

MARIST UNIVERSITY BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

**HUDSON VALLEY ECONOMIC REPORT
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS**

2024

MARIST UNIVERSITY

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HUDSON VALLEY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE REPORT 2024

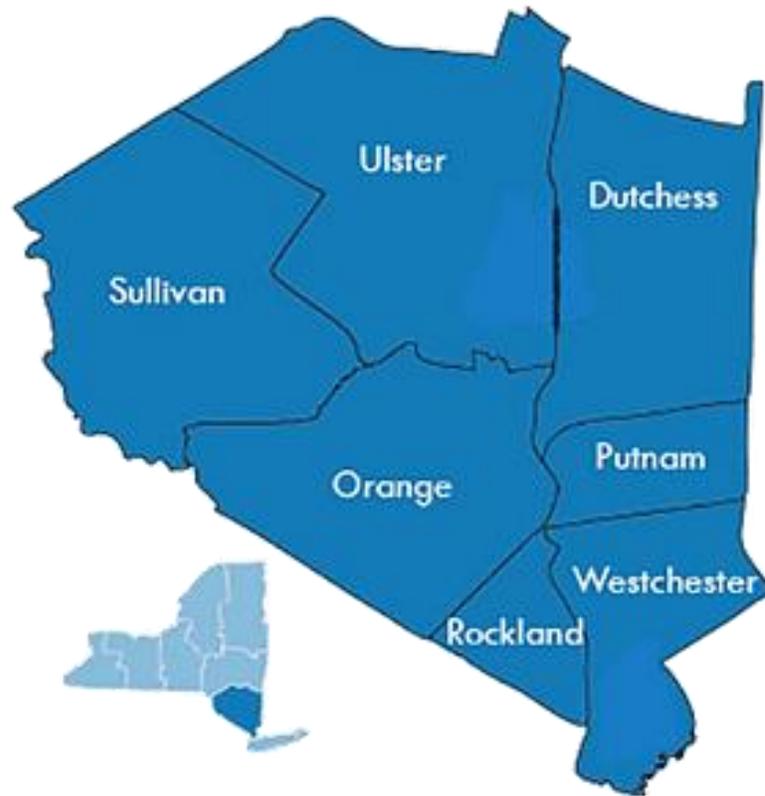


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Hudson Valley Counties



Executive Summary

As affordability has grown to be a concern of more Americans in the last few years, it is important to consider the usage and effectiveness of our income assistance programs provided by the New York Office of Temporary Disability and Assistance. This is a study of New York State's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance (SNAP) and Temporary Assistance (TA) Programs, and the intensity that these systems have been used at across the Hudson Valley Region. Using administrative data primarily derived from the New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance, the report evaluates 20-year trends on a state, regional, and county level variation in program usage intensity.

The findings suggest that Temporary Assistance reliance has been following a sustained decrease across the region. However, SNAP Participation has spiked in the 2020s, remaining elevated relative to pre-2008 data, demonstrating its continued usage as an income supplement and economic stabilizer.

Key Findings:

Temporary Assistance

- The Hudson Valley served 108,762 Temporary Assistance (TA) case-months in 2024, a 2.1% decrease from 2023 totals
- 2024 total TA case-months is down 50% from the programs 2011 peak
- Regional TA expenditures rose 9.9% from 2023 to 2024
- The program awarded an average of \$1,166 per TA case-month in the region

SNAP & UI

- SNAP Household case-months increased 0.7% from 2023 to 2024, with a 1.3% increase in total recipients
- Regional SNAP participation increased over 100% since 2004, but decreased ~11.5% since 2014 peak
- Hudson Valley unemployment insurance usage remained steady from 2023 to 2024, at 553,910 logged beneficiary weeks for the year 2024

All data in this report was derived directly from the New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance, New York State Department of Labor, and the U.S Census Bureau. Data is interpreted by the Marist University Bureau of Economic Research. All errors are our own.

Data Understanding

Temporary Assistance Program. New York’s Temporary Assistance Program is an umbrella that encompasses the Family Assistance (FA) and Safety Net Assistance (SNA) programs. The FA programs provide cash assistance to eligible needy families that include a child (under 18) living with the family or a caretaker relative. FA-eligible adults are limited to 60 months of benefits in their lifetime, and there are other restrictions relating to able-bodied workers and TANF guidelines. Safety Net Assistance provides cash assistance to eligible individuals and families who are NOT eligible for FA, with limitations of 2 years in a lifetime. This report will largely group the two together under Temporary Assistance as the NYOTDA does, and all data is from the OTDA .

SNAP Program. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program is a federal income assistance program that issues electronic benefits that can be used to purchase essential food items. SNAP is designed for low-income working people, senior citizens, disabled citizens and other eligible families. Allotted benefits are dependent on household size, income and other factors. As of July 4th, 2025, the “One Big Beautiful Bill Act” introduced several key changes to the SNAP program. These include modifications on SNAP work requirements, internet expense restrictions, and general eligibility changes based on citizenship and other income-related factors (USDA Policy Memo). *These changes do NOT affect the data being studied, as this is a report of 2024 economic activity.* However, it does demonstrate the dynamic of the SNAP program and other public assistance programs as political issues, and the elasticity of public assistance programs in general.

System Usage. The findings in this study primarily address the intensity in which these public assistance programs are being used throughout the Hudson Valley. Program usage reflects a combination of economic conditions, policy design, and eligibility rules. Changing trends in system usage can be influenced by a wide variety of economic and political factors, and therefore should not be used as the sole indicator of poverty or economic struggle.

Data Interpretation. The NYOTDA does not collect and/or share data detailing each unique individual account under their assistance programs. Instead, they track the total accounts being served on a monthly basis. Consequently, this report uses “case-months” and adjacent measures to quantify and define system usage. For example, 1 household receiving SNAP benefits for 1 month = 1 case-month. So, an increase in case-months directly suggests an increase in system usage. This will be explained further in context if necessary.

Temporary Assistance Report

Regional Data. The New York State Temporary Assistance Program was used for a total of 108,762 case-months in 2024 across the Hudson Valley Region. A “case-month” represents one case, lasting one month. For example, an individual receiving temporary assistance for 12 months is measured in 12 case-months. Case-months measure the overall intensity of the system and does not count or identify each unique recipient of the program. Case-months are frequently used to measure the economic stress and overall burden of public assistance programs because data is collected in total cases per month with no distinction of each cases unique length. The overall system intensity peaked in 2011 just around 200,000 case-months for the region, and has since fallen nearly 50% to the 2024 total of 108,762 case-months. See figure 1 below.

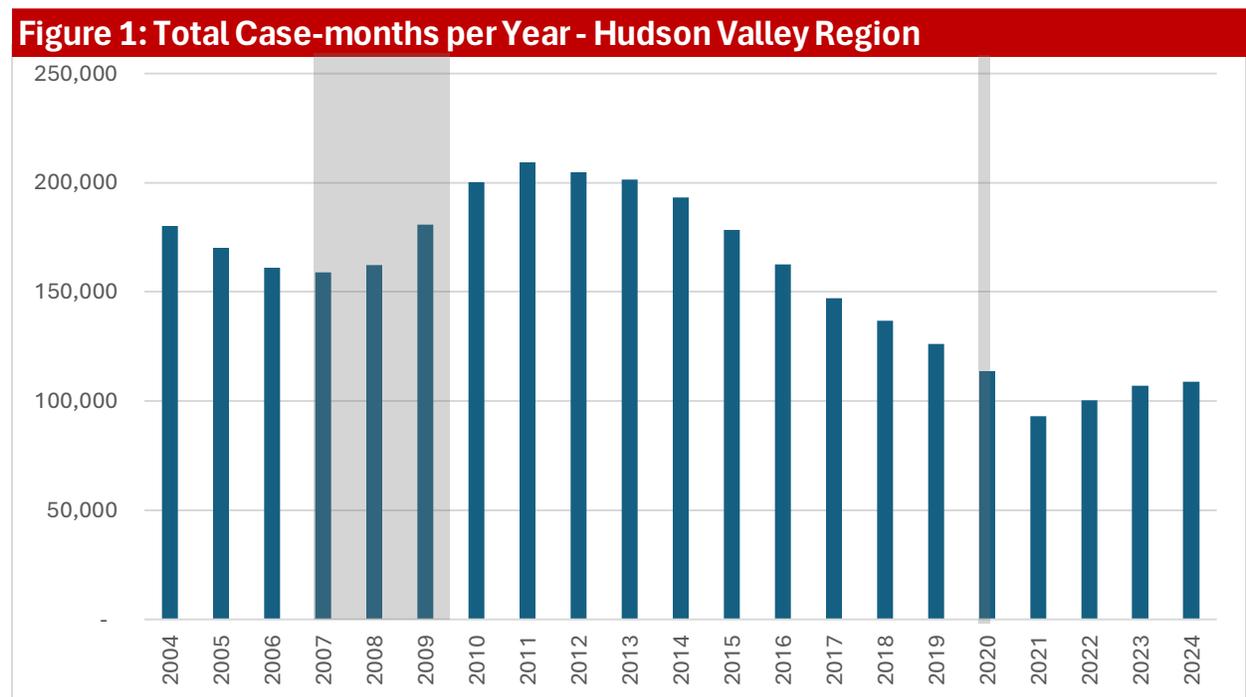


Figure 1: Yearly case-month total measures the intensity of program usage in any given year. The TA program peaked in usage in the years following the 2008 global financial crisis, and has since declined.

