

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) reduces hunger and food insecurity by providing very low-income people desperately needed, targeted assistance to purchase food at grocery stores, farmers' markets, and other regular commercial food outlets, through an effective and efficient Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) system.

- Because SNAP benefits are so urgently needed by families, they are spent quickly — **97 percent of benefits are redeemed by the end of the month of issuance** — thereby bolstering local economies.
- According to recent studies, it is estimated that **\$1 of SNAP benefits leads to between \$1.50 and \$1.80 in total economic activity during a recession**.
- SNAP reaches key vulnerable populations: **79.5 percent of SNAP households include a child, an elderly person, or a person with disabilities**; 84.7 percent of all SNAP benefits go to such households. While losing a job is the most common event causing a household to seek SNAP, **55 percent of SNAP households with children in fiscal year 2017 worked** and had earnings; only 11 percent of SNAP households with children received TANF.
- Research has found that receipt of SNAP in early childhood **improved high school graduation rates, adult earnings, and adult health**.
- When the national, regional, state, or local area economy is in trouble, SNAP is among the most effective government responses. **SNAP reacts quickly and robustly to economic problems**. This has been seen most clearly and dramatically at the start of the recession in 2008, when millions of people became newly unemployed or underemployed. Disaster SNAP (D-SNAP) has been deemed **effective and**



responsive in quickly delivering nutrition assistance to people recovering from hurricanes, tornadoes, and other disasters, as recently seen in the aftermath of Hurricanes Dorian, Florence, and Michael.

- SNAP **lifted 3.2 million Americans out of poverty** in 2016, according to the Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure. SNAP is nearly as effective as the Earned Income Tax Credit in lifting families above the poverty line, and far more effective than any other program in lifting families out of deep poverty.
- SNAP **relieves pressure on overwhelmed food banks, pantries, religious congregations, and other emergency food providers** across the country. They recognize the comprehensive approach needed to end hunger and see SNAP as the cornerstone of national, state, and local anti-hunger efforts, and are the first to note their inability to meet added demand that would come from weakening SNAP.