

Measuring County CalFresh Performance in 2009

The Program Access Index

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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.

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Table of Contents

The Program Access Index (PAI)	1
Comparing the PAI and State Participation Rates	1
Using the PAI	2
PAI Tables	2
Methodology	7
Appendix A	15
Appendix B	27
References	28

The Program Access Index

The Program Access Index (PAI) estimates CalFresh¹ utilization among low-income individuals. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) produces an annual state-level PAI.^a The PAI provided in this report is a county-level analysis modeled on the USDA methodology. As shown in the general formula below, the county-level PAI estimates CalFresh utilization among individuals who meet three CalFresh eligibility criteria: income below 125 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG)², no participation in FDPIR³, and no receipt of SSI⁴.

$$\text{PAI} = \frac{(\text{CalFresh Participants}) - (\text{Disaster CalFresh Program Participants})}{(\text{Individuals with Income} < 125\% \text{ FPG}) - (\text{FDPIR Participants}) - (\text{SSI Recipients})}$$

The PAI incorporates only three CalFresh eligibility criteria. Therefore, it is not a participation rate that measures CalFresh participation among fully-eligible individuals. However, the PAI can help illuminate county-level differences in CalFresh administration and utilization.

USDA uses its state-level PAI as one measure to “reward States for high performance in the administration of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).”^b Because CalFresh policies and practices vary by county, the county-level PAI can be used as one indicator of local CalFresh performance. The PAI can also be used to draw comparisons of CalFresh performance between counties and between counties and the state.

Comparing the PAI and State Participation Rates

Each year, USDA releases SNAP/CalFresh “participation rates” for all 50 states and the District of Columbia. These participation rates are complex estimates of SNAP/CalFresh participation among eligible individuals. The rates take into account several criteria for SNAP/CalFresh eligibility, including income, household resources,

¹ The nutrition assistance program known federally as “SNAP” (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) is known as “CalFresh” in California.

² Eligibility criteria for the CalFresh allow participants to have incomes up to 130 percent of FPG. However, annual county-level estimates are not available for the number of individuals with incomes below 130 percent of FPG. Therefore, having an income below 125 percent of FPG is used as a proxy for CalFresh income eligibility. The use of this proxy may underestimate the number of individuals who are income-eligible for CalFresh.

³ FDPIR = Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations. FDPIR participants are not eligible for CalFresh benefits.

⁴ SSI = Supplemental Security Income. In California, SSI recipients are not eligible for CalFresh benefits.

receipt of SSI, and citizenship/immigration status.⁵ In comparison, the PAI takes into account three CalFresh criteria: income, FDPIR participation, and SSI status.

State participation rates for any given year are typically released two to three years following. For example, USDA's state participation rates for 2008 were released in early 2011.^c In contrast, the PAI can be calculated within one year. For example, USDA released the 2009 state PAI in 2010.^d

Using the PAI

USDA state participation rates may be the best available estimates of SNAP/CalFresh utilization among fully-eligible individuals. However, the rates are calculated as statewide measures and have limited relevance at the county level. USDA does not calculate county-level participation rates. Because CalFresh policies and practices vary across California counties, a county-level indicator of utilization and administrative performance is necessary. The PAI is one such indicator.

The PAI tables in this report include county rankings. The county ranked number one has the highest PAI score. That is, the county ranked number one has the highest CalFresh utilization relative to the total number of income-eligible individuals who do not participate in FDPIR or receive SSI.

PAI Tables

This section contains four tables, described briefly below, that collectively detail the PAI for all 58 California counties.

- Table 1 shows the PAI for California's 40 largest counties based on a methodology that uses income data from the American Community Survey (ACS).
- Income data for California's 18 smallest counties are not available from ACS. Therefore, Table 2 shows the PAI for all California counties based on an alternate methodology that allows the inclusion of the 18 smallest counties. The alternate methodology uses income data from the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates and the 2000 US Census.
- Table 3 shows the most accurate PAI available for each California county, listed alphabetically. That is, Table 3 combines the PAI for the 40 largest counties from Table 1 and the PAI for the 18 smallest counties from Table 2.
- Table 4 shows the most accurate PAI available for each California county, listed by rank. That is, Table 4 combines the PAI for the 40 largest counties from Table 1 and the PAI for the 18 smallest counties from Table 2.

⁵ The USDA state participation rates do not take into account FDPIR participation or categorical eligibility. Please see the USDA report *Reaching Those in Need: State Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Participation Rates in 2008*:

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/Published/SNAP/FILES/Participation/Reaching2008.pdf>.

The PAI tables in this section were generated with methodologies that subtract all Supplemental Security Income (SSI) participants from the population of individuals who are income-eligible for CalFresh. An adjunct set of PAI tables was generated with methodologies that subtract the estimated SSI population with income below 125 percent of FPG from the population of individuals who are income-eligible for CalFresh. This adjunct set of tables can be found in Appendix A. For full details about the treatment of SSI data within this PAI analysis, please see Step 7 of the methodologies.

Large Counties

Table 1 shows the PAI and rank for each of California's 40 largest counties, listed alphabetically. When applied to statewide data, the methodology used to generate Table 1 yields a PAI of 0.499 for California.

Table 1

County	PAI	Rank
Alameda	0.565	17
Butte	0.557	18
Contra Costa	0.438	28
El Dorado	0.485	19
Fresno	0.788	1
Humboldt	0.484	20
Imperial	0.680	6
Kern	0.570	16
Kings	0.627	11
Lake ²	0.475	22
Los Angeles ³	0.460	27
Madera ¹	0.577	14
Marin	0.300	39
Mendocino	0.665	8
Merced	0.590	13
Monterey	0.328	37
Napa ²	0.475	23
Nevada	0.384	32
Orange ⁴	0.335	35
Placer	0.409	31

County	PAI	Rank
Riverside	0.482	21
Sacramento	0.707	3
San Bernardino	0.631	10
San Diego ⁴	0.335	36
San Francisco	0.471	24
San Joaquin	0.648	9
San Luis Obispo	0.321	38
San Mateo	0.221	40
Santa Barbara	0.356	33
Santa Clara ³	0.460	26
Santa Cruz	0.421	29
Shasta	0.669	7
Solano	0.695	4
Sonoma	0.412	30
Stanislaus	0.610	12
Sutter ¹	0.577	15
Tulare	0.769	2
Ventura	0.466	25
Yolo	0.352	34
Yuba	0.692	5

¹⁻⁴The PAI is listed here with three significant digits (i.e. three digits to the right of the decimal point). However, the PAI used to calculate the county ranking contained 15 significant digits. Viewed with four significant digits, Madera County's PAI is 0.5774 and Sutter County's PAI is 0.5770. Thus, their respective ranks are 14 and 15. Similarly:

- Lake County's PAI is 0.4751 and Napa County's PAI is 0.4750.
- Santa Clara County's PAI is 0.4604 and Los Angeles County's PAI is 0.4598.
- Orange County's PAI is 0.3353 and San Diego County's PAI is 0.3348.

