



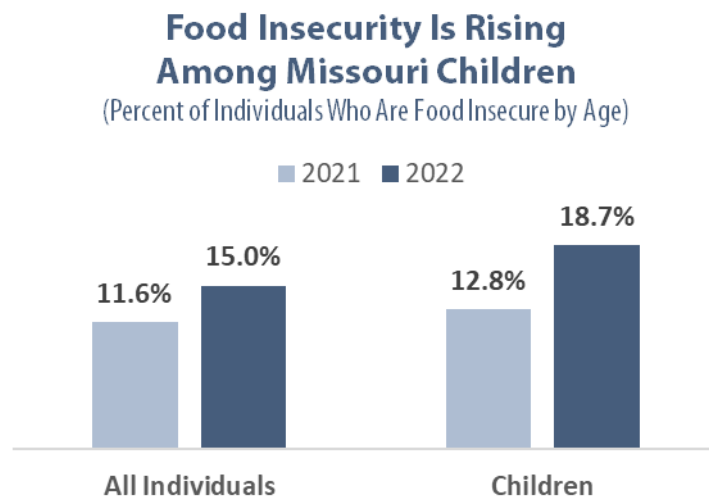
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)



2025 Chartbook

Hunger Jeopardizes the Health & Well-Being of Missourians Throughout the State

- Food-insecure households cannot afford, or lack access to, quality nutritious foods that are essential to an active, healthy life.
- Food insecurity has been rising in Missouri since 2020 when household food insecurity reached a low of 11.5%. By 2023, 12.7%, or nearly 1 in every 8 households were food insecure.ⁱ
- Children with food insecurity are more likely to have poor diets, cognitive and behavioral problems, anxiety, depression, and develop chronic illnesses such as asthma and anemia.ⁱⁱ
- Food insecurity among adults is linked to poor diet, hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease, kidney disease, poor general and mental health, anemia, and depression.ⁱⁱⁱ
- Food insecure households often have to choose between paying for food or other basic necessities, such as utilities, transportation, housing, and medical expenses.^{iv}
- Food insecurity is highly correlated with low income. Therefore, people of color are more likely than others to be food insecure. In 2022, approximately 31% of Black Missourians were food insecure, compared to 19% of Hispanic/Latine and 12% of non-Hispanic white Missourians.^v



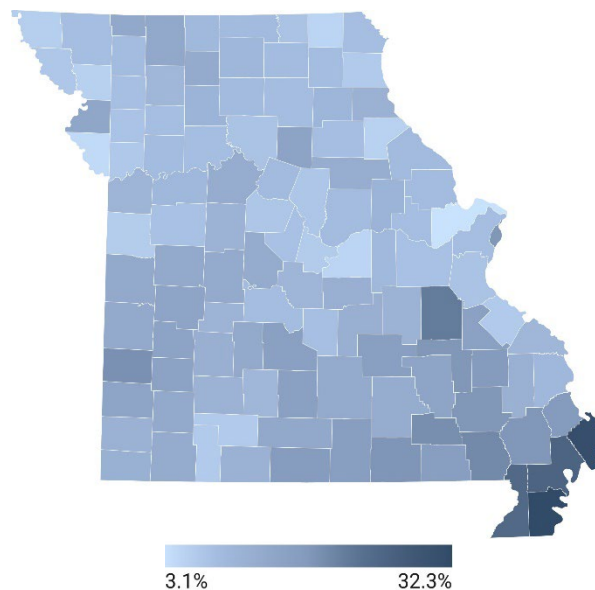
Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Plays a Vital Role in Reducing Food Insecurity

- The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as food stamps, helps Missourians with low incomes purchase food, as well as plants and seeds to grow food.^{vi}
- In fiscal year (FY) 2024, SNAP served an average of 655,264 Missourians in 323,462 households each month.^{vii}
- The Missouri Department of Social Services (DSS) administers the program on behalf of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).
- The federal government funds 100 percent of the benefits SNAP recipients receive. The cost of administering the program is shared by the State and Federal governments.

Missourians In All Counties Rely on SNAP To Help Meet Their Nutritional Needs

Percent of Households Receiving SNAP by County



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S2201.

SNAP Eligibility

To be eligible for SNAP, most households must meet three tests: gross monthly income (130 percent of the federal poverty line [FPL]), net monthly income (100 percent FPL), and asset limit (also known as resource limit). Households with elderly or disabled members do not have to meet the gross income test but must meet the net income test described below.^{viii}

- Household earnings must be at or below the gross monthly income limits. Recognizing that households must spend much of their income on non-food necessities, they are then allowed to deduct certain expenses from their gross monthly income. The resulting net income must be at or below the net monthly income limits.^{ix}
- A household’s total assets must be valued at \$3,000 or less, excluding the primary home, vehicles, and certain other types of non-income producing assets.^x The asset limit is \$4,500 for households that include members age 60 or older, or are disabled.

2024 Monthly Income Limits for SNAP Eligibility by Household Size				
Household Size	1-person	2-person	3-person	4-person
Gross Income (130% FPL)	\$1,632 <i>(\$19,584)</i>	\$2,215 <i>(\$26,580)</i>	\$2,798 <i>(\$33,576)</i>	\$3,380 <i>(\$40,560)</i>
Net Income (100% FPL)	\$1,255 <i>(\$15,060)</i>	\$1,704 <i>(\$20,448)</i>	\$2,152 <i>(\$25,824)</i>	\$2,600 <i>(\$31,200)</i>
Note: Annual income limit is italicized in parentheses.				

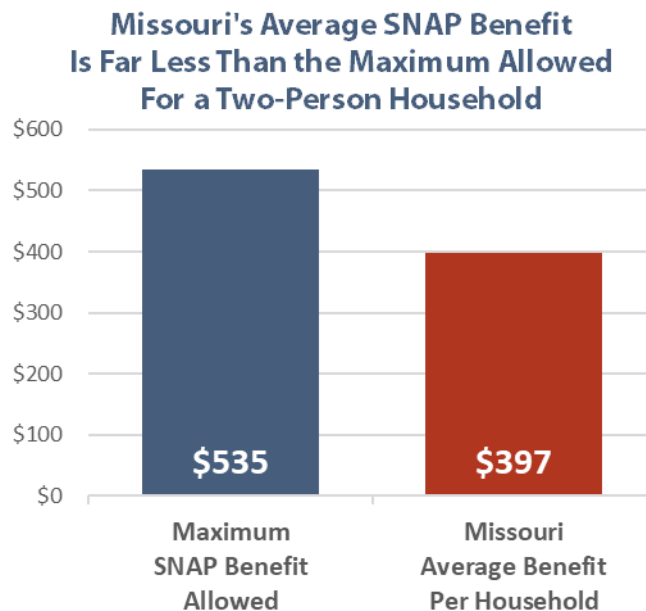
Source: Missouri Department of Social Services

Additional Eligibility Requirements:

- All household members must have Social Security numbers.
- Felons who are in violation of probation or parole cannot receive benefits.
- Most able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs) ages 18 – 54 are required to work or participate in a work program for at least 80 hours per month to receive SNAP benefits for more than three months in a three-year period.^{xi}
- Able-bodied SNAP recipients ages 16 – 59, with or without dependents, can lose their benefits if they voluntarily quit a job working 30 hours or more per week, reduce their hours to less than 30 hours per week, or refuse a suitable offer of employment without good cause.^{xii}

SNAP Benefit Amounts

- SNAP benefit amounts are based on household size, income, and certain expenses, such as housing, childcare, and medical expenditures. Each month, the household's monthly benefit is deposited onto an electronic benefit transfer (EBT) card. The card can only be used at authorized food retail locations.^{xiii}
- SNAP participating households are expected to contribute 30 percent of their net income to food. If 30 percent of a household's net income is less than the cost of the USDA Thrifty Food Plan (TFP), the household receives a benefit amount that makes up the difference between its contribution and the TFP cost for a household of its size.^{xiv}
- In Missouri FY 2024, the average monthly benefit was \$397 per household, and \$196 per person.^{xv} Total benefits issued were \$1,539,786,611.^{xvi}



Note: Missouri average benefit per household is for FY 2024.