On average, the Hudson Valley was serving 9,064 TA cases per month. The monthly intensity of the TA system has spiked since 2021, but has overall been on an impressively steady decline since its peak in 2011. The Hudson Valley has fared significantly better than the rest of New York State. Over 20 years (2004-2024), the average monthly TA caseload for the Hudson Valley Region has fallen 40%, while the New York State in its entirety experienced an increase of 22% over the same period. Figure 2 visualizes the divergence of this trend, comparing the Hudson Valley Region to NYS as a whole.

Figure 2: Average Monthly TA Caseload - Hudson Valley vs. NYS

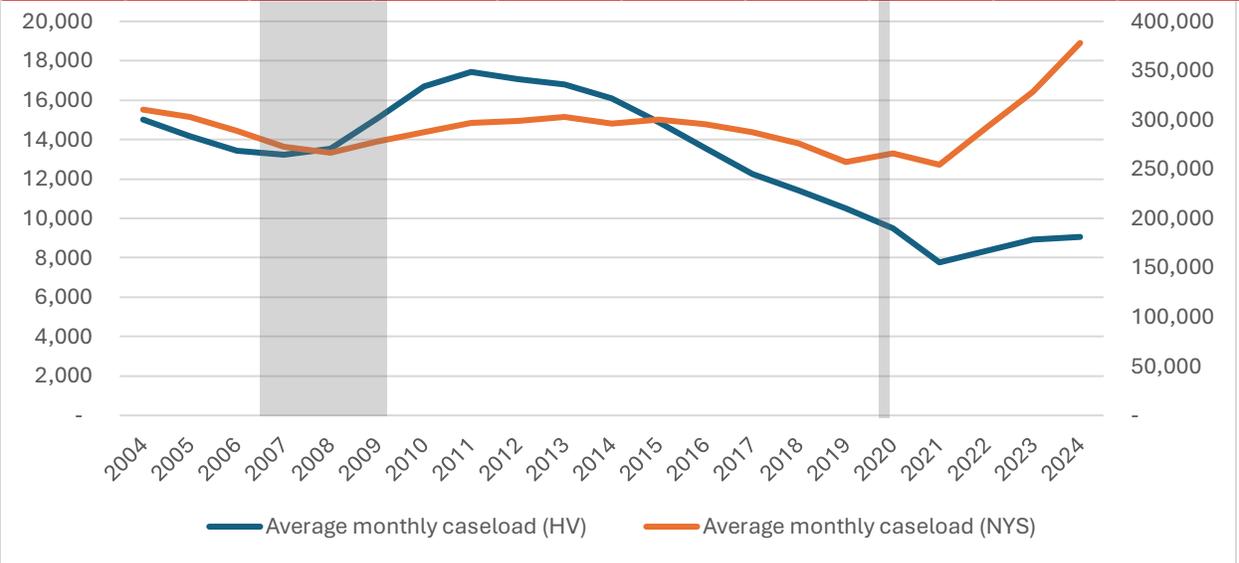


Figure 2: Average monthly caseload for the TA program in the Hudson Valley counties versus New York State in its entirety. Note: Dual Axis in use; Hudson Valley (Left) vs. NYS (Right)

Diverging Trend. When exploring the cause of this diverging trend, we look no further than 75 miles down the Hudson River to New York City. Isolating the NYC district (Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond counties), we see that these counties were driving the post-covid spike in TA program usage. In fact, the Hudson Valley is almost perfectly in line with the New York State trend in TA program usage when NYC is excluded from the statewide model. Therefore, it is more accurate to say that the Hudson Valley is faring better than NYC rather than outperforming the entire state as a whole. See the figures below for more context.

Fig. 3A: TA Usage NYS vs. NYC

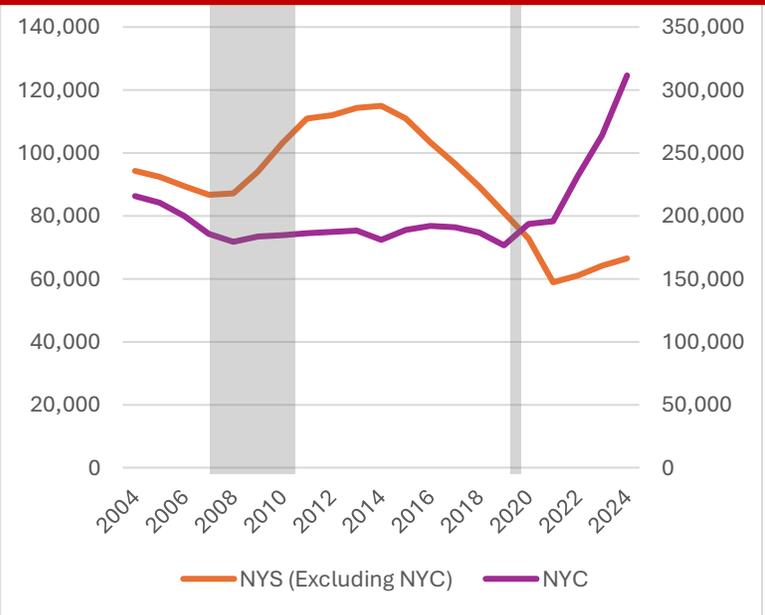
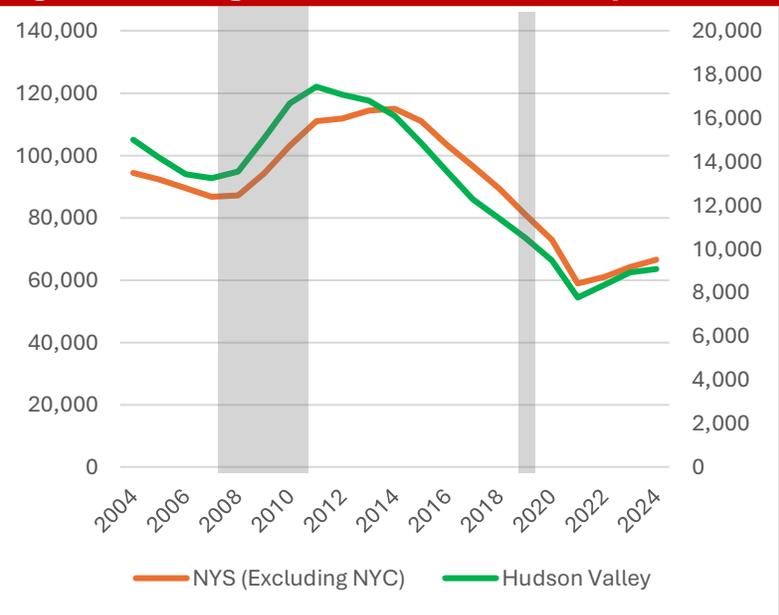


Fig. 3B: TA Usage NYS vs. Hudson Valley



Expenditures. The average expenditure per TA case-month for the Hudson Valley Region was \$1,166, an expense that is historically on-point for data trailing 20 years for the region. The system in its entirety expended \$129,999,620 in 2024, with this being the highest total bill since 2016. However, when adjusting for inflation, expenditures from the TA program have been relatively modest over the last decade. The economic stress of the system has appeared to relieve itself since its peak in 2008 following the global financial crisis, see figure 4 to examine the steady levels of inflation-adjusted expenditures per case. The Hudson Valley exhibits higher average expenditures per TA case than New York State as a whole. This difference may reflect variations in cost of living, eligibility requirements, or household sizes rather than program inefficiency - however, the data still implies that the Hudson Valley expends more funds per case than the state as a whole does.

