

State of SNAP - 2016



The View From DC





What to Expect when You Are Expecting Bad News

- Block Grant Set Below Current Funding?
- Increased Work Requirements?
- Eligibility Cuts?
- Increased Stigma?



The Threat from the House

House 2017 Budget Plan Would Slash SNAP by More Than \$150 Billion Over Ten Years

Low-Income Households in All States Would Feel Sharp Effects

MARCH 21, 2016 | BY DOTTIE ROSENBAUM AND BRYNNE KEITH-JENNINGS

House Budget Would Slash SNAP by \$125 Billion Over Ten Years

Low-Income Households in All States Would Feel Sharp Effects Under Proposed Block Grant

MARCH 20, 2015 | BY DOROTHY ROSENBAUM AND BRYNNE KEITH-JENNINGS

Ryan Budget Would Slash SNAP by \$137 Billion Over Ten Years

Low-Income Households in All States Would Feel Sharp Effects

APRIL 4, 2014 | BY DOTTIE ROSENBAUM

Ryan Budget Would Slash SNAP Funding By \$135 Billion Over Ten Years

Low-Income Households in All States Would Feel Sharp Effects

REVISED MARCH 20, 2013 | BY DOTTIE ROSENBAUM

Ryan Budget Would Slash SNAP Funding by \$134 Billion Over Ten Years

Low-Income Households in All States Would Feel Sharp Effects

UPDATED APRIL 18, 2012 | BY DOTTIE ROSENBAUM





The Threat from the Administration





Block Grant Would Be the End of SNAP

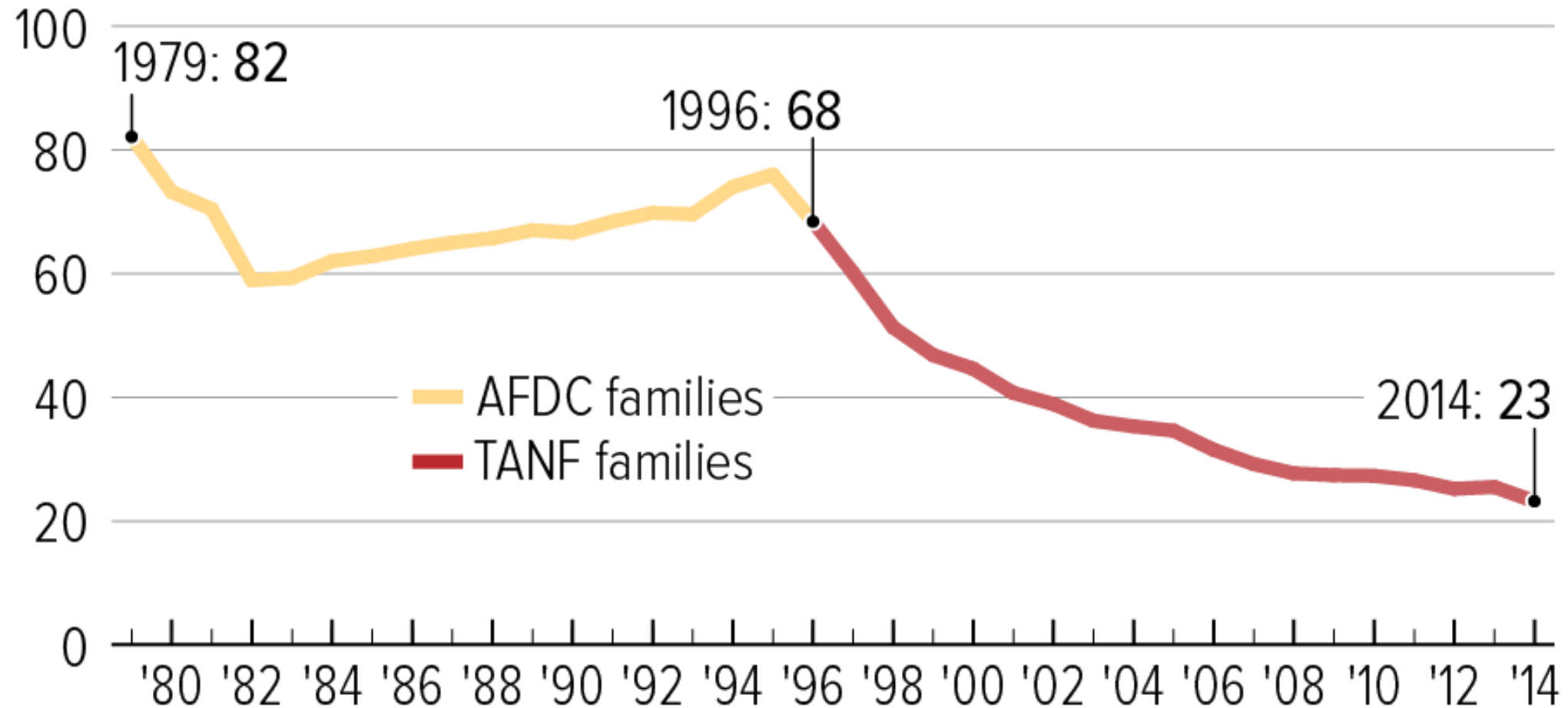
Eliminate SNAP's ability to respond automatically to the increased need that results from:

- Rising poverty and unemployment during economic downturns
 - Nationally
 - Regionally across states or within states
- Natural disasters
- Rising food prices
- Differences in local safety net support
- Reaching more eligible people, e.g. seniors

States would shift funds from food to other purposes

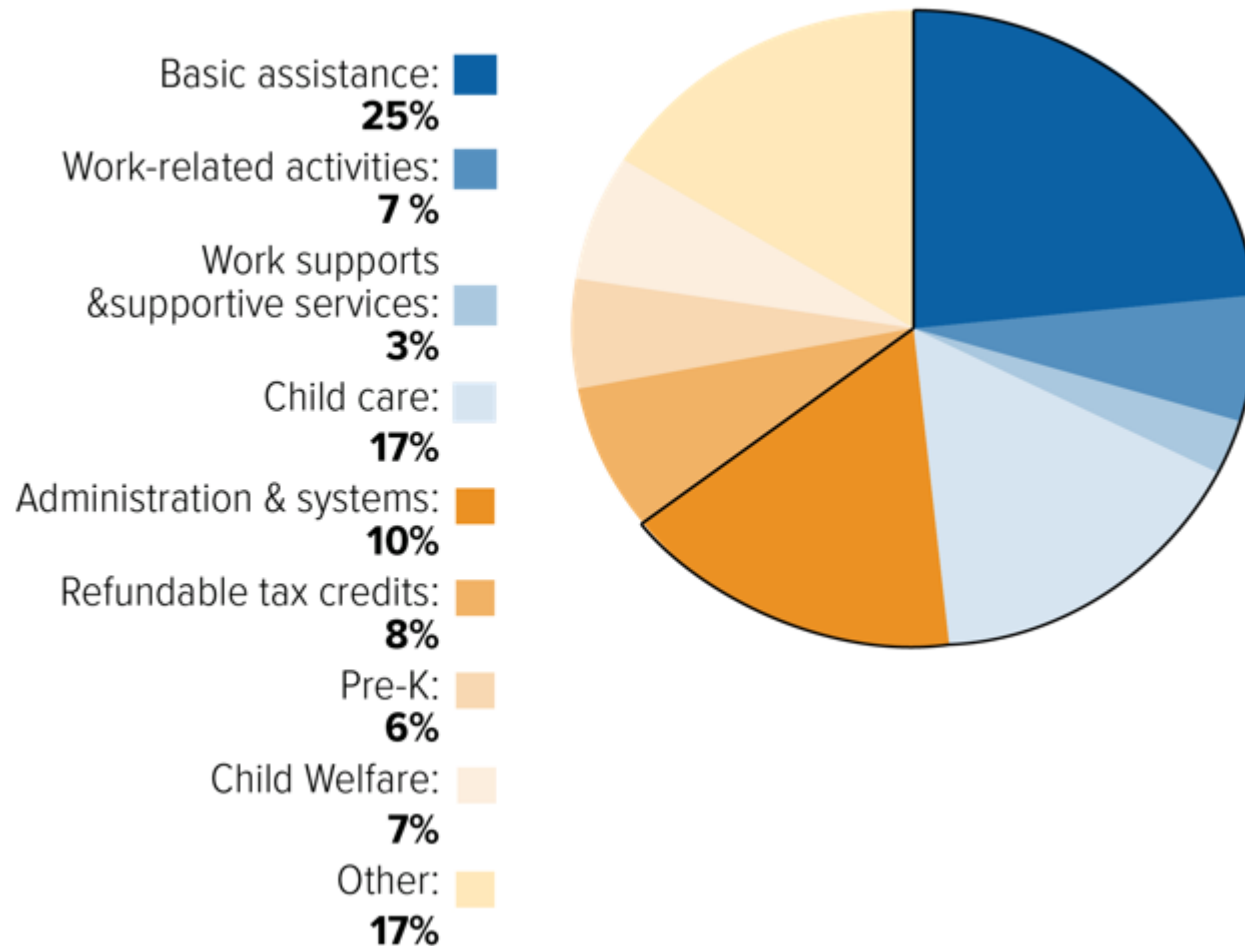
TANF's Role as a Safety Net Continues to Decline

Number of families receiving AFDC/TANF benefits for every 100 families with children in poverty





How States Spent Federal and State TANF Funds in 2015



Only **62%** is spent on core activities: cash, work, child care and admin.



Increased Work Requirements

Of course, that's in addition to existing work requirements:

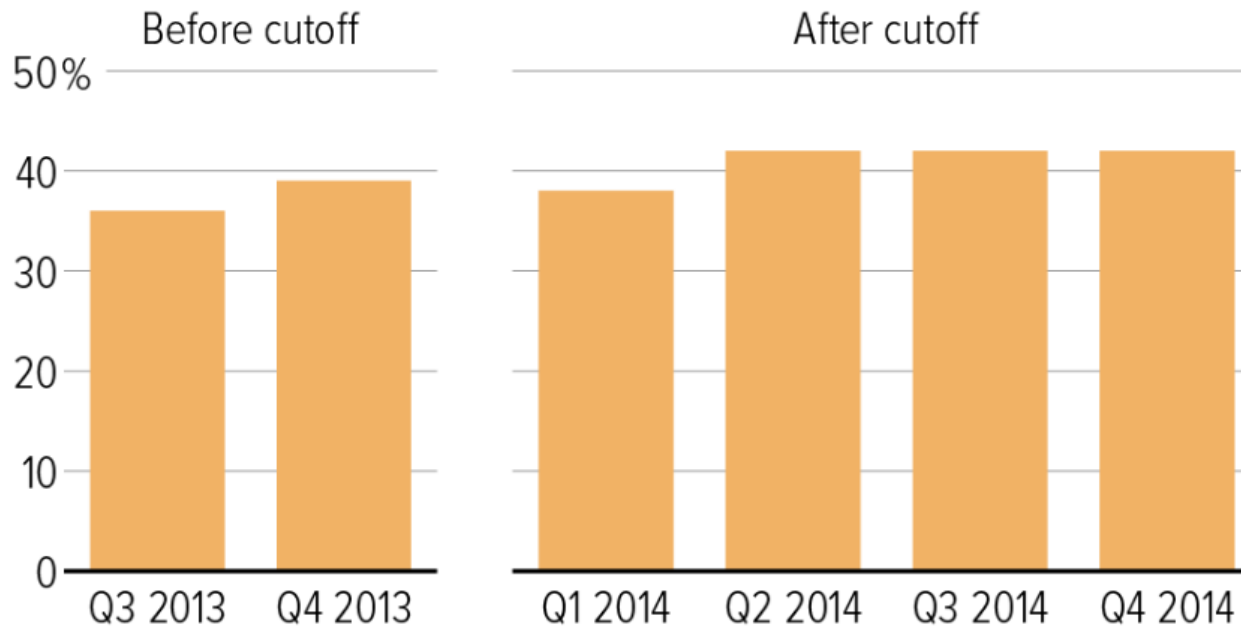
- Work registration and responsibilities
- Employment and training
- Three month limit to benefits for unemployed workers without children



Time Limit Does Not Lead to More Work

Kansas Work Rates Nearly the Same Before and After Time Limit

Share of non-disabled childless adults cut off SNAP who earned wages in each quarter (Q) of a calendar year

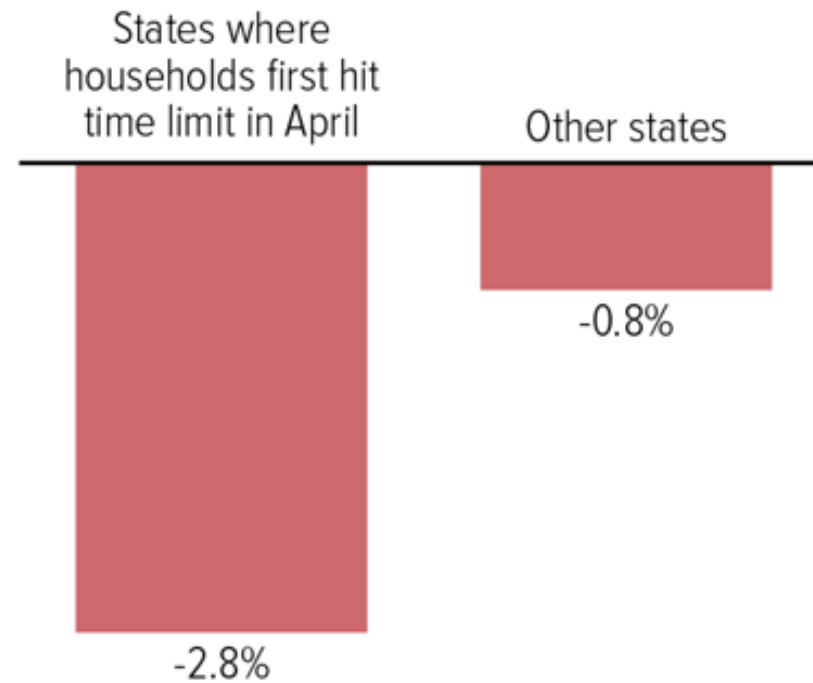




But Does Lead to Caseload Decline

Bigger SNAP Declines in States Newly Imposing Time Limits

Change in SNAP participants, March-April 2016



Note: Excludes Louisiana and Kentucky due to one-month anomalies.

Source: CBPP analysis of Agriculture Department data



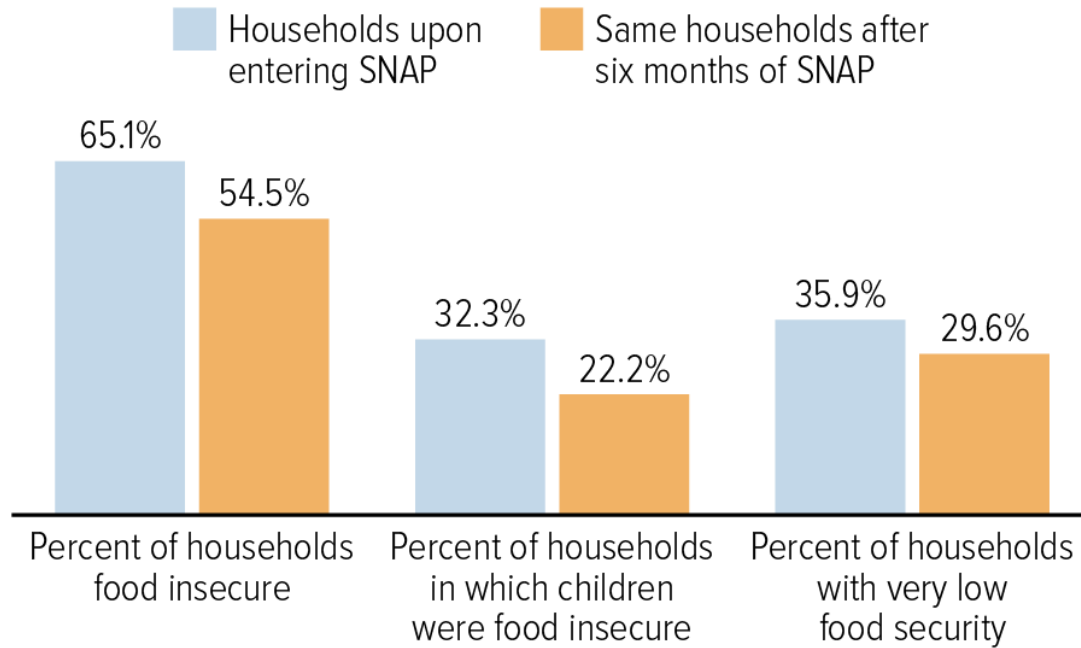
But There's Another Side to The Story – And We've Got to Tell It

- SNAP is Important
- SNAP is Effective and Efficient
- SNAP Supports Work
- SNAP Cannot Be Cut Without Hurting Eligible Families



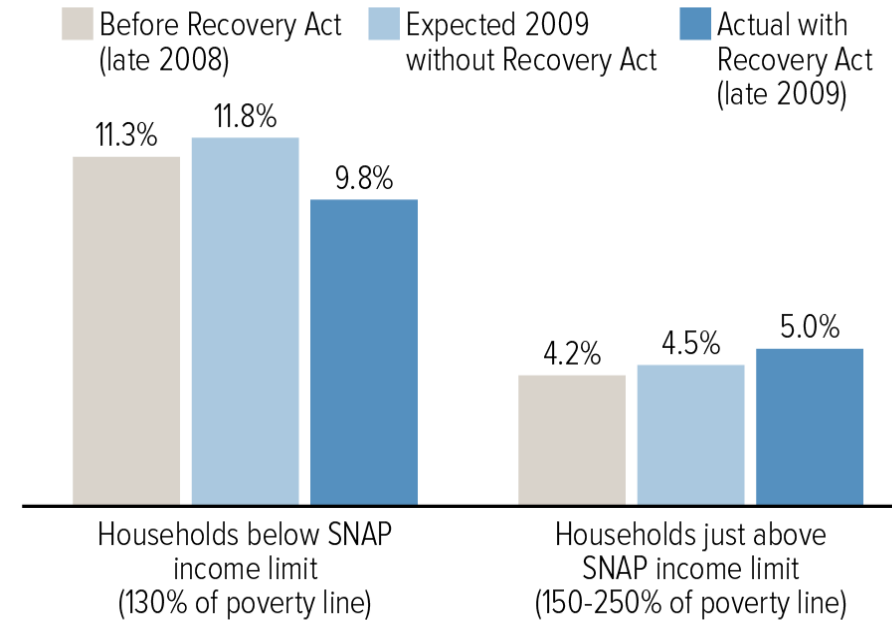
SNAP is Important Because it Puts Food on the Tables of Low-income Households

SNAP Helps Families Afford Adequate Food



Very Low Food Security Declined for Low-Income Households After Temporary SNAP Benefit Increase

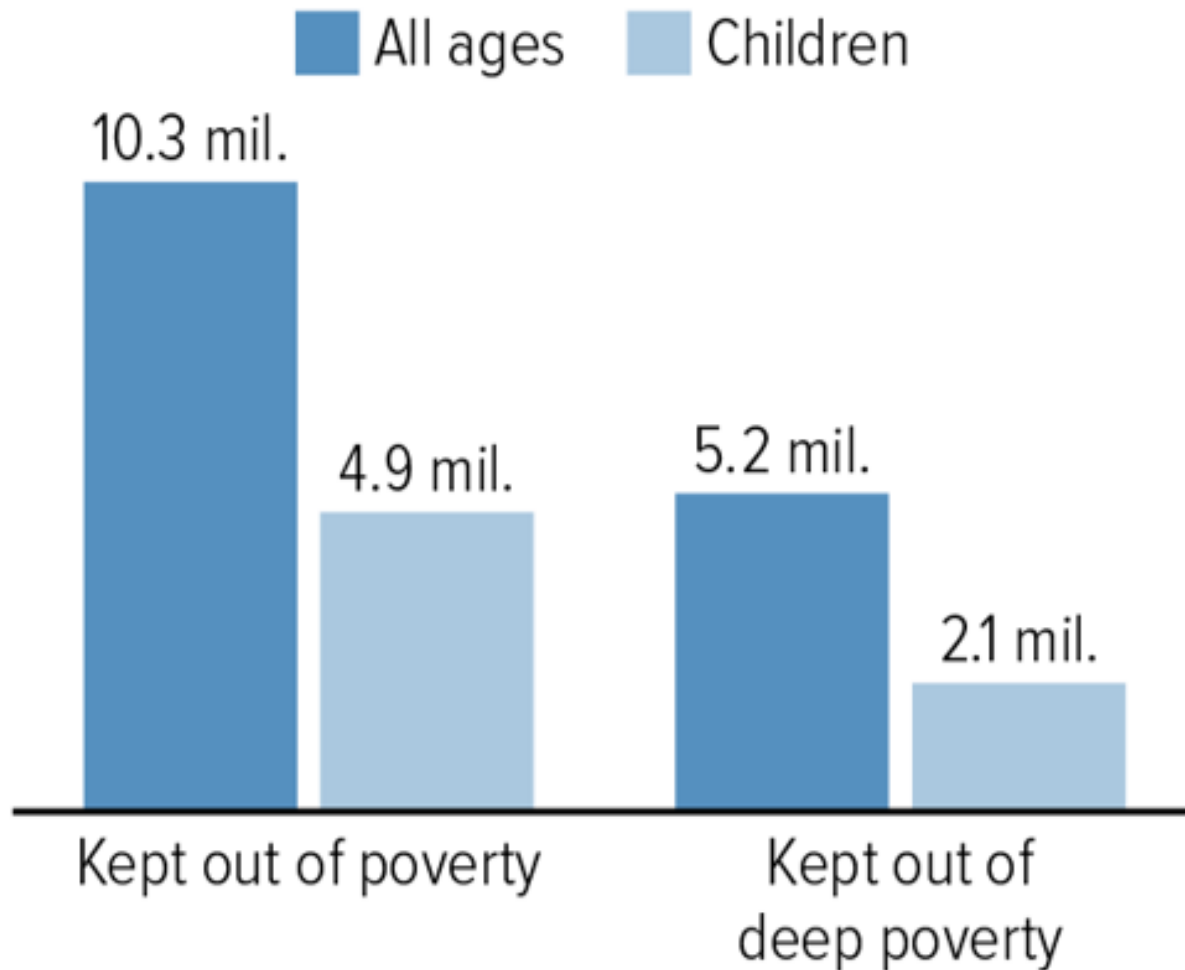
Percent of households with very low food security



Source: Economic Research Service, "Food Security of SNAP Recipients Improved Following the 2009 Stimulus Package," April 2011.



SNAP is Important in Fighting Poverty



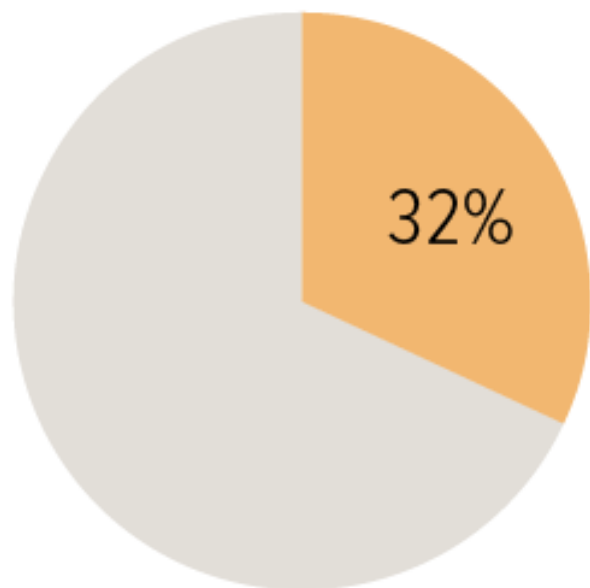
SNAP kept millions out of poverty and deep poverty – half the poverty level – in 2012



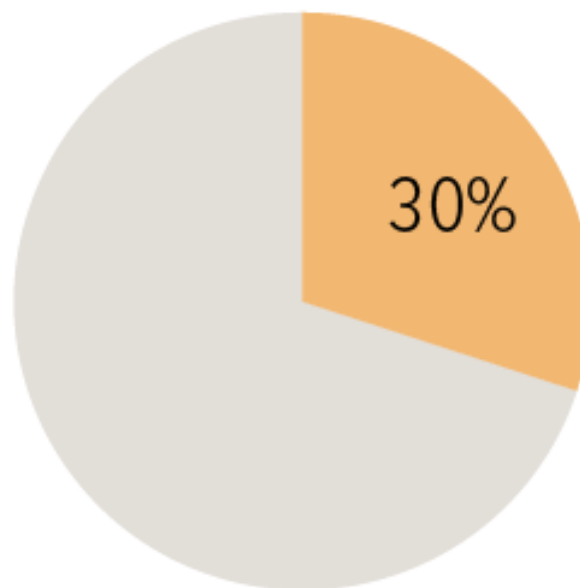
SNAP Helps Large Share of U.S. Children

Share of U.S. children who participate in SNAP in an average month

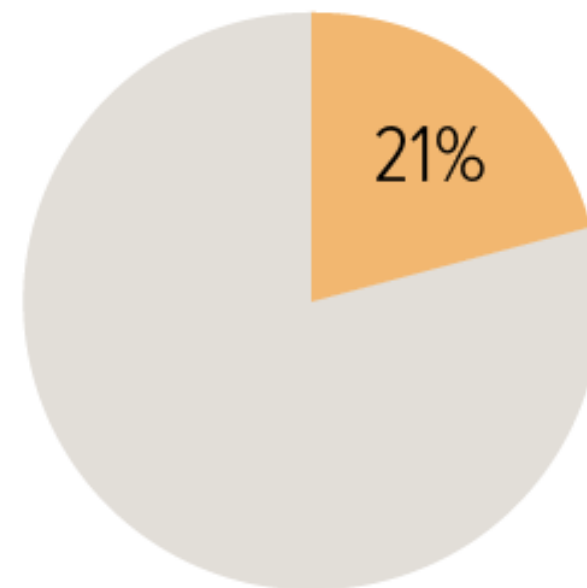
**Preschool children
ages 0-4**



Children ages 5-11



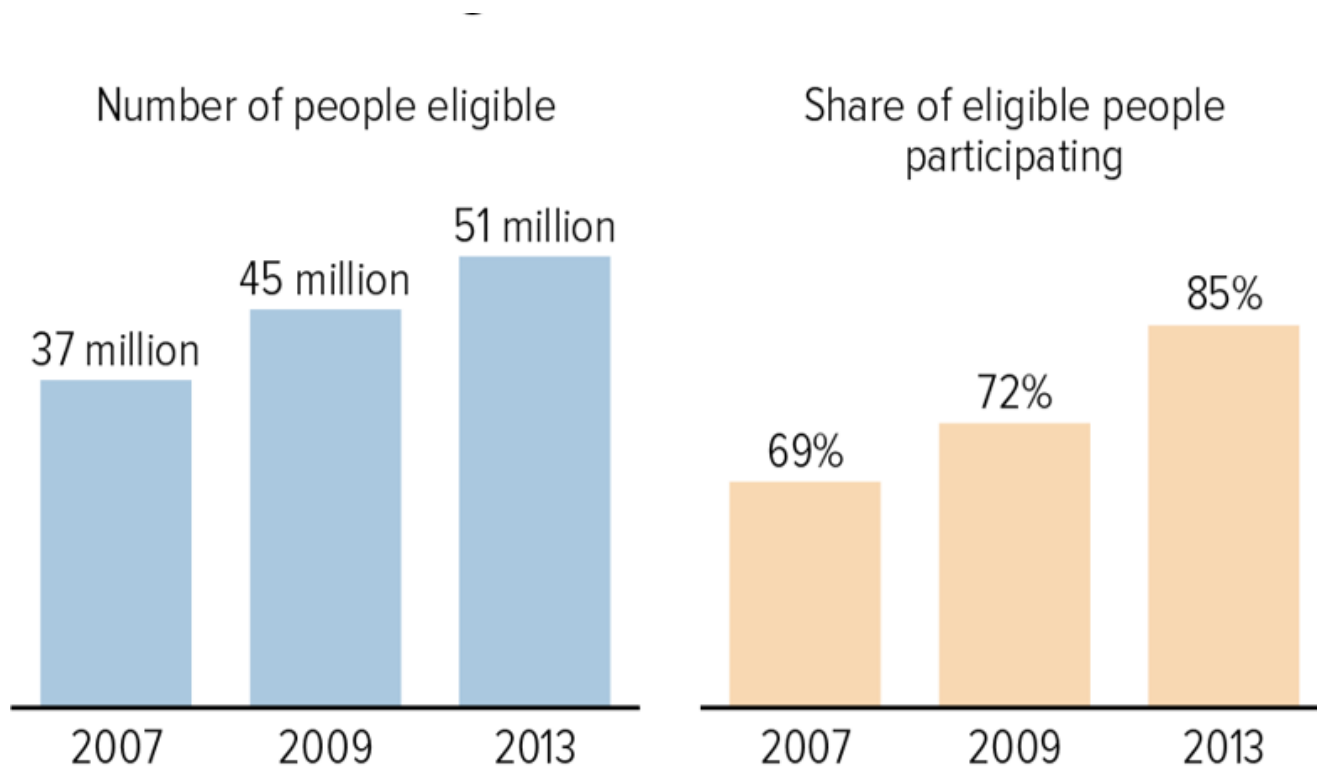
Children ages 12-17



Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, "Characteristics of SNAP Households, Fiscal Year 2014," and U.S. Census Bureau 2010 population estimates



SNAP is Important Because it Responds Quickly to Need

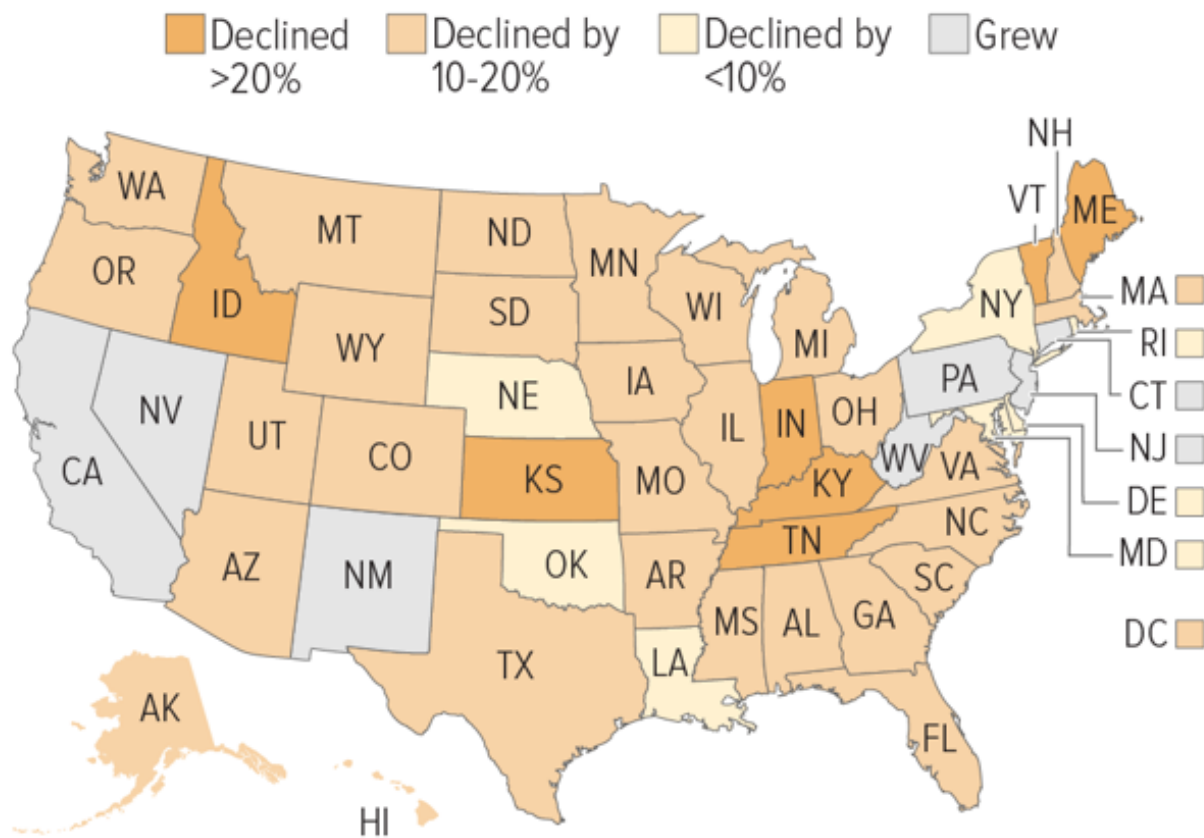


Number of Eligible and Participation Rate rose during and after the Recession



SNAP is Efficient and Effective

Percentage change in SNAP participants as share of population between April 2013 and April 2016



SNAP Caseloads are Falling in Most States

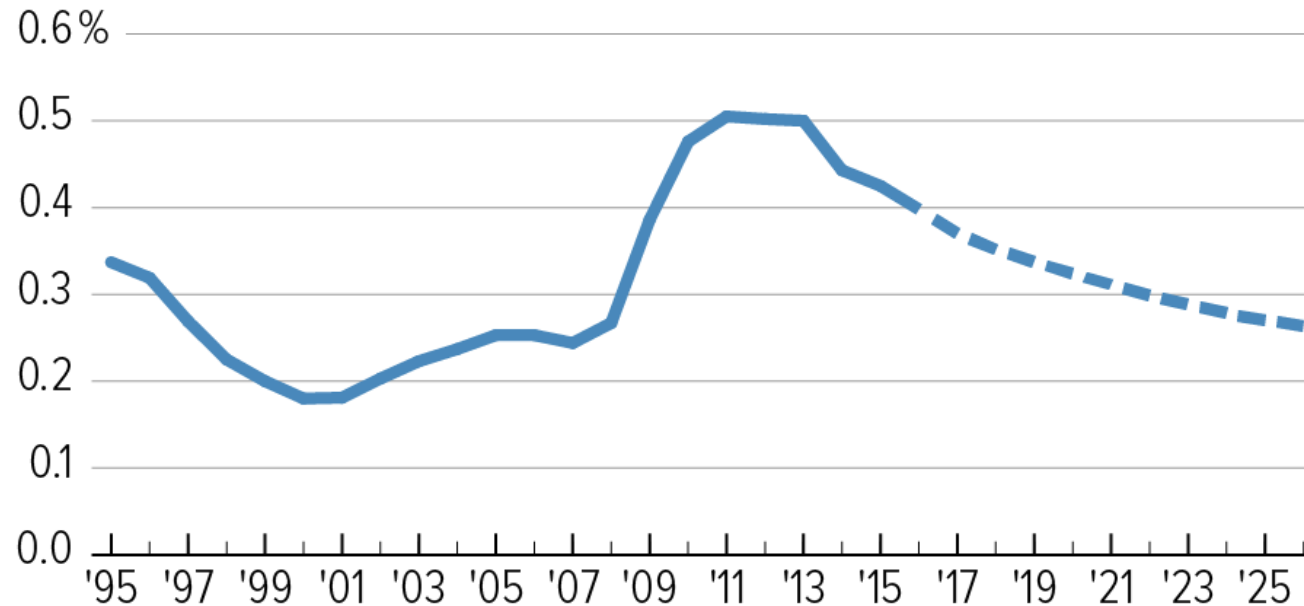
Source: CBPP calculations from USDA program data and Census Bureau population estimates