Sources: Missouri Department of Social Services, Family Support Division, Annual Data FY 2024. United States Department of Agriculture, Cost of Living Adjustment Information, SNAP Maximum Allotments and Deductions, FY 2024.

Missourians From All Walks of Life Benefit from SNAP

- Nearly 7 of every 10 SNAP participants are children, older adults, and people with disabilities.^{xvii}
- Eight in every ten families participating in SNAP include at least one person who has worked in the past 12 months.^{xviii}
- An estimated 13.4% of rural households, 13.2% of small town households, and 9.2% metropolitan households participated in SNAP in 2021.^{xix}
- SNAP helps an estimated 21,000 Missouri veterans put food on their tables.^{xx}
- Among eligible SNAP participants, older adults are the least likely to participate in SNAP.^{xxi} For example, an estimated 172,000 older Missourians age 60 and over lived in poverty in 2023, but only about 85,000 older adults participated in SNAP each month.^{xxii}

Most SNAP-Participating Households Include Children, Older Adults, and People With Disabilities

Percent of All Missouri SNAP-Participating Households



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates 2023, Table S2201

SNAP Impact and Return on Investment (ROI)

SNAP Improves Nutrition & Health Outcomes



SNAP reduces food insecurity and financial hardship among children and households with low incomes.^{xxiii} In some cases, food insecurity is reduced by as much as one third.^{xxiv} And access to SNAP reduces the likelihood of credit account use and debt.^{xxv}



SNAP participation is associated with reduced hospital admissions and lower health care costs.^{xxvi} A study of low income adults estimated SNAP participation reduced health care expenditures by \$1400 annually per person.^{xxvii}



SNAP participation during pregnancy is linked to a reduction in low birth weight babies.^{xxviii} Children whose families participate in SNAP are also less likely to be underweight, have developmental delays, and be in poor health compared to children in families with low incomes who do not participate in SNAP.^{xxix} Furthermore, expanding SNAP eligibility is associated with reductions in reports of child maltreatment.^{xxx}



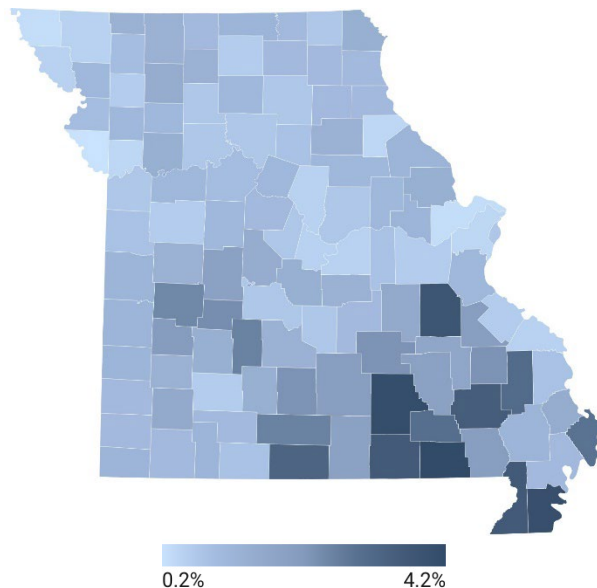
Children whose families receive SNAP do better in school, and are more likely to be economically self sufficient as adults, compared to low-income children who do not receive SNAP benefits.^{xxxi}

