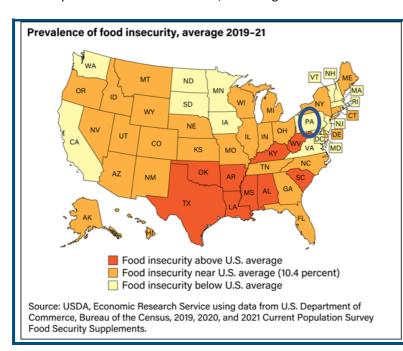


# Pennsylvania

# A Hunger and Poverty Snapshot

#### Between 2019-2021:

- Food insecurity in Pennsylvania averaged 9.2%.<sup>1</sup>
- Pennsylvania's food insecurity rate was 12% lower than the national average of 10.4%.<sup>2</sup>
- The official poverty rate (which does not account for income from safety-net and tax-support programs such as SNAP, EITC, and others) in the state averaged 10.0%.<sup>3</sup>
- But using the Supplemental Poverty Measure (which does include safety-net and tax-support income), the poverty rate falls to 7.6%. In other words, these programs reduced the poverty rate in Pennsylvania by 24% and the number of people living in poverty by 310,000.
- SNAP, alone, lifted 330,000 people above the poverty line in Pennsylvania, including 129,000 children, per year between 2013 and 2017, on average. 6



### Nutrition and Health

Diabetes and other diet-related conditions cost Pennsylvania **\$9.3 billion**<sup>7</sup> in direct medical costs in 2017.

11.4% of the adult population in Pennsylvania has been diagnosed with diabetes in 2020.8 This includes:

- 22.7% of seniors.
- 19% of Black adults.
- 22.2% of adults with incomes of less than \$25,000.

Every year an estimated 76,488 adults <sup>9</sup> in Pennsylvania are diagnosed with diabetes.

Only 10.6% of adults in the state are meeting recommended fruit intake and 8.4% recommended vegetable intake. 10

Why Bread for the World is Focused on the Farm Bill

The Farm bill is scheduled to be reauthorized in 2023. No legislation has more impact than a farm bill on the US food system and the nation's ability to provide healthy food at affordable prices to everyone.

Bread for the World's farm bill priorities include a focus on nutrition, equity, and sustainability. We believe Pennsylvania has a lot to gain from a farm bill legislated with these priorities in mind.

Nutrition Equity Sustainability

Bread for the World supports strengthening SNAP in Pennsylvania.

Not only is SNAP the flagship food security and nutrition program, it is indispensable to better health outcomes and economic prosperity.

In 2021, 14% of Pennsylvania residents were helped by SNAP.<sup>11</sup>

- Roughly 548,400 workers in Pennsylvania live in households that participated in SNAP in 2021.<sup>12</sup>
- SNAP helps 1 in 11 workers in Pennsylvania put food on the table.<sup>13</sup>
- 61% of SNAP participants were in families with children, and 46% in families with members who are older adults or are disabled.<sup>14</sup>
- 100% of all SNAP-eligible people in Pennsylvania participate in the program. 15

Bread for the World supports farm policies that promote a more equitable food system in Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania population is 81% white. According to the most recent Census of Agriculture, 99% of farmers and ranchers (producers) in Pennsylvania are white and occupy >99% of all farmland. 16

 All other racial and ethnic producers represent 1% and occupy <1% of farmland. Bread for the World is committed to eradicating food insecurity by building a more sustainable food system in Pennsylvania.

Reducing unnecessary food waste is one way to build a more sustainable food system.

In 2019, 2.53 million tons <sup>17</sup> of surplus food in Pennsylvania went to waste instead of reaching those who needed it, an amount equal to:

- 4.07 billion meals unsold or uneaten.<sup>18</sup>
- \$15.3 billion in lost sales. 19
- Annual CO2 emissions produced by 2,219,333 gasoline-powered cars. <sup>20</sup>, <sup>21</sup>

## Footnotes

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/publications/104656/err-309.pdf?v=9924.5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Bread for the World, based on USDA reporting, See Note 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-277.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-277.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2022/demo/p60-277.pdf

<sup>6</sup> https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/a-closer-look-at-who-benefits-from-snap-state-by-state-fact-sheets#Pennsylvania

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> https://diabetes.org/about-us/statistics/by-state

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual/measure/Diabetes/state/PA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> https://diabetes.org/about-us/statistics/by-state

<sup>10</sup> https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/wr/mm7101a1.htm?s\_cid=mm7101a1\_w#T1\_down

<sup>11</sup> https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/a-closer-look-at-who-benefits-from-snap-state-by-state-fact-sheets#Pennsylvania

https://www.cbpp.org/snap-helps-low-wage-workers-in-every-state#Pennsylvania

<sup>13</sup> https://www.cbpp.org/snap-helps-low-wage-workers-in-every-state#Pennsylvania

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/a-closer-look-at-who-benefits-from-snap-state-by-state-fact-sheets#Pennsylvania

<sup>15</sup> https://www.fns.usda.gov/usamap

<sup>16</sup> https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Online Resources/County Profiles/Pennsylvania/index.php

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break by=food type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019

<sup>18</sup> https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break by=food type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break\_by=food\_type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019

 $<sup>^{20} \, \</sup>underline{\text{https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break by=food type\&indicator=tons-surplus\&view=detail\&year=2019}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator