

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the nation's most important anti-hunger program.

## Whom Does SNAP Reach?

In Fiscal Year 2015, it reached:

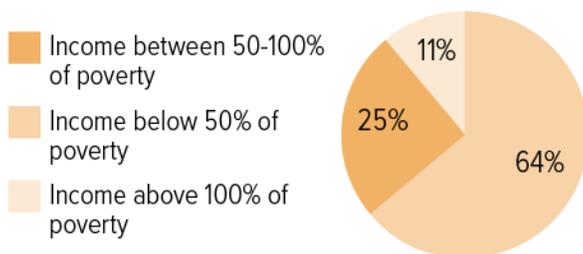
- **4,418,000** California residents, or **11%** of the state population (**1 in 9**)
- **45,767,000** participants in the United States, or **14%** of the total population (**1 in 7**)

<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	almost <b>78%</b> of SNAP participants are in families with children	almost <b>8%</b> are in families with members who are elderly or have disabilities	more than <b>45%</b> are in working families
<b>NATIONALLY</b>	almost <b>69%</b> of SNAP participants are in families with children	almost <b>30%</b> are in families with members who are elderly or have disabilities	more than <b>42%</b> are in working families

Source: CBPP analysis of data from USDA Food and Nutrition Service, FY 2014

### Most SNAP Participants in California are Poor

Share of participants by household income, FY 2014



Source: CBPP analysis of FY 2014 USDA SNAP Household Characteristics data

### Many California households struggle to put food on the table. The most recent data show:

- **13.5%** of households were “food insecure,” or struggled to afford a nutritionally adequate diet.
- Median income was **9.5% below** the 2007 level, after adjusting for inflation.
- **16.4%** of the population lived below the poverty line.
- **22.4%** of children lived below the poverty line.
- **10.6%** of elderly lived below the poverty line.

**SNAP reaches needy populations: 66%** of eligible individuals participated in SNAP in California in 2013, and **52%** of eligible workers participated.

SNAP kept **806,000** people out of poverty in California, including **417,000** children, per year between 2009 and 2012, on average. (These figures adjust for households' underreporting of benefits.)

## What Benefits Do SNAP Recipients Receive?

SNAP targets benefits according to need. Very poor households receive more SNAP benefits than households closer to the poverty line since they need more help affording an adequate diet.

Households receive SNAP benefits on electronic benefit transfer (EBT) cards, which can be used only to purchase food at one of the 261,200 authorized retail locations around the country, including 26,900 in California.



Average monthly SNAP benefit for each household member:

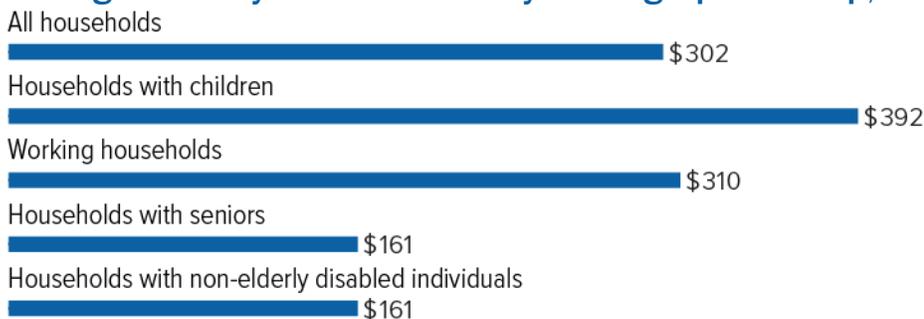
Fiscal Year 2015

**\$142**

Average SNAP benefit per person per meal:

**\$1.58**

## Average Monthly SNAP Benefit By Demographic Group, FY 2014, California

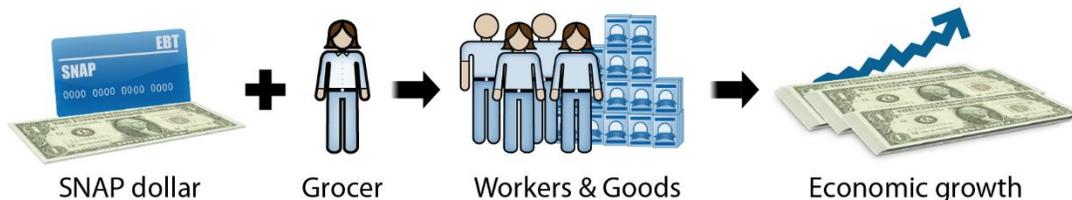


Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Research and Analysis, "Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2014"

## How Does SNAP Benefit the Economy?

Moody's Analytics estimates that in a weak economy, \$1 in SNAP benefits generates \$1.70 in economic activity.

SNAP benefits pumped about \$7.5 billion into California's economy in 2015.



### For more information on SNAP, including California-specific information, please see:

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities Chart Book: <http://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/chart-book-snap-helps-struggling-families-put-food-on-the-table>

USDA SNAP data: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>

California state SNAP program: <http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/foodstamps/>

Advocates: California Food Policy Advocates, <http://cfpa.net/>

**Notes:** In California, low-income elderly and persons with disability receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) receive State Supplementary Payments (SSP) in lieu of SNAP benefits; these individuals are not eligible for SNAP.

In addition to SNAP, in FY 2015, based on preliminary data, an average of about 5,000 individuals received benefits through the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR), which is a federal program that provides commodity foods to low-income households, including the elderly, living on Indian reservations, and to Native American families residing in designated areas near reservations and in the State of Oklahoma.

California has experienced temporary increases in participation due to the receipt of disaster assistance following wildfires in 2015.