

CalFresh for College Students 2.0

A NEW ENROLLMENT ERA BEGINS



September 2026



**Public
Benefits
Lab**



 **California
Food Banks™**

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Community Gratitude

"We are grateful for your contributions to this publication and our work together. From student leaders, campus, county, and community-based organization practitioners, to state administrators, researchers, and policy partners: You continue to show up, prioritizing collaboration, joy, and connection to improve CalFresh for college students. Your commitment has been the foundation for realizing this publication's journey. We thank you all - past, present, and future. Lastly, special gratitude to our reviewers: Your caring, kind, and brilliant work substantially improved the depth, width, and impact of this publication."

-Aaron, Gabby, Gwen, and Ruben



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Executive Summary

In the four years since the publication of “[CalFresh for College Students 1.0: Equitable and Just Access](#)”, California has made historic strides towards addressing college student hunger. This progress should be celebrated, and we owe gratitude to the college student associations, student leaders, and students at large, whose lived expertise continues to fuel change in California. We also celebrate the decades of contributions by individuals, organizations, state and county departments, higher education segments, policymakers, and state and national coalitions.

However, despite the successful implementation of many of the recommendations from the previous report, basic needs security continues to be a challenge, not only in California, but across the U.S. The challenges of the affordability crisis and the erosion of federal financial aid support within H.R.1 (The One Big “Beautiful” Bill Act) coupled with the implementation of new services and outreach has led to year over year increases of basic needs services used by students at each of California’s three public segments. In addition to campus basic needs services, student enrollment in the CalFresh program has also increased. In the 2023-2024 Academic Year, the average student caseload reached 243,366 per month, an 11% growth from the previous year.

Enhanced data sharing partnerships have led to key insights regarding CalFresh participation among the college student population. This report includes the first-ever economic analysis that shows that total college students participating in CalFresh received an estimated range of \$427.9 - \$674.9 million over the 12-month period. Student enrollment in CalFresh has broader implications for California’s economy, with the projected economic activity of the CalFresh benefits distributed to college students in a range of \$766.1 million - \$1.2 billion.

To advance upon the remarkable progress made within California, this report sets forward [nine new recommendations](#) towards achieving full enrollment of CalFresh-eligible students across the three public higher education segments.



Graphic Recording by Leslie Salmon-Zhu outlining key insights from 2026 California Higher Education Basic Needs Alliance Summit plenary session on College Students' Food Insecurity at the Sacramento Convention Center.

Background

We begin this new publication by celebrating how far California has come towards addressing hunger among college students, and a big part of that by significantly increasing enrollment of eligible college students into CalFresh (known federally as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or SNAP). And no doubt about it, our progress is propelling progress in every state in the country.

California has continued to address college student hunger through increased enrollment by focusing on policies that remove barriers to accessing, enrolling in, and maintaining CalFresh for eligible college students. Since [our previous publication](#), many of the previous recommendations were achieved in part or in full, including:

➤ Regulations issued by the Department of Social Services (DSS) are codified.

- Multiple bills were passed codifying key regulations related to CalFresh access in higher education and streamlining identification of campus local programs that increase employability, ensuring more students know of their potential eligibility.

➤ CalFresh benefits are more accessible for students.

- [Today, more college students are eligible for and are enrolled in CalFresh that at any point in California history.](#) This success is in big part due to state legislation, department guidance letters, and innovative practitioner strategies identified by students and people who work daily with students have been adopted by counties and college campuses since 2022. [\(see Appendix A\).](#)

➤ Timely data on student enrollment trends are available to the public.

- The [CDSS CalFresh Student Dashboard](#) provides a clear picture of overall enrollment data trends, while timeliness and individual campus data at the state level are still a work in progress.

➤ California invests in the state and counties' administration of CalFresh.

- We are grateful for previous one-time investments, including in the 2025-26 state budget to support county eligibility workload, the CalFresh Outreach Network, CalFood, and the Middle Class Scholarship, all of which strengthen our state's ability to meet Californians' basic needs, especially following the passage of House Resolution 1, which makes SNAP application and reporting more difficult.