SNAP is Not Growing Out of Control

SNAP Costs Falling, Projected to Fall Further

Spending as a share of gross domestic product



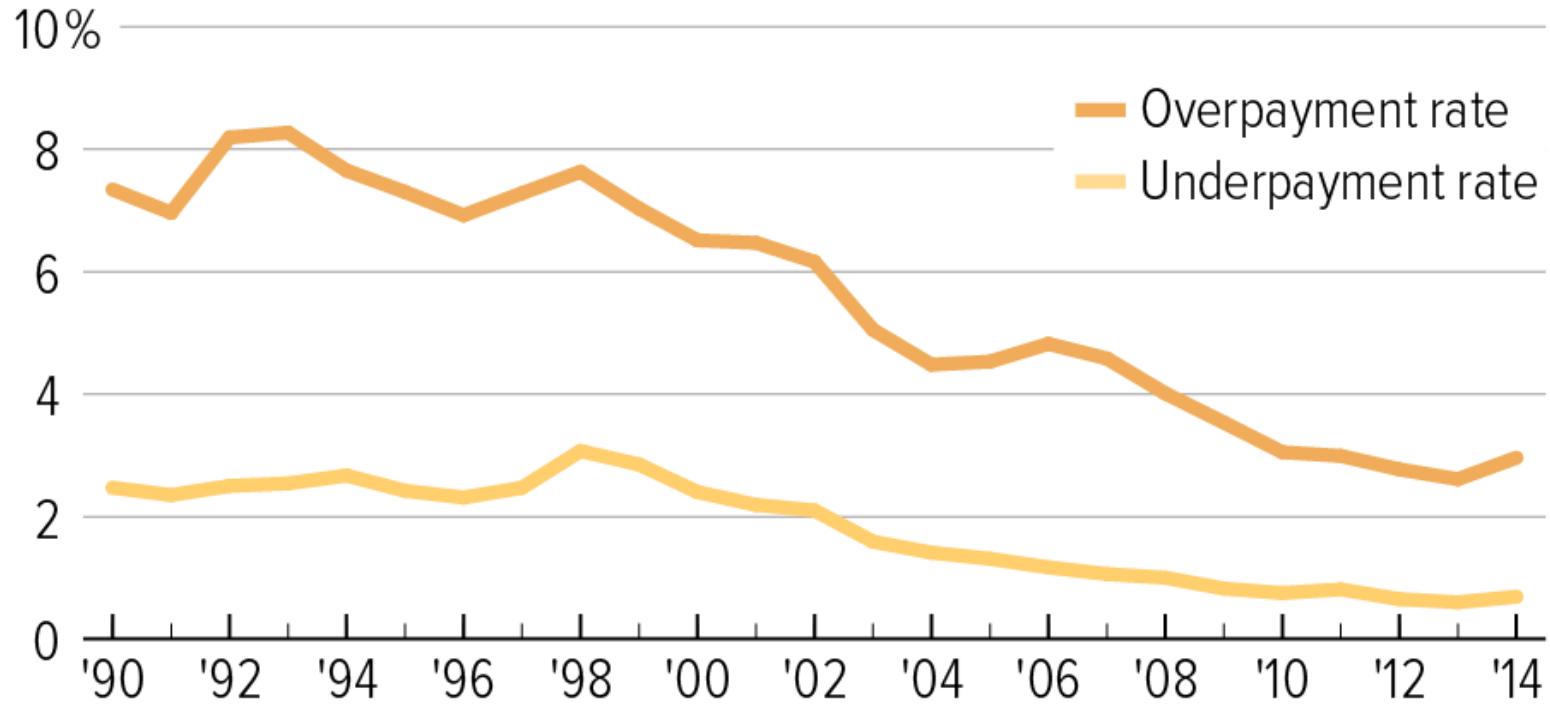
Note: dotted line indicates CBO projection.

Sources: Department of Treasury, Office of Management and Budget, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Congressional Budget Office August 2016 baseline



SNAP Error Rates Near Historic Lows

Fiscal years 1990-2014

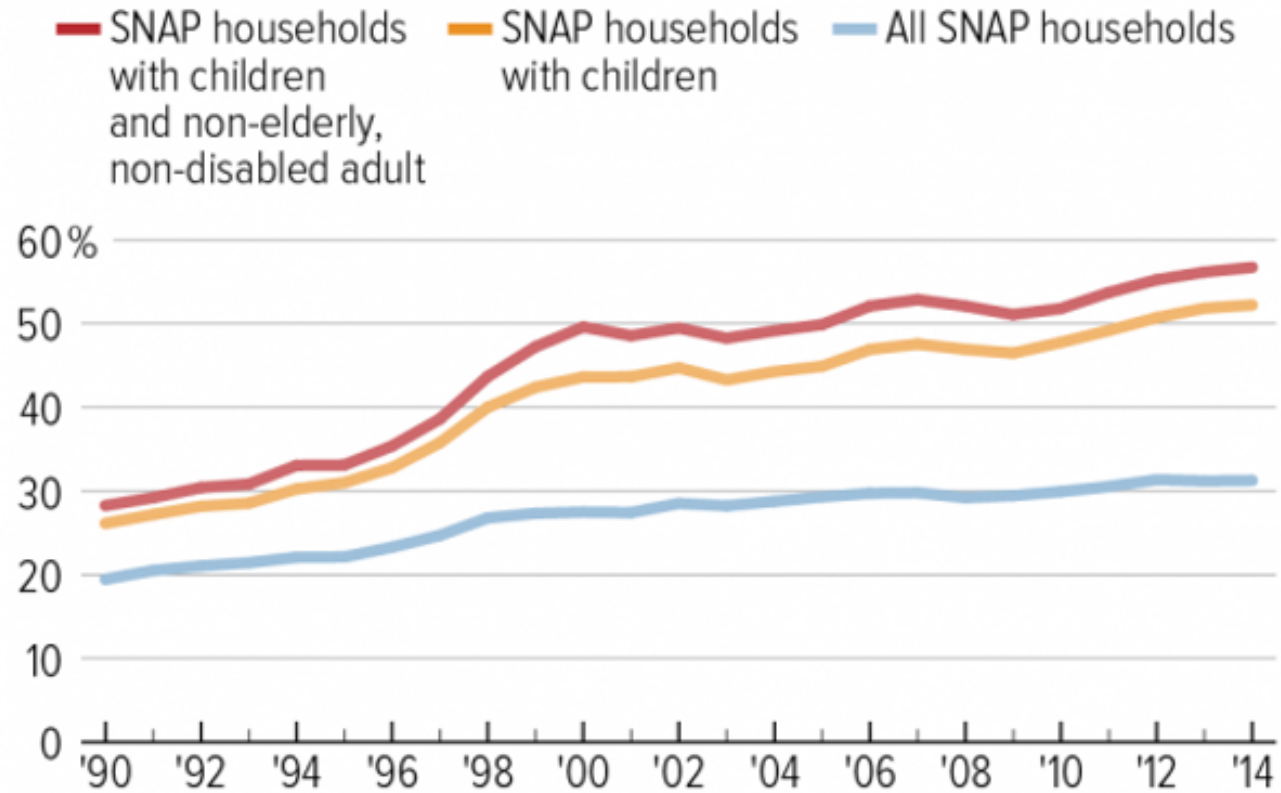


Source: Agriculture Department, Quality Control Branch



SNAP Supports Work

Share of households with earnings

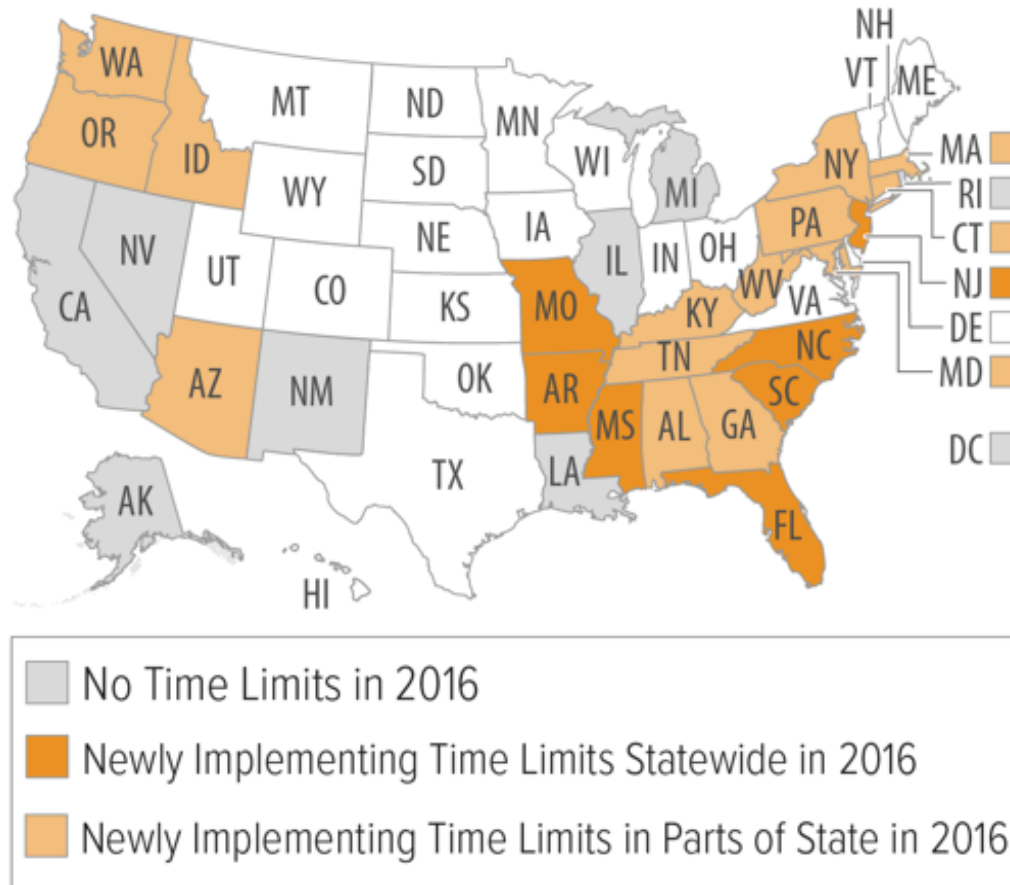


Source: CBPP tabulations of Agriculture Department household characteristics data