All Counties – Alternate Methodology

Table 2 shows the PAI for all California counties calculated with income data from the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates and the 2000 Census rather than the American Community Survey (ACS). This alternate methodology is necessary because income data from ACS, which are used to calculate the PAI for California's 40 largest counties, are not available for the 18 smallest counties (denoted by *). When applied to statewide data, the methodology used to generate Table 2 yields a PAI of 0.499 for California.

Table 2

County	PAI	Rank
Alameda	0.570	18
Alpine*	0.541	25
Amador*	0.459	37
Butte ¹	0.554	22
Calaveras*	0.540	26
Colusa*	0.474	32
Contra Costa	0.440	40
Del Norte*	0.731	3
El Dorado	0.439	41
Fresno	0.801	1
Glenn*	0.558	21
Humboldt	0.498	29
Imperial	0.656	10
Inyo*	0.554	24
Kern ¹	0.554	23
Kings	0.586	17
Lake	0.446	38
Lassen*	0.507	28
Los Angeles	0.468	34
Madera	0.560	19
Marin	0.319	54
Mariposa*	0.383	47
Mendocino	0.683	7
Merced	0.588	16
Modoc*	0.559	20
Mono*	0.220	58
Monterey	0.311	55
Napa	0.336	51
Nevada	0.349	49

County	PAI	Rank
Orange	0.330	52
Placer	0.405	42
Plumas*	0.398	44
Riverside ²	0.486	31
Sacramento	0.726	4
San Benito ^{2*}	0.486	30
San Bernardino	0.617	13
San Diego	0.325	53
San Francisco	0.442	39
San Joaquin	0.699	6
San Luis Obispo	0.300	56
San Mateo	0.224	57
Santa Barbara	0.347	50
Santa Clara	0.466	35
Santa Cruz	0.394	45
Shasta	0.665	9
Sierra*	0.393	46
Siskiyou*	0.675	8
Solano	0.654	11
Sonoma	0.402	43
Stanislaus	0.635	12
Sutter	0.595	15
Tehama*	0.597	14
Trinity*	0.473	33
Tulare	0.758	2
Tuolumne*	0.533	27
Ventura	0.465	36
Yolo	0.381	48
Yuba	0.710	5

¹⁻²The PAI is listed here with three significant digits (i.e. three digits to the right of the decimal point). However, the PAI used to calculate the county ranking contained 15 significant digits. Viewed with four significant digits, Butte County's PAI is 0.5440 and Kern County's PAI is 0.5535. Thus, their respective ranks are 22 and 23. Similarly, San Benito County's PAI is 0.4861 and Riverside County's PAI is 0.4857.

Merged PAI – All Counties Alphabetically

The most accurate PAI for California's 40 largest counties is presented in Table 1. The most accurate PAI for California's 18 smallest counties (denoted by *) is presented in Table 2. Table 3 merges Tables 1 and 2 to show the most accurate PAI available for each county, listed alphabetically.

Table 3

County	PAI	Rank
Alameda	0.565	20
Alpine*	0.541	25
Amador*	0.459	41
Butte	0.557	23
Calaveras*	0.540	26
Colusa*	0.474	35
Contra Costa	0.438	42
Del Norte*	0.731	3
El Dorado	0.485	30
Fresno	0.788	1
Glenn*	0.558	22
Humboldt	0.484	31
Imperial	0.680	7
Inyo*	0.554	24
Kern	0.570	19
Kings	0.627	13
Lake ²	0.475	33
Lassen*	0.507	28
Los Angeles ³	0.460	40
Madera ¹	0.577	17
Marin	0.300	56
Mariposa*	0.383	49
Mendocino	0.665	10
Merced	0.590	16
Modoc*	0.559	21
Mono*	0.220	58
Monterey	0.328	54
Napa ²	0.475	34
Nevada	0.384	48

County	PAI	Rank
Orange ⁴	0.335	52
Placer	0.409	45
Plumas*	0.398	46
Riverside	0.482	32
Sacramento	0.707	4
San Benito*	0.486	29
San Bernardino	0.631	12
San Diego ⁴	0.335	53
San Francisco	0.471	37
San Joaquin	0.648	11
San Luis Obispo	0.321	55
San Mateo	0.221	57
Santa Barbara	0.356	50
Santa Clara ³	0.460	39
Santa Cruz	0.421	43
Shasta	0.669	9
Sierra*	0.393	47
Siskiyou*	0.675	8
Solano	0.695	5
Sonoma	0.412	44
Stanislaus	0.610	14
Sutter ¹	0.577	18
Tehama*	0.597	15
Trinity*	0.473	36
Tulare	0.769	2
Tuolumne*	0.533	27
Ventura	0.466	38
Yolo	0.352	51
Yuba	0.692	6

¹⁻⁴The PAI is listed here with three significant digits (i.e. three digits to the right of the decimal point). However, the PAI used to calculate the county ranking contained 15 significant digits. Viewed with four significant digits, Madera County's PAI is 0.5774 and Sutter County's PAI is 0.5770. Thus, their respective ranks are 17 and 18. Similarly:

- Lake County's PAI is 0.4751 and Napa County's PAI is 0.4750.
- Santa Clara County's PAI is 0.4604 and Los Angeles County's PAI is 0.4598.
- Orange County's PAI is 0.3353 and San Diego County's PAI is 0.3348.

Merged PAI – All Counties by Rank

The most accurate PAI for California’s 40 largest counties is presented in Table 1. The most accurate PAI for California’s 18 smallest counties (denoted by *) is presented in Table 2. Table 4 merges Tables 1 and 2 to show the most accurate PAI available for each county, listed by rank.