SNAP Provides Critical Boost to Local Economies Throughout Missouri

- By increasing the purchasing power of families with low wages, SNAP creates a ripple effect on Missouri’s economy. Every SNAP dollar spent in local communities generates an estimated \$1.57 in economic growth.^{xxxii}
- The nearly \$1.5 billion dollars in SNAP benefits that were redeemed in FY 2023 led to an additional \$2.3 billion additional dollars flowing through local communities in Missouri.^{xxxiii}
- SNAP’s economic impact gives an especially critical boost to Missouri’s rural communities, accounting for over 4% of total Gross Domestic Product in some areas.^{xxxiv}
- SNAP is an efficient public–private partnership. Benefits are spent quickly and increase local demand for products and services, boosting job growth and the economy. Over 5,100 Missouri retailers (including grocery stores, superstores, and farmer’s markets) in every county in our state are supported by SNAP.^{xxxv}

SNAP Spurs Local Economies

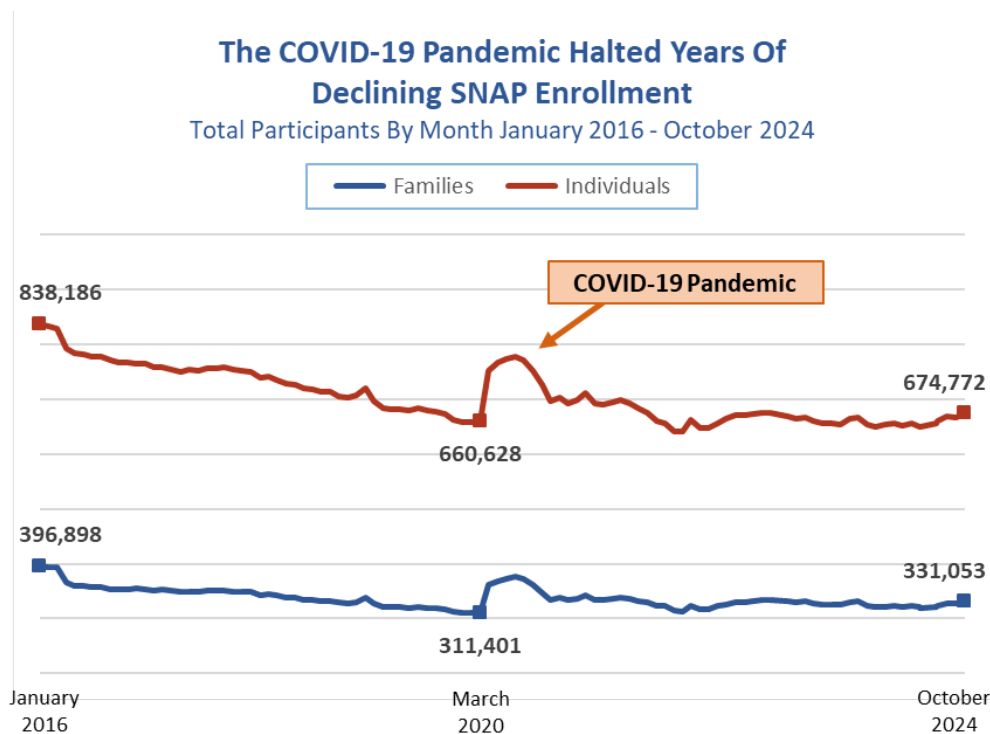
SNAP Impact as Percent of County GDP



Source: MBP analysis of data from Missouri Department of Social Services, Family Support Division, Annual Data Report FY 2023; and the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Table 1. Real Gross Domestic Product by County, 2019-2022."