We celebrate and share gratitude for college student associations, student leaders, and students at large, whose lived expertise continues to fuel historic change in California. Without students leading and uplifting their lived experiences (from positive to most challenging), we would not be able to make this much transformative progress in our collective journey. We also celebrate the decades of contributions by state agencies and departments, elected officials and their staff, county eligibility workers and county directors, higher education segment offices, campus basic needs staff, advocates, food bankers, and community-based, state-wide, and national organizations/coalitions.



National Coalition for College Students Essential Needs Meeting. Sacramento, CA

So where are we today? What does CalFresh enrollment among college students look like now? What still needs to be done to improve college completion, college student well-being and align with the state's [**Master Plan for Career Education**](#) that CalFresh participation can help with?

This new publication will educate readers about key progress and successes, updates to the data landscape in this area, and the recommendations ahead for college student well-being and CalFresh enrollment by eligible students as a key strategy to improving it. Improving CalFresh and other public benefit program enrollment for the college student population will reduce college students' basic-needs insecurity, improve college completion, student health and well-being, and deliver significant economic returns to California's local and state economies.

State of the State

As the cost of living continues to increase across California, so does the demand for basic needs resources on college campuses.

Since our last publication in 2022, the cost of living crisis in California has continued to worsen. A [recent report](#) by the California Policy Lab confirmed, “California is unusually expensive. Housing costs for even the least costly communities in California exceed those of most other places in the United States. Californians also face higher prices for essentials like groceries, gas, and utilities, which cost 11%, 40%, and 61% higher than the national average, respectively.” [A new measure](#) by the California Food Banks estimates that for 16 million people (~40% of Californians), the cost of basic needs exceeds their income.

This affordability crisis impacts college students who depend on financial aid and work to cover the costs of living, both coming into and throughout college. According to The Institute for College Access & Success (TICAS) recent [report](#) on wealth-responsive financial aid: “The lowest income students at California public colleges and universities have to put up to 50 percent of their family income towards covering total college costs after available grant aid.” This is even after California increased both the size and scope of its grants and invested in permanent and statewide college basic needs programs.

The combination of expanding basic needs programs, the cost-of-living crisis in California, and [increased enrollment](#) across California’s public colleges among student populations with disproportionately higher rates of basic-needs challenges has contributed to a significant increase in demand for and utilization of basic-needs centers/services across college campuses. Between the 23/24 and 24/25 academic years, California’s public higher education segments saw an increase of basic needs services provided between 5% and 39% equating to:

2024/2025 Academic Year Provided Basic Needs Services to Students

Higher Education Segment	Estimated Unique Count
California Community College	Fall 2024: 136,868 Spring 2025: 140,345
California State University	Academic Year: 77,571
University of California	Academic Year: 77,785

Data published below by the California Policy Lab, with support from California Department of Social Services (CDSS) and counties, demonstrate enrollment rates and the positive impact on California’s economy (See full details in [Appendix B](#)):

Table 1.

Academic Year (AY) 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 College Student CalFresh Enrollment.

Higher Education Segment	AY 22/23	AY 23/24	Change	% Change
California Community College	276,000	320,000	44,000	15.9%
California State University	80,000	81,000	1,000	1.3%
University of California	58,400	61,000	2,600	4.5%
Total	414,400	462,000	47,600	11.5%

**Total Unique Students
Enrolled in CalFresh**



Figure 1.

Academic Years 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 College Student CalFresh Enrollment at CCC, CSU, and UC.