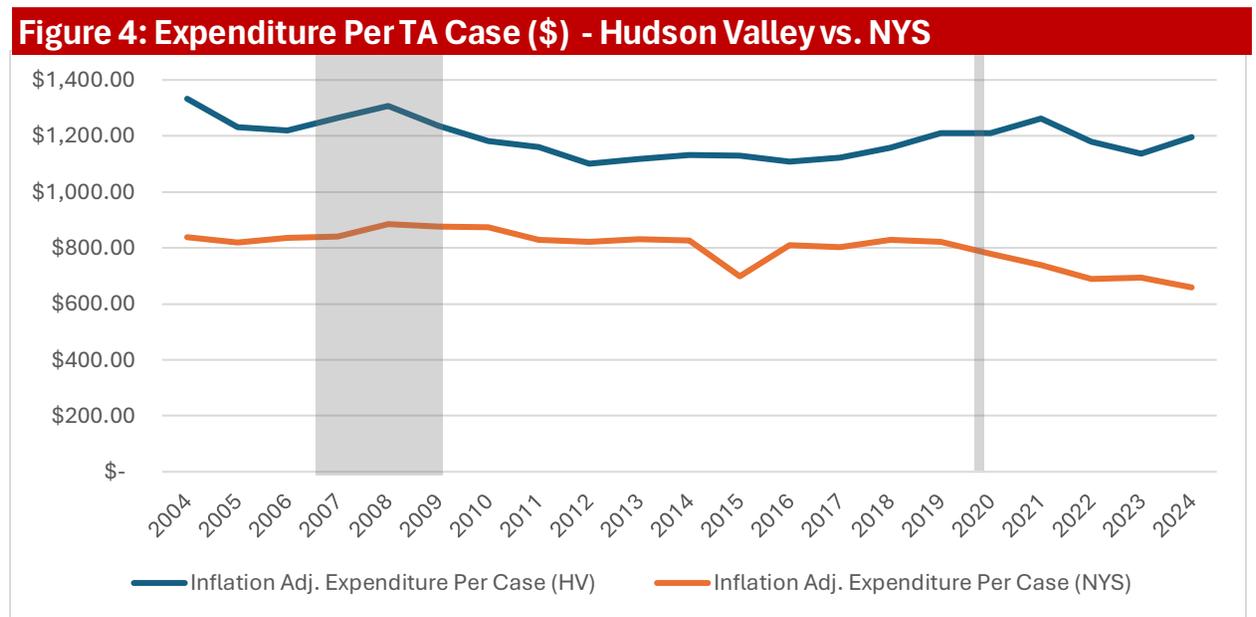


Figure 4: A comparison of inflation adj. per-case expenditures between the Hudson Valley and New York State.

County TA Data. When examining the TA program on a county-by-county level, we’ve expressed our findings in both nominal case-months and case-months per 1000 people to adjust for significant population disparities across the seven studied counties. Westchester county logged the most case-months for 2024 with 52,433, however, Sullivan county served the most proportionally at 74 case-months per 1000 people. Following Sullivan was Ulster (61 per 1000), Westchester (52), Orange (48), Dutchess (34), Rockland (28), and Putnam (8). This is consistent with expectations, as the Sullivan and Ulster counties are objectively the poorest in the Hudson Valley with poverty rates of 15% and 14% respectively. See figure 5 for a demonstration of each counties contribution to the monthly TA caseload for 2024.

Figure 5: County Share of Monthly TA Caseload (Per 1000 people)

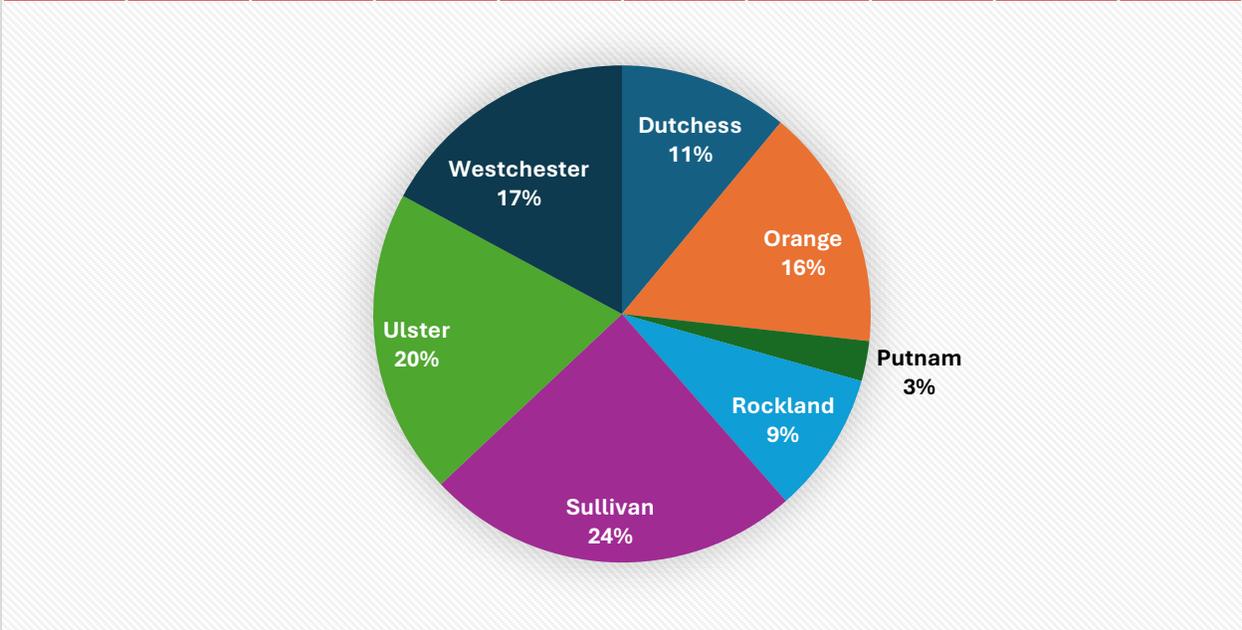


Figure 5: Pie chart demonstrating proportional share of monthly TA caseload, suggesting Sullivan county uses the system most intensively.

County Expenditures. Ulster county ran the costliest TA programs on average, with an expenditure per case of \$1,730. Following Ulster was Dutchess (\$1,470), Orange (\$1,273), Westchester (\$1,126), Sullivan (\$974), Putnam (\$918) and Rockland (\$665). Ulster, Dutchess and Orange counties were above the 2024 average expenditure for the region, and all seven counties were above the New York State Average of \$658 per case.

In 2024, 1 In 14 Sullivan County residents received Temporary Assistance in an average month

Age Demographics. The NYOTDA classifies TA recipients by “children” and “adults”, and the numbers are close in each county. Dutchess county had a 49% / 51% child/adult split: Orange 51/49, Putnam 60/40, Rockland 43/57, Sullivan 51/49, Ulster 45/55, Westchester 48/52. In 3 counties, more TA recipients were children than adults.

SNAP Report

Regional Data. The Hudson Valley served a total of 1,363,304 SNAP household case-months, and 2,666,732 SNAP recipient-months. “Recipient-months” is a very similar measure to case-months, 1 individual receiving 1 month of SNAP benefits is equal to 1 recipient month whereas 1 household receiving snap-benefits for 1 month is logged as a “case-month”. The data was interpreted this way due to the NYOTDAs method of data collection that collects total households and recipients using the program monthly, without accounting for the length of each individual account. Based on these numbers, each Hudson Valley SNAP household served an estimated 2 recipients. Over a 20Y period, SNAP usage has significantly increased, more than doubling in total case-months from 2004-2024. However, the program is being used at nearly the same intensity as it was 10 years ago at its peak in 2014, demonstrating a fairly stable trend. See figure 6 below for the 20Y development of the system’s usage intensity.

In 2024, Sullivan County reported the 5th highest poverty rate in New York State (out of 63 counties)

Figure 6: Total SNAP Case-Months - Hudson Valley Region Region

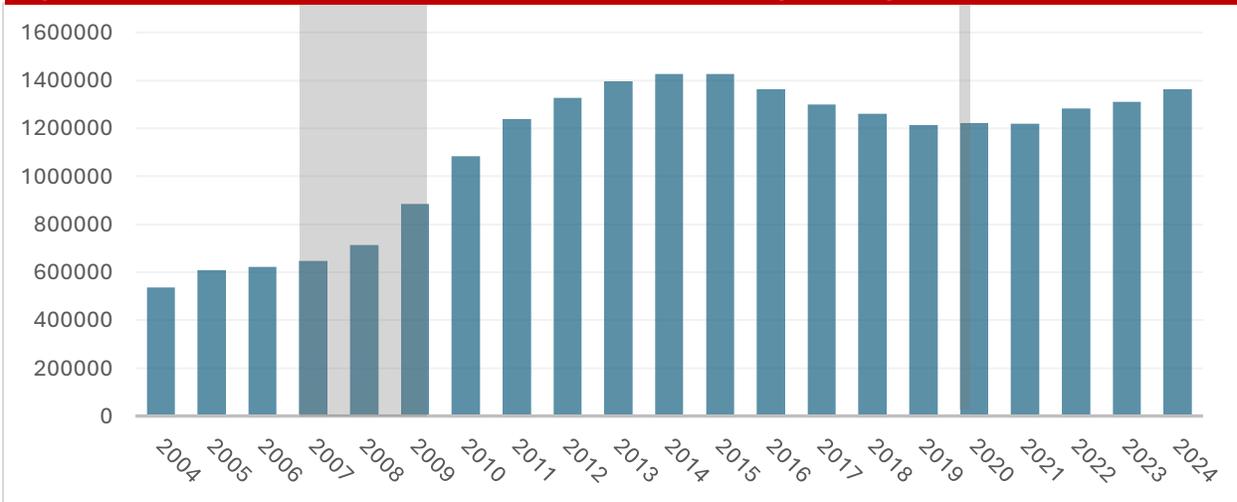


Figure 6: Total SNAP case-months per year for the Hudson Valley Region. Similarly, total case-months measures the intensity of SNAP program usage each year, and follows a similar trend to the TA program with a lagged peak in 2014 instead of 2011.

Regional Data II. On average, the Hudson Valley was serving 113,609 SNAP cases per month. Once again, this is fairly in-line with numbers from the last 10-years after a peak in 2014. From 2015 onward, the average monthly caseload declined every year up until 2022, where the systems usage has continued an upward trend. The Hudson Valley has followed a nearly identical trend to New York State as a whole, a steady increase across the 2000s, declines in the 2010s and now spiking in the 2020s. The average caseload for New York State was 1,731,025 in 2024, a record-high over the 20Y period from 2004-2024. See figure 7 to observe this trend.

Figure 7: Average Monthly SNAP Caseload - Hudson Valley vs. NYS

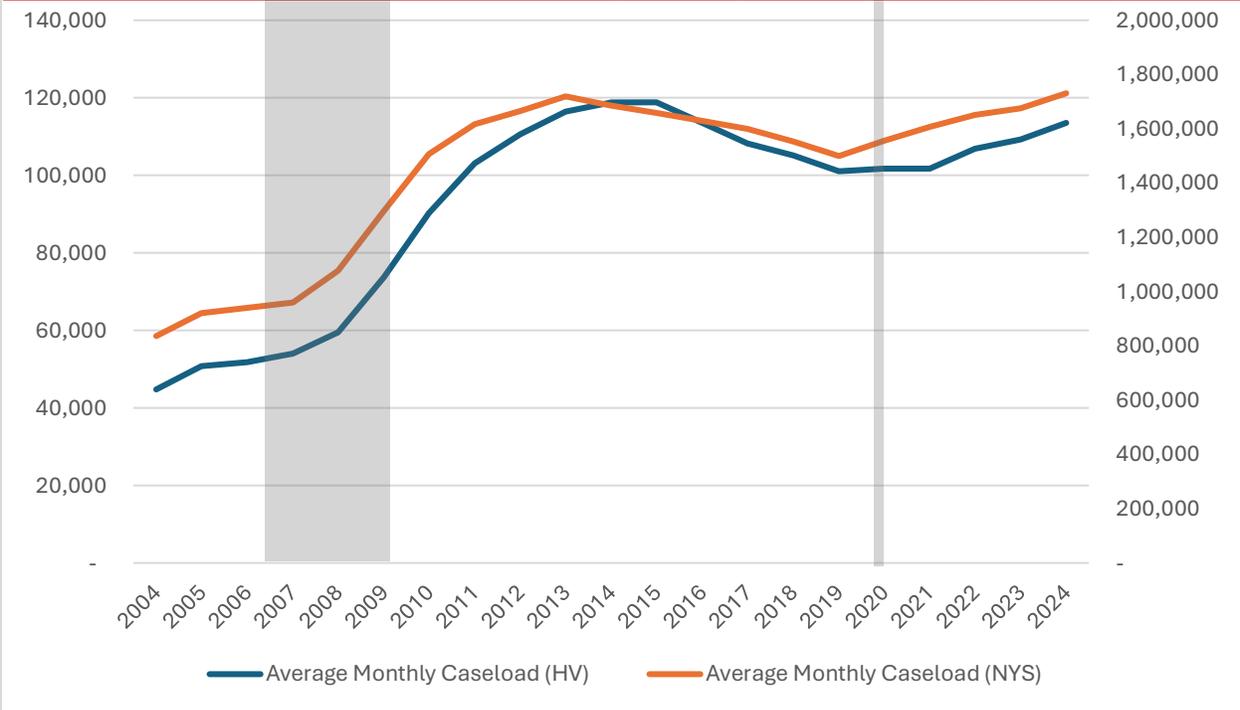


Figure 7: Comparing average monthly caseloads per year across the Hudson Valley Region and overall New York State. Note: Dual Axis in use; Hudson Valley (Left) vs. NYS (Right)

Expenditures. The Hudson Valley awarded a total of \$534,778,741 of SNAP benefits in 2024, at a rate of \$392 per household and \$200 per recipient. Expenditure per case-month has fallen sharply from its 2022 peak, but is still almost double what it once was in 2004 at \$196 per case. It is evident that Hudson Valley residents leaned heavily on the SNAP program while the state was recovering from Covid-19 shutdowns, even more so than the TA programs which saw a dip in usage during that period. Although nominal case numbers also dipped for the SNAP program, benefits per case-month skyrocketed to a rate over \$500. This spike is a result of federal policy that temporarily increased awarded benefits by 15% during Covid-19, and later followed by a permanent increase in October of 2021. See figure 8 for a demonstration of the 20Y development in SNAP expenditures. See figure 8 for the approximate SNAP benefits per household.

SNAP and Prices. A highly-debated political topic with regards to federal assistance program policy is the externalities that come from increased federal spending. According to Leung and Kwon Seo, a 1% increase in SNAP benefits per population raises grocery prices by just 0.08%. However, SNAP benefits increase a recipients consumer surplus from groceries by \$0.7 per \$1 of benefits, and lowers non-recipients surplus by \$0.05. A noticeable effect in spending power would require a 7% increase in benefits, otherwise the effects are negligible for non-recipients.

Figure 8: SNAP Benefits Per Household - Hudson Valley Region

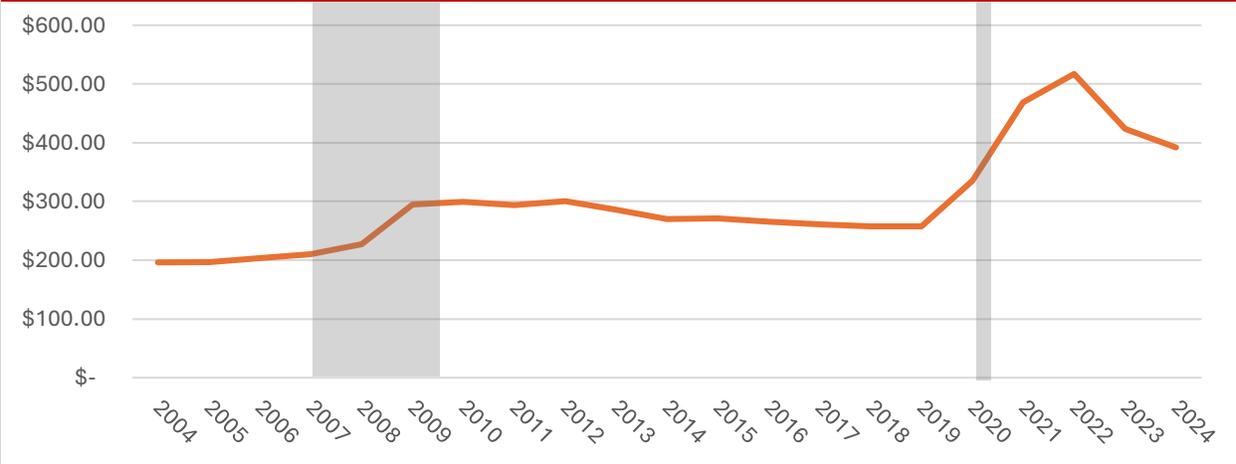


Figure 8: Estimated SNAP benefits per household across the Hudson Valley

SNAP and Economic Efficiency. Given the increasing trends in SNAP caseload and case expenditures, the question must be asked: does it work? The short answer, yes. SNAP is countercyclical to the economy in nature, meaning SNAP benefits increase in recessionary periods and periods of falling economic activity. SNAP benefits appear to stimulate economic output at higher rates than other fiscal policy tools. For every \$1 billion in SNAP benefits spent during an economic downturn, a multiplier effect of \$0.5 billion is generated. Ultimately, every \$1B in SNAP benefits generates \$1.5B in added GDP, which economically supports opportunities for 13,560 new jobs (Canning & Stacy). SNAP acts as an automatic stabilizer, increasing the purchasing power of food and generating multiplier effects through direct food spending and indirect increases in disposable income for recipients. In mixed rural-urban economies like the Hudson Valley, Vogel et al. estimate that SNAP increased output and employment by 0.5-1.25% relative to baseline levels in the period after the 2008 financial crisis.