Table 4

County	PAI	Rank
Fresno	0.788	1
Tulare	0.769	2
Del Norte*	0.731	3
Sacramento	0.707	4
Solano	0.695	5
Yuba	0.692	6
Imperial	0.680	7
Siskiyou*	0.675	8
Shasta	0.669	9
Mendocino	0.665	10
San Joaquin	0.648	11
San Bernardino	0.631	12
Kings	0.627	13
Stanislaus	0.610	14
Tehama*	0.597	15
Merced	0.590	16
Madera ¹	0.577	17
Sutter ¹	0.577	18
Kern	0.570	19
Alameda	0.565	20
Modoc*	0.559	21
Glenn*	0.558	22
Butte	0.557	23
Inyo*	0.554	24
Alpine*	0.541	25
Calaveras*	0.540	26
Tuolumne*	0.533	27
Lassen*	0.507	28
San Benito*	0.486	29

County	PAI	Rank
El Dorado	0.485	30
Humboldt	0.484	31
Riverside	0.482	32
Lake ²	0.475	33
Napa ²	0.475	34
Colusa*	0.474	35
Trinity*	0.473	36
San Francisco	0.471	37
Ventura	0.466	38
Santa Clara ³	0.460	39
Los Angeles ³	0.460	40
Amador*	0.459	41
Contra Costa	0.438	42
Santa Cruz	0.421	43
Sonoma	0.412	44
Placer	0.409	45
Plumas*	0.398	46
Sierra*	0.393	47
Nevada	0.384	48
Mariposa*	0.383	49
Santa Barbara	0.356	50
Yolo	0.352	51
Orange ⁴	0.335	52
San Diego ⁴	0.335	53
Monterey	0.328	54
San Luis Obispo	0.321	55
Marin	0.300	56
San Mateo	0.221	57
Mono*	0.220	58

¹⁻⁴The PAI is listed here with three significant digits (i.e. three digits to the right of the decimal point). However, the PAI used to calculate the county ranking contained 15 significant digits. Viewed with four significant digits, Madera County’s PAI is 0.5774 and Sutter County’s PAI is 0.5770. Thus, their respective ranks are 17 and 18. Similarly:

- Lake County’s PAI is 0.4751 and Napa County’s PAI is 0.4750.
- Santa Clara County’s PAI is 0.4604 and Los Angeles County’s PAI is 0.4598.
- Orange County’s PAI is 0.3353 and San Diego County’s PAI is 0.3348.

Methodology

Methodology for Table 1 and Large Counties in Tables 3-4

This methodology details the calculations used for the PAI of California's 40 largest counties as shown in Table 1. PAI for California's 40 largest counties in Tables 3-4 were also calculated using this methodology.

Except in the treatment of SSI participation data, this methodology follows the USDA methodology⁶ used to calculate the 2009 state-level PAI. As detailed in Step 7 below, this methodology subtracts the total number of SSI participants from the population of individuals who are income-eligible for CalFresh.

An adjunct PAI calculation, which subtracts the estimated SSI population with income below 125 percent of FPG from the population of individuals who are income-eligible for CalFresh, is located in Appendix A.

Step 1: Determine the annual count of CalFresh participants for the 2009 calendar year by summing monthly participation counts from January 2009 through December 2009.

Sum of Monthly Participation from January through December = Annual Count of CalFresh Participants

Data Source: CalFresh participation data for the state of California and all California counties are available at: <http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/PG352.htm>.

Step 2: Determine the average monthly participation for the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) during the 2009 calendar year.

Data Source: Average monthly FDPIR participation data were obtained from the USDA Food and Nutrition Service Western Regional Office. These data are shown in Appendix B.

Data were not available to identify the county of residence for each FDPIR participant. In December 2007/January 2008, FDPIR program directors estimated the number of participants residing in each county. Although this method is not exact, the number of FDPIR participants is so low compared to the number of individuals with incomes

⁶ The USDA methodology is available at: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/MENU/Published/snap/FILES/Other/pai2009.pdf>.

below 125 percent of the federal poverty guidelines that any error in the directors' estimates should have a negligible effect on PAI calculations. To quantify the statewide difference between the two populations, there were 6,941 FDPIR participants and 6,908,220 individuals with incomes below 125 percent of the federal poverty guidelines in California during 2009.

Step 3: Determine the number of individuals who received Disaster CalFresh benefits (disaster assistance) during the 2009 calendar year.

Data Source: Disaster CalFresh participation data were provided by the California Department of Social Services.

Note: There were no Disaster CalFresh benefits distributed in any California counties for the 2009 calendar year.

Step 4: Calculate the adjusted number of annual CalFresh participants by subtracting Step 3 from Step 1.

Annual Count of CalFresh Participants – Number of Disaster CalFresh Recipients = Adjusted Annual Count of CalFresh Participants

Step 5: Calculate the adjusted number of average monthly CalFresh participants for the 2009 calendar year by dividing Step 4 by 12.

Adjusted Annual Count of CalFresh Participants ÷ 12 months = Adjusted Number of Average Monthly CalFresh Participants

Step 6: Determine number of individuals with incomes below 125 percent of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG) for the 2009 calendar year. Eligibility criteria for CalFresh allow participants to have incomes up to 130 percent of FPG. However, annual county estimates are not available for the number of individuals with incomes below 130 percent of FPG. Therefore, having an income below 125 percent of FPG is used as a proxy for CalFresh income eligibility. The use of this proxy may underestimate the number of individuals who are income-eligible for CalFresh.

Data Source: County-specific estimates of the number of individuals with incomes below 125 percent of FPG are available from the 2009 American Community Survey at:

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuld=datasets_2&_lang=en&_ts=

(2009 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates, Table B170002)

Step 7: Determine the number of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) participants for the 2009 calendar year. In California, SSI recipients are not eligible to participate in CalFresh. Therefore, any SSI recipients with incomes below 125 percent of FPG should be removed from the total number of individuals that are income-eligible for CalFresh. Unfortunately, there are no county-specific data that specify the number of SSI recipients whose incomes fall below 125 percent of FPG.

USDA estimated that 301,299 SSI recipients had incomes below 125 percent of FPG in California during 2009. The total number of SSI recipients in California was 1,248,404 for 2009. This implies that 24.135% of SSI recipients had incomes below 125 percent of FPG in California during 2009. ($301,299 \text{ SSI recipients with incomes below 125\% FPG} \div 1,248,404 \text{ SSI recipients} = 24.135\%$). USDA uses this percentage to adjust the income-eligible CalFresh population for the number of SSI recipients with incomes below 125 percent of FPG.