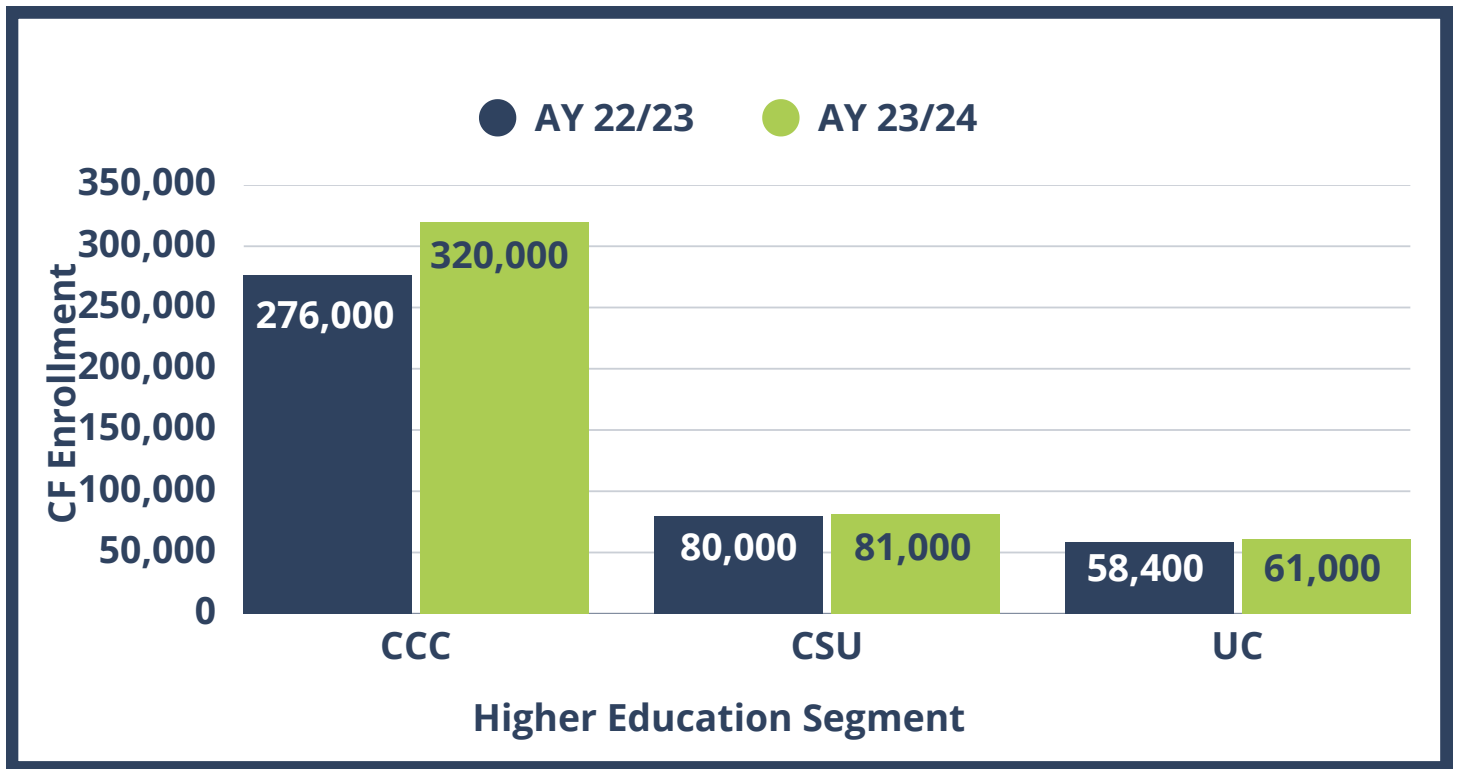


Figure 1: Bar graph of student CalFresh enrollment for each of California's public segments of higher education in AY 2022-2023 and AY 2023-2024. In AY 2023-2024, 69.3% of students enrolled in CalFresh attended a CCC, 17.5% attended a CSU, and 13.2% attended a UC.

California can be proud that, on every campus in our state, attended by ¼ of all college students in the U.S., basic needs centers and services are providing critical help to connect students with housing, healthcare, Disaster CalFresh, regular CalFresh, and other resources to help them thrive at school. As shared above, each higher education segment is now providing more students with basic-needs support services and resources, including CalFresh, than in prior years. The average CalFresh caseload for AY23-24 was 243,366 students from California's three public higher education segments (CCC, CSU, and UC). Students participating in CalFresh received an estimated \$35.6-\$56.2 million in benefits each month.