Figure 9: Macro Spending Effects per additional \$1 Billion in SNAP Benefits

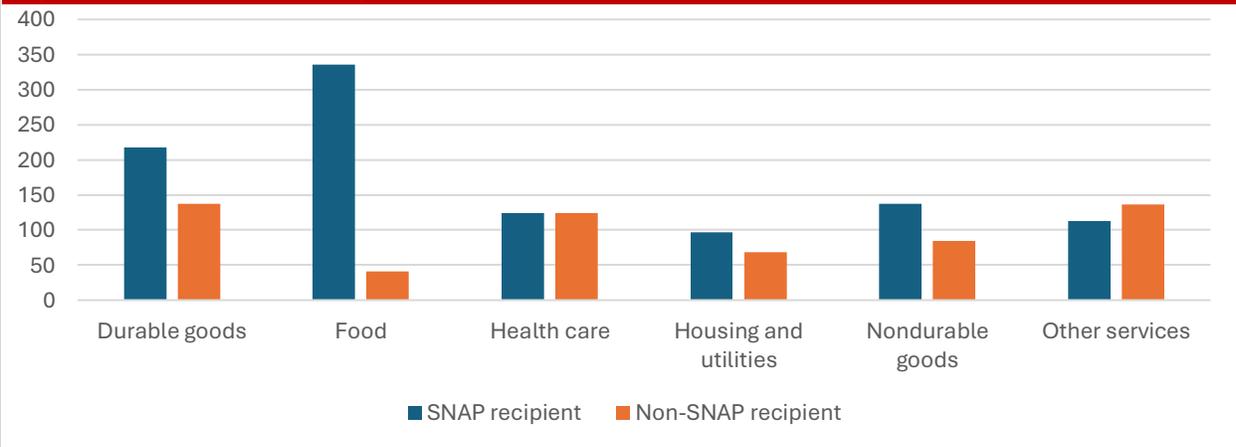


Figure 9: With additional SNAP benefits, SNAP recipients are more likely to redirect their spending to other economic sectors, whereas non-SNAP recipients are more likely to save additional income. Per \$1B in new benefits, SNAP recipients generate \$1.025B in consumer spending compared to \$592M from non-SNAP.

County SNAP Data. In 2024, Westchester County served the most SNAP recipient-months with 901,057. Following Westchester was Rockland (621,357), Orange (525,578), Dutchess (215,042), Ulster (214,588), Sullivan (156,141) and Putnam (32,969). Except for Sullivan and Westchester, the other 5 counties all saw increases in total SNAP recipient-months from 2023 to 2024. Once again, when looking at county data, we've adjusted for population by interpreting the NYOTDA data in terms of per 1000 people. The data now

In 2024, Dutchess, Putnam, and Westchester counties fell within the 5 lowest statewide poverty rates

reads: In a typical month, there were “X” active cases per 1000 residents. After adjusting, we find that Sullivan County had the highest average monthly SNAP participation rate at 16.3% (163 recipients per 1000 people). To clarify, this is NOT the share of unique residents who received SNAP, rather it is the average participation rate among Sullivan County residents for any normal month. Following Sullivan County was Rockland (15.3%), Orange (10.9%), Ulster (9.8%), Westchester (7.5%), Dutchess (6.1%) and Putnam (2.8%). Sullivan county has consistently had the highest monthly SNAP participation rate over the 20-year period of 2004-2024, with all seven counties following a similar trend in average monthly caseload. See figure 10 below to examine each county share of monthly caseload over the 20Y period.