Based on prior analyses of the California SSI population by Mathematica and other researchers^e, CFPA believes that USDA underestimates the number of SSI recipients with incomes below 125 percent of FPG. In addition, the proportion of low-income SSI recipients may vary across California's counties. Therefore, for this analysis, all SSI recipients are subtracted from the population of individuals with incomes below 125 percent of FPG. This results in an underestimation of the population that is income-eligible for CalFresh and, therefore, artificially raises the PAI. An adjunct set of PAI calculations, which incorporate the USDA's SSI adjustment applied uniformly across all counties, is included in Appendix A.

Data Source:

- The USDA's estimate of California's SSI recipients with incomes below 125 percent of FPG is published in *Calculating the SNAP Program Access Index: A Step-by-Step Guide* by the USDA Food and Nutrition Service, available at: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/Published/SNAP/FILES/Other/pai2009.pdf>.
- California SSI data are available at: http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_sc/index.html.

Step 8: Calculate the adjusted number of individuals with incomes below 125 percent of FPG by subtracting Steps 2 and 7 from Step 6.

Individuals with Incomes Below 125% FPG - Average Monthly FDPIR Participation - SSI Participants = Adjusted Number Of Individuals With Incomes Below 125% FPG

Step 9: Calculate the Program Access Index for 2009 by dividing Step 5 by Step 8.

Adjusted Number of Average Monthly CalFresh Participants for 2009 ÷ Adjusted Number of Individuals with Incomes Below 125% FPG = County PAI

Step 10: Rank order counties by PAI. The county ranked number one has the highest PAI score. That is, the county ranked number one has the highest CalFresh utilization relative to the total number of income-eligible individuals who do not participate in FDPIR or receive SSI.

Methodology for Table 2 and Small Counties in Tables 3-4

This methodology details the calculations used for the PAI of all California counties that is shown in Table 2. In Tables 3 and 4, this methodology was used only for California's 18 smallest counties.

As detailed in Step 6 below, this methodology uses income data from the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates and the 2000 Census rather than the American Community Survey (ACS). This is necessary because income data from the ACS, used to calculate PAI for California's large counties, are not available for California's 18 smallest counties.

Shown in Step 7 below, this methodology subtracts the total number of SSI participants from the population of individuals who are income-eligible for CalFresh. An adjunct PAI calculation, which subtracts the estimated SSI population with income below 125 percent of FPG from the population of individuals who are income-eligible for CalFresh, can be found in Appendix A.

Step 1: Determine the annual count of CalFresh participants for the 2009 calendar year by summing monthly participation counts from January 2009 through December 2009.

Sum of Monthly Participation from January through December = Annual Count of CalFresh Participants

Data Source: CalFresh participation data for the state of California and all California

counties are available at: <http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/PG352.htm>.

Step 2: Determine the average monthly participation for the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) during the 2009 calendar year.

Data Source: Average monthly FDPIR participation data were obtained from the USDA Food and Nutrition Service Western Regional Office. These data are shown in Appendix B.

Data were not available to identify the county of residence for each FDPIR participant. In December 2007/January 2008 FDPIR program directors estimated the number of participants residing in each county. Although this method is not exact, the number of FDPIR participants is so low compared to the number of individuals with incomes below 125 percent of the federal poverty guidelines that any error in the directors' estimates should have a negligible effect on PAI calculations. To quantify the statewide difference between the two populations, there were 6,941 FDPIR participants and 6,908,220 individuals with incomes below 125 percent of the federal poverty guidelines in California during 2009.

Step 3: Determine the number of individuals who received Disaster CalFresh benefits (disaster assistance) during the 2009 calendar year.

Data Source: Disaster CalFresh participation data were provided by the California Department of Social Services.

Note: There were no Disaster CalFresh benefits distributed in any California counties for the 2009 calendar year.

Step 4: Calculate the adjusted number of annual CalFresh participants by subtracting Step 3 from Step 1.

Annual Count of CalFresh Participants – Number of Disaster CalFresh Recipients = Adjusted Annual Count of CalFresh Participants

Step 5: Calculate the adjusted number of average monthly CalFresh participants for the 2009 calendar year by dividing Step 4 by 12.

Adjusted Annual Count of CalFresh Participants ÷ 12 months = Adjusted Number of Average Monthly CalFresh Participants

Step 6: Determine number of individuals with incomes below 125 percent of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG). Eligibility criteria for CalFresh allow participants to have incomes up to 130 percent of FPG. However, annual county estimates are not available for the number of individuals with incomes below 130 percent of FPG. Therefore, having an income below 125 percent of FPG is used as a proxy for CalFresh income eligibility.

Estimating the number of individuals with incomes below 125 percent of FPG in all of California's counties (including the 18 smallest) requires data from the 2009 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) and the 2000 National Census. SAIPE provides an estimate of the number of individuals in each county with incomes below 100 percent of FPG. The ratio of individuals with incomes below 125 percent of FPG to those with incomes below 100 percent of FPG was determined for each county using 2000 Census data.⁷ This ratio was multiplied by the number of people having incomes below 100 percent of FPG (as reported in SAIPE). Although this method is not exact, it gives the most accurate and up-to-date estimate of the population living below 125 percent of FPG in the small counties that are not included in the ACS.

Individuals with Incomes Below 125% FPG ÷ Individuals with Incomes Below 100% FPG = Income Ratio from 2000 Census Data

Income Ratio x SAIPE Estimate of Individuals with Incomes Below 100% FPG = Estimate of Individuals with Incomes Below 125% FPG

Data Sources:

- 2009 Small Area income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) data available at: <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/index.html>
- 2000 Census data available at: http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts
(Census 2000 Summary File 3 , Table P88)

⁷ 2000 is the latest year for which data are available that quantify the number of individuals with incomes below 125 percent of FPG in California's smallest 18 counties.

Step 7: Determine the number of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) participants for the 2009 calendar year. In California, SSI recipients are not eligible to participate in CalFresh. Therefore, any SSI recipients with incomes below 125 percent of FPG should be removed from the total number of individuals that are income-eligible for CalFresh. Unfortunately, there are no county-specific data that specify the number of SSI recipients whose incomes fall below 125 percent of FPG.