SNAP Is Critical Role to Meeting the Need of Workers and Families During Economic Challenges

- The need for safety net programs like SNAP generally increases during economic downturns. Participation rises when unemployment increases or wages fall.
- In this way, SNAP benefits act as an automatic economic stabilizer. By helping participants purchase food (and thereby supporting other household spending), it stimulates local economies.^{xxxvi}
- The recent pandemic illustrates how SNAP participation and spending can automatically expand when needed and contract as the economy strengthens.
- The COVID-19 pandemic forced over 200,000 Missourians out of work.^{xxxvii} From February to April 2020, the state unemployment rate more than tripled from 3.4% to 11.6%.^{xxxviii} During the same period, applications for SNAP jumped from 37,000 to nearly 70,000.^{xxxix}



Source: Missouri Department of Social Services, Family Support Division, Caseload Counter

SNAP Facts

<p>Federal law mandates abled-bodied SNAP applicants ages 16 – 59 register for work and meet general work reporting requirements.^{xi}</p>	<p>SNAP participants who do not comply with work reporting requirements, do not accept a suitable job offer, reduce their work hours to less than 30 hours a week, or quit their jobs without good cause can be disqualified from SNAP and lose their benefits. Furthermore, ABAWDs ages 18 – 54 who do not work or participate in a work program at least 80 hours a month cannot receive SNAP benefits for more than three months in a three year period.</p>
<p>Eight in every ten Missouri families participating in SNAP include at least one person who has worked in the past 12 months.^{xii}</p>	<p>Many SNAP participants work in service and sales related jobs such as cooks, cashiers, home health aides. Cleaners, nursing assistants, and material packers are also among the many workers that participate in SNAP. SNAP participants’ jobs often provide low wages, unpredictable and fluctuating hours, and few benefits, such as paid leave.^{xiii} SNAP provides food assistance for workers and their families with low, volatile incomes.^{xiii}</p>
<p>Most SNAP participants who can work, do work.</p>	<p>A national study of working age SNAP participants found that nearly three quarters worked in the year before or after the month they received SNAP benefits.^{xiv} Most participants unable to work report having caregiving responsibilities, poor health, inability to find a job, or are attending school.^{xiv}</p>
<p>SNAP benefits can only be used to purchase food, and plants and seeds used to grow food.</p>	<p>SNAP benefits cannot be withdrawn as cash or used to purchase alcohol, tobacco, prepared foods, or non-food items such as medicine, soap, grooming items, paper products, or household supplies.</p>
<p>Unlawfully present immigrants are ineligible for SNAP.</p>	<p>Most lawfully present immigrant adults must live in the United States five years before they can become eligible for SNAP. Lawfully present immigrant children, refugees, and asylees are eligible for SNAP without a waiting period.</p>
<p>The charitable sector does not have the capacity to feed everyone in need.</p>	<p>Feeding America, the nation’s largest hunger-relief organization, reported \$4.9 billion in donations and fundraising in 2023.^{xvi} This is less than five percent of the \$107 billion in SNAP benefits the government distributed.^{xvii}</p>

Notes

ⁱ Rabbitt, M.P., Reed-Jones, M., Hales, L.J., & Burke, M.P. (2024). Household food security in the United States in 2023 (Report No. ERR-337), Table 4: Prevalence of household food insecurity and very low food security by State and Washington, DC, average 2021–23. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service.

ⁱⁱ Carlson S. and Keith-Jennings, B. (2018). “SNAP Is Linked with Improved Nutritional Outcomes and Lower Health Care Costs.” Retrieved from <https://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/1-17-18fa.pdf#page=4>

ⁱⁱⁱ Ibid

^{iv} Weinfield, Nancy S., et al. (2014). “Hunger in America 2014.” A report for Feeding America prepared by Westat and the Urban Institute. Retrieved from <https://www.feedingamerica.org/sites/default/files/2020-02/hunger-in-america-2014-full-report.pdf>

^v Black includes individuals who identify as Hispanic/Latine and non-Hispanic/Latine, and Hispanic/Latine may be of any race, therefore there maybe overlap among these estimates. Data for Asian, Native American, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, or multiple races is unavailable. Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap (2022), retrieved from <https://map.feedingamerica.org/>.

