The number of seniors (60+) across the nation is growing and far too many struggle with hunger and food insecurity.

Nationally, 9.5% of households with seniors face food insecurity. In Hawaii, 6.4% of households with seniors face food insecurity.

Due to income constraints, food-insecure households with older adults do not have consistent access to enough food for healthy, active living. The impact of senior hunger extends well beyond an empty stomach and wallet.


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**Seniors Struggling With Food Insecurity may Experience a Number of Challenges:**

- **Food running out**
- **Skipping meals**
- **Choosing between food and medicine**
- **Postponing medical care**
- **Poor health outcomes**
- **Higher health care use and costs**

**SOURCE:** FRAC’s Hunger and Health series

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**Senior SNAP Participation:**

SNAP is available in every area of the country to help older adults purchase food.

**Percentage of all Households With Seniors Participating in SNAP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Hawaii</th>
<th>Nationally</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Metro Areas</strong></td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Small Towns</strong></td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rural Areas</strong></td>
<td>NA%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the purpose of this analysis, *Metro Areas* are metropolitan statistical areas delineated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), each of which contains at least one Census Bureau-delineated urbanized area of 50,000 or more people. *Small Towns* are micropolitan statistical areas as delineated by OMB, each containing at least one Census Bureau-delineated urban cluster of between 10,000 and 50,000 people, and *Rural Areas* are non-metropolitan and non-micropolitan areas.

**SOURCE:** FRAC analysis of American Community Survey data averaged over five years (2012-2016)
SNAP Matters for Seniors
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

SNAP, the nation’s first line of defense against hunger, is critically important to seniors.

- Improved food security
- Better nutrition
- Improved health
- Better medication adherence
- Fewer difficult choices
- Lower health care costs
- Reduced hospital & nursing home admissions

In addition to improving the food security, health, and well-being of seniors, federal SNAP dollars stimulate local economies through assistance that goes directly to struggling seniors to purchase food.

**SOURCE:** FRAC’s Hunger and Health series

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**Too Many Seniors Miss out on SNAP**

Nationally, only 42% (2 in 5) eligible seniors participate in SNAP.

**See how Your State Compares:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nationally</th>
<th>Hawaii</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of eligible seniors benefiting from SNAP in an average month in FY2015</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average monthly SNAP benefit for senior households in FY2017</td>
<td>$125</td>
<td>$265</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE:** USDA’s FY2015 Trends in SNAP Participation Rates report

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**To get more seniors participating in SNAP, states and anti-hunger advocates can:**

**Educate**

policy makers on the importance of SNAP in addressing senior hunger

**Partner**

with health care providers, senior centers, faith-based organizations, and retailers to counsel seniors on SNAP benefits and to provide application assistance

**Adopt**

state practices and policies to help ease barriers to SNAP enrollment and to ensure seniors receive the maximum amount of SNAP benefits to which they are entitled