Recent Data Show Continued Growth in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Use

Jessica A. Carson and William W. Meub

The Great Recession had profound effects on families across the United States, and economic recovery has been slow. Poverty and unemployment remained high in 2011, and job growth was stagnant. Amid these signs of a sluggish recovery, social safety net programs have played a key role in supporting vulnerable families. Perhaps one of the most efficient and effective safety net programs, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP (formerly known as food stamps), has remained particularly important for providing families and children with nutritious foods and alleviating poverty. For example, if SNAP benefits were counted as income, 4.4 percent fewer families would have been considered poor between 2000 and 2009.

SNAP funding also has a multiplicative economic effect on communities, and research shows that every $5 increase in benefits generates $9 of economic activity.

This brief uses data from the American Community Survey to examine rates of SNAP receipt in 2011, with particular attention to changes since the onset of the recession, and to receipt by family composition, region, and place type (rural, suburban, and central city locations). It also explores SNAP receipt among households at particular risk for food insecurity, such as households containing seniors, a person with a disability, and people in poverty.

Key Findings

- In 2011, 13 percent of all households reported receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. This represents an increase from 7.7 percent in 2007, reflecting both changes in need and policy.
- The highest rate of SNAP receipt was in central cities (16 percent), closely followed by rural areas (15.6 percent).
- Between 2010 and 2011, SNAP receipt increased at a similar pace (by roughly 1 percentage point) in every region and in every place type (rural areas, suburbs, and central cities). Northeastern central cities realized the largest increases since 2007, resulting in the highest rate of SNAP receipt (21.5 percent) of any area by 2011.
- Single mothers had the highest rate of SNAP receipt, substantially higher than single fathers’ rates and three to four times as high as rates among married couples with children.
- More than three-quarters of households reporting SNAP receipt contained one or more workers.

Recent Data Show Continued Growth in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Use

As of November 2011, more than 46.3 million people received SNAP benefits nationwide, 2.7 million more than just one year prior. In 2011, the percent of households reporting SNAP receipt rose by 1.1 percentage points to 13 percent nationally. Central cities had the highest rates of SNAP receipt at 16 percent, closely followed by rural places at 15.6 percent. The suburbs continued to have the lowest rates (10.1 percent in 2011) (see Figure 1). Among all households, SNAP receipt rose from 2010 levels by just over 1 percentage point. Increases since 2007 were larger, owing in part to legislative changes enacted in 2008 and 2009. Between 2007 and 2011, SNAP receipt grew the least in suburbs in the Northeast (up 3.9 percentage points) and the most in northeastern central cities (up 8 percentage points). These steep increases in Northeast cities resulted in higher rates there than in any other region or place type, with more than one in five households receiving SNAP in 2011.
Single Mothers Still Most Likely to Report SNAP Receipt

Among all families with children, married couples continued to have the lowest rates of SNAP receipt in 2011, at 11.8 percent. However, even these families were more likely to receive SNAP benefits in 2011 than 2010 in all regions and place types (see Table 1). Despite the generally low rates of SNAP receipt among married couples with children, there is wide variation by place type. For example, 9.4 percent of these families received SNAP in the suburbs, while 15.6 percent did so in rural places. It is worth noting that SNAP receipt among married couples with children increased twofold nationwide since 2007, with particularly large increases in central cities.

Compared with married couple families with children, families headed by single parents reported higher rates of SNAP receipt over time, paired with large increases in receipt since the recession. In 2011, 27.1 percent of single fathers reported SNAP receipt, up 1.7 percentage points since 2010. Rates of receipt among single father families neared one in three in rural places, higher than in any other place type. Single mothers continued to have the highest rates of SNAP receipt, at 44.4 percent in 2011. Rural SNAP receipt was also especially high among single mother families, with more than one in two rural single mother families reporting receipt in 2011. Rates of SNAP receipt among single mothers were highest in midwestern central cities, with 56.6 percent receiving SNAP. Further, even in the northeastern suburbs, where receipt was lowest among single-mother families, one-third were using SNAP in 2011. Despite rates that were already high in 2010, SNAP receipt among single mothers continued to increase, rising by 2.4 percentage points between 2010 and 2011.

Households Containing Persons Who Are Disabled, Elderly, or Poor Continued to Rely on SNAP

In addition to families with children, research shows that people with disabilities, seniors, and the poor may be more susceptible to food insecurity. In 2011, 23 percent of households that contained a person with a disability received SNAP (see Table 2). Receipt was generally higher in central cities, with as many as 28.6 percent of these households receiving SNAP. Of note is the dramatic increase in SNAP receipt among households containing a person with a disability in northeastern central cities since 2007, increasing from 27.9 percent in 2007 to 39.6 percent in 2011.