^{vi} SNAP benefits cannot be withdrawn as cash. Benefits cannot be used to purchase alcohol, tobacco, hot prepared foods, pet food, or non-food items such as vitamins, supplements, medicines, soap, toothpaste, paper products, household supplies, grooming items, and cosmetics.

^{vii} Missouri Department of Social Services, Family Support Division, Annual Data FY 2024.

^{viii} Households with elderly or disabled members do not have to meet the gross income test. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, “SNAP Special Rules for the Elderly or Disabled,” retrieved from at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/eligibility/elderly-disabled-special-rules>

^{ix} Because households must spend much of their income on non-food necessities, they are allowed to deduct certain expenses from their gross monthly income. Net income is household income after deductions are applied. The following deductions are allowed: a standard deduction for unavoidable costs; an earnings deduction to account for work related expenses and payroll taxes; a dependent care deduction for out of pocket child and dependent care expenses; a child support deduction for those required to pay child support; a medical expense deduction for the out of pocket medical expenses of older adult or disabled household members; and an excess shelter deduction if housing and utility costs exceed half of net income after all other deductions are taken. Households with qualified shelter expenses can take the homeless shelter deduction in

lieu of the excess shelter deduction. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, “SNAP Eligibility,” retrieved from at <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/recipient/eligibility>

^x With some limitations, the following are excluded from the asset limit: primary home, vehicles, burial plots, life insurance, prepaid burials, real and personal property, business property, governmental payments, Indian and Alaskan Native payments, savings & pension plans, contracts and notes, and resources to which applicants do not have access.

^{xi} The following are exempt from the three-month time limit: military veterans; people experiencing homelessness; youth who aged out of foster care and are under age 25; people unable to work due physical or mental limitation; pregnant people; SNAP participants who reside in households with children under age 18; and those who are exempt from SNAP’s general work requirement.

^{xii} Missouri exempts some SNAP recipients from this rule if seeking employment or completing a work program is impractical (e.g., recipient lacks access to transportation or child care, or lives too far from a work program site).

^{xiii} The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) authorizes SNAP participating retailers.

^{xiv} The USDA establishes dietary guidelines and estimates the costs of four different food plans: Thrifty, Low-Cost, Moderate-Cost, and Liberal. The TFP is intended to provide an adequate nutritious diet at minimal cost. All four food plans are based on all meals and snacks being prepared at home.

^{xv} Missouri Department of Social Services, Family Support Division, Annual Data FY 2024.

^{xvi} Missouri Department of Social Services, Family Support Division, Annual Data FY 2024.

^{xvii} MBP analysis of data from Missouri Department of Social Services, Family Support Division, Annual Data FY 2024, Table 21.

^{xviii} U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates 2023, Table S2201. The ACS defines families as households with members who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. According to MBP analysis of ACS data, 61 percent of Missouri households receiving SNAP are families.

^{xix} Food Research & Action Center (FRAC) analysis of 5-year 2017-2021 American Community Survey data, in collaboration with Punam Ohri-Vachaspati, PhD, RD, Professor, Arizona State. “Table 2. Household SNAP Participation in Metro, Small Town, and Rural Counties, by State, 2017-2021” retrieved from <https://frac.org/maps/snap-state-map/tables/snap-states-tab2.html>. For this analysis, “Metro Areas” are metropolitan statistical areas as 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.

^{xx} Note: 2021 – 2023 average participation. Source: Luis Nuñez, “SNAP Helps 1.2 Million Veterans With Low Incomes, Including Thousands in Every State,” (April 2, 2025), Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Available at <https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/snap-helps-12-million-veterans-with-low-incomes-including-thousands-in>

^{xxi} United States Department of Agriculture, “Trends in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation Rates: Fiscal Year 2020 and Fiscal Year 2022,” October 2024, retrieved from <https://fns-prod.azureedge.us/sites/default/files/resource-files/ops-snap-trendsfy20-fy22-report.pdf>.

^{xxii} Applies to adults age 60 years and over. Poverty data from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates 2023, Table B17020. SNAP monthly average participation from Missouri Department of Social Services, Family Support Division, Annual Data FY 2024.

^{xxiii} Elizabeth Cox, Chloe East, and Isabelle Pula (2024), “Beyond hunger: The role of SNAP in alleviating financial strain for low-income households,” Brookings, retrieved from <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/beyond-hunger-the-role-of-snap-in-alleviating-financial-strain-for-low-income-households/>; Carlson, S., Rosenbaum, D., Keith-Jennings, B., and Nchako, C. (2016), “SNAP Works for America’s Children,” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, retrieved from <https://www.cbpp.org/research/snap-works-for-americas-children>; Food Research and Action Center, (2019), “Initiatives to Make SNAP Benefits More Adequate Significantly Improve Food Security, Nutrition, and Health,” retrieved from <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/snap-initiatives-to-make-snap-benefits-more-adequate.pdf>; and D. Thompson and A. Burnside (2022), “No More Double Punishments: Lifting the Ban on SNAP and TANF for People with Prior Felony Drug Convictions,” Center on Law and Social Policy, retrieved from <https://www.clasp.org/publications/report/brief/no-more-double-punishments/>

^{xxiv} Carlson, S., Rosenbaum, D., Keith-Jennings, B., and Nchako, C. (2016). “SNAP Works for America’s Children.” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Retrieved from <https://www.cbpp.org/research/snap-works-for-americas-children>; and Food Research and Action Center. (2019).

^{xxv} S. Dodini, J. Larrimore, and A. Tranfaglia (2022), “Financial Repercussions of SNAP Work Requirements,” Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D.C. Finance and Economics Discussion Series, retrieved from <https://www.federalreserve.gov/econres/feds/files/2022030pap.pdf>

^{xxvi} Food Research and Action Center. (2019). “Initiatives to Make SNAP Benefits More Adequate Significantly Improve Food Security, Nutrition, and Health.” Retrieved from <https://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/snap-initiatives-to-make-snap-benefits-more-adequate.pdf>; Carlson S. and Keith-Jennings, B. (2018). “SNAP Is Linked with Improved Nutritional Outcomes and Lower Health Care Costs.” Retrieved from <https://www.cbpp.org/research/snap-is-linked-with-improved-nutritional-outcomes-and-lower-health-care-costs>; and Samuel, L. J., Szanton, S. L., Cahill, R., Wolff, J. L., Ong, P., Zielinskie, G., & Betley, C. (2018). Does the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Affect Hospital Utilization Among Older Adults? The Case of Maryland. *Population Health Management*, 21(2), 88–95. <https://doi.org/10.1089/>

pop.2017.0055. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5906726/>

^{xxvii} Berkowitz, S. A., Seligman, H. K., Rigdon, J., Meigs, J. B., & Basu, S. (2017). Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Participation and Health Care Expenditures Among Low-Income Adults. *JAMA internal medicine*, 177(11), 1642–1649.

doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2017.4841. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5710268/>

^{xxviii} Carlson, S., Rosenbaum, D., Keith-Jennings, B., and Nchako, C. (2016). “SNAP Works for America’s Children.” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Retrieved from <https://www.cbpp.org/research/snap-works-for-americas-children>

^{xxix} Ettinger de Cuba, S. A., Bovell-Ammon, A. R., Cook, J. T., Coleman, S. M., Black, M. M., Chilton, M. M., Casey, P. H., Cutts, D. B., Heeren, T. C., Sandel, M. T., Sheward, R., & Frank, D. A. (2019). SNAP, Young Children’s Health, and Family Food Security and Healthcare Access. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 57(4), 525–532.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2019.04.027>. Retrieved from <https://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0749379719302211>