USDA estimated that 301,299 SSI recipients had incomes below 125 percent of FPG in California during 2009. The total number of SSI recipients in California was 1,248,404 for 2009. This implies that 24.135% of SSI recipients had incomes below 125 percent of FPG in California during 2009. ($301,299 \text{ SSI recipients with incomes below 125\% FPG} \div 1,248,404 \text{ SSI recipients} = 24.135\%$). USDA uses this percentage to adjust the income-eligible CalFresh population for the number of SSI recipients with incomes below 125 percent of FPG.

Based on prior analyses of the California SSI population by Mathematica and other researchers^f, CFPA believes that USDA underestimates the number of SSI recipients with incomes below 125 percent of FPG. In addition, the proportion of low-income SSI recipients may vary across California's counties. Therefore, for this analysis, all SSI recipients are subtracted from the population of individuals with incomes below 125 percent of FPG. This results in an underestimation of the population that is income-eligible for CalFresh and, therefore, artificially raises the PAI. An adjunct set of PAI calculations, which incorporate the USDA's SSI adjustment applied uniformly across all counties, is included in Appendix A.

Data Sources:

- The USDA's estimate of California's SSI recipients with incomes below 125 percent of FPG is published in *Calculating the SNAP Program Access Index: A Step-by-Step Guide* by the USDA Food and Nutrition Service, available at: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/Published/SNAP/FILES/Other/pai2009.pdf>.
- California SSI data are available at: http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_sc/index.html.

Step 8: Calculate adjusted number of individuals with incomes below 125 percent of FPG by subtracting Steps 2 and 7 from Step 6.

Individuals with Incomes Below 125% FPG - Average Monthly FDPIR Participation – SSI Participants = Adjusted Number of Individuals with Incomes Below 125% FPG

Step 9: Calculate the Program Access Index for 2009 by dividing Step 5 by Step 8.

Adjusted Number of Average Monthly CalFresh Participants ÷ Adjusted Number of Individuals with Incomes Below 125% FPG = County PAI

Step 10: Rank order counties by PAI. The county ranked number one has the highest PAI score. That is, the county ranked number one has the highest CalFresh utilization relative to the total number of income-eligible individuals who do not participate in FDPIR or receive SSI.

Appendix A

SSI-Adjusted PAI

To generate the PAI tables in this Appendix, the SSI population with income below 125 percent of FPG was estimated and removed from the population of individuals who are income-eligible for CalFresh. These tables are distinct from those in the main body of the report, for which the total number of SSI participants was removed from the population of individuals who are income-eligible for CalFresh.

There are four tables included in this Appendix.

- Table 5 shows the SSI-adjusted PAI for California's 40 largest counties based on a methodology that uses income data from the American Community Survey (ACS).
- Income data for California's 18 smallest counties are not available from ACS. Therefore, Table 6 shows the SSI-adjusted PAI for all California counties based on an alternate methodology that allows the inclusion of the 18 smallest counties. The alternate methodology uses income data from the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates and the 2000 US Census.
- Table 7 contains the most accurate SSI-adjusted PAI available for each California county, listed alphabetically. That is, Table 7 combines the PAI for the 40 largest counties in Table 5 with the PAI for the 18 smallest counties in Table 6.
- Table 8 contains the most accurate SSI-adjusted PAI available for each California county, listed by rank. That is, Table 8 combines the PAI for the 40 largest counties in Table 5 with the PAI for the 18 smallest counties in Table 6.

SSI-Adjusted PAI for Large Counties

Table 5 shows the SSI-adjusted PAI for California's 40 largest counties. When applied to statewide data, the methodology used to generate Table 5 yields a PAI of 0.428.

Table 5

County	PAI	Rank
Alameda	0.450	18
Butte	0.461	17
Contra Costa	0.373	28
El Dorado	0.419	20
Fresno	0.689	1
Humboldt	0.397	24
Imperial	0.563	6
Kern	0.505	15
Kings	0.555	9
Lake	0.403	22
Los Angeles	0.389	25
Madera	0.520	14
Marin	0.264	39
Mendocino	0.558	7
Merced ¹	0.527	12
Monterey	0.303	35
Napa	0.400	23
Nevada	0.340	31
Orange	0.293	36
Placer ²	0.361	29

County	PAI	Rank
Riverside	0.430	19
Sacramento	0.583	3
San Bernardino	0.556	8
San Diego ³	0.291	37
San Francisco	0.323	32
San Joaquin	0.545	10
San Luis Obispo ³	0.291	38
San Mateo	0.191	40
Santa Barbara	0.322	33
Santa Clara	0.379	26
Santa Cruz	0.377	27
Shasta	0.530	11
Solano	0.576	5
Sonoma ²	0.361	30
Stanislaus ¹	0.527	13
Sutter	0.488	16
Tulare	0.682	2
Ventura	0.415	21
Yolo	0.315	34
Yuba	0.580	4

¹⁻³The PAI is listed here to three significant digits (i.e. three digits to the right of the decimal point). However, the PAI used to calculate the county ranking contained 15 significant digits. Viewed with four significant digits, Merced County's PAI is 0.5273 and Stanislaus County's PAI is 0.5268. Thus, their respective ranks are 12 and 13. Similarly:

- Placer County's PAI is 0.3612 and Sonoma County's PAI is 0.3607.
- San Diego's PAI is 0.2914 and San Luis Obispo's PAI is 0.2907.

SSI-Adjusted PAI for All Counties – Alternate Methodology

Table 6 shows the SSI-adjusted PAI for all California counties calculated with income data from the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates and the 2000 Census instead of the American Community Survey (ACS). This alternate methodology is necessary because income data from the ACS, which are used to calculate PAI for California's 40 largest counties, are not available for the 18 smallest counties (denoted by *). When applied to statewide data, the methodology used to generate Table 6 yields a PAI of 0.427 for California.