SNAP Work Rates Have Risen, Especially Among Households With Children and Adults Who Could Be Expected to Work



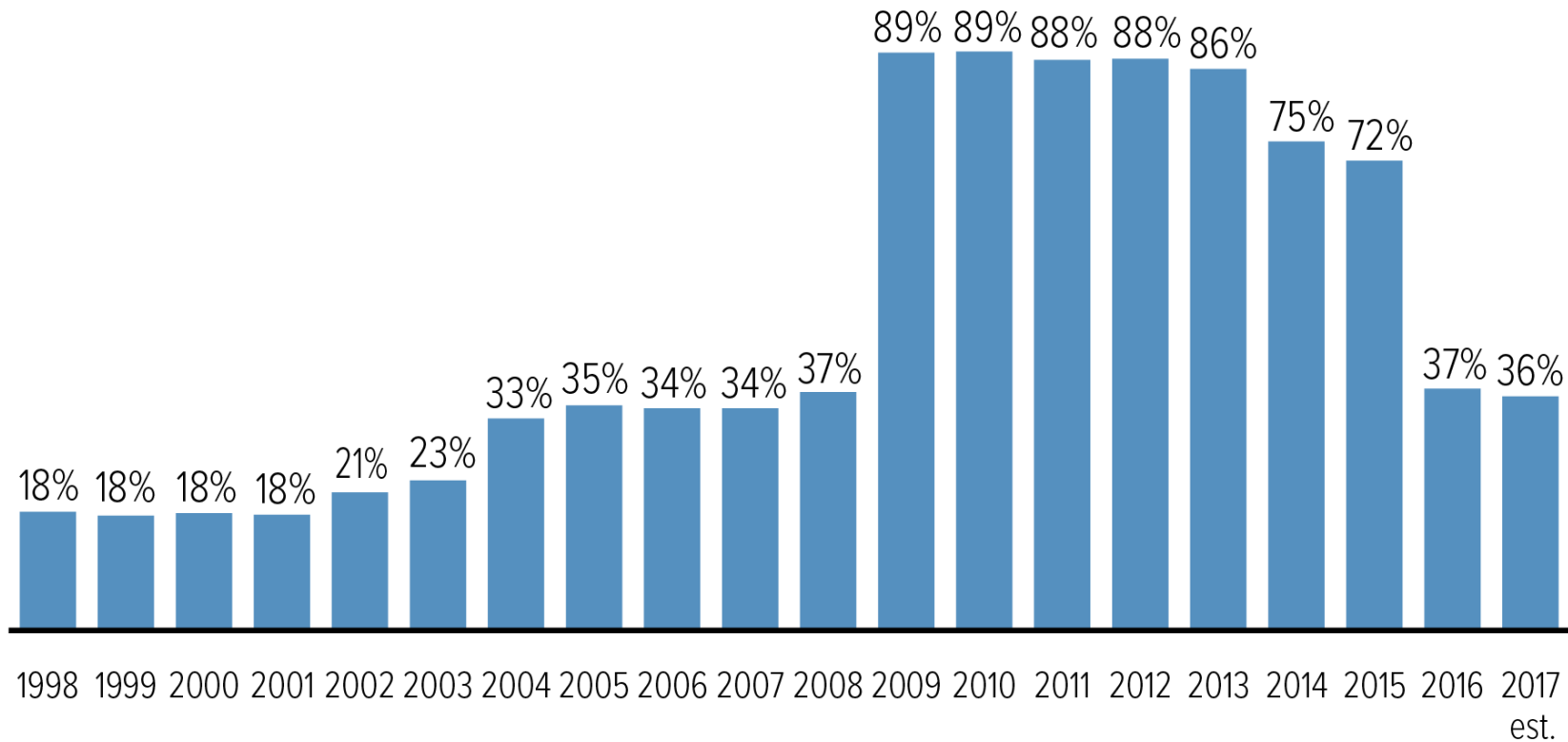
Time Limits for Unemployed Adults Have Returned in Most Places



