

# Alaska

## Food Stamp Program

December 3rd, 2018

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

### Whom Does SNAP Reach?

In Fiscal Year 2017, it reached:

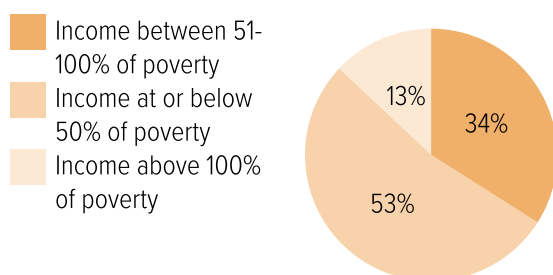
- **89,000** Alaska residents, or **12%** of the state population (**1 in 8**)
- **42,000,000** participants in the United States, or **13%** of the total population (**1 in 8**)

<b>ALASKA</b>	more than <b>71%</b> of SNAP participants are in families with children	almost <b>24%</b> are in families with members who are elderly or have disabilities	more than <b>46%</b> are in working families
<b>NATIONALLY</b>	more than <b>68%</b> of SNAP participants are in families with children	almost <b>33%</b> are in families with members who are elderly or have disabilities	more than <b>44%</b> are in working families

Source: CBPP analysis of data from USDA Food and Nutrition Service, FY 2017

### Most SNAP Participants in Alaska Are Poor

Share of participants by household income, FY 2017



Source: CBPP analysis of FY 2017 USDA SNAP Household Characteristics data

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

- **11.6%** of households were “food insecure,” or struggled to afford a nutritionally adequate diet.
- Median income was **4% below** the 2007 level, after adjusting for inflation.
- **11.1%** of the population lived below the poverty line.
- **14.9%** of children lived below the poverty line.
- **7.4%** of elderly lived below the poverty line.

**SNAP reaches needy populations:** **87%** of eligible individuals participated in SNAP in **Alaska** in 2015, and **70%** of eligible workers participated.

SNAP kept **21,000** people out of poverty in **Alaska**, including **11,000** 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. SNAP recipients in Alaska received \$191.44 million in benefits in 2017.



Fiscal Year 2017

Average monthly SNAP benefit for each household member: **\$179**

Average SNAP benefit per person per meal: **\$1.96**

## Average Monthly SNAP Benefit By Demographic Group, FY 2017, Alaska

All Households



Households with children



Working households



Households with seniors



Households with non-elderly disabled individuals



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Research and Analysis, "Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2017"

## 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. Households receive SNAP benefits on electronic benefit transfer (EBT) cards, which can be used only to purchase food at one of the 263,100 authorized retail locations around the country, including some 600 in Alaska.



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

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities Chart Book: <https://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>

Alaska SNAP program: <http://dhss.alaska.gov/dpa/Pages/fstamps/default.aspx>

**Notes:** Due to a higher cost of living, Alaska has different eligibility, deduction, and benefit levels than the continental U.S. Alaskan SNAP participation declines annually following the increase in income residents experience from the receipt of dividends from the Alaska Permanent Fund. In addition to SNAP, in FY 2017, based on preliminary data, an average of about 700 individuals in Alaska 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.