	71	10.5	78
Colorado	5	Doug Lamborn	13.1	50	10.4	81
New York	17	Eliot L. Engel	14.6	26	10.4	81
California	31	Xavier Becerra	10.2	119	10.3	83
Kansas	2	Lynn Jenkins	10.5	109	10.3	83
Texas	13	Mac Thornberry	9.5	156	10.3	83
Virginia	9	H. Morgan Griffith	12.0	71	10.3	83
Georgia	5	John Lewis	14.0	38	10.2	87
Illinois	12	Jerry F. Costello	13.2	47	10.2	87
Illinois	17	Robert T. Schilling	13.0	52	10.2	87
Tennessee	8	Stephen Lee Fincher	13.3	44	10.1	90
Colorado	2	Jared Polis	10.9	97	10.0	91
Idaho	1	Raul R. Labrador	9.8	141	10.0	91
Missouri	9	Blaine Luetkemeyer	10.0	129	10.0	91
South Carolina	6	James E. Clyburn	9.6	149	10.0	91
Wisconsin	7	Sean P. Duffy	9.2	173	10.0	91
California	22	Kevin McCarthy	10.1	125	9.9	96
Florida	21	Mario Diaz-Balart	10.2	119	9.9	96
Kentucky	1	Ed Whitfield	9.9	134	9.9	96
Arkansas	3	Steve Womack	9.3	166	9.8	99
California	2	Wally Herger	9.9	134	9.8	99
Georgia	11	Phil Gingrey	9.6	149	9.8	99
Georgia	12	John Barrow	10.3	117	9.8	99
Missouri	7	Billy Long	10.2	119	9.8	99
New York	20	Christopher P. Gibson	10.5	109	9.8	99
Oregon	4	Peter DeFazio	10.1	125	9.8	99
Texas	4	Ralph M. Hall	9.2	173	9.8	99
Texas	23	Francisco "Quico" Canseco	8.7	197	9.8	99
Mississippi	4	Steven M. Palazzo	9.5	156	9.7	108

State	District	Representative	Households with Children		All Households	
			Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
Nevada	3	Joseph J. Heck	11.9	74	9.7	108
Colorado	4	Cory Gardner	11.6	80	9.6	110
Indiana	8	Larry Bucshon	10.9	97	9.6	110
Iowa	4	Tom Latham	8.1	230	9.6	110
Ohio	18	Bob Gibbs	10.1	125	9.6	110
Kentucky	4	Geoff Davis	10.7	104	9.5	114
Maryland	7	Elijah E. Cummings	11.4	86	9.5	114
North Carolina	1	G.K. Butterfield	9.3	166	9.5	114
California	35	Maxine Waters	11.5	82	9.4	117
Kansas	4	Mike Pompeo	11.7	77	9.4	117
North Carolina	7	Mike McIntyre	9.3	166	9.4	117
Mississippi	3	Gregg Harper	9.9	134	9.3	120
North Carolina	5	Virginia Foxx	10.6	106	9.3	120
Oklahoma	5	James Lankford	9.6	149	9.2	122
Tennessee	4	Scott DesJarlais	9.4	160	9.2	122
Florida	3	Corrine Brown	8.0	237	9.1	124
Nebraska	1	Jeff Fortenberry	10.2	119	9.1	124
New York	11	Yvette D. Clarke	10.0	129	9.1	124
Texas	1	Louie Gohmert	10.4	113	9.1	124
Florida	11	Kathy Castor	10.4	113	9.0	128
Louisiana	3	Jeffrey M. Landry	7.0	310	9.0	128
Washington	6	Norman D. Dicks	10.6	106	9.0	128
California	4	Tom McClintock	11.2	89	8.9	131
Florida	1	Jeff Miller	8.5	204	8.9	131
Georgia	1	Jack Kingston	9.6	149	8.9	131
Indiana	2	Joe Donnelly	10.2	119	8.9	131
North Carolina	3	Walter B. Jones	9.2	173	8.9	131
North Carolina	11	Heath Shuler	8.0	237	8.9	131
South Carolina	5	Mick Mulvaney	8.3	218	8.9	131
California	34	Lucille Roybal-Allard	11.0	95	8.8	138
Connecticut	5	Christopher S. Murphy	10.5	109	8.8	138