And helping students with basic needs helps California's broader economy too. Data published below by the California Policy Lab, with support from California Department of Social Services (CDSS) and counties, demonstrate enrollment rates and the positive impact on California's economy ([See full details in Appendix B](#)):

Table 2.

Academic Year 2023-2024, Range of Cumulative CalFresh Allotment to College Students across CCC, CSU, and UC.

Months	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	9 Months	12 Months
Minimum	\$35.6M	\$106.9M	\$213.9M	\$320.9M	\$427.9M
Midpoint	\$45.9M	\$137.8M	\$275.7M	\$413.6M	\$551.4M
Maximum	\$56.2M	\$168.7M	\$337.4M	\$506.2M	\$674.9M

Table 2: Dollars are rounded down. Exact dollars can be found in [Appendix B](#).

Figure 2.

Academic Year 2023-2024, Range of Cumulative CalFresh Allotment to College Students across CCC, CSU, and UC.

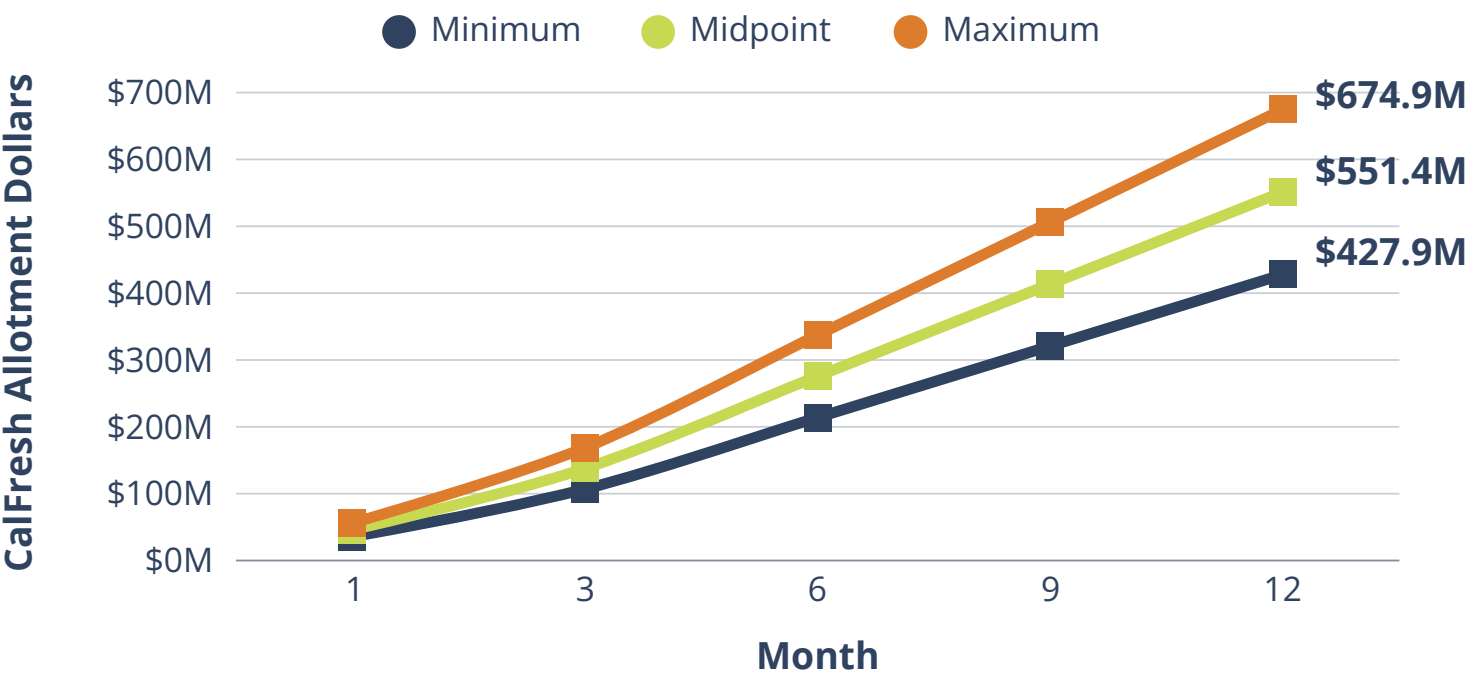


Figure 2: Dollars are rounded down. Exact dollars can be found in [Appendix B](#).

