

SNAP Supports Oklahoma

SNAP Supports Kids: In Oklahoma there are 262,000 children on SNAP¹ accounting for 44.3% of the total caseload.² 22% of Oklahoma's children live in poverty.³ Proper nutrition is vital for growing children. SNAP has been shown to improve child health, educational outcomes and behavior.

SNAP Supports the Elderly and Disabled: In Oklahoma, there are 44,000 elderly people⁴ and 84,000 non-elderly disabled people⁵ on SNAP. Together these populations make up 21.7% of the caseload in Oklahoma.⁶ These folks rely on SNAP to help them deal with poor health or an aging body. SNAP helps the elderly and disabled not only to eat, but to eat proper and nutritious meals so they can stay healthy.

SNAP Supports Oklahoma's Economy: SNAP dollars move through Oklahoma's economy, creating a virtuous cycle of benefits far beyond their initial dollar amount. Research from Moody's Analytics suggests that for every dollar spent by SNAP, roughly \$1.73 is added to the economy.⁷ With \$864,950,565 issued in Oklahoma in Fiscal Year 2015,⁸ that was a generation of \$1,470,415,960.5 in economic activity.

SNAP Supports Jobs: a 2010 study by the USDA found that for every \$1 billion of added SNAP funding, between 8,900 and 17,000 jobs were created!⁹ According to a study of SNAP's economic effects at the state level, in Oklahoma a 10% cut in SNAP funds would result in the destruction of 1,245 jobs.¹⁰

SNAP Supports Retailers: SNAP spending accounts for more than 10% of all spending on food purchased to be eaten at home.¹¹ The resources provided by SNAP are critical to beneficiaries, who spend them almost immediately - 97% of SNAP benefits are spent in the month they are issued.¹² In one month in 2016, SNAP funded around \$72,949,388.35 of sales in Oklahoma.¹³

SNAP Supports Transportation jobs: Food needs to be moved from farm to store, SNAP dollars help support truck drivers and others who work in wholesale transportation. The money from SNAP purchases spent at retail stores, moves upstream to transportation. With truck driver an important job in Oklahoma, SNAP helps keep the economy trucking along.

SNAP Supports Agriculture: The people who grow our food benefit strongly from the SNAP program. For every dollar spent on domestic food, U.S. farmers sold 17.2 cents worth of farm products to non-farm establishments.¹⁴ The largest farm commodity in Oklahoma is beef.¹⁵ About 23% of spending by SNAP households is on protein foods, providing Oklahoma farmers with an important source of revenue.¹⁶

SNAP Supports Ending Hunger: SNAP spending in Oklahoma helped lift 140,000 people out of poverty.¹⁷ SNAP reduces food insecurity and helps give citizens the nutritious food they need to survive and thrive. Proposed SNAP cuts in FY 2017 would take away 132,575,758 meals from the most vulnerable folks in Oklahoma.¹⁸

- ¹ USDA, [SNAP Characteristics 2014](https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/ops/Characteristics2014.pdf), table B.14, published 8/16/2016, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/ops/Characteristics2014.pdf>
- ² Ibid
- ³ US Census Bureau, [Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates](http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/statecounty/data/2015.html), State and County Estimates for 2015, accessed December 2016, <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/statecounty/data/2015.html>
- ⁴ USDA, [SNAP Characteristics 2014](https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/ops/Characteristics2014.pdf), table B.14, Published 8/16/2016, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/ops/Characteristics2014.pdf>
- ⁵ USDA, [SNAP Characteristics 2014](https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/ops/Characteristics2014.pdf), table B.15, Published 8/16/2016, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/ops/Characteristics2014.pdf>
- ⁶ Derived from the data in the above sources
- ⁷ Zandi, Mark M, [Assessing the Macro Economic Impact of Fiscal Stimulus 2008](https://www.economy.com/mark-zandi/documents/Stimulus-Impact-2008.pdf), pp 3-4, Moody's, Jan 2008, <https://www.economy.com/mark-zandi/documents/Stimulus-Impact-2008.pdf>
- ⁸ USDA, [Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program State Activity Report Fiscal Year 2015](https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/snap/2015-State-Activity-Report.pdf), pp 5, published October 2016, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/snap/2015-State-Activity-Report.pdf>
- ⁹ Hanson, Kenneth, [The Food Assistance National Input-Output Multiplier \(FANIOM\) Model and the Stimulus Effects of SNAP](https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/err103/8003_err103_reportssummary_1_.pdf), USDA, Economic Research Service, October 2010, https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/err103/8003_err103_reportssummary_1_.pdf
- ¹⁰ Thompson, Jeffrey and Garrett-Peltier, Heidi, [The Economic Consequences of Cutting the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program](https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/poverty/reports/2012/03/19/11314/the-economic-consequences-of-cutting-the-supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program/), Published March 2012, The Center for American Progress, <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/poverty/reports/2012/03/19/11314/the-economic-consequences-of-cutting-the-supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program/>
- ¹¹ Wilde, Park E., [THE NEW NORMAL: THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM \(SNAP\)](https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-dollar-series/quick-facts/), May 2012, *mer. J. Agr. Econ.* 95(2): 325–331
- ¹² Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, [Policy Basics: Introduction to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program \(SNAP\)](http://www.cbpp.org/research/policy-basics-introduction-to-the-supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap), March 2016, <http://www.cbpp.org/research/policy-basics-introduction-to-the-supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>
- ¹³ USDA, Data from SNAP Nutrition Tables: October 2016, last accessed December 2016, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>
- ¹⁴ USDA, [Quick Facts](https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-dollar-series/quick-facts/), Economic Research Service, November 2016, <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-dollar-series/quick-facts/>
- ¹⁵ USDA, [State Fact Sheets](https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/state-fact-sheets.aspx), Economic Research Service, November 2016, table: "Top 5 agriculture commodities, 2015," <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/state-fact-sheets.aspx>
- ¹⁶ Garasky, Steven and et al, [Foods Typically Purchased by Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program \(SNAP\) Households](https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/ops/SNAPFoodsTypicallyPurchased.pdf), USDA, November 2016, <https://www.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/ops/SNAPFoodsTypicallyPurchased.pdf>
- ¹⁷ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, [Impact of the Safety Net: State Fact Sheets, Data Sources, and Calculations](http://www.cbpp.org/research/poverty-and-inequality/impact-of-the-safety-net-state-fact-sheets-data-sources-and-calculations), Published 8/22/2016 <http://www.cbpp.org/research/poverty-and-inequality/impact-of-the-safety-net-state-fact-sheets-data-sources-and-calculations>
- ¹⁸ Feeding America analysis based on estimates of lost benefits by states by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, [House 2017 Budget Plan Would Slash SNAP by More than \\$150 Billion Over Ten Years](http://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/house-2017-budget-plan-would-slash-snap-by-more-than-150-billion-over-ten), Table 1, March 2016 <http://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/house-2017-budget-plan-would-slash-snap-by-more-than-150-billion-over-ten>