Florida	6	Cliff Stearns	11.5	82	8.8	138
Illinois	18	Aaron Schock	10.4	113	8.8	138
Massachusetts	8	Michael E. Capuano	12.7	58	8.8	138
Massachusetts	10	William R. Keating	9.8	141	8.8	138
Wisconsin	3	Ron Kind	9.2	173	8.8	138
Alabama	4	Robert B. Aderholt	8.5	204	8.7	145
California	41	Jerry Lewis	9.2	173	8.7	145
Colorado	7	Ed Perlmutter	11.1	90	8.7	145
Maine	1	Chellie Pingree	7.7	257	8.7	145
New York	22	Maurice D. Hinchey	9.8	141	8.7	145
Ohio	5	Robert E. Latta	9.0	186	8.7	145
Ohio	11	Marcia L. Fudge	9.7	145	8.7	145
Tennessee	1	David P. Roe	11.0	95	8.7	145
Texas	29	Gene Green	11.7	77	8.7	145
Illinois	7	Danny K. Davis	9.4	160	8.6	154
North Carolina	10	Patrick T. McHenry	7.8	253	8.6	154
Texas	8	Kevin Brady	7.6	262	8.6	154
Texas	17	Bill Flores	10.0	129	8.6	154
Illinois	16	Donald A. Manzullo	8.6	199	8.5	158
Indiana	7	André Carson	10.7	104	8.5	158
New York	7	Joseph Crowley	9.6	149	8.5	158
Indiana	9	Todd C. Young	9.3	166	8.4	161
Michigan	4	Dave Camp	9.1	183	8.4	161
Arkansas	2	Tim Griffin	9.1	183	8.3	163

State	District	Representative	Households with Children		All Households	
			Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
California	45	Mary Bono Mack	8.0	237	8.3	163
Florida	4	Ander Crenshaw	8.8	193	8.3	163
Florida	25	David Rivera	9.7	145	8.3	163
New York	24	Richard L. Hanna	8.0	237	8.3	163
Pennsylvania	9	Bill Shuster	9.8	141	8.3	163
Texas	25	Lloyd Doggett	10.5	109	8.3	163
California	19	Jeff Denham	9.0	186	8.2	170
Connecticut	3	Rosa L. DeLauro	8.0	237	8.2	170
Illinois	11	Adam Kinzinger	7.9	250	8.2	170
Indiana	3	Marlin A. Stutzman	8.4	211	8.2	170
Massachusetts	1	John W. Oliver	9.3	166	8.2	170
Ohio	3	Michael R. Turner	8.1	230	8.2	170
Pennsylvania	12	Mark S. Critz	9.4	160	8.2	170
Texas	28	Henry Cuellar	8.2	224	8.2	170
Virginia	5	Robert Hurt	7.8	253	8.2	170
Washington	3	Jaime Herrera Beutler	8.9	189	8.2	170
California	38	Grace F. Napolitano	5.7	373	8.1	180
Florida	20	Debbie Wasserman Schultz	10.0	129	8.1	180
Maryland	3	John P. Sarbanes	9.7	145	8.1	180
Maryland	4	Donna F. Edwards	9.1	183	8.1	180
Michigan	6	Fred Upton	9.2	173	8.1	180
New Mexico	1	Martin Heinrich	11.9	74	8.1	180
North Carolina	2	Renee L. Ellmers	8.1	230	8.1	180
Utah	2	Jim Matheson	8.8	193	8.1	180
Virginia	3	Robert C. "Bobby" Scott	7.3	284	8.1	180
Florida	14	Connie Mack	11.5	82	8.0	189
Iowa	2	David Loebsack	10.2	119	8.0	189
Kentucky	2	Brett Guthrie	6.6	325	8.0	189
New Jersey	8	Bill Pascrell Jr.	8.4	211	8.0	189
New York	19	Nan A. S. Hayworth	8.0	237	8.0	189
Texas	12	Kay Granger	7.3	284	8.0	189
California	9	Barbara Lee	8.9	189	7.9	195
California	43	Joe Baca	6.4	335	7.9	195
Florida	8	Daniel Webster	8.5	204	7.9	195
Georgia	2	Sanford D. Bishop Jr.	7.2	292	7.9	195