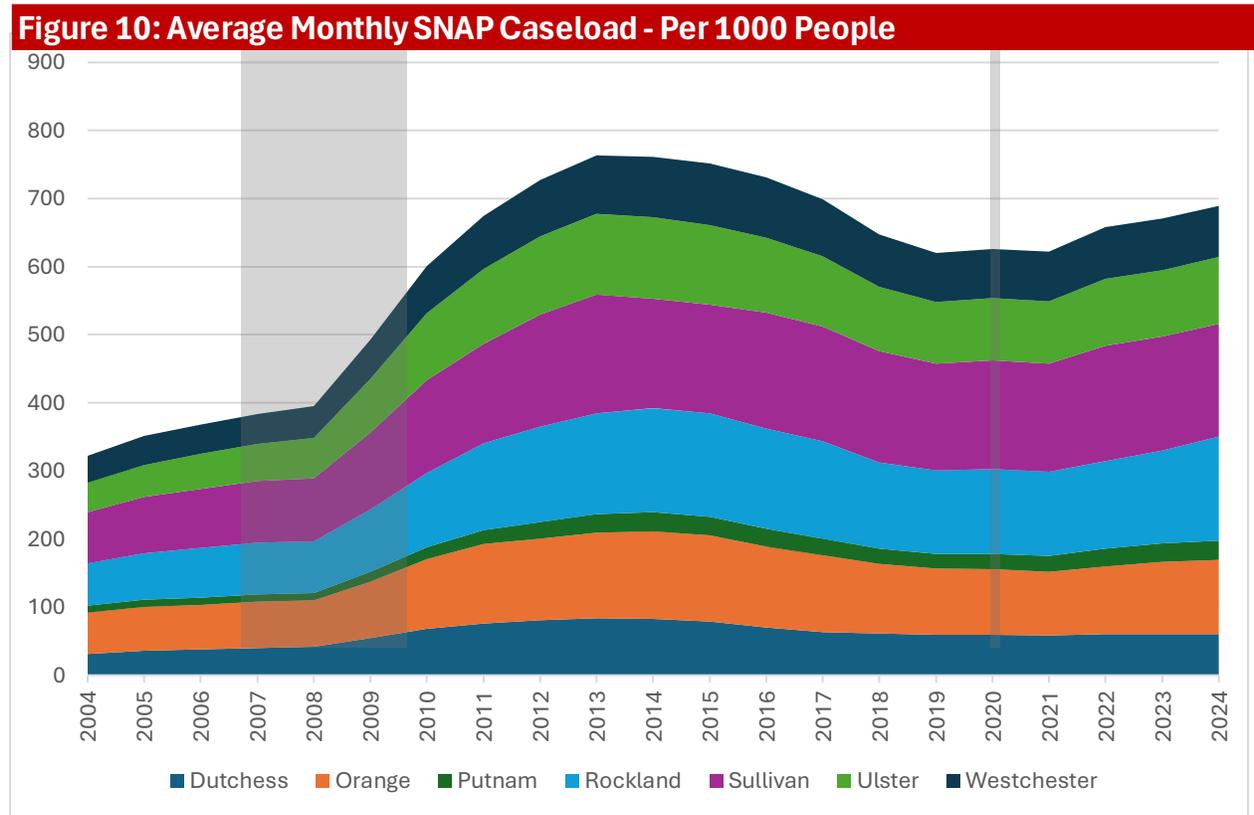


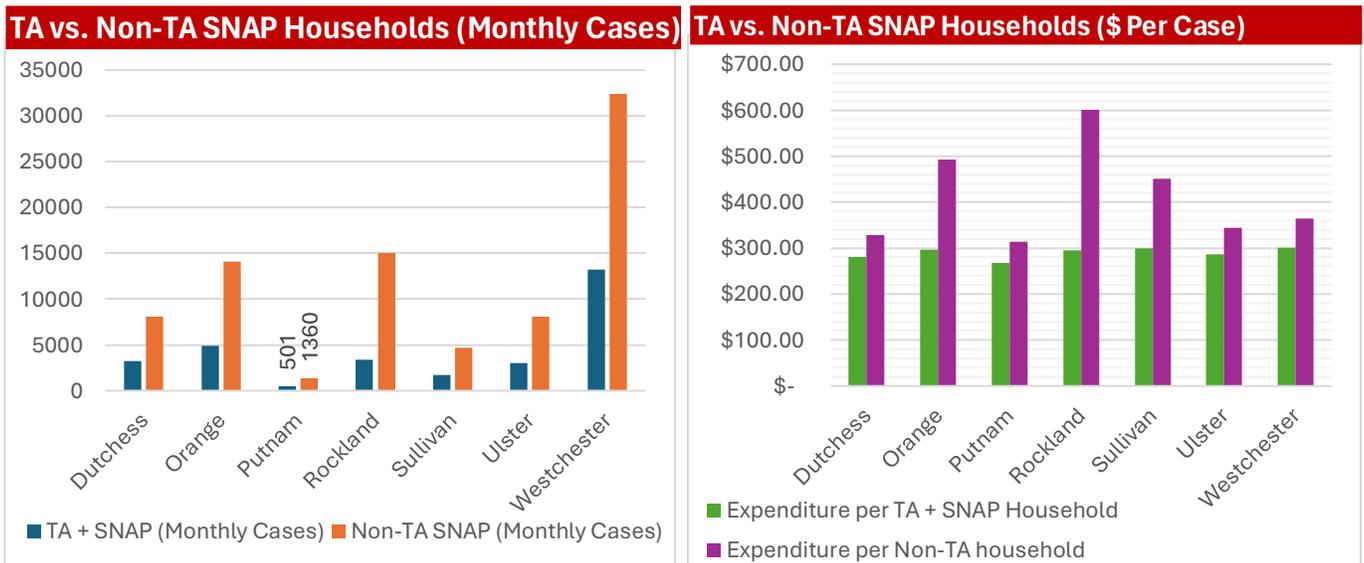
Figure 10: Area chart demonstrating the progression of monthly SNAP usage across the seven Hudson Valley counties. Sullivan and Ulster counties have consistently contributed the largest share of monthly SNAP participation, at around 100+ recipients per 1000 residents.

Figure 11: SNAP Recipients

County	Change 2024(Q3) to 2024(Q4)		Change 2023(Q4) to 2024(Q4)	
Dutchess	-560	-3.1%	-581	-3.2%
Orange	1411	3.2%	3021	7.1%
Putnam	128	4.6%	250	9.4%
Rockland	-68	-0.1%	3982	8.2%
Sullivan	-86	-0.7%	275	2.2%
Ulster	-287	-1.6%	77	0.4%
Westchester	-318	-0.4%	576	0.8%
Hudson Valley	220	0.1%	7600	3.5%
New York City	4686	0.3%	102380	6.0%
New York State	7387	0.2%	121367	4.2%

Figure 11: Demonstrating the change in SNAP recipient months over two periods; September 2024 – December 2024, and December 2023 – December 2024. We see stability in most counties, with volatility in Orange, Putnam, Rockland and NYC counties specifically.

TA vs. Non-TA Cases. SNAP program data can be further broken down into households that receive both SNAP and TA benefits, and those that receive only SNAP benefits. Non – TA SNAP households are far more common across the Hudson Valley, with all counties serving more Non - TA SNAP households per month by an average ratio of 74%/26%. Additionally, monthly expenditures per TA + SNAP households is lower across the region by an average of \$123. This suggests that most Hudson Valley residents in need of public assistance programs are sufficient using only one of the main programs. Compared to the entirety of New York State, the margin of Non-TA SNAP to TA + SNAP households is much tighter: a ratio of 60%/40% in favor of Non-TA SNAP households. *Figure 12A-12B: SNAP households receiving either TA + SNAP benefits or just SNAP*



County 20Y Progression. Since 2004, all 7 counties have seen at least a 100% increase in annual SNAP recipient-months, with Putnam county seeing the largest increase of 217%. Over a 1Y, 3Y and 5Y period, the increases were more modest for the region. Interestingly, these 5 counties are serving notably SNAP recipients than they did 10 years ago in 2014: Dutchess (-27%), Ulster (-18%), Westchester (-11%), Orange (-9%) and Putnam (-2%). Rockland (+9%), and Sullivan (+4%) still experienced increases from their 2014 totals. See figure 10 for further comparisons to 2024s recipient caseload.

Figure 13: Historic Changes in Total Caseload - 2024 Base Year							
Period	Dutchess	Orange	Putnam	Rockland	Sullivan	Ulster	Westchester
1Y	1%	3%	3%	12%	-1%	1%	-1%
3Y	3%	18%	19%	24%	4%	8%	2%
5Y	2%	12%	31%	24%	6%	9%	3%
10Y	-27%	-9%	-2%	9%	4%	-18%	-11%
15Y	10%	42%	90%	82%	49%	24%	38%
20Y	104%	111%	217%	190%	134%	131%	104%

Figure 13: Percentage change in total caseload time series using 2024 as base year. Ex. SNAP caseload is up 31% in Putnam County compared to 5 years ago (2019).

Unemployment Insurance. New York State’s unemployment insurance program is a temporary cash benefit paid to eligible workers who lose their jobs due to no fault of their own. The program was used for a total of 553,640 weeks in 2024, awarding \$276,955,100 in temporary cash benefits. In an average week, Sullivan County used the system most intensively, with 1.08% of their labor force receiving benefits weekly. Following Sullivan was Orange (1.02%), Ulster (0.99%), Westchester (0.87%), Dutchess (0.82%), Putnam (0.78%) and Rockland (0.70%) counties. See figure 14 below, detailing a usage map for unemployment insurance in the Hudson Valley.

Figure 14: Weekly Unemployment Insurance Usage (As % of Labor Force)

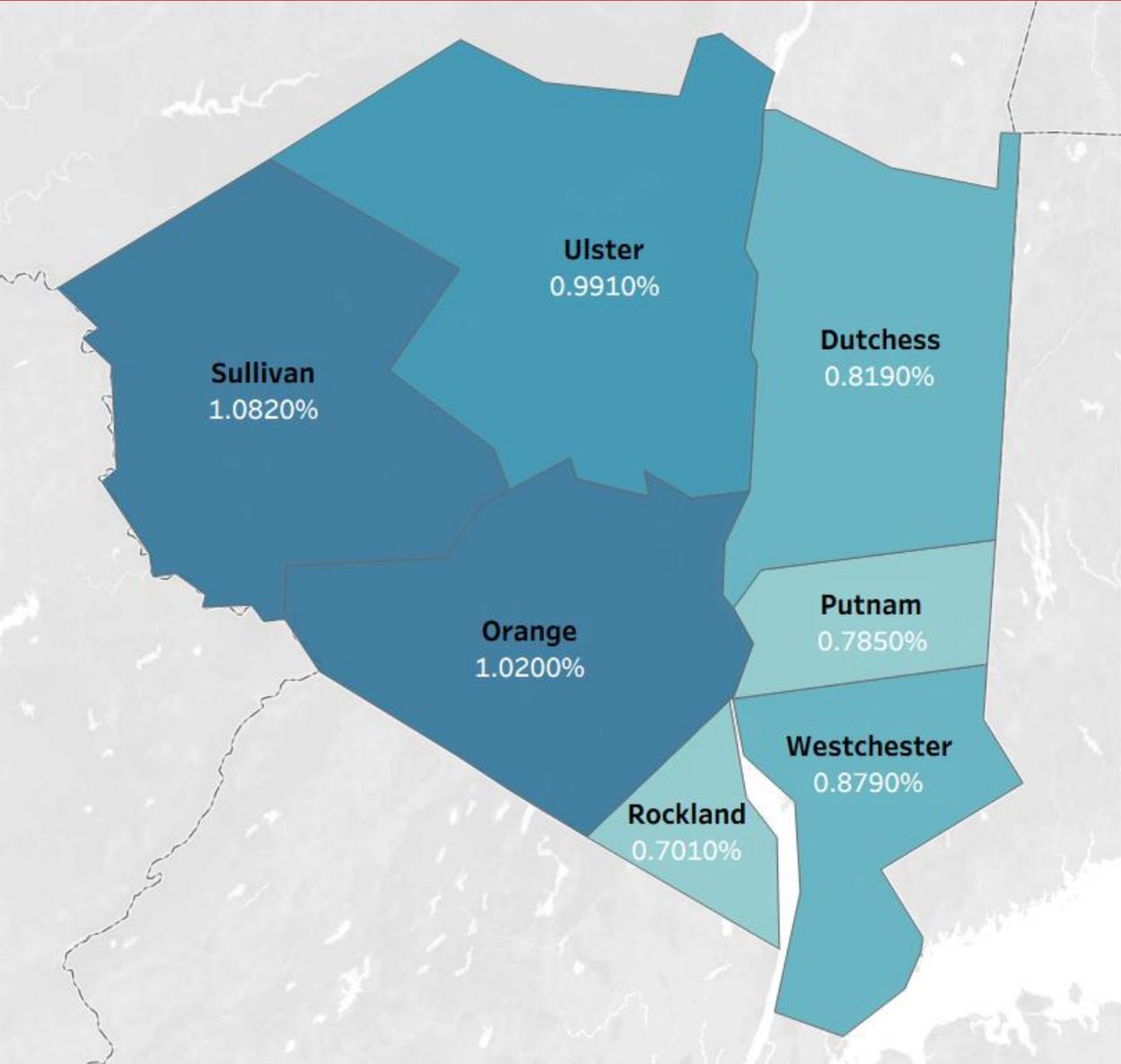


Figure 14: Unemployment Insurance usage, represented as the percentage of county labor force receiving UI in an average week of 2024.