Twenty one states reimplemented the time limit for unemployed adults in 2016



Share of U.S. Waived from SNAP's 3-Month Time Limit

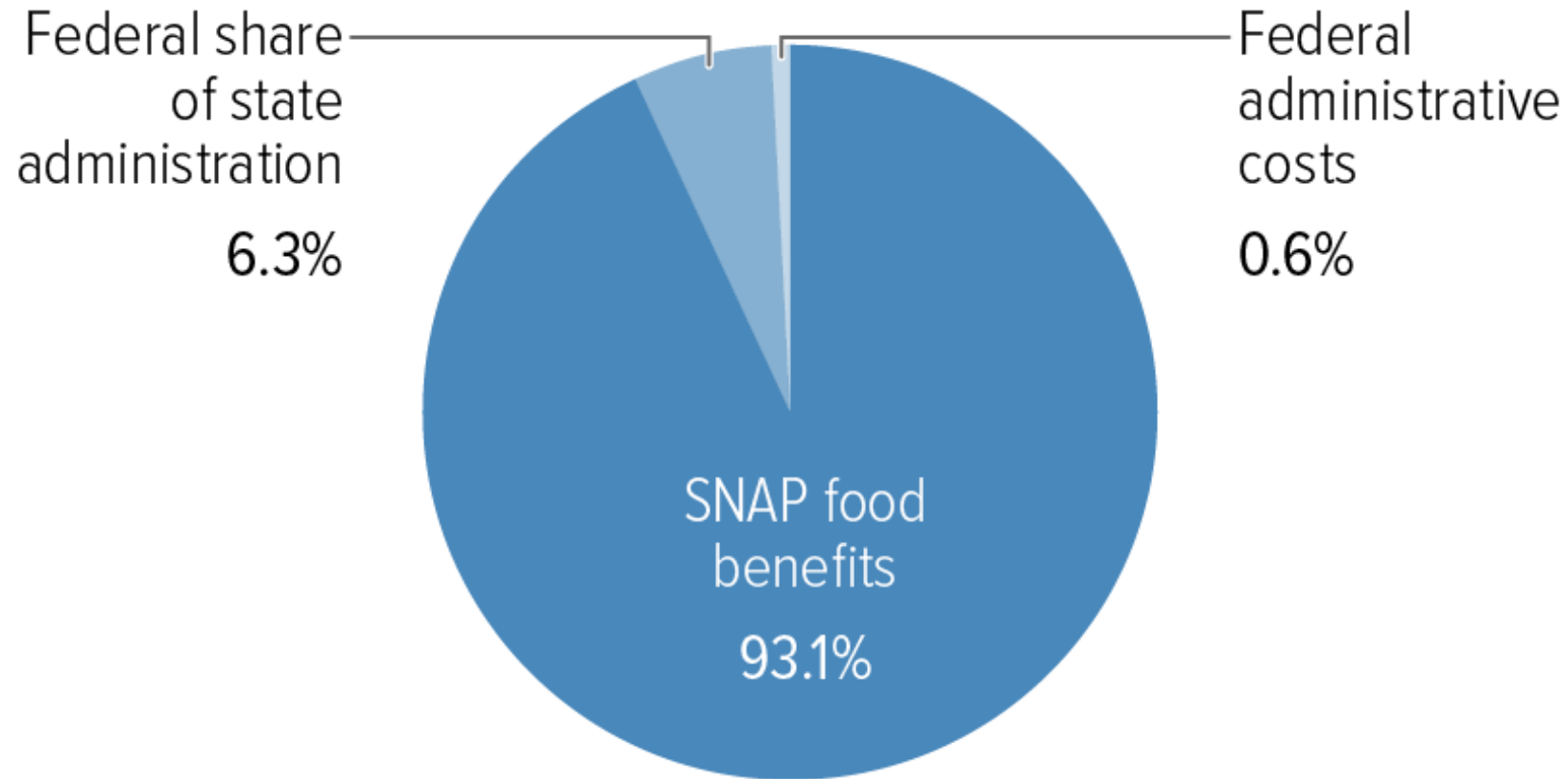


Note: Represents share of US population living in a waived area, i.e. county or city.



You Can't Cut SNAP Without Hurting Eligible Families

93 Percent of Federal SNAP Spending Is for Food



Address food insecurity. The childhood food insecurity. The SNAP program is a crucial and benefits, based on the Thrift adequate, healthy diet through increase participation in SNAP between malnutrition and health and enhance linkages between administered by the Centers between Medicaid and WIC eligible for Medicaid, yet some renewed. Renewing Medicaid coordinated process could help performance targets for state each of these efforts, USDA



novative models to address federal nutrition programs. The and economic security. But its resources to obtain an addressed. It is important as well to working families. Given the nexus inistration should seek to maintain grams, such as Medicaid, ample, adjunctive eligibility enrolled in SNAP are financially when their eligibility needs to be certified for SNAP as part of a s. USDA and HHS could work to set low-income infants and toddlers. For address and reduce food insecurity.

American Academy
of Pediatrics



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The Solution

States can steer their economic future in the right direction by passing a set of welfare reform best practices. These reforms encourage work, focus aid to the truly needy by strengthening eligibility & reduce waste, fraud and abuse.

The package of reforms are proven but not always prevalent. The results are the difference between dependency and financial freedom for individuals and their families.




Work Requirements



If every state restored working requirements and time limits to match the federal baseline, 4.8 million fewer Americans would be trapped in food stamp dependence while taxpayers

Income Eligibility Caps



If every state matched income eligibility for food stamps to the federal baseline, more than 1.5 million fewer Americans would be trapped in food stamp dependence while taxpayers

Asset Testing



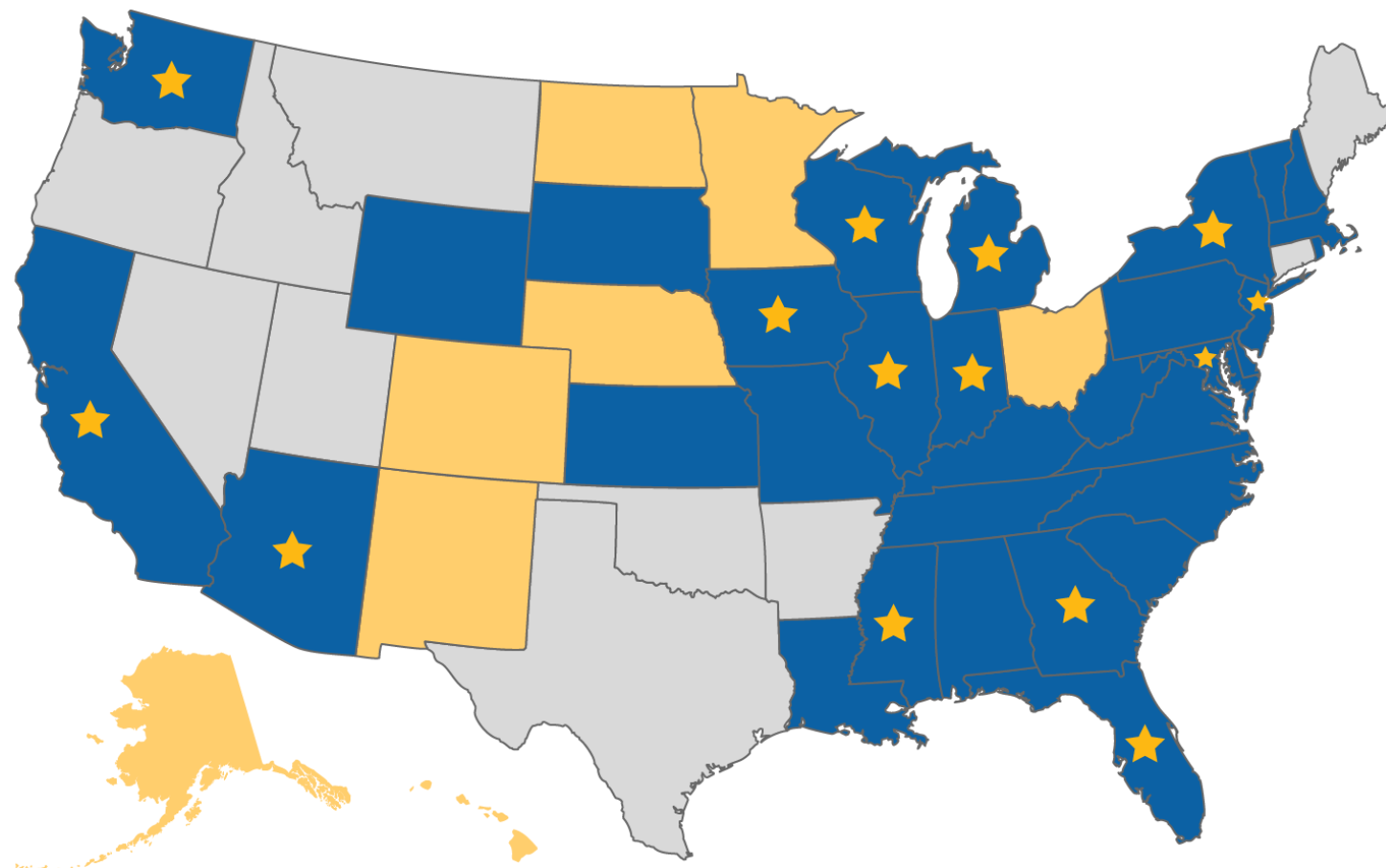
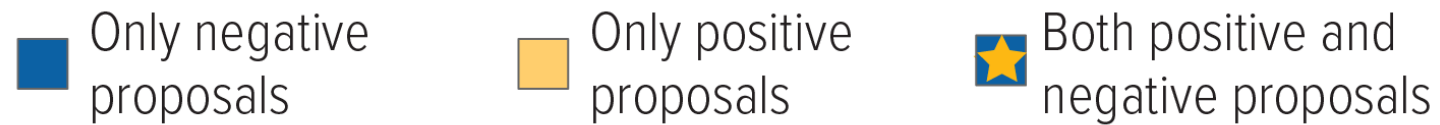
If every state matched their asset testing for food stamp eligibility to the federal baseline, more than 749,000 fewer Americans would be trapped in food stamp dependence while taxpayers

Fighting Fraud



FGA's STOP THE SCAM solution saves Illinois taxpayers an estimated \$350 million annually and saved Pennsylvania taxpayers more than \$300 million in its first year.

SNAP-related State Legislative Proposals in 2016



Source: CBPP compilation of SNAP-related state legislative proposals.



Questions?