Table 6

County	PAI	Rank
Alameda	0.453	28
Alpine*	0.478	21
Amador ^{2*}	0.414	33
Butte	0.459	26
Calaveras*	0.477	22
Colusa*	0.417	31
Contra Costa	0.375	40
Del Norte*	0.583	5
El Dorado	0.385	37
Fresno	0.699	1
Glenn*	0.473	23
Humboldt	0.405	34
Imperial ¹	0.546	9
Inyo*	0.489	20
Kern	0.492	19
Kings	0.523	15
Lake	0.382	39
Lassen*	0.441	29
Los Angeles	0.395	35
Madera	0.506	16
Marin	0.279	55
Mariposa*	0.335	46
Mendocino	0.571	7
Merced	0.526	14
Modoc*	0.466	24
Mono*	0.212	57
Monterey	0.288	53
Napa	0.297	51
Nevada	0.312	49

County	PAI	Rank
Orange	0.289	52
Placer	0.358	41
Plumas*	0.327	47
Riverside	0.433	30
Sacramento	0.596	3
San Benito*	0.454	27
San Bernardino ¹	0.546	10
San Diego	0.284	54
San Francisco	0.309	50
San Joaquin	0.580	6
San Luis Obispo	0.274	56
San Mateo	0.193	58
Santa Barbara	0.314	48
Santa Clara	0.383	38
Santa Cruz	0.356	42
Shasta	0.527	13
Sierra*	0.338	45
Siskiyou*	0.528	12
Solano	0.547	8
Sonoma	0.352	43
Stanislaus ¹	0.546	11
Sutter	0.501	17
Tehama*	0.495	18
Trinity*	0.389	36
Tulare	0.673	2
Tuolumne*	0.464	25
Ventura ²	0.414	32
Yolo	0.339	44
Yuba	0.593	4

¹⁻²The PAI is listed here to three significant digits (i.e. three digits to the right of the decimal point). However, the PAI used to calculate the county ranking contained 15 significant digits. Viewed with five significant digits, Imperial County's PAI is 0.54611; San Bernardino County's PAI is 0.54557; and Stanislaus County's PAI is 0.54556. Thus, their respective ranks are 9, 10, and 11. Similarly, Ventura County's PAI is 0.4142 and Amador County's PAI is 0.4136.

Merged SSI-Adjusted PAI – All Counties

The most accurate SSI-adjusted PAI for California's 40 largest counties is presented in Table 5. The most accurate SSI-adjusted PAI for California's 18 smallest counties (denoted by *) is presented in Table 6. Table 7 merges Tables 5 and 6 to show the most accurate SSI-adjusted PAI available for each county, listed alphabetically.

Table 7

County	PAI	Rank
Alameda	0.450	28
Alpine*	0.478	21
Amador*	0.414	34
Butte	0.461	26
Calaveras*	0.477	22
Colusa*	0.417	32
Contra Costa	0.373	42
Del Norte ^{1*}	0.583	3
El Dorado	0.419	31
Fresno	0.689	1
Glenn*	0.473	23
Humboldt	0.397	37
Imperial	0.563	7
Inyo*	0.489	19
Kern	0.505	17
Kings	0.555	10
Lake	0.403	35
Lassen*	0.441	29
Los Angeles ³	0.389	38
Madera	0.520	16
Marin	0.264	56
Mariposa*	0.335	47
Mendocino	0.558	8
Merced ²	0.527	14
Modoc*	0.466	24
Mono*	0.212	57
Monterey	0.303	52
Napa	0.400	36
Nevada	0.340	45

County	PAI	Rank
Orange	0.293	53
Placer ⁴	0.361	43
Plumas*	0.327	48
Riverside	0.430	30
Sacramento ¹	0.583	4
San Benito*	0.454	27
San Bernardino	0.556	9
San Diego ⁵	0.291	54
San Francisco	0.323	49
San Joaquin	0.545	11
San Luis Obispo ⁵	0.291	55
San Mateo	0.191	58
Santa Barbara	0.322	50
Santa Clara	0.379	40
Santa Cruz	0.377	41
Shasta	0.530	12
Sierra*	0.338	46
Siskiyou*	0.528	13
Solano	0.576	6
Sonoma ⁴	0.361	44
Stanislaus ²	0.527	15
Sutter	0.488	20
Tehama*	0.495	18
Trinity ^{3*}	0.389	39
Tulare	0.682	2
Tuolumne*	0.464	25
Ventura	0.415	33
Yolo	0.315	51
Yuba	0.580	5

¹⁻⁵The PAI is listed here to three significant digits (i.e. three digits to the right of the decimal point). However, the PAI used to calculate the county ranking contained 15 significant digits. Viewed with four significant digits, Del Norte County's PAI is 0.5829 and Sacramento County's PAI is 0.5927. Thus, their respective ranks are 3 and 4. Similarly:

- Merced County's PAI is 0.5273 and Stanislaus County's PAI is 0.5268.
- Los Angeles County's PAI is 0.38888 and Trinity County's PAI is 0.38885.
- Placer County's PAI is 0.3612 and Sonoma County's PAI is 0.3607.
- San Diego County's PAI is 0.2914 and San Luis Obispo County's PAI is 0.2907.

Merged SSI-Adjusted PAI – All Counties by Rank

The most accurate SSI-adjusted PAI for California's 40 largest counties is presented in Table 5. The most accurate SSI-adjusted PAI for California's 18 smallest counties (denoted by *) is presented in Table 6. Table 8 merges Tables 5 and 6 to show the most accurate SSI-adjusted PAI available for each county, listed by rank.

Table 8

County	PAI	Rank
Fresno	0.689	1
Tulare	0.682	2
Del Norte ^{1*}	0.583	3
Sacramento ¹	0.583	4
Yuba	0.580	5
Solano	0.576	6
Imperial	0.563	7
Mendocino	0.558	8
San Bernardino	0.556	9
Kings	0.555	10
San Joaquin	0.545	11
Shasta	0.530	12
Siskiyou*	0.528	13
Merced ²	0.527	14
Stanislaus ²	0.527	15
Madera	0.520	16
Kern	0.505	17
Tehama*	0.495	18
Inyo*	0.489	19
Sutter	0.488	20
Alpine*	0.478	21
Calaveras*	0.477	22
Glenn*	0.473	23
Modoc*	0.466	24
Tuolumne*	0.464	25
Butte	0.461	26
San Benito*	0.454	27
Alameda	0.450	28
Lassen*	0.441	29

County	PAI	Rank
Riverside	0.430	30
El Dorado	0.419	31
Colusa*	0.417	32
Ventura	0.415	33
Amador*	0.414	34
Lake	0.403	35
Napa	0.400	36
Humboldt	0.397	37
Los Angeles ³	0.389	38
Trinity ^{3*}	0.389	39
Santa Clara	0.379	40
Santa Cruz	0.377	41
Contra Costa	0.373	42
Placer ⁴	0.361	43
Sonoma ⁴	0.361	44
Nevada	0.340	45
Sierra*	0.338	46
Mariposa*	0.335	47
Plumas*	0.327	48
San Francisco	0.323	49
Santa Barbara	0.322	50
Yolo	0.315	51
Monterey	0.303	52
Orange	0.293	53
San Diego ⁵	0.291	54
San Luis Obispo ⁵	0.291	55
Marin	0.264	56
Mono*	0.212	57
San Mateo	0.191	58

¹⁻⁵The PAI is listed here to three significant digits (i.e. three digits to the right of the decimal point). However, the PAI used to calculate the county ranking contained 15 significant digits. Viewed with four significant digits, Del Norte County's PAI is 0.5829 and Sacramento County's PAI is 0.5927. Thus, their respective ranks are 3 and 4. Similarly:

- Merced County's PAI is 0.5273 and Stanislaus County's PAI is 0.5268.
- Los Angeles County's PAI is 0.38888 and Trinity County's PAI is 0.38885.
- Placer County's PAI is 0.3612 and Sonoma County's PAI is 0.3607.
- San Diego County's PAI is 0.2914 and San Luis Obispo County's PAI is 0.2907.

SSI-Adjusted PAI Methodology

To generate the SSI-adjusted PAI shown in Tables 5-8, the estimated SSI population with income below 125 percent of FPG was subtracted from the population of individuals who are income-eligible for CalFresh. In contrast, to generate the PAI presented in the main body of this report, the total number of SSI participants was subtracted from the population of individuals who are income-eligible for CalFresh. Please see Step 7 of the methodologies for details.

Methodology for Table 5 and Large Counties in Tables 7-8

This methodology details the calculations used for the SSI-adjusted PAI of California's 40 largest counties as show in Table 5 above. PAI for California's 40 largest counties in Tables 7-8 were also calculated using this methodology.

Step 1: Determine the annual count of CalFresh participants for the 2009 calendar year by summing monthly participation counts from January 2009 through December 2009.

Sum of Monthly Participation from January through December = Annual Count of CalFresh Participants

Data Source: CalFresh participation data for the state of California and all California counties are available at: <http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/PG352.htm>.

Step 2: Determine the average monthly participation for the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) during the 2009 calendar year.

Data Source: Average monthly FDPIR participation data were obtained from the USDA Food and Nutrition Service Western Regional Office. These data are shown in Appendix B.

Data were not available to identify the county of residence for each FDPIR participant. In December 2007/January 2008, FDPIR program directors estimated the number of participants residing in each county. Although this method is not exact, the number of FDPIR participants is so low compared to the number of individuals with incomes below 125 percent of the federal poverty guidelines that any error in the directors' estimates should have a negligible effect on PAI calculations. To quantify the statewide difference between the two populations, there were 6,941 FDPIR participants and 6,908,220 individuals with incomes below 125 percent of the federal poverty guidelines in California during 2009.

Step 3: Determine the number of individuals who received Disaster CalFresh benefits (disaster assistance) during the 2009 calendar year.

Data Source: Disaster CalFresh participation data were provided by the California Department of Social Services.

Note: There were no Disaster CalFresh benefits distributed in any California counties for the 2009 calendar year.

Step 4: Calculate the adjusted number of annual CalFresh participants by subtracting Step 3 from Step 1.

Annual Count of CalFresh Participants – Number of Disaster CalFresh Recipients = Adjusted Annual Count of CalFresh Participants

Step 5: Calculate the adjusted number of average monthly CalFresh participants for the 2009 calendar year by dividing Step 4 by 12.

Adjusted Annual Count of CalFresh Participants ÷ 12 months = Adjusted Number of Average Monthly CalFresh Participants

Step 6: Determine number of individuals with incomes below 125 percent of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG) for the 2009 calendar year. Eligibility criteria for CalFresh allow participants to have incomes up to 130 percent of FPG. However, annual county estimates are not available for the number of individuals with incomes below 130 percent of FPG. Therefore, having an income below 125 percent of FPG is used as a proxy for CalFresh income eligibility.

Data Source: County-specific estimates of the number of individuals with incomes below 125 percent of FPG are available through the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) at:

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=datasets_2&_lang=en&_ts=

(2009 American Community Survey 1-year Estimates, Table B170002)

Step 7: Determine the number of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) participants for the 2009 calendar year. In California, SSI recipients are not eligible to participate in CalFresh. Therefore, any SSI recipients with incomes below 125 percent of FPG should be removed from the total number of individuals that are income-eligible for CalFresh. Unfortunately, there are no county-specific data that specify the number of SSI recipients whose incomes fall below 125 percent of FPG.

USDA estimated that 301,299 SSI recipients had incomes below 125 percent of FPG in California during 2009. The total number of SSI recipients in California was 1,248,404 for 2009. This implies that 24.135% of SSI recipients had incomes below 125 percent of FPG in California during 2009. ($301,299 \text{ SSI recipients with incomes below 125\% FPG} \div 1,248,404 \text{ SSI recipients} = 24.135\%$). This percentage is used to adjust the income-eligible CalFresh population for the number of SSI recipients with incomes below 125 percent of FPG.

Data Sources:

- The USDA's estimate of California's SSI recipients with incomes below 125 percent of FPG is published in *Calculating the SNAP Program Access Index: A Step-by-Step Guide* by the USDA Food and Nutrition Service, available at: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/MENU/Published/snap/FILES/Other/pai2009.pdf>.
- California SSI data is available at: http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_sc/index.html.

Step 8: Calculate the adjusted number of individuals with incomes below 125 percent of FPG by subtracting Steps 2 and 7 from Step 6.

Individuals with Incomes Below 125 % FPG - Average Monthly FDPIR Participation - SSI Participants with Incomes Below 125% FPG

Step 9: Calculate the Program Access Index for 2009 by dividing Step 5 by Step 8.

Adjusted Number of Average Monthly CalFresh Participants for 2009 \div Adjusted Number of Individuals with Incomes Below 125% FPG = County PAI

Step 10: Rank order counties by PAI. The county ranked number one has the highest PAI score. That is, the county ranked number one has the highest CalFresh utilization relative to the total number of income-eligible individuals who do not participate in FDPIR or receive SSI.

Methodology for Table 6 and Small Counties in Tables 7-8

This methodology details the calculations used for the SSI-adjusted PAI of all California counties that is shown in Table 6. In Tables 7 and 8, this methodology was used only for California's 18 smallest counties. As detailed in Step 6 below, this methodology uses income data from the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates and the 2000 Census. This is necessary because income data from the American Community Survey, used to calculate PAI for California's 40 largest counties, are not available for California's 18 smallest counties.