Table 1. Families with children receiving SNAP in last 12 months, by family type, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Places</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Suburban</th>
<th>Central City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Households</td>
<td>Number of Households</td>
<td>Percent of Households</td>
<td>Change Since 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Households</td>
<td>14,900,000</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maried Couples with Children</td>
<td>2,843,926</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Fathers</td>
<td>568,922</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Mothers</td>
<td>1,203,977</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Mothers</td>
<td>692,375</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Fathers</td>
<td>843,847</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married Couples with Children</td>
<td>765,127</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Mothers</td>
<td>1,203,977</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Mothers</td>
<td>787,362</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. All households includes both families with children and without, married couples, single fathers, and single mothers includes only families with children under 18 years of age.
2. Bold and shaded typeface indicates statistically significant change (p<0.05).
3. Levels of urbanization are defined as follows: “rural” consists of geographic components “not in metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area” and “in micropolitan statistical area,” suburban includes “in metropolitan statistical area, not in principal city,” and central city includes “in metropolitan statistical area, in principal city.”
Among senior households (households that contain one or more persons aged 60 or older), SNAP receipt reached 9.5 percent in 2011. As with households containing a person with a disability, SNAP rates among this group increased primarily in central cities, with the largest increases in northeastern central cities. SNAP receipt among senior households in northeastern central cities increased from 13.8 percent in 2007 to 21.5 percent in 2011.

Finally, nearly one-half of poor households (47 percent) reported receiving SNAP in 2011, an increase of 10.4 percent from 2007. Rates of SNAP receipt were particularly high among the rural poor, at 51.7 percent. In addition, SNAP is an important support for low-income working households. For example, more than three-quarters of households receiving SNAP contained one or more workers. Workers’ use of SNAP in part may reflect overall low wages; while households receiving SNAP tend to have employed members, the median income among SNAP households remained substantially lower than the U.S. median ($18,014 versus $50,502 in 2011).

### Data

This analysis is based on U.S. Census Bureau estimates from the 2007, 2010, and 2011 American Community Survey. Estimates were produced by aggregating information from detailed tables available on American FactFinder. These estimates are meant to give perspective on SNAP use, but because they are based on survey data, one should use caution when comparing across categories, as the margins of error may place seemingly disparate estimates within reasonable sampling error. All differences highlighted in this brief are statistically significant (p<0.05).


8. Not all poor families receive SNAP, although most are eligible. Many poor families who do not receive SNAP may be unsure how to enroll, unaware that they are eligible, want to avoid stigma, or otherwise elect not to enroll. In addition, potential recipients may experience income instability, resulting in fluctuations in their eligibility status. A smaller proportion may be ineligible owing to additional factors such as immigration status or the expiration of time-limited benefits.


11. Ibid.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS
Jessica A. Carson is a vulnerable families research scientist at the Carsey Institute (jessica.carson@unh.edu).

William W. Meub is a vulnerable families research associate at the Carsey Institute (william.meub@unh.edu).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
The authors would like to thank Bruce Mallory, Curt Grimm, Beth Mattingly, Amy Sterndale, and Laurel Lloyd at the Carsey Institute for their helpful comments and suggestions; Barbara Ray at Hirepdin, Inc., for editorial assistance; and Jennifer Clayton for assistance with data preparation.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS
Jessica A. Carson is a vulnerable families research scientist at the Carsey Institute (jessica.carson@unh.edu).

William W. Meub is a vulnerable families research associate at the Carsey Institute (william.meub@unh.edu).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
The authors would like to thank Bruce Mallory, Curt Grimm, Beth Mattingly, Amy Sterndale, and Laurel Lloyd at the Carsey Institute for their helpful comments and suggestions; Barbara Ray at Hirepdin, Inc., for editorial assistance; and Jennifer Clayton for assistance with data preparation.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS
Jessica A. Carson is a vulnerable families research scientist at the Carsey Institute (jessica.carson@unh.edu).

William W. Meub is a vulnerable families research associate at the Carsey Institute (william.meub@unh.edu).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
The authors would like to thank Bruce Mallory, Curt Grimm, Beth Mattingly, Amy Sterndale, and Laurel Lloyd at the Carsey Institute for their helpful comments and suggestions; Barbara Ray at Hirepdin, Inc., for editorial assistance; and Jennifer Clayton for assistance with data preparation.