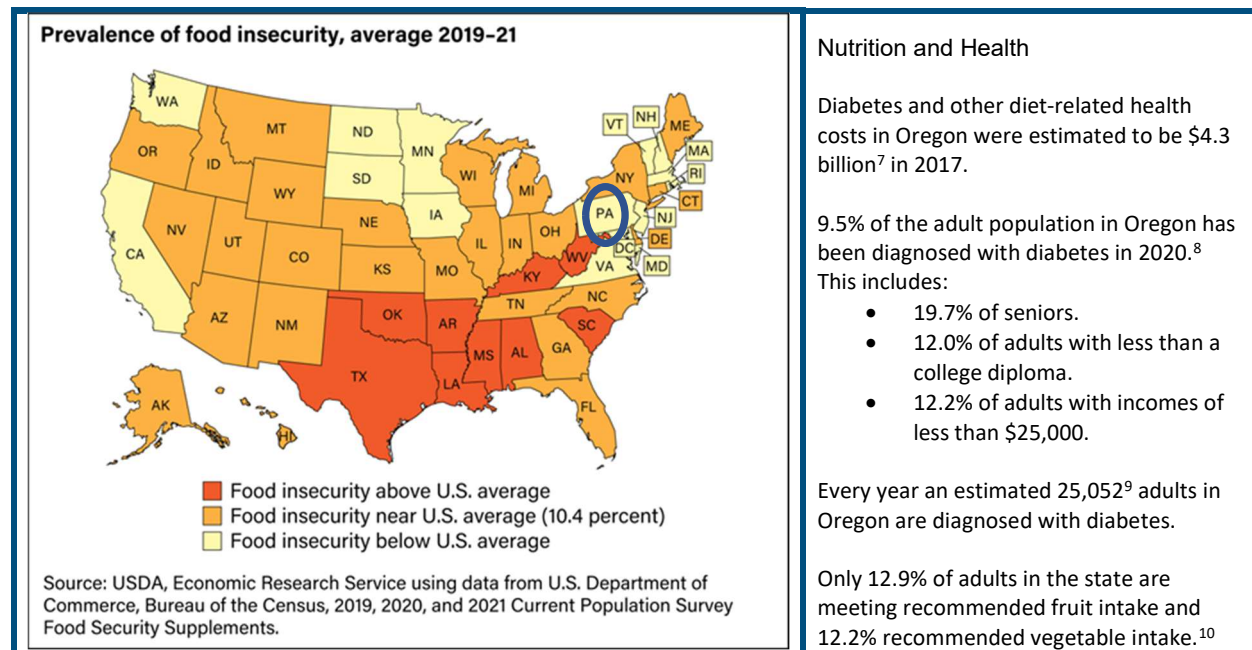


Pennsylvania

A Hunger and Poverty Snapshot

Between 2019-2021:

- Food insecurity in Pennsylvania averaged 9.2%.¹
- Pennsylvania’s food insecurity rate was 12% lower than the national average of 10.4%.²
- 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%.³
- But using the Supplemental Poverty Measure (which does include safety-net and tax-support income), the poverty rate falls to 7.6%.⁴ In other words, these programs reduced the poverty rate in Pennsylvania by 24% and the number of people living in poverty by 310,000.⁵
- 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



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
<p>Bread for the World supports strengthening SNAP in Pennsylvania.</p> <p>Not only is SNAP the flagship food security and nutrition program, it is indispensable to better health outcomes and economic prosperity.</p> <p>In 2021, 14% of Pennsylvania residents were helped by SNAP.¹¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roughly 548,400 workers in Pennsylvania live in households that participated in SNAP in 2021.¹² SNAP helps 1 in 11 workers in Pennsylvania put food on the table.¹³ 61% of SNAP participants were in families with children, and 46% in families with members who are older adults or are disabled.¹⁴ 100% of all SNAP-eligible people in Pennsylvania participate in the program.¹⁵ 	<p>Bread for the World supports farm policies that promote a more equitable food system in Pennsylvania.</p> <p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All other racial and ethnic producers represent 1% and occupy <1% of farmland. 	<p>Bread for the World is committed to eradicating food insecurity by building a more sustainable food system in Pennsylvania.</p> <p>Reducing unnecessary food waste is one way to build a more sustainable food system.</p> <p>In 2019, 2.53 million tons¹⁷ of surplus food in Pennsylvania went to waste instead of reaching those who needed it, an amount equal to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.07 billion meals unsold or uneaten.¹⁸ \$15.3 billion in lost sales.¹⁹ Annual CO2 emissions produced by 2,219,333 gasoline-powered cars.^{20, 21}

Footnotes

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

² Bread for the World, based on USDA reporting, See Note 1.

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

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

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

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

⁷ <https://diabetes.org/about-us/statistics/by-state>

⁸ <https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual/measure/Diabetes/state/OR>

⁹ <https://diabetes.org/about-us/statistics/by-state>

¹⁰ https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/71/wr/mm7101a1.htm?s_cid=mm7101a1_w#T1_down

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

¹² <https://www.cbpp.org/snap-helps-low-wage-workers-in-every-state#Pennsylvania>

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

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

¹⁵ <https://www.fns.usda.gov/usamap>

¹⁶ https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/AgCensus/2017/Online_Resources/County_Profiles/Pennsylvania/index.php

¹⁷ https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break_by=food_type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019

¹⁸ https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break_by=food_type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019

¹⁹ https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break_by=food_type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019

²⁰ https://insights-engine.refed.org/food-waste-monitor?break_by=food_type&indicator=tons-surplus&view=detail&year=2019

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