Step 1: Determine the annual count of CalFresh participants for the 2009 calendar year by summing monthly participation counts from January 2009 through December 2009.

Sum of Monthly Participation from January through December = Annual Count of CalFresh Participants

Data Source: CalFresh participation data for the state of California and all California counties are available at: <http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/research/PG352.htm>.

Step 2: Determine the average monthly participation for the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) during the 2009 calendar year.

Data Source: Average monthly FDPIR participation data were obtained from the USDA Food and Nutrition Service Western Regional Office. These data are shown in Appendix B.

Data were not available to identify the county of residence for each FDPIR participant. In December 2007/January 2008, FDPIR program directors estimated the number of participants residing in each county. Although this method is not exact, the number of FDPIR participants is so low compared to the number of individuals with incomes below 125 percent of the federal poverty guidelines that any error in the directors' estimates should have a negligible effect on PAI calculations. To quantify the statewide difference between the two populations, there were 6,941 FDPIR participants and

6,908,220 individuals with incomes below 125 percent of the federal poverty guidelines in California during 2009.

Step 3: Determine the number of individuals who received Disaster CalFresh benefits (disaster assistance) during the 2009 calendar year.

Data Source: Disaster CalFresh participation data were provided by the California Department of Social Services.

Note: There were no Disaster CalFresh benefits distributed in any California counties for the 2009 calendar year.

Step 4: Calculate the adjusted number of annual CalFresh participants by subtracting Step 3 from Step 1.

Annual Count of CalFresh Participants – Number of Disaster CalFresh Recipients = Adjusted Annual Count of CalFresh Participants

Step 5: Calculate the adjusted number of average monthly CalFresh participants for the 2009 calendar year by dividing Step 4 by 12.

Adjusted Annual Count of CalFresh Participants ÷ 12 months = Adjusted Number of Average Monthly CalFresh Participants

Step 6: Determine number of individuals with incomes below 125 percent of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG).

Estimating the number of individuals with incomes below 125 percent of FPG in all of California's counties (including the 18 smallest) requires data from the 2009 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) and the 2000 national census. SAIPE provides an estimate of the number of individuals in each county with incomes below 100 percent of FPG. The ratio of individuals with incomes below 125 percent of FPG to those with incomes below 100 percent of FPG was determined for each county using 2000 census data.⁸ This ratio was multiplied by the number of people having incomes below 100 percent of FPG (as reported in SAIPE). Although this method is not exact, it

⁸ 2000 is the latest year for which data are available that quantify the number of individuals with incomes below 125 percent of FPG in California's 18 smallest counties.

gives the most accurate and up-to-date estimate of the population living below 125 percent of FPG in the small counties that are not included in the ACS.

Individuals with Incomes Below 125% FPG ÷ Individuals with Incomes Below 100% FPG = Income Ratio from 2000 Census Data

Income Ratio x SAIPE Estimate of Individuals with Incomes Below 100% FPG = Estimate of Individuals with Incomes Below 125% FPG

Data Sources:

- 2009 Small Area income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) data available at: <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/index.html>
- 2000 Census data available at: http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts
(Census 2000 Summary File 3 , Table P88)

Step 7: Determine the number of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) participants for the 2009 calendar year. In California, SSI recipients are not eligible to participate in CalFresh. Therefore, any SSI recipients with incomes below 125 percent of FPG should be removed from the total number of individuals that are income-eligible for CalFresh. Unfortunately, there are no county-specific data that specify the number of SSI recipients whose incomes fall below 125 percent of FPG.

USDA estimated that 301,299 SSI recipients had incomes below 125 percent of FPG in California during 2009. The total number of SSI recipients in California was 1,248,404 for 2009. This implies that 24.135% of SSI recipients had incomes below 125 percent of FPG in California during 2009. ($301,299 \text{ SSI recipients with incomes below 125\% FPG} \div 1,248,404 \text{ SSI recipients} = 24.135\%$). This percentage is used to adjust the income-eligible CalFresh population for the number of SSI recipients with incomes below 125 percent of FPG.

Data Sources:

- The USDA's estimate of California's SSI recipients with incomes below 125 percent of FPG is published in *Calculating the SNAP Program Access Index: A Step-by-Step Guide* by the USDA Food and Nutrition Service, available at: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/MENU/Published/snap/FILES/Other/pai2009.pdf>.
- California SSI data is available at: http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_sc/index.html.

Step 9: Calculate the Program Access Index for 2009 by dividing Step 5 by Step 8.

Adjusted Number of Average Monthly CalFresh Participants ÷ Adjusted Number of Individuals with Incomes Below 125% of FPG = County PAI

Step 10: Rank order counties by PAI. The county ranked number one has the highest PAI score. That is, the county ranked number one has the highest CalFresh utilization relative to the total number of income-eligible individuals who do not participate in FDPIR or receive SSI.

Appendix B

Average monthly FDPIR participation data for 2009 were obtained from the USDA Food and Nutrition Service Western Regional Office. These data are accurate as of November 2009.

California Indian Tribal Organizations Administering FDPIR	Average Monthly Participation in Calendar Year 2009
Fort Mojave Food Distribution	190
Hoopla Food Distribution Program	1,146
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health, Inc.	1,184
Southern California Tribal Chairmen's Association	953
Tule River Food Distribution Program	360
Sherwood Valley Food Program	3,019
Yurok Food Distribution Program	89
Total	6,941

References

^a United State Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service, *Calculating the SNAP Program Access Index: A Step-by-Step Guide*, October 2010, available at: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/Published/SNAP/FILES/Other/pai2009.pdf>.

^b USDA, *Calculating the SNAP Program Access Index: A Step-by-Step Guide*, October 2010, available at: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/Published/SNAP/FILES/Other/pai2009.pdf>.

^c Cunnygham, Karen and Castner, Laura. United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service, *Reaching Those in Need: State Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Participation Rates in 2008*, available at: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/Published/SNAP/FILES/Participation/Reaching2008.pdf>.

^d USDA, *Calculating the SNAP Program Access Index: A Step-by-Step Guide*, October 2010, available at: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/Published/SNAP/FILES/Other/pai2009.pdf>.

^e California Food Policy Advocates, *Cash-Out in California: A History of Help and Harm*, August 2003, available at: <http://www.cfpa.net/CashoutinCA2003.pdf>.

^f California Food Policy Advocates, *Cash-Out in California: A History of Help and Harm*, August 2003, available at: <http://www.cfpa.net/CashoutinCA2003.pdf>.