Table 3.

Academic Year 2023-2024, Range of Cumulative Economic Activity Generated from the CalFresh Allotment of College Students across CCC, CSU, and UC.

Months	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	9 Months	12 Months
Minimum	\$63.8M	\$191.5M	\$383.0M	\$574.5M	\$766.1M
Midpoint	\$82.2M	\$246.7M	\$493.5M	\$740.3M	\$987.1M
Maximum	\$100.6M	\$302.0M	\$604.1M	\$906.1M	\$1.2B

Table 3: Dollars are rounded down. Exact dollars can be found in [Appendix B](#).

Figure 3.

Figure 3. Academic Year 2023-2024, Range of Cumulative Economic Activity Generated from the CalFresh Allotments Received by College Students Across CCC, CSU, and UC.

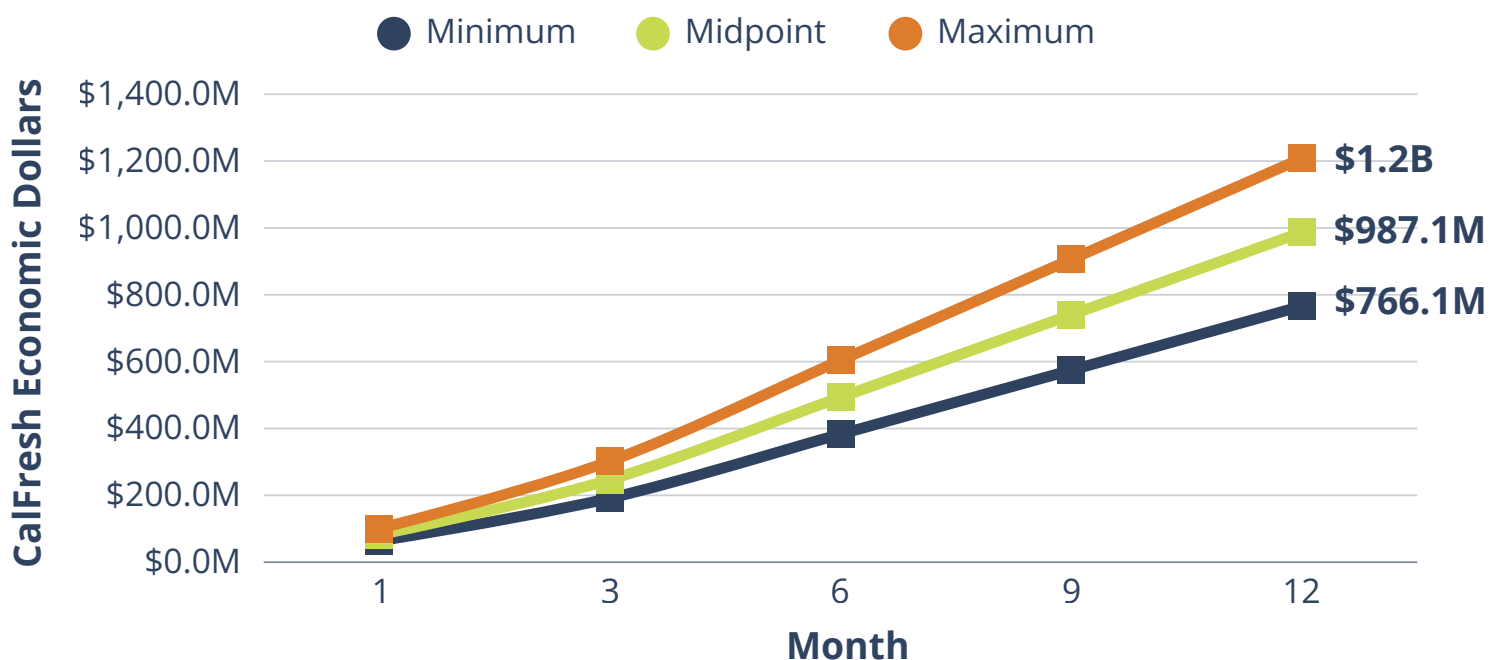


Figure 3: Dollars are rounded down. Exact dollars can be found in [Appendix B](#).