^{xxx} Austin AE, Shanahan ME, Frank M, et al., (2023), “Association of State Expansion of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Eligibility With Rates of Child Protective Services–Investigated Reports,” *JAMA Pediatr.* 2023;177(3):294–302, retrieved from <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamapediatrics/fullarticle/2800739>

^{xxxi} Carlson, S., Rosenbaum, D., Keith-Jennings, B., and Nchako, C. (2016). “SNAP Works for America’s Children.” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Retrieved from <https://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/9-29-16fa.pdf>

^{xxxii} MBP analysis utilizes Moody’s Analytics SNAP economic multiplier of 1.57. Source: Zandi, M., Written Testimony, “The Default on America Act: Blackmail, Brinkmanship, and Billionaire Backroom Deals,” Table 3: Federal Fiscal Multipliers, (May 4, 2023). Retrieved from <https://www.budget.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/Dr.%20Mark%20Zandi%20-%20Testimony%20-%20Senate%20Budget%20Committee2.pdf>

^{xxxiii} Analysis based on data from Missouri Department of Social Services, Family Support Division, Annual Data Report FY 2023, Table 23. Retrieved from https://dss.mo.gov/re/fsd_mhdmr.htm

^{xxxiv} MBP analysis of data from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, “Table 1. Real Gross Domestic Product by County, 2019-2022,” retrieved from <https://www.bea.gov/data/gdp/gdp-county-metro-and-other-areas>; and Missouri Department of Social Services, Family Support Division, Annual Data Report FY 2023, Table 23.

^{xxxv} U.S. Department of Agriculture, SNAP Retailer Locator Data. Retrieved November 17, 2024 from <https://www.fns.usda.gov/snap/retailer-locator>

^{xxxvi} U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, “Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) - Key Statistics and Research,” Updated 1/6/25, retrieved from

<https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap/key-statistics-and-research>

^{xxxvii} The state unemployment number rose from 105,114 to 338,896 workers. However, this likely underestimates the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic because it does not reflect the number of workers who left the labor force altogether, or who may have died due to COVID-related illness.

^{xxxviii} U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics for Missouri, November 20, 2024 from <https://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LASST2900000000000003>

^{xxxix} Missouri Department of Social Services, Family Support Division, Monthly Management Reports, retrieved from https://dss.mo.gov/re/fsd_mhdmr.htm

^{xl} Exempt from general work requirements are individuals working at least 30 hours a week, meeting work requirements for another program (i.e., Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or unemployment compensation), taking care of a child under age six or an incapacitated person, mentally or physically unable to work, participating in an alcohol or drug treatment program, attending school or training program at least half time.

^{xli} U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates 2023, Table S2201.

^{xlii} J. Llobrera and L. Hall (2024). “SNAP Helps Millions of Workers in Low-Paying Jobs.” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Retrieved from <https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/snap-helps-millions-of-workers-in-low-paying-jobs>

^{xliii} J. Llobrera and L. Hall (2024). “SNAP Helps Millions of Workers in Low-Paying Jobs.” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Retrieved from <https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/snap-helps-millions-of-workers-in-low-paying-jobs>

^{xliv} J. Llobrera and L. Hall (2024). “SNAP Helps Millions of Workers in Low-Paying Jobs.” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Retrieved from <https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/snap-helps-millions-of-workers-in-low-paying-jobs>

^{xlv} J. Llobrera and L. Hall (2023). “SNAP Provides Critical Benefits to Workers and Their Families.” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Retrieved from <https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/snap-provides-critical-benefits-to-workers-and-their-families>

^{xlvi} Feeding America. “2023 Annual Report.” Retrieved from <https://www.feedingamerica.org/about-us/financials>. Feeding America is a network of over 200 food banks and 60,000 food pantries and meal programs across the country.

^{xlvii} MBP analysis of data from U.S. Department of Agriculture, SNAP Monthly State Participation and Benefit Summary - Public Data, Fiscal Year 2023, retrieved November 8, 2024 from <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>