Louisiana	6	Bill Cassidy	9.3	166	7.9	195
Louisiana	7	Charles W. Boustany Jr.	7.5	270	7.9	195
Michigan	14	John Coyners Jr.	7.5	270	7.9	195
New Hampshire	1	Frank C. Guinta	8.2	224	7.9	195
New York	13	Michael G. Grimm	9.2	173	7.9	195
Pennsylvania	10	Tom Marino	8.5	204	7.9	195
Texas	27	Blake Farenthold	8.3	218	7.9	195
Arizona	2	Trent Franks	9.5	156	7.8	206
California	5	Doris O. Matsui	9.2	173	7.8	206
Georgia	9	Tom Graves	8.9	189	7.8	206
Michigan	10	Candice S. Miller	9.4	160	7.8	206
Indiana	1	Peter J. Visclosky	7.4	280	7.7	210
Iowa	1	Bruce L. Braley	9.7	145	7.7	210
Michigan	7	Tim Walberg	9.4	160	7.7	210
New York	5	Gary L. Ackerman	11.3	88	7.7	210
Ohio	4	Jim Jordan	9.9	134	7.7	210
Tennessee	3	Charles J. "Chuck" Fleischmar	7.5	270	7.7	210
Texas	15	Rubén Hinojosa	8.0	237	7.7	210
California	8	Nancy Pelosi	12.1	69	7.6	217
Connecticut	2	Joe Courtney	9.5	156	7.6	217

State	District	Representative	Households with Children		All Households	
			Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
Delaware	At-Large	John C. Carney Jr.	8.4	211	7.6	217
Florida	5	Richard B. Nugent	10.1	125	7.6	217
Georgia	10	Paul C. Broun	6.4	335	7.6	217
New York	29	Tom Reed	7.4	280	7.6	217
Tennessee	2	John J. Duncan Jr.	8.3	218	7.6	217
Texas	6	Joe Barton	6.5	331	7.6	217
Alabama	5	Mo Brooks	7.5	270	7.5	225
Florida	7	John L. Mica	8.7	197	7.5	225
Georgia	4	Henry C. "Hank" Johnson Jr.	9.6	149	7.5	225
Indiana	4	Todd Rokita	7.6	262	7.5	225
Ohio	7	Steve Austria	8.1	230	7.5	225
Tennessee	6	Diane Black	7.5	270	7.5	225
Texas	31	John R. Carter	7.4	280	7.5	225
Arizona	4	Ed Pastor	6.5	331	7.4	232
California	18	Dennis A. Cardoza	5.7	373	7.4	232
Florida	22	Allen B. West	7.1	303	7.4	232
Florida	24	Sandy Adams	7.6	262	7.4	232
North Carolina	8	Larry Kissell	7.3	284	7.4	232
Tennessee	9	Steve Cohen	8.0	237	7.4	232
Arizona	8	Gabrielle Giffords	7.7	257	7.3	238
Connecticut	1	John B. Larson	8.3	218	7.3	238
Massachusetts	2	Richard E. Neal	6.6	325	7.3	238
New York	28	Louise McIntosh Slaughter	8.2	224	7.3	238
California	32	Judy Chu	9.9	134	7.2	242
California	51	Bob Filner	7.0	310	7.2	242
Georgia	8	Austin Scott	7.5	270	7.2	242
Missouri	5	Emanuel Cleaver	7.6	262	7.2	242
North Carolina	6	Howard Coble	7.3	284	7.2	242
Ohio	15	Steve Stivers	7.2	292	7.2	242
Pennsylvania	14	Michael F. Doyle	8.4	211	7.2	242
California	20	Jim Costa	8.4	211	7.1	249
Florida	12	Dennis A. Ross	8.2	224	7.1	249
Oregon	5	Kurt Schrader	6.9	314	7.1	249
Pennsylvania	11	Lou Barletta	8.8	193	7.1	249
South Carolina	3	Jeff Duncan	5.2	393	7.1	249
Texas	21	Lamar Smith	4.1	421	7.1	249
Wisconsin	4	Gwen Moore	8.3	218	7.1	249
California	21	Devin Nunes	8.3	218	7.0	256
Kentucky	3	John A. Yarmuth	8.0	237	7.0	256
North Carolina	12	Melvin L. Watt	11.1	90	7.0	256
Virginia	4	J. Randy Forbes	6.9	314	7.0	256
Virginia	10	Frank R. Wolf	8.2	224	7.0	256
California	27	Brad Sherman	6.0	363	6.9	261
Colorado	1	Diana DeGette	7.6	262	6.9	261
Florida	13	Vern Buchanan	8.0	237	6.9	261
Florida	16	Thomas J. Rooney	10.4	113	6.9	261
Kentucky	6	Ben Chandler	8.6	199	6.9	261
Michigan	8	Mike Rogers	7.1	303	6.9	261
Missouri	1	Wm. Lacy Clay	6.7	323	6.9	261
North Carolina	13	Brad Miller	7.8	253	6.9	261
Oklahoma	1	John Sullivan	8.5	204	6.9	261
South Carolina	4	Trey Gowdy	9.6	149	6.9	261
Tennessee	5	Jim Cooper	5.9	366	6.9	261
Texas	2	Ted Poe	7.1	303	6.9	261
Wisconsin	8	Reid J. Ribble	8.1	230	6.9	261



State	District	Representative	Households with Children		All Households	
			Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
Alabama	1	Jo Bonner	7.9	250	6.8	274
Alabama	2	Martha Roby	5.8	371	6.8	274
California	28	Howard L. Berman	9.3	166	6.8	274
California	39	Linda T. Sánchez	9.2	173	6.8	274
Connecticut	4	James A. Himes	8.2	224	6.8	274
Florida	19	Theodore E. Deutch	10.6	106	6.8	274
Georgia	3	Lynn A. Westmoreland	7.9	250	6.8	274
Indiana	5	Dan Burton	7.3	284	6.8	274
New Jersey	4	Christopher H. Smith	6.2	351	6.8	274
North Carolina	9	Sue Wilkins Myrick	7.1	303	6.8	274
Pennsylvania	3	Mike Kelly	8.8	193	6.8	274
Rhode Island	1	David N. Cicilline	9.0	186	6.8	274
Rhode Island	2	James R. Langevin	7.2	292	6.8	274
Texas	9	Al Green	7.5	270	6.8	274
Maryland	8	Chris Van Hollen	7.5	270	6.7	288
Massachusetts	3	James P. McGovern	6.1	358	6.7	288
Massachusetts	9	Stephen F. Lynch	7.6	262	6.7	288
Michigan	15	John D. Dingell	8.5	204	6.7	288
Minnesota	4	Betty McCollum	11.9	74	6.7	288
Minnesota	5	Keith Ellison	7.2	292	6.7	288
New York	2	Steve Israel	7.2	292	6.7	288
New York	21	Paul Tonko	6.2	351	6.7	288
Washington	4	Doc Hastings	6.6	325	6.7	288
Minnesota	1	Timothy J. Walz	6.1	358	6.6	297
New Jersey	2	Frank A. LoBiondo	8.4	211	6.6	297
Ohio	2	Jean Schmidt	6.0	363	6.6	297
Ohio	10	Dennis J. Kucinich	7.7	257	6.6	297
Ohio	12	Patrick J. Tiberi	6.9	314	6.6	297
Virginia	6	Bob Goodlatte	6.3	342	6.6	297
Virginia	7	Eric Cantor	8.6	199	6.6	297
California	53	Susan A. Davis	9.9	134	6.5	304
South Carolina	2	Joe Wilson	6.8	321	6.5	304
Tennessee	7	Marsha Blackburn	6.4	335	6.5	304
Texas	18	Sheila Jackson Lee	7.8	253	6.5	304
California	6	Lynn C. Woolsey	7.3	284	6.4	308
California	7	George Miller	5.2	393	6.4	308
California	17	Sam Farr	7.7	257	6.4	308
Maryland	1	Andy Harris	6.3	342	6.4	308
Michigan	3	Justin Amash	8.0	237	6.4	308
New York	25	Anne Marie Buerkle	5.8	371	6.4	308
Texas	16	Silvestre Reyes	4.4	413	6.4	308
Washington	2	Rick Larsen	8.1	230	6.4	308
Wisconsin	6	Thomas E. Petri	7.2	292	6.4	308
Florida	9	Gus M. Bilirakis	8.4	211	6.3	317
Florida	10	C.W. Bill Young	10.0	129	6.3	317