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Appendix A – Temporary Assistance Data

Total TA Cases								
Year / County	Dutchess	New York City	Orange	Putnam	Rockland	Sullivan	Ulster	Westchester
2004.	15850	2591286	28022	1478	13301	8608	14536	98397
2005.	15624	2523920	26825	1405	13470	9078	14909	88720
2006.	15094	2396211	24850	1343	13315	9241	15221	82150
2007.	14962	2229629	25110	1195	13782	9212	14855	79673
2008.	14928	2152500	26774	1017	14740	9601	15420	79906
2009.	16873	2205212	33000	984	15996	11074	18727	84241
2010.	19993	2212660	38040	1093	17948	12432	20940	89807
2011.	19141	2234007	41238	1265	20027	12447	23120	91953
2012.	18884	2247455	40313	1236	20827	13228	24001	86304
2013.	17199	2261190	39723	1549	20275	12039	26075	84563
2014.	16665	2174397	36418	1724	19023	9276	26740	83442
2015.	15125	2268741	33193	1495	16382	8210	25295	78653
2016.	13946	2303000	31507	1277	14146	8794	20013	73010
2017.	13418	2293072	29081	1235	12577	8336	15933	66444
2018.	13356	2239050	26542	1057	11754	7936	14461	61695
2019.	14040	2118774	24031	917	10798	7810	12117	56470
2020.	13546	2320575	20955	889	9556	7208	10885	50766
2021.	11223	2347125	15741	763	7043	6221	9072	43143
2022.	10103	2775439	16040	722	7319	6124	9360	50608
2023.	10126	3172871	17653	773	8630	5641	10760	53486
2024.	9931	3738488	19251	776	9485	5857	11029	52433

Total TA Recipients								
Year / County	Dutchess	New York City	Orange	Putnam	Rockland	Sullivan	Ulster	Westchester
2004.	29572	5207139	63653	2297	30304	17718	27470	204357
2005.	29507	4992146	60380	1960	29735	18715	28044	181348
2006.	28137	4703151	55712	1892	27760	19149	28869	167224
2007.	26260	4313103	55873	1735	27469	18422	27566	157446
2008.	26379	4081688	58653	1495	28484	18165	27466	154843
2009.	31096	4142761	70182	1349	31308	21622	32217	163101
2010.	36920	4136646	79581	1554	35534	24057	36710	172966
2011.	35769	4154234	86198	1954	39949	25034	42744	174143
2012.	35325	4176199	86270	1745	41095	27279	44343	164932
2013.	31940	4199400	84299	2168	40289	24813	48870	163665
2014.	30294	4028489	76886	2476	37153	19142	49520	161281

2015.	27317	4235189	69215	2067	32453	16127	46418	153306
2016.	23801	4339384	63395	1803	27811	15811	35198	140835
2017.	21858	4305721	55678	1720	24310	14619	26941	128667
2018.	21801	4193243	50159	1366	21372	13144	24317	118664
2019.	23121	3904983	43900	1228	19460	13111	19967	105876
2020.	22184	4250454	38076	1227	16984	12387	17956	93644
2021.	17824	4340167	27820	1045	11985	10225	14681	78228
2022.	15943	5021441	27922	1022	12635	10063	15231	91215
2023.	16161	5685952	31486	1087	14050	9602	17448	95359
2024.	15466	6627169	34481	1126	15022	9922	17538	93085

Total TA Expenditures								
Year / County	Dutchess	New York City	Orange	Putnam	Rockland	Sullivan	Ulster	Westchester
2004.	\$ 11,059,070	\$ 1,221,835,000	\$ 20,947,768	\$ 883,937	\$ 7,937,773	\$ 5,008,347	\$ 7,966,779	\$ 90,829,642
2005.	\$ 11,388,570	\$ 1,218,258,000	\$ 20,464,939	\$ 1,031,582	\$ 7,945,355	\$ 5,189,746	\$ 8,218,043	\$ 76,236,749
2006.	\$ 11,000,229	\$ 1,250,804,000	\$ 18,779,334	\$ 897,624	\$ 7,820,963	\$ 5,434,049	\$ 8,986,677	\$ 73,365,826
2007.	\$ 11,617,692	\$ 1,200,328,000	\$ 20,346,614	\$ 846,337	\$ 8,373,653	\$ 5,885,554	\$ 9,283,813	\$ 76,358,987
2008.	\$ 11,441,934	\$ 1,292,410,000	\$ 23,255,744	\$ 817,186	\$ 9,057,153	\$ 6,747,317	\$ 10,516,874	\$ 83,736,130
2009.	\$ 12,854,598	\$ 1,310,406,749	\$ 28,599,965	\$ 676,330	\$ 9,913,599	\$ 7,607,454	\$ 12,323,930	\$ 80,875,872
2010.	\$ 15,159,909	\$ 1,318,838,148	\$ 30,663,447	\$ 803,498	\$ 11,867,407	\$ 8,311,074	\$ 13,484,409	\$ 84,168,340
2011.	\$ 14,267,913	\$ 1,282,514,814	\$ 32,668,339	\$ 1,037,042	\$ 13,068,973	\$ 8,437,762	\$ 14,852,407	\$ 89,792,323
2012.	\$ 13,966,690	\$ 1,325,582,648	\$ 32,592,025	\$ 1,074,569	\$ 12,742,893	\$ 8,458,094	\$ 15,422,885	\$ 80,751,843
2013.	\$ 13,281,775	\$ 1,368,844,144	\$ 32,444,669	\$ 1,491,993	\$ 12,654,528	\$ 7,534,260	\$ 17,093,683	\$ 82,604,177
2014.	\$ 12,897,797	\$ 1,324,850,287	\$ 30,245,378	\$ 1,411,443	\$ 11,596,749	\$ 5,809,284	\$ 18,497,359	\$ 84,766,237
2015.	\$ 11,148,324	\$ 1,038,530,399	\$ 26,708,955	\$ 1,201,103	\$ 10,596,505	\$ 5,342,297	\$ 18,028,623	\$ 79,199,429
2016.	\$ 10,782,567	\$ 1,408,941,027	\$ 25,176,063	\$ 1,104,295	\$ 9,699,612	\$ 5,281,148	\$ 14,630,971	\$ 71,325,547
2017.	\$ 10,722,090	\$ 1,424,028,552	\$ 24,136,600	\$ 1,131,766	\$ 8,830,881	\$ 5,163,172	\$ 12,271,137	\$ 66,547,867
2018.	\$ 11,874,207	\$ 1,451,820,888	\$ 22,772,135	\$ 848,852	\$ 8,518,679	\$ 4,842,145	\$ 12,626,199	\$ 65,213,308
2019.	\$ 14,969,818	\$ 1,376,016,396	\$ 22,445,448	\$ 847,744	\$ 8,268,501	\$ 4,971,793	\$ 11,206,619	\$ 61,786,400
2020.	\$ 14,606,713	\$ 1,420,614,571	\$ 19,680,356	\$ 824,185	\$ 6,729,409	\$ 4,739,934	\$ 10,251,777	\$ 56,747,916
2021.	\$ 12,000,895	\$ 1,421,329,146	\$ 16,041,170	\$ 550,173	\$ 4,790,939	\$ 4,051,549	\$ 10,856,363	\$ 53,312,292
2022.	\$ 12,372,507	\$ 1,667,368,882	\$ 16,858,557	\$ 408,046	\$ 5,958,714	\$ 4,713,331	\$ 12,686,642	\$ 57,323,301
2023.	\$ 14,227,593	\$ 1,996,759,838	\$ 19,551,695	\$ 590,843	\$ 6,142,563	\$ 4,506,460	\$ 17,296,471	\$ 55,869,487
2024.	\$ 14,601,252	\$ 2,240,124,797	\$ 24,512,546	\$ 712,461	\$ 6,307,852	\$ 5,710,155	\$ 19,090,455	\$ 59,064,899

