

Key facts about residents of Texas District 15¹

Medicaid plays an important role in many people's lives. More than 200,000 District residents rely on Medicaid for health care and protection against unaffordable medical bills. They include 130,000 children and almost 25,000 adults age 65 and older.²

Many people with incomes too high for Medicaid buy their own health insurance on healthcare.gov. More than 140,000 District residents use premium tax credits to purchase coverage. If Congress lets enhanced premium tax credits expire after 2025, these residents' health care costs will rise by 152%, on average, but many people will get hit with larger spikes. For example:

- A 40-year-old man earning \$31,000 a year would see his monthly premiums more than double, rising from \$58 to \$153. His annual health insurance costs would thus shoot up by nearly \$1,200.
- Health insurance costs would more than triple for a 60-year-old couple earning \$82,000, rising from \$581 to \$1,957 a month. The couple's annual premium costs would go up by \$16,000.

More than 50,000 District families use the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) to help pay their grocery bills. These families include:³

- **Children.** More than 35,000 of the District's SNAP families, or more than three in five, have minor children living at home.
- **Older adults.** Nearly 40% of the District's SNAP families include one or more adults age 60 or older.
- **People with disabilities.** More than 25,000 District families participating in SNAP include at least one person with disabilities.
- **Low-wage workers.** Almost nine in ten of the District's SNAP families have bread-earners who work but do not make enough money to feed their families without help.⁴

Data sources

Medicaid numbers. U.S. Census Bureau (2023). Medicaid/Means-tested Public Coverage by Sex by Age American Community Survey 1-year estimates. Retrieved from https://censusreporter.org/data/table/?table=B27007&geo_ids=04000US08,500|04000US08&primary_geo_id=04000US08#valueType|estimate, on Feb. 5, 2025. Estimates are for 2023.

Healthcare.gov numbers. KFF, Congressional District Interactive Map: How Much Will ACA Premium Payments Rise if Enhanced Subsidies Expire? Feb. 3, 2025, retrieved from <https://www.kff.org/affordable-care-act/issue-brief/congressional-district-interactive-map-how-much-will-aca-premium-payments-rise-if-enhanced-subsidies-expire/>, on Feb. 5, 2025. Enrollment totals are from 2024. Estimated impact of ending enhanced premium tax credits is for 2025.

SNAP numbers. U.S. Department of Agriculture Food & Nutrition Service, SNAP Community Characteristics Dashboard Congressional District Explorer, Feb. 3, 2025, retrieved from <https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/data-files/cat-snap-congressional-districtDB.csv>, on Feb. 5, 2025.

¹ By Rocío Perez, Policy Analyst and Stan Dorn, Director of Health Policy at UnidosUS.

² The exact figures, according to the Census Bureau, were 202,241 District residents who were covered through Medicaid in 2023, including 131,101 children and 24,992 older adults.

³ These proportions add up to more than 100%, because a single family can have members in multiple categories. For example, a SNAP family with a disabled father, a low-wage, working mother, and a child would count as a family with a child, a family that includes a person with disabilities, and a family with a low-wage worker.

⁴ The exact figures, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, were 57,254 District families who used SNAP to help pay food costs, including 35,152 families with children, 22,057 families with at least one adult age 60 or older, 27,148 families with at least one person with disabilities, and 49,151 families with one or more workers.