Georgia	7	Rob Woodall	5.7	373	6.3	317
Iowa	3	Loenard Boswell	5.7	373	6.3	317
Massachusetts	7	Edward J. Markey	7.2	292	6.3	317
New Jersey	9	Steven R. Rothman	9.4	160	6.3	317
Ohio	8	John A. Boehner	7.1	303	6.3	317
Oregon	1	Vacant	5.6	380	6.3	317
Virginia	1	Robert J. Wittman	8.1	230	6.3	317
Washington	7	Jim McDermott	5.7	373	6.3	317
Arizona	3	Benjamin Quayle	8.6	199	6.2	327
California	3	Daniel E. Lungren	7.2	292	6.2	327

State	District	Representative	Households with Children		All Households	
			Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
Illinois	5	Mike Quigley	4.3	415	6.2	327
Massachusetts	4	Barney Frank	6.6	325	6.2	327
New Jersey	6	Frank Pallone Jr.	7.0	310	6.2	327
New York	1	Timothy H. Bishop	7.1	303	6.2	327
New York	4	Carolyn McCarthy	7.2	292	6.2	327
Texas	14	Ron Paul	6.3	342	6.2	327
Utah	3	Jason Chaffetz	6.2	351	6.2	327
California	47	Loretta Sanchez	7.3	284	6.1	336
California	52	Duncan Hunter	5.9	366	6.1	336
Missouri	3	Russ Carnahan	6.3	342	6.1	336
Pennsylvania	4	Jason Altmire	6.8	321	6.1	336
South Carolina	1	Tim Scott	7.6	262	6.1	336
Utah	1	Rob Bishop	6.6	325	6.1	336
California	16	Zoe Lofgren	7.7	257	6.0	342
California	23	Lois Capps	8.5	204	6.0	342
California	49	Darrell E. Issa	5.9	366	6.0	342
Maryland	5	Steny H. Hoyer	7.5	270	6.0	342
Massachusetts	5	Niki Tsongas	6.9	314	6.0	342
Minnesota	2	John Kline	6.3	342	6.0	342
Ohio	14	Steven C. LaTourette	6.9	314	6.0	342
Oregon	3	Earl Blumenauer	7.6	262	6.0	342
Virginia	2	E. Scott Rigell	7.2	292	6.0	342
Alabama	6	Spencer Bachus	7.1	303	5.9	351
Florida	15	Bill Posey	6.9	314	5.9	351
Ohio	1	Steve Chabot	4.7	407	5.9	351
Ohio	9	Marcy Kaptur	7.2	292	5.9	351
Georgia	13	David Scott	8.0	237	5.8	355
New Jersey	1	Robert E. Andrews	8.0	237	5.8	355
New York	9	Robert L. Turner	7.0	310	5.8	355
New York	27	Brian Higgins	6.4	335	5.8	355
Texas	26	Michael C. Burgess	5.7	373	5.8	355
Virginia	8	James P. Moran	7.3	284	5.8	355
Maryland	6	Roscoe G. Bartlett	6.7	323	5.7	361
Michigan	5	Dale E. Kildee	5.1	397	5.7	361
Louisiana	1	Steve Scalise	6.4	335	5.6	363
New York	3	Peter T. King	6.6	325	5.6	363
Pennsylvania	17	Tim Holden	6.3	342	5.6	363
Washington	9	Adam Smith	7.5	270	5.6	363
Wisconsin	2	Tammy Baldwin	7.4	280	5.6	363
Illinois	3	Daniel Lipinski	6.1	358	5.5	368
New York	26	Kathleen C. Hochul	5.7	373	5.5	368
North Carolina	4	David E. Price	6.3	342	5.5	368
Ohio	16	James B. Renacci	5.6	380	5.5	368
Maryland	2	C. A. Dutch Ruppersberger	6.3	342	5.4	372
Pennsylvania	18	Tim Murphy	5.3	390	5.4	372
Massachusetts	6	John F. Tierney	5.4	386	5.3	374
Minnesota	6	Michele Bachmann	5.4	386	5.3	374
New Jersey	5	Scott Garrett	6.1	358	5.3	374
Pennsylvania	15	Charles W. Dent	6.2	351	5.3	374