Appendix B - SNAP Data

Total SNAP Households							
Year / County	Dutchess	New York City	Orange	Putnam	Rockland	Sullivan	Westchester
2004.	56182	6316155	99350	7791	69062	33257	221804
2005.	66712	6962373	108887	8799	79390	36895	250829
2006.	69009	7078482	110230	8730	83228	39396	250838
2007.	73218	7228326	114626	9223	87222	40638	259574
2008.	81254	8254123	125940	9248	96178	44046	286575
2009.	103138	9914762	153236	11712	119344	52370	352031
2010.	126626	11424922	190035	13770	148184	62741	426412
2011.	143438	12015943	220318	15909	173912	68420	484643
2012.	155609	12138025	229027	18363	191736	76045	518969
2013.	163964	12387012	240143	20471	203321	80188	543825
2014.	163203	11743743	246212	21170	207575	75146	564872
2015.	159185	11441267	241372	20526	204887	75684	578938
2016.	142355	11399619	227488	19995	193405	79317	562777
2017.	132496	11314598	213942	19031	186860	78827	536004
2018.	128486	11056308	209215	18009	180487	77906	524308
2019.	128240	10664281	199095	17352	173506	74546	501098
2020.	129831	11311072	198616	17872	173441	74770	504662
2021.	127628	11940280	190771	18536	171305	74061	516253
2022.	131655	12152202	204573	19835	178363	78303	541295
2023.	133576	12337614	219277	21484	190945	76811	540013
2024.	136154	12779822	227210	22341	220452	77355	546890

Total SNAP Persons							
Year / County	Dutchess	New York City	Orange	Putnam	Rockland	Sullivan	Westchester
2004.	105267	12083131	248792	10391	213939	66630	440795
2005.	121334	13016864	261682	11153	236162	72806	476935
2006.	126989	13110499	266835	11460	250371	77390	475680
2007.	133834	13271767	277730	11911	260782	80419	485509
2008.	150621	15117067	304191	12560	285201	85842	532822
2009.	196259	18140701	369618	17370	341186	104682	651574
2010.	242452	20848685	456503	21350	409939	126105	784502
2011.	269928	21877784	522262	24989	476932	135995	885030
2012.	286779	22036775	540028	29096	524035	152927	941956
2013.	298790	22404732	562717	32491	555063	161838	980048
2014.	294920	21103254	576458	33537	570413	149503	1010886
2015.	282692	20432043	565340	32161	567464	149190	1032598

2016.	248884	20289484	534397	31183	547904	158849	1006401
2017.	226845	19987958	503593	29608	532757	157369	957920
2018.	216399	19277245	491973	27011	513673	154184	930401
2019.	211485	18312470	467415	25199	500098	147217	870765
2020.	211489	19264358	463890	26018	507012	150453	873501
2021.	209071	20282259	446531	27728	501058	149763	884602
2022.	215332	20541203	477472	30165	522767	160461	917435
2023.	213968	20815858	509841	32090	553662	158350	906043
2024.	215042	21444628	525578	32969	621357	156141	901057

Total SNAP Benefits

Year / County	Dutchess	New York City	Orange	Putnam	Rockland	Sullivan	Westchester
2004.	\$ 9,198,491	\$ 1,288,352,179	\$ 23,018,219	\$ 769,657	\$ 18,875,368	\$ 5,399,238	\$ 40,627,079
2005.	\$ 11,058,634	\$ 1,430,985,765	\$ 25,087,200	\$ 849,730	\$ 21,937,968	\$ 6,262,305	\$ 45,645,455
2006.	\$ 12,070,043	\$ 1,478,262,871	\$ 26,417,779	\$ 978,977	\$ 23,813,078	\$ 6,782,391	\$ 46,931,921
2007.	\$ 13,311,981	\$ 1,549,761,659	\$ 28,389,322	\$ 1,011,968	\$ 25,667,459	\$ 7,271,402	\$ 49,686,249
2008.	\$ 16,328,894	\$ 1,831,296,416	\$ 33,389,646	\$ 1,168,901	\$ 30,517,347	\$ 8,610,006	\$ 58,950,146
2009.	\$ 27,732,893	\$ 2,807,671,639	\$ 52,829,905	\$ 2,347,629	\$ 47,359,159	\$ 14,401,772	\$ 92,894,419
2010.	\$ 35,028,776	\$ 3,314,071,405	\$ 64,771,709	\$ 3,000,425	\$ 58,527,968	\$ 17,571,717	\$ 114,907,091
2011.	\$ 38,266,853	\$ 3,457,515,118	\$ 72,730,499	\$ 3,495,348	\$ 66,648,570	\$ 19,142,559	\$ 128,841,289
2012.	\$ 40,615,823	\$ 3,511,249,787	\$ 77,835,966	\$ 4,206,552	\$ 75,328,020	\$ 21,996,782	\$ 144,293,863
2013.	\$ 42,268,008	\$ 3,470,999,524	\$ 77,207,607	\$ 4,496,801	\$ 75,671,136	\$ 22,697,668	\$ 140,850,921
2014.	\$ 39,205,481	\$ 3,066,495,622	\$ 75,095,158	\$ 4,464,171	\$ 73,700,442	\$ 19,889,001	\$ 138,828,395
2015.	\$ 37,366,678	\$ 2,991,056,824	\$ 73,670,788	\$ 4,161,702	\$ 73,813,588	\$ 19,680,061	\$ 143,213,245
2016.	\$ 32,072,706	\$ 3,001,417,629	\$ 67,416,277	\$ 4,007,514	\$ 69,576,694	\$ 20,265,488	\$ 137,545,611
2017.	\$ 28,841,377	\$ 2,907,993,314	\$ 62,518,170	\$ 3,655,086	\$ 66,072,128	\$ 19,699,267	\$ 129,000,125
2018.	\$ 27,334,478	\$ 2,793,515,510	\$ 60,597,485	\$ 3,320,221	\$ 63,095,026	\$ 19,634,059	\$ 124,733,330
2019.	\$ 27,096,727	\$ 2,677,255,824	\$ 57,700,266	\$ 3,132,119	\$ 61,495,446	\$ 19,247,544	\$ 118,280,816
2020.	\$ 37,310,471	\$ 3,422,076,215	\$ 76,309,198	\$ 4,593,787	\$ 79,907,918	\$ 25,309,279	\$ 151,844,747
2021.	\$ 52,578,711	\$ 5,107,155,838	\$ 103,226,154	\$ 6,935,347	\$ 107,618,590	\$ 35,044,248	\$ 216,408,169
2022.	\$ 61,242,549	\$ 5,809,945,910	\$ 119,488,674	\$ 8,361,078	\$ 123,976,994	\$ 41,343,960	\$ 250,893,004
2023.	\$ 46,999,384	\$ 5,094,955,340	\$ 103,398,198	\$ 6,921,525	\$ 112,838,570	\$ 33,539,656	\$ 204,655,148
2024.	\$ 42,803,361	\$ 5,023,245,069	\$ 100,419,975	\$ 6,743,220	\$ 120,051,627	\$ 31,684,086	\$ 189,402,811

Appendix C – Unemployment Insurance Data

Beneficiaries						
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Dutchess	41460	374720	129220	45750	58650	63800
Orange	103610	102590	101610	100800	100250	98840
Putnam	23510	23240	23010	22770	22530	22220
Rockland	60250	59890	59700	59520	59460	58990
Sullivan	21330	21160	21000	20830	20670	20420
Ulster	46500	46070	45700	45360	45080	44520
Westchester	254140	252060	250510	248910	247270	244850
Hudson Valley	550800	879730	630750	543940	553910	553640
Expenditures						
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Dutchess	\$ 21,271,900	\$ 145,372,000	\$ 49,900,500	\$ 25,131,800	\$ 30,446,500	\$ 32,330,400
Orange	\$ 48,331,200	\$ 48,369,700	\$ 48,285,700	\$ 48,341,300	\$ 48,397,400	\$ 48,227,800
Putnam	\$ 11,781,700	\$ 11,778,000	\$ 11,748,900	\$ 11,724,200	\$ 11,712,200	\$ 11,664,800
Rockland	\$ 28,673,100	\$ 28,731,000	\$ 28,840,500	\$ 28,907,000	\$ 29,036,400	\$ 29,062,500
Sullivan	\$ 9,612,000	\$ 9,664,200	\$ 9,702,100	\$ 9,791,800	\$ 9,821,900	\$ 9,860,100
Ulster	\$ 21,207,100	\$ 21,278,700	\$ 21,297,700	\$ 21,337,500	\$ 21,412,500	\$ 21,429,800
Westchester	\$ 123,664,300	\$ 123,799,100	\$ 124,138,600	\$ 124,373,000	\$ 124,461,800	\$ 124,379,700
Hudson Valley	\$ 264,541,300	\$ 388,992,700	\$ 293,914,000	\$ 269,606,600	\$ 275,288,700	\$ 276,955,100