

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

Whom Does SNAP Reach?

In Fiscal Year 2019, it reached:

- **797,000** Arizona residents, or **11%** of the state population (**1 in 9**)
- **38,000,000** participants in the United States, or **12%** of the total population (**1 in 9**)^a

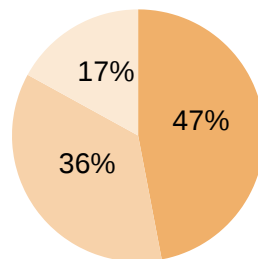
ARIZONA	more than 72% of SNAP participants are in families with children	more than 24% are in families with members who are elderly or have disabilities	almost 48% are in working families
NATIONALLY	more than 67% of SNAP participants are in families with children	almost 34% are in families with members who are elderly or have disabilities	more than 43% are in working families

Source: CBPP analysis of data from USDA Food and Nutrition Service, FY 2018

Most SNAP Participants in Arizona Are Poor

Share of participants by household income, FY 2018

- Income at or below 50% of poverty
- Income between 51-100% of poverty
- Income above 100% of poverty



Source: CBPP analysis of FY 2018 USDA SNAP Household Characteristics data

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

- **12.4%** of households were “food insecure,” or struggled to afford a nutritionally adequate diet.
- Median income was **2.2% below** the 2007 level, after adjusting for inflation.
- **14%** of the population lived below the poverty line.
- **20.1%** of children lived below the poverty line.
- **8.6%** of elderly lived below the poverty line.

SNAP reaches needy populations: **74%** of eligible individuals participated in SNAP in **Arizona** in 2016, and **66%** of eligible workers participated.

SNAP kept **200,000** people out of poverty in **Arizona**, including **99,000** children, per year between 2013 and 2016, on average. (These figures adjust for households’ underreporting of benefits.)

^a Due to data-reporting issues, 2019 SNAP participation data for North Carolina are not available from the Department of Agriculture. This national participation total was calculated using SNAP caseload data from the North Carolina Department of Health & Human Services, and was adjusted to account for the early issuance nationwide of February 2019 SNAP benefits in January 2019.

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 [Arizona](#) received **\$1.15 billion** in benefits in 2019.



Fiscal Year 2019

Average monthly SNAP benefit for each household member:

\$130

Average SNAP benefit per person per meal:

\$1.31

Average Monthly SNAP Benefit By Demographic Group, FY 2018, Arizona

All Households

\$257

Households with children

\$395

Working households

\$311

Households with seniors

\$105

Households with non-elderly disabled individuals

\$175

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Research and Analysis, "Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2018"

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 about **247,600** authorized retail locations around the country, including some **4,300** in [Arizona](#).



For more information on SNAP, including Arizona-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>

Arizona SNAP program: https://www.azdes.gov/nutrition_assistance/

Advocates: Arizona Community Action Association, www.azcaa.org/

Notes: In addition to SNAP, in FY 2019, based on preliminary data, an average of about 10,700 individuals in Arizona 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.