Texas	10	Michael T. McCaul	5.0	401	5.3	374
Texas	32	Pete Sessions	8.6	199	5.3	374
Virginia	11	Gerald E. Connolly	6.2	351	5.2	380
California	13	Fortney Pete Stark	5.6	380	5.1	381
California	30	Henry A. Waxman	6.5	331	5.1	381
New Jersey	3	Jon Runyan	5.9	366	5.1	381

State	District	Representative	Households with Children		All Households	
			Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
Washington	1	Jay Inslee	6.2	351	5.1	381
California	11	Jerry McNerney	6.1	358	5.0	385
California	44	Ken Calvert	6.4	335	5.0	385
Illinois	14	Randy Hultgren	6.5	331	5.0	385
Nebraska	2	Lee Terry	4.8	406	5.0	385
New York	18	Nita M. Lowey	5.3	390	5.0	385
Ohio	13	Betty Sutton	3.9	425	5.0	385
Pennsylvania	13	Allyson Y. Schwartz	5.9	366	5.0	385
Kansas	3	Kevin Yoder	5.1	397	4.9	392
Texas	7	John Abney Culberson	6.3	342	4.9	392
Arizona	6	Jeff Flake	5.3	390	4.8	394
Pennsylvania	19	Todd Russell Platts	5.1	397	4.8	394
Arizona	5	David Schweikert	4.7	407	4.7	396
California	50	Brian P. Bilbray	5.2	393	4.7	396
Colorado	6	Mike Coffman	5.0	401	4.7	396
Illinois	6	Peter J. Roskam	4.9	404	4.7	396
Michigan	2	Bill Huizenga	5.2	393	4.7	396
Texas	22	Pete Olsen	5.4	386	4.7	396
Texas	24	Kenny Marchant	5.4	386	4.7	396
Wisconsin	1	Paul Ryan	5.5	385	4.7	396
California	10	John Garamendi	6.2	351	4.6	404
California	12	Jackie Speier	6.4	335	4.6	404
Illinois	8	Joe Walsh	5.6	380	4.6	404
New Jersey	7	Leonard Lance	4.6	409	4.6	404
Pennsylvania	6	Jim Gerlach	4.3	415	4.6	404
Illinois	10	Robert J. Dold	4.3	415	4.5	409
New Jersey	11	Rodney P. Frelinghuysen	4.3	415	4.5	409
California	14	Anna G. Eshoo	4.5	412	4.4	411
California	24	Elton Gallegly	6.0	363	4.4	411
Texas	20	Charles A. Gonzalez	2.9	434	4.4	411
Washington	8	David G. Reichert	4.4	413	4.4	411
California	36	Janice Hahn	5.6	380	4.3	415
Illinois	9	Janice D. Schakowsky	6.9	314	4.2	416
California	29	Adam B. Schiff	4.0	423	4.1	417
California	46	Dana Rohrabacher	4.0	423	4.1	417
California	48	John Campbell	5.0	401	4.1	417
California	26	David Dreier	3.4	430	4.0	420
Michigan	12	Sander M. Levin	3.7	426	4.0	420
New Jersey	12	Rush D. Holt	4.3	415	4.0	420
California	42	Gary G. Miller	4.9	404	3.9	423
Illinois	13	Judy Biggert	5.1	397	3.9	423
Missouri	2	W. Todd Akin	4.1	421	3.9	423
Michigan	11	Thaddeus G. McCotter	4.6	409	3.8	426
Texas	3	Sam Johnson	3.3	431	3.8	426
California	15	Michael M. Honda	4.3	415	3.7	428
Michigan	9	Gary C. Peters	2.4	436	3.6	429
Wisconsin	5	F. James Sensenbrenner Jr.	3.5	428	3.6	429
California	40	Edward R. Royce	3.2	432	3.5	431
Minnesota	3	Erik Paulsen	4.6	409	3.5	431
Pennsylvania	8	Michael G. Fitzpatrick	3.5	428	3.4	433
Pennsylvania	16	Joseph R. Pitts	3.2	432	3.3	434
Georgia	6	Tom Price	3.7	426	3.2	435
Pennsylvania	7	Patrick Meehan	2.9	434	2.9	436