

Lost Dollars, Empty Plates

The Impact of CalFresh Participation on State and
Local Economies

Tia Shimada
November 2010



California Food Policy Advocates

California Food Policy Advocates (CFPA) is a statewide public policy and advocacy organization dedicated to improving the health and well being of low-income Californians by increasing their access to nutritious, affordable food.

Acknowledgments

CFPA's policy advocacy efforts to improving CalFresh are supported by The California Endowment, Kaiser Permanente Community Benefit Programs, MAZON: A Jewish Response to Hunger, the Vitamin Settlement Cases Consumer Settlement Fund, and the Wallis Foundation. Their generous support is gratefully acknowledged.



436 14th Street
Suite 1220
Oakland, CA 94612
www.cfpa.net

Please direct inquiries about this report to Tia Shimada at 510.433.1122 ext. 109 or tia@cfpa.net.

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Analysis	3
The Lost Dollars	3
Actions to Improve CalFresh Participation	3
County Data Tables	6
Methodology.....	13
Appendix A: Adjunct Analysis.....	17
Appendix B: Adjunct Methodology	23
Appendix C: Year-to-Year Comparison	25
References	36

Introduction

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), California ranks next to last among all states for participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).¹ This lack of participation harms state and local economies as well as low-income Californians. The following analysis examines the impact that increased participation in CalFresh, formerly known as California's Food Stamp Program, would have on state, local, and household budgets. In these times of economic hardship, increasing CalFresh participation is an excellent means of bolstering economic activity while supporting the growing number of Californians in need.

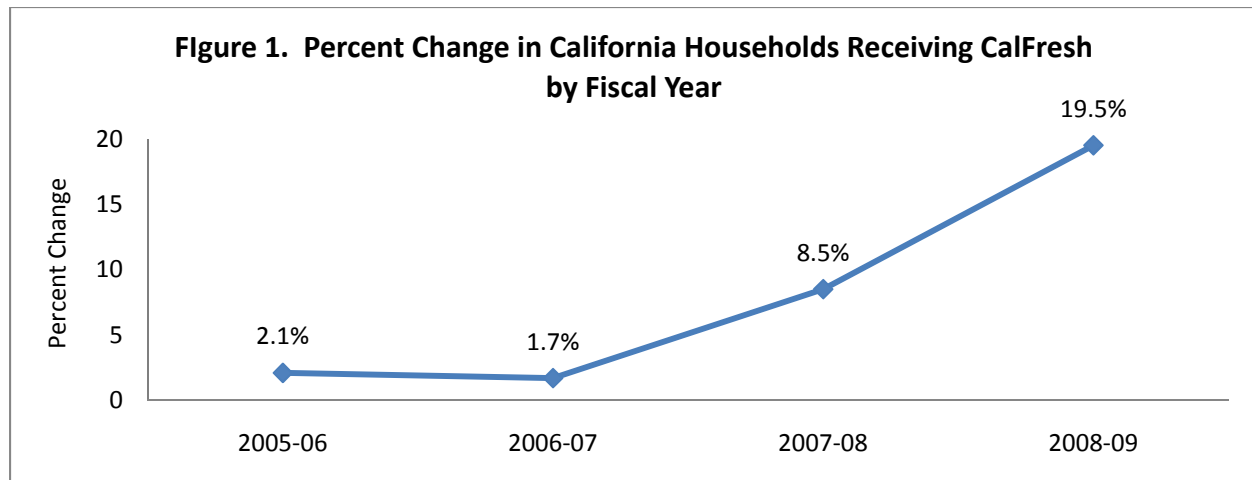
CalFresh Overview

CalFresh, known federally as SNAP, is the nation's largest source of nutrition assistance. CalFresh provides benefits to supplement household food budgets when individuals or families cannot afford enough to eat. By providing access to a nutritious, affordable diet, CalFresh benefits support productivity, promote health, and help prevent hunger.

CalFresh benefits are fully federally funded. The federal government also funds 50 percent of CalFresh administrative costs, with the state and counties contributing the remaining 35 and 15 percent, respectively. CalFresh has federal entitlement status, which means that federal funding must be made available to provide all eligible applicants with benefits.

The data most recently available from USDA show that 48 percent of all eligible individuals participated in CalFresh during 2007.² As illustrated in Figure 1, data from the California Department of Social Service (CDSS) show that CalFresh utilization has increased rapidly over the course of the recession. For example, the number of California households receiving CalFresh benefits increased by 19.5 percent between fiscal year 2007-08 and fiscal year 2008-09.³ An updated, statewide participation rate that will compare CalFresh utilization and eligibility in 2008 is pending from USDA.

As of June 2010, over 3.2 million Californians participate in CalFresh.⁴ This translates to almost \$470 million⁵ in monthly nutrition assistance benefits for eligible children, adults, and seniors. Households received an average of \$325 in monthly CalFresh benefits during the fiscal year 2008-09.⁶



Impact on State and Local Economies

CalFresh benefits support households by increasing their ability to purchase adequate amounts of nutritious food. But CalFresh benefits do more than help individual households. USDA has shown that every dollar in SNAP expenditures generates \$1.79 in economic activity.⁷ In addition to helping people put food on the table, CalFresh benefits exert a multiplier effect that stimulates the economy.

Impact on State and Local Budgets

The California Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) asserts that CalFresh benefits help "generate revenue for the state and local governments."⁸ Receiving CalFresh benefits can allow households to redistribute income that would normally be allocated to purchasing food. A portion of this redistributed income can be spent on taxable goods, which generates sales tax revenue for the state and counties. This revenue-generating effect occurs soon after CalFresh benefits are issued, as eligible households are, by necessity, more likely to spend (rather than save) any additional income within weeks of its being received.⁹

Low CalFresh Participation Means Lost Dollars for All

Low CalFresh participation means less for all Californians – less nutrition assistance for eligible households, less economic activity, and less sales tax revenue for the state and local governments. These losses can be mitigated by eliminating unnecessary barriers to CalFresh participation. This report describes key steps California should take in improving CalFresh participation to recoup lost dollars and fill empty plates.

Analysis

The Lost Dollars

As detailed in the data tables of Appendix A, if 100 percent^a of eligible individuals participated in CalFresh, California would receive an estimated **\$4.9 billion** in additional federal benefits each year. Those benefits would generate an estimated **\$8.7 billion** in additional economic activity per year.

Statewide Snapshot	
Eligible Non-Participants	3.6 million
Lost Federal Dollars	\$4.9 billion
Lost Economic Activity	\$8.7 billion
Loss to State Budget	\$158 million
Loss to County Budgets	\$40 million

By applying CalFresh benefits to their household food costs, CalFresh participants have more dollars to spend on taxable goods. Using a methodology adopted from the California Legislative Analyst’s Office, CFPA calculates that these dollars would result in an estimated **\$131 million** of additional sales tax revenue for the state general fund. Similarly, an estimated **\$27 million** of additional sales tax revenue would be generated for the state’s non-general fund expenditures. Full CalFresh participation among all eligible individuals would yield an estimated additional **\$40 million** for county budgets through increased state and county sales tax revenue.

Actions to Improve CalFresh Participation

California should work to increase CalFresh participation among eligible individuals and families. Such an increase would not only lend support to low-income Californians during a time of great need, but would also bolster state and local economies. There are several steps that should be taken to improve participation in CalFresh across California. Five priority actions are described below.

Promoting the New Brand – CalFresh

In 2008, the California State Legislature voted to develop a new name for the Food Stamp Program. This action was prompted by a desire to establish a new brand that would reflect the program’s role in supporting health, nutrition, and state agriculture. The new brand – CalFresh – also reflects important improvements in the program,

^a One hundred percent of eligible individuals receive SNAP benefits in Missouri. Ninety one percent of eligible individuals receive SNAP benefits in Maine. Ten additional states have SNAP participation rates above 75 percent.

Source: USDA, *Reaching Those in Need: State Food Stamp Participation Rates in 2007*.
<http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/Published/snap/FILES/Participation/Reaching2007.pdf>

including the elimination of paper stamps, the removal of the asset test for households with children, and the increased availability of phone interviews and on-line applications.

The CalFresh brand was launched in October 2010 after an intensive process of research and design that solicited input from a broad range of stakeholders across the state. The new brand and logo will be rolled out over time, as counties and community-based organizations across the state transition to CalFresh. Promoting CalFresh as a means of supporting good health through sound nutrition is an opportunity to help all Californians recognize the importance of this program.

Removing Finger-Imaging Requirements

California requires that all adults in households receiving CalFresh benefits be photographed and electronically fingerprinted. This requirement is a significant barrier to CalFresh participation, but not a proven method of fraud prevention. The goal of California's finger imaging system is to deter multiple-aid fraud (i.e. receiving CalFresh benefits from multiple counties or under multiple names). However, the California State Auditor has twice reported that the benefits of the state's finger imaging system do not clearly outweigh the costs.¹⁰ That is, there is no fiscal evidence that the amount of multi-aid fraud in California warrants the use of a statewide finger imaging system that costs \$17 million¹¹ per year to maintain. However, there is evidence that finger-imaging negatively impacts SNAP participation.¹² For instance, a 2009 report from USDA indicates that SNAP participation may be seven percentage points lower in states that use biometric technologies like finger imaging.¹³

California has implemented several fraud protection measures since first establishing the finger imaging system. Many of these measures have proven effective in the 47 other states that do not require finger imaging. USDA, or the California State Legislature, should remove the finger-imaging requirement from CalFresh.

Paperwork Reduction - Moving to Semi-Annual Reporting

California is the only state that requires CalFresh/SNAP participants to report their income and household status every three months to maintain benefits. In contrast to quarterly reporting, semi-annual reporting decreases errors in processing cases, improves the continuity of participation, and alleviates administrative burdens on county CalFresh offices.

Until recently, the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), through waivers approved by USDA, was allowed to operate CalFresh using a quarterly reporting

system. In September 2009, USDA rejected the CDSS request to extend the current modified quarterly reporting waiver for an additional four years. USDA gave CDSS six months to develop a plan for converting to simplified reporting and 12 months to show progress towards implementing the plan after its approval by USDA. In February 2011, USDA is scheduled to assess the state's progress in implementing simplified reporting. To comply with USDA's directive, to increase CalFresh participation among eligible households, and to improve administrative efficiency, the California State Legislature should adopt semi-annual reporting for CalFresh.

Utility Assistance Initiative for Increased Benefits and Simplified Verification

The calculation of a household's CalFresh benefits is based on several factors, including the household's income and housing costs. A standard utility allowance (SUA) can be included in the deduction of housing costs from household income for the purposes of calculating CalFresh benefits. In order to use the SUA, households must provide documentation of certain utility expenses, typically a heating or cooling bill. Unfortunately, many CalFresh applicants do not use the SUA, though they may actually incur utility costs. This may be because applicants are unable to provide the necessary SUA documentation. For example, a CalFresh applicant may pay utility expenses that are included in rental costs but are not discretely billed. Use of the SUA increases CalFresh benefits for some households, mitigating the burden of high utility and housing costs and maximizing federal nutrition benefits.

Utility assistance initiatives, often referred to as "Heat and Eat" programs, operate in a number of states across the country. A California initiative would require a partnership between CDSS and the Department of Community Services and Development, which administers California's Low-Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). All CalFresh households would receive a nominal LIHEAP benefit qualifying them to claim the SUA.^b A utility assistance initiative would eliminate the requirement that households provide documentation of utility costs because all CalFresh applicants would be able to claim the SUA based on the provision of the nominal LIHEAP benefit. Additionally, a utility assistance initiative would increase CalFresh benefits for some households by increasing income deductions used in benefit calculations.

Understanding CalFresh Participation among Specific Populations

While overall CalFresh participation is low (48 percent statewide¹⁴), participation rates vary among specific populations. For example, only 10 percent of eligible senior

^b Under federal guidance, SNAP households receiving or anticipating the receipt of LIHEAP payment automatically qualify for the SUA.

citizens participate in CalFresh.¹⁵ There may be unique barriers that hinder CalFresh participation among these specific populations. California should examine and seek to rectify barriers preventing eligible senior citizens and other populations from participation in CalFresh.

County Data Tables

The following tables describe the impact of CalFresh underutilization on California’s local economies. As detailed in the Methodology section, these county-specific results incorporate the Program Access Index (PAI). The PAI is designed to estimate the number of income-eligible individuals who are participating in CalFresh.

USDA calculates a state-specific PAI that is used as one measure to assess states’ administration of SNAP. The county-specific PAI used for the *Lost Dollars, Empty Plates* analysis was generated by CFPA using a methodology adapted from USDA. The county-specific PAI serves as the basis of the *Lost Dollars, Empty Plates* county-specific analysis because it helps describe county-by-county variation in CalFresh participation.

Please note that an adjunct set of tables, based on the statewide CalFresh participation rate generated by USDA, is located in Appendix A. The methodology used to generate those tables can be found in Appendix B. A year-to-year comparison of the 2009 and 2010 *Lost Dollars, Empty Plates* analyses is located in Appendix C.

Table 1

Average monthly participation and estimated eligibility for CalFresh (based on the 2008 Program Access Index)

County	Average Monthly CalFresh Participation	Estimated Number of Income-Eligible Individuals	Estimated Number Income-Eligible Non-Participants
Alameda	75,816	148,973	73,157
Alpine	102	191	89
Amador	1,598	3,838	2,239
Butte	19,768	49,320	29,552
Calaveras	2,478	6,172	3,694
Colusa	1,403	3,299	1,896
Contra Costa	37,842	103,592	65,750
Del Norte	4,109	6,022	1,912
El Dorado	5,310	13,550	8,240
Fresno	142,834	228,471	85,637

Table 1

Average monthly participation and estimated eligibility for CalFresh (based on the 2008 Program Access Index)

County	Average Monthly CalFresh Participation	Estimated Number of Income-Eligible Individuals	Estimated Number Income-Eligible Non-Participants
Glenn	2,416	5,304	2,889
Humboldt	10,202	25,222	15,020
Imperial	21,431	36,813	15,382
Inyo	1,141	2,250	1,109
Kern	90,671	175,589	84,917
Kings	14,981	20,683	5,702
Lake	6,266	13,511	7,245
Lassen	2,211	5,787	3,576
Los Angeles	658,273	1,627,843	969,570
Madera	15,999	28,741	12,742
Marin	4,913	15,691	10,778
Mariposa	957	2,892	1,935
Mendocino	8,315	16,360	8,045
Merced	34,690	60,565	25,875
Modoc	778	1,484	707
Mono	294	1,594	1,300
Monterey	22,219	66,418	44,200
Napa	3,192	15,812	12,621
Nevada	3,448	9,943	6,495
Orange	91,825	326,856	235,031
Placer	9,423	26,180	16,758
Plumas	762	2,393	1,631
Riverside	117,027	308,549	191,522
Sacramento	133,136	178,674	45,538
San Benito	3,812	6,984	3,171
San Bernardino	178,855	321,247	142,391
San Diego	107,350	404,361	297,011
San Francisco	30,752	77,863	47,111
San Joaquin	63,244	124,013	60,769
San Luis Obispo	9,593	32,750	23,157
San Mateo	9,761	50,915	41,154
Santa Barbara	20,089	56,441	36,353

Table 1

Average monthly participation and estimated eligibility for CalFresh (based on the 2008 Program Access Index)

County	Average Monthly CalFresh Participation	Estimated Number of Income-Eligible Individuals	Estimated Number Income-Eligible Non-Participants
Santa Clara	63,741	123,243	59,502
Santa Cruz	13,221	36,161	22,940
Shasta	15,528	32,339	16,811
Sierra	137	463	326
Siskiyou	4,032	6,978	2,947
Solano	24,422	34,066	9,644
Sonoma	15,954	54,165	38,212
Stanislaus	49,803	80,624	30,821
Sutter	7,499	17,316	9,817
Tehama	5,972	10,348	4,376
Trinity	1,095	2,950	1,855
Tulare	70,910	100,166	29,256
Tuolumne	3,548	7,298	3,750
Ventura	36,508	76,755	40,247
Yolo	10,606	33,958	23,352
Yuba	9,332	10,223	890

Table 2

Estimated value of additional federal benefits received annually with 100% CalFresh participation and the resulting increase in economic activity per year (*incorporating the 2008 Program Access Index*)

County	Estimated Additional Federal Benefits Received through CalFresh	Estimated Increase in Economic Activity
Alameda	\$106,804,301	\$191,179,699
Alpine	\$120,222	\$215,197
Amador	\$3,337,729	\$5,974,535
Butte	\$40,509,941	\$72,512,795
Calaveras	\$5,251,516	\$9,400,213
Colusa	\$2,132,379	\$3,816,959
Contra Costa	\$89,341,486	\$159,921,261
Del Norte	\$2,692,160	\$4,818,967
El Dorado	\$11,683,722	\$20,913,862
Fresno	\$100,365,536	\$179,654,310
Glenn	\$3,435,393	\$6,149,354
Humboldt	\$22,572,075	\$40,404,014
Imperial	\$17,603,447	\$31,510,171
Inyo	\$1,555,633	\$2,784,584
Kern	\$97,595,515	\$174,695,972
Kings	\$7,062,687	\$12,642,209
Lake	\$10,098,909	\$18,077,047
Lassen	\$4,716,638	\$8,442,782
Los Angeles	\$1,347,563,827	\$2,412,139,250
Madera	\$14,928,823	\$26,722,593
Marin	\$19,327,330	\$34,595,921
Mariposa	\$2,692,817	\$4,820,143
Mendocino	\$12,888,424	\$23,070,279
Merced	\$29,557,775	\$52,908,417
Modoc	\$898,554	\$1,608,412
Mono	\$2,182,927	\$3,907,440
Monterey	\$56,245,759	\$100,679,909
Napa	\$16,914,535	\$30,277,017
Nevada	\$9,615,688	\$17,212,082
Orange	\$287,771,422	\$515,110,845
Placer	\$21,961,904	\$39,311,808

Table 2

Estimated value of additional federal benefits received annually with 100% CalFresh participation and the resulting increase in economic activity per year (*incorporating the 2008 Program Access Index*)

County	Estimated Additional Federal Benefits Received through CalFresh	Estimated Increase in Economic Activity
Plumas	\$2,042,038	\$3,655,248
Riverside	\$211,877,285	\$379,260,341
Sacramento	\$57,482,570	\$102,893,801
San Benito	\$4,168,101	\$7,460,900
San Bernardino	\$159,953,761	\$286,317,231
San Diego	\$354,414,424	\$634,401,820
San Francisco	\$93,499,437	\$167,363,993
San Joaquin	\$70,085,710	\$125,453,421
San Luis Obispo	\$34,280,589	\$61,362,255
San Mateo	\$59,308,934	\$106,162,992
Santa Barbara	\$47,385,589	\$84,820,205
Santa Clara	\$79,551,318	\$142,396,858
Santa Cruz	\$33,669,057	\$60,267,612
Shasta	\$23,565,555	\$42,182,344
Sierra	\$521,219	\$932,982
Siskiyou	\$3,860,956	\$6,911,111
Solano	\$13,470,630	\$24,112,427
Sonoma	\$59,584,951	\$106,657,063
Stanislaus	\$38,551,605	\$69,007,373
Sutter	\$11,736,223	\$21,007,839
Tehama	\$5,674,329	\$10,157,049
Trinity	\$2,478,584	\$4,436,665
Tulare	\$34,997,005	\$62,644,638
Tuolumne	\$5,191,101	\$9,292,071
Ventura	\$54,269,972	\$97,143,250
Yolo	\$30,424,909	\$54,460,587
Yuba	\$1,123,569	\$2,011,189

Table 3

Estimated value of additional state and county sales tax revenue generated annually with 100% CalFresh participation (*incorporating the 2008 Program Access Index*)

County	Estimated Additional State Sales Tax Revenue (General Fund)	Estimated Additional State Sales Tax Revenue (non-General Fund)	Estimated Additional Sales Tax Revenue for Counties
Alameda	\$2,883,716	\$600,774	\$1,201,548
Alpine	\$3,246	\$676	\$541
Amador	\$90,119	\$18,775	\$22,530
Butte	\$1,093,768	\$227,868	\$182,295
Calaveras	\$141,791	\$29,540	\$23,632
Colusa	\$57,574	\$11,995	\$9,596
Contra Costa	\$2,412,220	\$502,546	\$804,073
Del Norte	\$72,688	\$15,143	\$12,115
El Dorado	\$315,460	\$65,721	\$52,577
Fresno	\$2,709,869	\$564,556	\$779,087
Glenn	\$92,756	\$19,324	\$15,459
Humboldt	\$609,446	\$126,968	\$101,574
Imperial	\$475,293	\$99,019	\$118,823
Inyo	\$42,002	\$8,750	\$10,501
Kern	\$2,635,079	\$548,975	\$439,180
Kings	\$190,693	\$39,728	\$31,782
Lake	\$272,671	\$56,806	\$45,445
Lassen	\$127,349	\$26,531	\$21,225
Los Angeles	\$36,384,223	\$7,580,047	\$15,160,093
Madera	\$403,078	\$83,975	\$100,770
Marin	\$521,838	\$108,716	\$152,203
Mariposa	\$72,706	\$15,147	\$18,177
Mendocino	\$347,987	\$72,497	\$57,998
Merced	\$798,060	\$166,262	\$133,010
Modoc	\$24,261	\$5,054	\$4,043
Mono	\$58,939	\$12,279	\$9,823
Monterey	\$1,518,635	\$316,382	\$253,106
Napa	\$456,692	\$95,144	\$114,173
Nevada	\$259,624	\$54,088	\$48,679
Orange	\$7,769,828	\$1,618,714	\$1,942,457

Table 3

Estimated value of additional state and county sales tax revenue generated annually with 100% CalFresh participation (*incorporating the 2008 Program Access Index*)

County	Estimated Additional State Sales Tax Revenue (General Fund)	Estimated Additional State Sales Tax Revenue (non-General Fund)	Estimated Additional Sales Tax Revenue for Counties
Placer	\$592,971	\$123,536	\$98,829
Plumas	\$55,135	\$11,486	\$9,189
Riverside	\$5,720,687	\$1,191,810	\$1,430,172
Sacramento	\$1,552,029	\$323,339	\$388,007
San Benito	\$112,539	\$23,446	\$18,756
San Bernardino	\$4,318,752	\$899,740	\$1,079,688
San Diego	\$9,569,189	\$1,993,581	\$2,392,297
San Francisco	\$2,524,485	\$525,934	\$946,682
San Joaquin	\$1,892,314	\$394,232	\$473,079
San Luis Obispo	\$925,576	\$192,828	\$154,263
San Mateo	\$1,601,341	\$333,613	\$533,780
Santa Barbara	\$1,279,411	\$266,544	\$319,853
Santa Clara	\$2,147,886	\$447,476	\$715,962
Santa Cruz	\$909,065	\$189,388	\$265,144
Shasta	\$636,270	\$132,556	\$106,045
Sierra	\$14,073	\$2,932	\$2,345
Siskiyou	\$104,246	\$21,718	\$17,374
Solano	\$363,707	\$75,772	\$68,195
Sonoma	\$1,608,794	\$335,165	\$469,231
Stanislaus	\$1,040,893	\$216,853	\$195,168
Sutter	\$316,878	\$66,016	\$52,813
Tehama	\$153,207	\$31,918	\$25,534
Trinity	\$66,922	\$13,942	\$11,154
Tulare	\$944,919	\$196,858	\$236,230
Tuolumne	\$140,160	\$29,200	\$23,360
Ventura	\$1,465,289	\$305,269	\$244,215
Yolo	\$821,473	\$171,140	\$136,912
Yuba	\$30,336	\$6,320	\$5,056

Methodology

The following is a description of the data sources and calculations used to complete the *Lost Dollars, Empty Plates* analysis. This methodology is organized according to the data tables found in the *Analysis* section above.

Table 1

Average Monthly CalFresh Participation

Monthly CalFresh participation data were obtained from the California Department of Social Services' DFA 256¹⁶ report for January-December 2008. Monthly participation was averaged across the calendar year to account for seasonal differences in CalFresh participation.

Estimated Number of Income-Eligible Participants & Income-Eligible Non-Participants

CFPA's 2008 County Program Access Index (PAI) analysis was used to identify the *estimated number of income-eligible individuals* and *estimated number of income-eligible non-participants*. The PAI is a county-level estimate of CalFresh participation among income-eligible individuals. Individuals who are income-eligible for CalFresh may not meet all other eligibility criteria.

CFPA's PAI methodology is detailed in the report *Measuring County Food Stamp Performance 2008*¹⁷. The formula used to calculate a county's PAI is:

$$\text{PAI} = \text{Individuals Participating in CalFresh (not including Disaster Food Assistance recipients)} \div \text{Individuals who are Income-Eligible for CalFresh}$$

Due to limitations in data available from the US Census Bureau, the income-eligible population is defined as those living below 125 percent of the federal poverty level, though actual income criteria for CalFresh are slightly higher (130 percent of the federal poverty level). Individuals participating in the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations and individuals receiving Supplemental Security Income are removed from the income-eligible population as those individuals are ineligible to receive CalFresh benefits.

In iterations of the *Lost Dollars, Empty Plates* report published prior to 2009, the USDA-generated, statewide participation rate for CalFresh was used to estimate the number of eligible non-participants. At the county level, CalFresh participation can vary widely; the statewide rate does not reflect the reality of CalFresh participation in many counties.

Unfortunately, USDA does not calculate county-level participation rates. The PAI serves as the basis of the county-level *Lost Dollars, Empty Plates* analysis because, unlike the statewide participation rate, it helps describe county-by-county variation.

Table 2

Additional Federal Benefits Received Through CalFresh

Calculating the value of additional federal benefits that would be received by Californians through CalFresh if participation reached 100 percent requires an estimated value of average monthly benefits. The average benefit that current non-participants *would* receive may be significantly different than the average benefit current participants *do* receive. To account for the potential discrepancy, this analysis used an estimate of the average monthly CalFresh benefits for *eligible* households in the 2010 fiscal year. “Eligible households” include both eligible participants and eligible non-participants. The estimate (\$259)^c, which was calculated by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., is lower than the USDA’s preliminary calculation of the actual, average household benefit of \$325 received by CalFresh participants for the fiscal year 2009¹⁸.

The average monthly benefit for eligible individuals was estimated from the average monthly benefit for eligible households using the following calculation:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Estimated Household Benefit for Eligible Households} \div \text{Average Household Size} \\ & = \text{Estimated Monthly Benefit for Eligible Individuals} \end{aligned}$$

Average household size is a county-specific statistic calculated with data from the 2008 CDSS DFA 256 reports¹⁹ using the following calculation:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Total Individuals Receiving Federal Benefits from January through December} \div \\ & \text{Total Number of Households Receiving Federal and/or State Benefits from} \\ & \text{January through December} = \text{Average Household Size} \end{aligned}$$

The value of *additional federal benefits received through CalFresh* if participation reached 100 percent was estimated with the following calculation:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Income-Eligible Individuals Not Receiving CalFresh Benefits} \times \text{Average Monthly} \\ & \text{Benefit for Eligible Individuals} \times 12 = \text{Additional Federal Benefits Received} \\ & \text{Annually through CalFresh with 100\% Participation} \end{aligned}$$

^c This estimate was calculated using the 2010 Baseline of the MATH SIPP+ model and provided directly to CFPA from Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.

Increase in Economic Activity

According to USDA, every federal dollar spent on SNAP expenditures generates \$1.79 in economic activity.²⁰ Using this premise, the *estimated increase in economic activity* generated from the receipt of additional CalFresh benefits was calculated with the following formula:

$$\text{Additional Federal Benefits Received Annually through CalFresh} \times \$1.79 = \\ \text{Increase in Economic Activity with 100\% CalFresh Participation}$$

The estimate of economic stimulus generated by SNAP expenditures is based a national analysis that examined the impact of SNAP on Gross Domestic Product (a nationwide measure of economic activity). The estimate is applied at the state and local levels for this *Lost Dollars, Empty Plates* analysis because no state- or county-specific estimates are currently available.

Table 3

Additional State Sales Tax Revenue (General Fund)

The California Legislative Analyst's Office (LAO) reports that CalFresh benefits positively impact the state economy by freeing up household dollars for food and non-food purchases, 45 percent of which will constitute taxable purchases²¹:

Research shows that low-income individuals generally are not able to save money because their resources are spent on meeting their daily needs, such as shelter, food, and transportation. Therefore, for every dollar in food coupons that a low-income family receives, an additional dollar is available for the consumption of food or other items. Research done at the University of California and elsewhere indicates that individuals with income low enough to be eligible for food stamps would, on average, spend about 45 percent of their income on goods for which they would pay sales tax. The state General Fund receives about 5 cents for every dollar that is spent on a taxable good. Local governments and special funds receive the remainder of the sales tax revenue (generally about 2.25 percent). Because additional food coupons would result in low-income families spending more of their other resources on taxable goods, the receipt of federal food coupons helps to generate revenue for the state and for local governments.

Updating the LAO premise to reflect current sales tax rates and uses, the state general fund receives six percent (\$0.06) of every dollar spent on taxable goods.²² One and a quarter percent (\$0.0125) of each dollar spent on taxable goods is slated for non-general fund expenses.²³ Applying the LAO premise, the following calculation was used to

estimate *additional state sales tax revenue* that would be generated if CalFresh participation reached 100 percent:

Additional Federal Benefits Received Annually through CalFresh x 45% x
\$0.06 Sales Tax = Additional State Sales Tax Revenue Generated Annually
for the General Fund

Additional Federal Benefits Received Annually through CalFresh x 45% x
\$0.0125 Sales Tax = Additional State Sales Tax Revenue Generated
Annually for Non-General Fund Expenditures

Additional Sales Tax Revenue for Counties

Because California counties receive one percent of state sales tax (\$0.01 of every dollar spent on taxable goods),²⁴ the LAO premise can be applied to estimate the impact of CalFresh benefits on county budgets. To fully account for the impact of CalFresh benefits on local economies, county-specific sales tax rates must be included in any calculations. The following formula was used to estimate the *additional sales tax revenue for counties* that would be generated if CalFresh participation reached 100 percent:

$$[(\text{County sales tax rate} - \text{state sales tax rate}) + .01] \times (\text{Additional Federal Benefits Received Annually through CalFresh} \times 45\%) = \text{Additional Sales Tax Revenue Generated Annually for the County}$$

County sales tax rates were taken from the October 2010 *California Board of Equalization Publication 71*²⁵. These rates do not include and city-or district-specific taxes within each county.

Appendix A: Adjunct Analysis

The following tables describe the impact of CalFresh underutilization on California's state and local economies. These tables are based on the USDA-generated, **statewide participation rate** for CalFresh, not the county-specific PAI. The methodology used to generate these tables is detailed in Appendix B.

Table 4

Current monthly participation and estimated eligibility for CalFresh (*based on the statewide participation rate of 48%*)

County	Estimated Number of Individuals Eligible for CalFresh	Eligible Individuals Participating in CalFresh	Estimated Number Eligible Non-Participants
Statewide	6,925,188	3,324,090	3,601,098
Alameda	207,181	99,447	107,734
Alpine	298	143	155
Amador	5,142	2,468	2,674
Butte	50,333	24,160	26,173
Calaveras	8,708	4,180	4,528
Colusa	3,625	1,740	1,885
Contra Costa	117,125	56,220	60,905
Del Norte	10,175	4,884	5,291
El Dorado	20,060	9,629	10,431
Fresno	398,790	191,419	207,371
Glenn	6,463	3,102	3,361
Humboldt	28,775	13,812	14,963
Imperial	65,283	31,336	33,947
Inyo	3,263	1,566	1,697
Kern	259,075	124,356	134,719
Kings	42,356	20,331	22,025
Lake	17,821	8,554	9,267
Lassen	5,879	2,822	3,057
Los Angeles	1,873,642	899,348	974,294
Madera	47,940	23,011	24,929
Marin	14,879	7,142	7,737
Mariposa	2,979	1,430	1,549
Mendocino	24,573	11,795	12,778
Merced	97,042	46,580	50,462
Modoc	2,483	1,192	1,291
Mono	1,142	548	594

Table 4

Current monthly participation and estimated eligibility for CalFresh (based on the statewide participation rate of 48%)

County	Estimated Number of Individuals Eligible for CalFresh	Eligible Individuals Participating in CalFresh	Estimated Number Eligible Non-Participants
Monterey	71,694	34,413	37,281
Napa	12,396	5,950	6,446
Nevada	10,433	5,008	5,425
Orange	329,927	158,365	171,562
Placer	28,646	13,750	14,896
Plumas	2,583	1,240	1,343
Riverside	423,723	203,387	220,336
Sacramento	366,958	176,140	190,818
San Benito	11,817	5,672	6,145
San Bernardino	602,898	289,391	313,507
San Diego	372,704	178,898	193,806
San Francisco	85,998	41,279	44,719
San Joaquin	180,231	86,511	93,720
San Luis Obispo	30,415	14,599	15,816
San Mateo	38,896	18,670	20,226
Santa Barbara	58,827	28,237	30,590
Santa Clara	187,465	89,983	97,482
Santa Cruz	39,598	19,007	20,591
Shasta	42,763	20,526	22,237
Sierra	485	233	252
Siskiyou	10,890	5,227	5,663
Solano	71,558	34,348	37,210
Sonoma	52,977	25,429	27,548
Stanislaus	151,767	72,848	78,919
Sutter	20,848	10,007	10,841
Tehama	17,604	8,450	9,154
Trinity	2,671	1,282	1,389
Tulare	203,446	97,654	105,792
Tuolumne	10,075	4,836	5,239
Ventura	114,817	55,112	59,705
Yolo	30,085	14,441	15,644
Yuba	24,963	11,982	12,981

Table 5

Estimated value of additional federal benefits received annually with 100% CalFresh participation and the resulting increase in economic activity per year (*incorporating the statewide participation rate of 48%*)

County	Estimated Additional Federal Benefits Received through CalFresh	Estimated Increase in Economic Activity
Statewide	\$4,852,725,787	\$8,686,379,159
Alameda	\$161,904,210	\$289,808,536
Alpine	\$231,608	\$414,578
Amador	\$4,083,794	\$7,309,991
Butte	\$38,085,892	\$68,173,747
Calaveras	\$6,645,106	\$11,894,740
Colusa	\$2,050,412	\$3,670,237
Contra Costa	\$88,429,978	\$158,289,661
Del Norte	\$7,864,454	\$14,077,373
El Dorado	\$16,069,508	\$28,764,419
Fresno	\$261,216,358	\$467,577,281
Glenn	\$4,042,922	\$7,236,830
Humboldt	\$24,046,360	\$43,042,984
Imperial	\$39,816,140	\$71,270,891
Inyo	\$2,608,996	\$4,670,103
Kern	\$164,574,514	\$294,588,380
Kings	\$27,976,884	\$50,078,622
Lake	\$13,695,526	\$24,514,992
Lassen	\$4,339,244	\$7,767,247
Los Angeles	\$1,412,461,388	\$2,528,305,885
Madera	\$32,663,540	\$58,467,737
Marin	\$14,410,786	\$25,795,307
Mariposa	\$2,145,780	\$3,840,946
Mendocino	\$19,955,754	\$35,720,800
Merced	\$60,885,656	\$108,985,324
Modoc	\$1,522,482	\$2,725,243
Mono	\$1,198,912	\$2,146,052
Monterey	\$49,625,420	\$88,829,502
Napa	\$9,288,162	\$16,625,810
Nevada	\$8,184,618	\$14,650,466
Orange	\$228,481,292	\$408,981,513

Table 5

Estimated value of additional federal benefits received annually with 100% CalFresh participation and the resulting increase in economic activity per year (*incorporating the statewide participation rate of 48%*)

County	Estimated Additional Federal Benefits Received through CalFresh	Estimated Increase in Economic Activity
Placer	\$20,061,340	\$35,909,799
Plumas	\$1,781,338	\$3,188,595
Riverside	\$263,760,640	\$472,131,546
Sacramento	\$256,386,650	\$458,932,104
San Benito	\$8,126,716	\$14,546,822
San Bernardino	\$385,341,216	\$689,760,777
San Diego	\$256,570,574	\$459,261,327
San Francisco	\$90,490,608	\$161,978,188
San Joaquin	\$112,885,058	\$202,064,254
San Luis Obispo	\$24,693,500	\$44,201,365
San Mateo	\$30,115,852	\$53,907,375
Santa Barbara	\$41,628,132	\$74,514,356
Santa Clara	\$138,028,150	\$247,070,389
Santa Cruz	\$31,328,388	\$56,077,815
Shasta	\$32,755,502	\$58,632,349
Sierra	\$354,224	\$634,061
Siskiyou	\$7,622,628	\$13,644,504
Solano	\$55,841,370	\$99,956,052
Sonoma	\$44,335,902	\$79,361,265
Stanislaus	\$105,071,694	\$188,078,332
Sutter	\$13,245,934	\$23,710,222
Tehama	\$11,951,654	\$21,393,461
Trinity	\$1,989,104	\$3,560,496
Tulare	\$130,708,656	\$233,968,494
Tuolumne	\$8,371,948	\$14,985,787
Ventura	\$88,058,724	\$157,625,116
Yolo	\$21,519,108	\$38,519,203
Yuba	\$17,404,660	\$31,154,341

Table 6

Estimated value of additional state and county sales tax revenue generated annually with 100% CalFresh participation (*incorporating the statewide participation rate of 48%*)

County	Estimated Additional State Sales Tax Revenue (General Fund)	Estimated Additional State Sales Tax Revenue (non- General Fund)	Estimated Additional Sales Tax Revenue for Counties
Statewide	\$131,023,596	\$27,296,583	\$39,606,436
Alameda	\$4,371,414	\$910,711	\$1,821,422
Alpine	\$6,253	\$1,303	\$1,042
Amador	\$110,262	\$22,971	\$27,566
Butte	\$1,028,319	\$214,233	\$171,387
Calaveras	\$179,418	\$37,379	\$29,903
Colusa	\$55,361	\$11,534	\$9,227
Contra Costa	\$2,387,609	\$497,419	\$795,870
Del Norte	\$212,340	\$44,238	\$35,390
El Dorado	\$433,877	\$90,391	\$72,313
Fresno	\$7,052,842	\$1,469,342	\$2,027,692
Glenn	\$109,159	\$22,741	\$18,193
Humboldt	\$649,252	\$135,261	\$108,209
Imperial	\$1,075,036	\$223,966	\$268,759
Inyo	\$70,443	\$14,676	\$17,611
Kern	\$4,443,512	\$925,732	\$740,585
Kings	\$755,376	\$157,370	\$125,896
Lake	\$369,779	\$77,037	\$61,630
Lassen	\$117,160	\$24,408	\$19,527
Los Angeles	\$38,136,457	\$7,945,095	\$15,890,191
Madera	\$881,916	\$183,732	\$220,479
Marin	\$389,091	\$81,061	\$113,485
Mariposa	\$57,936	\$12,070	\$14,484
Mendocino	\$538,805	\$112,251	\$89,801
Merced	\$1,643,913	\$342,482	\$273,985
Modoc	\$41,107	\$8,564	\$6,851
Mono	\$32,371	\$6,744	\$5,395
Monterey	\$1,339,886	\$279,143	\$223,314
Napa	\$250,780	\$52,246	\$62,695
Nevada	\$220,985	\$46,038	\$41,435
Orange	\$6,168,995	\$1,285,207	\$1,542,249

Table 6

Estimated value of additional state and county sales tax revenue generated annually with 100% CalFresh participation (*incorporating the statewide participation rate of 48%*)

County	Estimated Additional State Sales Tax Revenue (General Fund)	Estimated Additional State Sales Tax Revenue (non- General Fund)	Estimated Additional Sales Tax Revenue for Counties
Placer	\$541,656	\$112,845	\$90,276
Plumas	\$48,096	\$10,020	\$8,016
Riverside	\$7,121,537	\$1,483,654	\$1,780,384
Sacramento	\$6,922,440	\$1,442,175	\$1,730,610
San Benito	\$219,421	\$45,713	\$36,570
San Bernardino	\$10,404,213	\$2,167,544	\$2,601,053
San Diego	\$6,927,405	\$1,443,209	\$1,731,851
San Francisco	\$2,443,246	\$509,010	\$916,217
San Joaquin	\$3,047,897	\$634,978	\$761,974
San Luis Obispo	\$666,725	\$138,901	\$111,121
San Mateo	\$813,128	\$169,402	\$271,043
Santa Barbara	\$1,123,960	\$234,158	\$280,990
Santa Clara	\$3,726,760	\$776,408	\$1,242,253
Santa Cruz	\$845,866	\$176,222	\$246,711
Shasta	\$884,399	\$184,250	\$147,400
Sierra	\$9,564	\$1,993	\$1,594
Siskiyou	\$205,811	\$42,877	\$34,302
Solano	\$1,507,717	\$314,108	\$282,697
Sonoma	\$1,197,069	\$249,389	\$349,145
Stanislaus	\$2,836,936	\$591,028	\$531,925
Sutter	\$357,640	\$74,508	\$59,607
Tehama	\$322,695	\$67,228	\$53,782
Trinity	\$53,706	\$11,189	\$8,951
Tulare	\$3,529,134	\$735,236	\$882,283
Tuolumne	\$226,043	\$47,092	\$37,674
Ventura	\$2,377,586	\$495,330	\$396,264
Yolo	\$581,016	\$121,045	\$96,836
Yuba	\$469,926	\$97,901	\$78,321

Appendix B: Adjunct Methodology

The following is a description of the data sources and calculations used to complete the *Lost Dollars, Empty Plates* analysis using the statewide CalFresh participation rate. The methodology is organized to reflect the data tables in Appendix A.

Table 4

Eligible Individuals Participating and Not Participating in CalFresh

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) reports that 48 percent of eligible Californians participate in CalFresh/SNAP.²⁶ The following formula was used to estimate the number of *individuals eligible for CalFresh*:

$$(\text{Individuals Participating in CalFresh} \times 100) \div 48 = \text{Individuals Eligible for CalFresh}$$

The number of current CalFresh participants was determined using monthly CalFresh participation data from the CDSS report DFA 256²⁷. Rather than averaging the monthly participation data over an entire year, the most recently available participation data were used for this determination. For most counties^d, prior to the start of this analysis, the participation data most recently available from CDSS were from June 2010.

Averaging monthly participation data across an entire calendar year does account for seasonal differences in CalFresh participation. However, the dramatic, statewide increase in monthly CalFresh participation, reported since early 2008²⁸, warranted use of the most recent participation data for this analysis.

The following formula was used to estimate the number of *eligible individuals not participating in CalFresh*:

$$(\text{Individuals Participating in CalFresh} \div 0.48) \times 0.52 = \text{Eligible Individuals Not Participating in CalFresh}$$

^d The most recent participation data for Del Norte, Mendocino, Nevada, San Francisco, Stanislaus, and Trinity County were from May 2010. The most recent participation data for Butte County were from April 2010. The most recent participation data for Marin County were from February 2010.

Table 5

The value of *additional federal benefits* that would be received by Californians if CalFresh participation reached 100 percent was estimated with the following calculation:

Eligible Individuals Not Participating in CalFresh x Average Monthly Benefit for Eligible Individuals x 12 = Additional Federal Benefits Received Annually through CalFresh with 100% Participation

For additional details, please see the methodology for Table 2.

Table 6

Please see methodology for Table 3.

Appendix C: Year-to-Year Comparison

The following tables compare results from CFPA's 2009 *Lost Dollars, Empty Plates* analysis to the results presented in this 2010 edition. The statewide statistics are drawn from analyses that incorporated the USDA-generated, statewide CalFresh participation rates. The county statistics are drawn from analyses that incorporated the county-level PAI.

Please note: the analysis for this 2010 edition of *Lost Dollars, Empty Plates* was conducted using USDA's most recent state participation rate for California (48 percent). The 2009 *Lost Dollars, Empty Plates* analysis used an older statewide participation rate (50 percent) released by USDA in 2008²⁹.

Table 7

Estimated value of additional federal benefits received annually with 100% CalFresh participation (*incorporating the statewide participation rate for statewide statistics and the PAI for county statistics*)

County	2009 Analysis	2010 Analysis	% Change
Statewide	\$3,740,646,312	\$4,852,725,787	30%
Alameda	\$126,884,607	\$106,804,301	-16%
Alpine	\$174,677	\$120,222	-31%
Amador	\$4,064,518	\$3,337,729	-18%
Butte	\$32,782,493	\$40,509,941	24%
Calaveras	\$4,974,076	\$5,251,516	6%
Colusa	\$2,043,379	\$2,132,379	4%
Contra Costa	\$83,554,925	\$89,341,486	7%
Del Norte	\$2,306,739	\$2,692,160	17%
El Dorado	\$16,247,764	\$11,683,722	-28%
Fresno	\$76,962,110	\$100,365,536	30%
Glenn	\$3,150,800	\$3,435,393	9%
Humboldt	\$15,344,166	\$22,572,075	47%
Imperial	\$15,273,353	\$17,603,447	15%
Inyo	\$1,879,802	\$1,555,633	-17%
Kern	\$86,204,070	\$97,595,515	13%
Kings	\$14,509,522	\$7,062,687	-51%
Lake	\$5,932,895	\$10,098,909	70%
Lassen	\$3,172,295	\$4,716,638	49%
Los Angeles	\$1,324,896,441	\$1,347,563,827	2%

Table 7

Estimated value of additional federal benefits received annually with 100% CalFresh participation (*incorporating the statewide participation rate for statewide statistics and the PAI for county statistics*)

County	2009 Analysis	2010 Analysis	% Change
Madera	\$10,741,516	\$14,928,823	39%
Marin	\$23,427,959	\$19,327,330	-18%
Mariposa	\$2,576,879	\$2,692,817	4%
Mendocino	\$5,870,039	\$12,888,424	120%
Merced	\$22,156,779	\$29,557,775	33%
Modoc	\$1,282,914	\$898,554	-30%
Mono	\$2,106,810	\$2,182,927	4%
Monterey	\$54,927,280	\$56,245,759	2%
Napa	\$16,075,747	\$16,914,535	5%
Nevada	\$11,888,278	\$9,615,688	-19%
Orange	\$284,487,800	\$287,771,422	1%
Placer	\$20,074,824	\$21,961,904	9%
Plumas	\$2,045,225	\$2,042,038	0%
Riverside	\$211,851,992	\$211,877,285	0%
Sacramento	\$61,917,048	\$57,482,570	-7%
San Benito	\$6,165,398	\$4,168,101	-32%
San Bernardino	\$152,483,007	\$159,953,761	5%
San Diego	\$342,373,404	\$354,414,424	4%
San Francisco	\$61,963,723	\$93,499,437	51%
San Joaquin	\$46,820,284	\$70,085,710	50%
San Luis Obispo	\$36,739,133	\$34,280,589	-7%
San Mateo	\$54,145,999	\$59,308,934	10%
Santa Barbara	\$58,735,137	\$47,385,589	-19%
Santa Clara	\$123,699,596	\$79,551,318	-36%
Santa Cruz	\$30,005,603	\$33,669,057	12%
Shasta	\$15,055,846	\$23,565,555	57%
Sierra	\$401,808	\$521,219	30%
Siskiyou	\$5,374,593	\$3,860,956	-28%
Solano	\$21,223,605	\$13,470,630	-37%
Sonoma	\$48,181,986	\$59,584,951	24%
Stanislaus	\$41,718,957	\$38,551,605	-8%
Sutter	\$6,032,273	\$11,736,223	95%
Tehama	\$9,031,075	\$5,674,329	-37%
Trinity	\$1,755,278	\$2,478,584	41%

Table 7

Estimated value of additional federal benefits received annually with 100% CalFresh participation (*incorporating the statewide participation rate for statewide statistics and the PAI for county statistics*)

County	2009 Analysis	2010 Analysis	% Change
Tulare	\$60,284,656	\$34,997,005	-42%
Tuolumne	\$6,127,501	\$5,191,101	-15%
Ventura	\$63,825,847	\$54,269,972	-15%
Yolo	\$24,024,718	\$30,424,909	27%
Yuba	\$9,932,479	\$1,123,569	-89%

Table 8

Estimated value of additional economic activity, per year, with 100% CalFresh participation
(incorporating the statewide participation rate for statewide statistics and the PAI for county statistics)

County	2009 Analysis	2010 Analysis	% Change
Statewide	\$6,882,789,214	\$8,686,379,159	26%
Alameda	\$233,467,677	\$191,179,699	-18%
Alpine	\$321,406	\$215,197	-33%
Amador	\$7,478,714	\$5,974,535	-20%
Butte	\$60,319,787	\$72,512,795	20%
Calaveras	\$9,152,299	\$9,400,213	3%
Colusa	\$3,759,817	\$3,816,959	2%
Contra Costa	\$153,741,063	\$159,921,261	4%
Del Norte	\$4,244,399	\$4,818,967	14%
El Dorado	\$29,895,886	\$20,913,862	-30%
Fresno	\$141,610,282	\$179,654,310	27%
Glenn	\$5,797,472	\$6,149,354	6%
Humboldt	\$28,233,265	\$40,404,014	43%
Imperial	\$28,102,970	\$31,510,171	12%
Inyo	\$3,458,836	\$2,784,584	-19%
Kern	\$158,615,489	\$174,695,972	10%
Kings	\$26,697,521	\$12,642,209	-53%
Lake	\$10,916,528	\$18,077,047	66%
Lassen	\$5,837,022	\$8,442,782	45%
Los Angeles	\$2,437,809,451	\$2,412,139,250	-1%
Madera	\$19,764,389	\$26,722,593	35%
Marin	\$43,107,445	\$34,595,921	-20%
Mariposa	\$4,741,457	\$4,820,143	2%
Mendocino	\$10,800,872	\$23,070,279	114%
Merced	\$40,768,473	\$52,908,417	30%
Modoc	\$2,360,561	\$1,608,412	-32%
Mono	\$3,876,530	\$3,907,440	1%
Monterey	\$101,066,195	\$100,679,909	0%
Napa	\$29,579,374	\$30,277,017	2%
Nevada	\$21,874,432	\$17,212,082	-21%
Orange	\$523,457,552	\$515,110,845	-2%
Placer	\$36,937,675	\$39,311,808	6%
Plumas	\$3,763,215	\$3,655,248	-3%
Riverside	\$389,807,664	\$379,260,341	-3%

Table 8

Estimated value of additional economic activity, per year, with 100% CalFresh participation
(incorporating the statewide participation rate for statewide statistics and the PAI for county statistics)

County	2009 Analysis	2010 Analysis	% Change
Sacramento	\$113,927,368	\$102,893,801	-10%
San Benito	\$11,344,333	\$7,460,900	-34%
San Bernardino	\$280,568,732	\$286,317,231	2%
San Diego	\$629,967,063	\$634,401,820	1%
San Francisco	\$114,013,251	\$167,363,993	47%
San Joaquin	\$86,149,323	\$125,453,421	46%
San Luis Obispo	\$67,600,004	\$61,362,255	-9%
San Mateo	\$99,628,637	\$106,162,992	7%
Santa Barbara	\$108,072,653	\$84,820,205	-22%
Santa Clara	\$227,607,256	\$142,396,858	-37%
Santa Cruz	\$55,210,309	\$60,267,612	9%
Shasta	\$27,702,757	\$42,182,344	52%
Sierra	\$739,327	\$932,982	26%
Siskiyou	\$9,889,250	\$6,911,111	-30%
Solano	\$39,051,433	\$24,112,427	-38%
Sonoma	\$88,654,854	\$106,657,063	20%
Stanislaus	\$76,762,880	\$69,007,373	-10%
Sutter	\$11,099,382	\$21,007,839	89%
Tehama	\$16,617,178	\$10,157,049	-39%
Trinity	\$3,229,711	\$4,436,665	37%
Tulare	\$110,923,767	\$62,644,638	-44%
Tuolumne	\$11,274,603	\$9,292,071	-18%
Ventura	\$117,439,559	\$97,143,250	-17%
Yolo	\$44,205,482	\$54,460,587	23%
Yuba	\$18,275,761	\$2,011,189	-89%

Table 9

Estimated value of additional state sales tax revenue generated annually for the state general fund with 100% CalFresh participation (*incorporating the statewide participation rate for statewide statistics and the PAI for county statistics*)

County	2009 Analysis	2010 Analysis	% Change
Statewide	\$100,997,450	\$131,023,596	30%
Alameda	\$3,425,884	\$2,883,716	-16%
Alpine	\$4,716	\$3,246	-31%
Amador	\$109,742	\$90,119	-18%
Butte	\$885,127	\$1,093,768	24%
Calaveras	\$134,300	\$141,791	6%
Colusa	\$55,171	\$57,574	4%
Contra Costa	\$2,255,983	\$2,412,220	7%
Del Norte	\$62,282	\$72,688	17%
El Dorado	\$438,690	\$315,460	-28%
Fresno	\$2,077,977	\$2,709,869	30%
Glenn	\$85,072	\$92,756	9%
Humboldt	\$414,292	\$609,446	47%
Imperial	\$412,381	\$475,293	15%
Inyo	\$50,755	\$42,002	-17%
Kern	\$2,327,510	\$2,635,079	13%
Kings	\$391,757	\$190,693	-51%
Lake	\$160,188	\$272,671	70%
Lassen	\$85,652	\$127,349	49%
Los Angeles	\$35,772,204	\$36,384,223	2%
Madera	\$290,021	\$403,078	39%
Marin	\$632,555	\$521,838	-18%
Mariposa	\$69,576	\$72,706	4%
Mendocino	\$158,491	\$347,987	120%
Merced	\$598,233	\$798,060	33%
Modoc	\$34,639	\$24,261	-30%
Mono	\$56,884	\$58,939	4%
Monterey	\$1,483,037	\$1,518,635	2%
Napa	\$434,045	\$456,692	5%
Nevada	\$320,984	\$259,624	-19%
Orange	\$7,681,171	\$7,769,828	1%
Placer	\$542,020	\$592,971	9%
Plumas	\$55,221	\$55,135	0%
Riverside	\$5,720,004	\$5,720,687	0%

Table 9

Estimated value of additional state sales tax revenue generated annually for the state general fund with 100% CalFresh participation (*incorporating the statewide participation rate for statewide statistics and the PAI for county statistics*)

County	2009 Analysis	2010 Analysis	% Change
Sacramento	\$1,671,760	\$1,552,029	-7%
San Benito	\$166,466	\$112,539	-32%
San Bernardino	\$4,117,041	\$4,318,752	5%
San Diego	\$9,244,082	\$9,569,189	4%
San Francisco	\$1,673,021	\$2,524,485	51%
San Joaquin	\$1,264,148	\$1,892,314	50%
San Luis Obispo	\$991,957	\$925,576	-7%
San Mateo	\$1,461,942	\$1,601,341	10%
Santa Barbara	\$1,585,849	\$1,279,411	-19%
Santa Clara	\$3,339,889	\$2,147,886	-36%
Santa Cruz	\$810,151	\$909,065	12%
Shasta	\$406,508	\$636,270	57%
Sierra	\$10,849	\$14,073	30%
Siskiyou	\$145,114	\$104,246	-28%
Solano	\$573,037	\$363,707	-37%
Sonoma	\$1,300,914	\$1,608,794	24%
Stanislaus	\$1,126,412	\$1,040,893	-8%
Sutter	\$162,871	\$316,878	95%
Tehama	\$243,839	\$153,207	-37%
Trinity	\$47,392	\$66,922	41%
Tulare	\$1,627,686	\$944,919	-42%
Tuolumne	\$165,443	\$140,160	-15%
Ventura	\$1,723,298	\$1,465,289	-15%
Yolo	\$648,667	\$821,473	27%
Yuba	\$268,177	\$30,336	-89%

Table 10

Estimated value of additional state sales tax revenue generated annually for non-general fund expenditures with 100% CalFresh participation (*incorporating the statewide participation rate for statewide statistics and the PAI for county statistics*)

County	2009 Analysis	2010 Analysis	% Change
Statewide	\$21,041,136	\$27,296,583	30%
Alameda	\$713,726	\$600,774	-16%
Alpine	\$983	\$676	-31%
Amador	\$22,863	\$18,775	-18%
Butte	\$184,402	\$227,868	24%
Calaveras	\$27,979	\$29,540	6%
Colusa	\$11,494	\$11,995	4%
Contra Costa	\$469,996	\$502,546	7%
Del Norte	\$12,975	\$15,143	17%
El Dorado	\$91,394	\$65,721	-28%
Fresno	\$432,912	\$564,556	30%
Glenn	\$17,723	\$19,324	9%
Humboldt	\$86,311	\$126,968	47%
Imperial	\$85,913	\$99,019	15%
Inyo	\$10,574	\$8,750	-17%
Kern	\$484,898	\$548,975	13%
Kings	\$81,616	\$39,728	-51%
Lake	\$33,373	\$56,806	70%
Lassen	\$17,844	\$26,531	49%
Los Angeles	\$7,452,542	\$7,580,047	2%
Madera	\$60,421	\$83,975	39%
Marin	\$131,782	\$108,716	-18%
Mariposa	\$14,495	\$15,147	4%
Mendocino	\$33,019	\$72,497	120%
Merced	\$124,632	\$166,262	33%
Modoc	\$7,216	\$5,054	-30%
Mono	\$11,851	\$12,279	4%
Monterey	\$308,966	\$316,382	2%
Napa	\$90,426	\$95,144	5%
Nevada	\$66,872	\$54,088	-19%
Orange	\$1,600,244	\$1,618,714	1%
Placer	\$112,921	\$123,536	9%
Plumas	\$11,504	\$11,486	0%
Riverside	\$1,191,667	\$1,191,810	0%

Table 10

Estimated value of additional state sales tax revenue generated annually for non-general fund expenditures with 100% CalFresh participation (*incorporating the statewide participation rate for statewide statistics and the PAI for county statistics*)

County	2009 Analysis	2010 Analysis	% Change
Sacramento	\$348,283	\$323,339	-7%
San Benito	\$34,680	\$23,446	-32%
San Bernardino	\$857,717	\$899,740	5%
San Diego	\$1,925,850	\$1,993,581	4%
San Francisco	\$348,546	\$525,934	51%
San Joaquin	\$263,364	\$394,232	50%
San Luis Obispo	\$206,658	\$192,828	-7%
San Mateo	\$304,571	\$333,613	10%
Santa Barbara	\$330,385	\$266,544	-19%
Santa Clara	\$695,810	\$447,476	-36%
Santa Cruz	\$168,782	\$189,388	12%
Shasta	\$84,689	\$132,556	57%
Sierra	\$2,260	\$2,932	30%
Siskiyou	\$30,232	\$21,718	-28%
Solano	\$119,383	\$75,772	-37%
Sonoma	\$271,024	\$335,165	24%
Stanislaus	\$234,669	\$216,853	-8%
Sutter	\$33,932	\$66,016	95%
Tehama	\$50,800	\$31,918	-37%
Trinity	\$9,873	\$13,942	41%
Tulare	\$339,101	\$196,858	-42%
Tuolumne	\$34,467	\$29,200	-15%
Ventura	\$359,020	\$305,269	-15%
Yolo	\$135,139	\$171,140	27%
Yuba	\$55,870	\$6,320	-89%

Table 11

Estimated value of additional sales tax revenue generated annually for counties with 100% CalFresh participation (*incorporating the statewide participation rate for statewide statistics and the PAI for county statistics*)

County	2009 Analysis	2010 Analysis	% Change
Statewide	\$30,314,240	\$39,606,436	31%
Alameda	\$1,427,452	\$1,201,548	-16%
Alpine	\$786	\$541	-31%
Amador	\$27,435	\$22,530	-18%
Butte	\$147,521	\$182,295	24%
Calaveras	\$22,383	\$23,632	6%
Colusa	\$9,195	\$9,596	4%
Contra Costa	\$751,994	\$804,073	7%
Del Norte	\$10,380	\$12,115	17%
El Dorado	\$73,115	\$52,577	-28%
Fresno	\$597,418	\$779,087	30%
Glenn	\$14,179	\$15,459	9%
Humboldt	\$69,049	\$101,574	47%
Imperial	\$103,095	\$118,823	15%
Inyo	\$12,689	\$10,501	-17%
Kern	\$387,918	\$439,180	13%
Kings	\$65,293	\$31,782	-51%
Lake	\$26,698	\$45,445	70%
Lassen	\$14,275	\$21,225	49%
Los Angeles	\$14,905,085	\$15,160,093	2%
Madera	\$72,505	\$100,770	39%
Marin	\$184,495	\$152,203	-18%
Mariposa	\$17,394	\$18,177	4%
Mendocino	\$26,415	\$57,998	120%
Merced	\$99,706	\$133,010	33%
Modoc	\$5,773	\$4,043	-30%
Mono	\$9,481	\$9,823	4%
Monterey	\$247,173	\$253,106	2%
Napa	\$108,511	\$114,173	5%
Nevada	\$60,184	\$48,679	-19%
Orange	\$1,920,293	\$1,942,457	1%
Placer	\$90,337	\$98,829	9%
Plumas	\$9,204	\$9,189	0%
Riverside	\$1,430,001	\$1,430,172	0%

Table 11

Estimated value of additional sales tax revenue generated annually for counties with 100% CalFresh participation (*incorporating the statewide participation rate for statewide statistics and the PAI for county statistics*)

County	2009 Analysis	2010 Analysis	% Change
Sacramento	\$417,940	\$388,007	-7%
San Benito	\$27,744	\$18,756	-32%
San Bernardino	\$1,029,260	\$1,079,688	5%
San Diego	\$2,311,020	\$2,392,297	4%
San Francisco	\$627,383	\$946,682	51%
San Joaquin	\$316,037	\$473,079	50%
San Luis Obispo	\$165,326	\$154,263	-7%
San Mateo	\$487,314	\$533,780	10%
Santa Barbara	\$396,462	\$319,853	-19%
Santa Clara	\$1,113,296	\$715,962	-36%
Santa Cruz	\$236,294	\$265,144	12%
Shasta	\$67,751	\$106,045	57%
Sierra	\$1,808	\$2,345	30%
Siskiyou	\$24,186	\$17,374	-28%
Solano	\$107,444	\$68,195	-37%
Sonoma	\$379,433	\$469,231	24%
Stanislaus	\$211,202	\$195,168	-8%
Sutter	\$27,145	\$52,813	95%
Tehama	\$40,640	\$25,534	-37%
Trinity	\$7,899	\$11,154	41%
Tulare	\$406,921	\$236,230	-42%
Tuolumne	\$27,574	\$23,360	-15%
Ventura	\$287,216	\$244,215	-15%
Yolo	\$108,111	\$136,912	27%
Yuba	\$44,696	\$5,056	-89%

References

- ¹ Karen E. Cunyningham and Laura A. Castner, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service, *Reaching Those in Need: State Food Stamp Participation Rates in 2007*, November 2009. Available at: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/Published/SNAP/FILES/Participation/Reaching2007.pdf>
- ² Karen E. Cunyningham and Laura A. Castner, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service, *Reaching Those in Need: State Food Stamp Participation Rates in 2007*, November 2009. Available at: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/Published/SNAP/FILES/Participation/Reaching2007.pdf>
- ³ California Department of Social Services, Administration Division, Data Systems and Survey Design Bureau. Updated June 2010. Available at: <http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/res/pdf/foodtrends/FSA1.pdf>
- ⁴ California Department of Social Services, *DFA 256 - Food Stamp Program Participation and Benefit Issuance Report*, June 2010. Available at: <http://www.cdss.ca.gov/research/PG352.htm>
- ⁵ California Department of Social Services, *DFA 256 - Food Stamp Program Participation and Benefit Issuance Report*, June 2010. Available at: <http://www.cdss.ca.gov/research/PG352.htm>
- ⁶ United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service, *SNAP Average Monthly Benefit per Household*, October 2010. Accessed November 10, 2010. Available at: [http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/19SNAPavg\\$HH.htm](http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/19SNAPavg$HH.htm)
- ⁷ Kenneth Hanson, United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service, Economic Research Report Number 103, *The Food Assistance National Input-Output Multiplier (FANIOM) Model and Stimulus Effects of SNAP*, October 2010. Available at: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/ERR103/ERR103.pdf>
- ⁸ Legislative Analyst's Office, *Analysis of the 2004-05 Budget Bill- Food Stamps Program*, February 2004. Available at: http://www.lao.ca.gov/analysis_2004/health_ss/hss_20_foodstamps_anl04.htm

⁹ Mark Zandi, *Assessing the Macro Economic Impact of Fiscal Stimulus 2008*, Moody's Analytics, Inc., January 2008. Available at: <http://www.economy.com/mark-zandi/documents/assising-the-impact-of-the-fiscal-stimulus.pdf>

¹⁰ The California State Auditor, *Statewide Fingerprint Imaging System: The State Must Weigh Factors Other Than Need and Cost-Effectiveness When Determining Future Funding for the System*, January 2003. Available at: <http://www.bsa.ca.gov/pdfs/reports/2001-015.pdf>

The California State Auditor, *Department of Social Services: For the CalWORKs and Food Stamp Programs, It Lacks Assessments of Cost-Effectiveness and Misses Opportunities to Improve Counties' Antifraud Efforts*, November 2009. Available at: <http://www.bsa.ca.gov/pdfs/reports/2009-101.pdf>

¹¹ California Department of Social Services Estimates and Research Services Branch, *Administration Division Financial Management and Contracts Branch, May 2009 Revise*. Available at: <http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/cdssweb/entres/localassistanceest/may10/EstimateMethodologies.pdf>

¹² Food Research and Action Center, *Access and Access Barriers to Getting Food Stamps: A Review of the Literature*, February 2008. Available at: <http://www.frac.org/pdf/FSPaccess.pdf>

¹³ Nancy R Burstein, Satyendra Patrabansh, William L. Hamilton, and Sarah Y. Siegel, United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, December 2009. *Understanding the Determinants of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation Final Report*. Available at: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/Published/SNAP/FILES/Participation/Determinants.pdf>.

¹⁴ Karen E. Cunyningham and Laura A. Castner, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service, *Reaching Those in Need: State Food Stamp Participation Rates in 2007*, November 2009. Available at: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/Published/SNAP/FILES/Participation/Reaching2007.pdf>

¹⁵ Karen Cunyningham, *State Trends in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Eligibility and Participation Among Elderly Individuals: Final Report*, Mathematic Policy Research, Inc.

September 2010. Available at: http://www.mathematica-mpr.com/publications/PDFs/nutrition/SNAP_elderly.pdf

¹⁶ California Department of Social Services, *DFA 256 - Food Stamp Program Participation and Benefit Issuance Report*, January-December 2008. Available at:

<http://www.cdss.ca.gov/research/PG352.htm>

¹⁷ Tia Shimada, California Food Policy Advocates, *Measuring County Food Stamp Performance 2008: Using the Program Access Index to Analyze California's 58 Counties*.

November 2009. Available at: http://www.cfpa.net/foodstamps/2008_PAI/2008_PAI.pdf

¹⁸ United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service, *SNAP Average Monthly Benefit per Household*, October 2010. Accessed November 10, 2010. Available at:

[http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/19SNAPavg\\$HH.htm](http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/19SNAPavg$HH.htm)

¹⁹ California Department of Social Services, *DFA 256 - Food Stamp Program Participation and Benefit Issuance Report*, January-December 2008. Available at:

<http://www.cdss.ca.gov/research/PG352.htm>

²⁰ Kenneth Hanson, United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service, Economic Research Report Number 103, *The Food Assistance National Input-Output Multiplier (FANIOM) Model and Stimulus Effects of SNAP*, October 2010.

Available at: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/ERR103/ERR103.pdf>

²¹ Legislative Analyst's Office, *Analysis of the 2004-05 Budget Bill- Food Stamps Program*, February 2004. Available at:

http://www.lao.ca.gov/analysis_2004/health_ss/hss_20_foodstamps_anl04.htm

²² California State Board of Equalization, *Detailed Description of the Sales & Use Tax Rate*,

2009. Available at: <http://www.boe.ca.gov/news/sp111500att.htm>

²³ California State Board of Equalization, *Detailed Description of the Sales & Use Tax Rate*,

2009. Available at: <http://www.boe.ca.gov/news/sp111500att.htm>

²⁴ California State Board of Equalization, *Publication 71- California City and County Sales and Use Tax Rates, October 1, 2010 Edition*. Available at:

<http://www.boe.ca.gov/pdf/pub71.pdf>

²⁵ California State Board of Equalization, *Publication 71- California City and County Sales and Use Tax Rates, October 1, 2010 Edition*. Available at:

<http://www.boe.ca.gov/pdf/pub71.pdf>

²⁶ Karen E. Cunyningham and Laura A. Castner, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service, *Reaching Those in Need: State Food Stamp Participation Rates in 2007*, November 2000. Available at:

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/Published/snap/FILES/Participation/Reaching2007.pdf>

²⁷ California Department of Social Services, *DFA 256 - Food Stamp Program Participation and Benefit Issuance Report*, June 2009. Available at:

<http://www.cdss.ca.gov/research/PG352.htm>

²⁸ California Department of Social Services, Administrative Division, Data Systems and Survey Design Bureau, Updated June 2009. Available at:

<http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/res/pdf/foodtrends/FS01.pdf>

²⁹ Karen E. Cunyningham, Laura A. Castner, and Allen L. Schirm, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service, *Reaching Those in Need: State Food Stamp Participation Rates in 2006*, November 2008.

Available at:

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/Published/snap/FILES/Participation/Reaching2006.pdf>