The state of [California provides \\$116.6 million](#) for the Basic Needs and Rapid Rehousing efforts that are largely responsible for the CalFresh application & enrollment assistance on college campuses. This investment not only helps prevent hunger among college students and support their college completion, it also helps the local economies. The state investment is surpassed within the first three months of CalFresh allotments in the EBT cards of the average monthly caseload of college students. This is a substantially positive return-on-investment (ROI) for the state of California. Additionally, this positive ROI is based solely on CalFresh, one of the many activities that basic needs funding helps provide for students in need. The overall return on investment of basic needs funding is significantly higher. See [Appendix B](#).

California has come a long way in supporting college students in meeting their basic needs. However, our state's affordability crisis has intensified and will likely deepen. Combined with the largest [federal cuts to food, health care, and financial aid due to House Resolution 1](#) (H.R. 1), this will lead to more students needing assistance and resources while simultaneously causing greater financial and administrative burden on county eligibility workers, community-based organizations, and the state. It is clear that a federal-level reversal of H.R. 1 is a baseline change to maintain functional public benefits systems, and the SNAP EATS Act ([H.R. 4797/S. 2512](#)) or similar legislation must be passed to further address the affordability crisis.

The Path to Full CalFresh Enrollment

We celebrate the investments, policies, guidance and student-led movement building that have led us to this moment in our journey to reduce hunger on campuses by ensuring all eligible students have the support and policies they need to become enrolled in critical safety net programs like CalFresh.

And now there is more to celebrate. Since the implementation of [All County Letter \(ACL\) 26-25](#) on June 1, 2026, there are now *over 879,000 eligible college students* estimated to meet CalFresh eligibility criteria in the state. In order to improve student well-being, college success, and both the local and state economies, California stake-holders must continue to collaborate to build a future where all students eligible for CalFresh can successfully enroll and maintain their benefits. Full CalFresh enrollment becoming a reality will require changes across stakeholder groups.

Recommendations for Campus Practitioners & Higher Education:

- **Establish a roster with your campuses' potentially CalFresh eligible students.**
This will facilitate a personalized and coordinated outreach strategy across college campuses and county offices of social services. Students who are enrolled at least half-time and who receive a federal Pell Grant and/or are eligible for federal work-study are added to this Potentially Eligible CalFresh Roster.
- **Utilize the roster of potentially eligible CalFresh students to create a coordinated and personalized outreach strategy.** This roster of students can be immersed in an outreach ecosystem that can, but is not limited to, the following: CalFresh notification in their student information system / financial aid portal, receive personalized text messages, personalized emails, phone calls by the designated campus Financial Aid and/or CalFresh team, etc. These communications need to be coordinated in a communications plan and calendar that includes the local county offices of social services higher education liaison, their team, and supervisor. Campuses and counties should confirm how they will identify students who apply and are approved or denied to prevent them from receiving the ongoing communications.
- **Increase statewide unification of education and training for college campuses, CBOs, and local county offices of social services** to (i) minimize error rates, (ii) prevent wrongful denials, (iii) increase approval rates of college student CalFresh applications, and (iii) maximize the completion rates of the SAR7 and recertification of current enrolled students through data analysis and better coordination between counties and campuses to keep students connected to CalFresh. Most timely, all must be educated, trained, and properly implement [ACL 26-16](#) and [ACL 26-25](#).
- **Assess the implementation of existing policies/guidance** related to college students and public benefits to ensure they are fully implemented across all counties, learning where improvements in implementation could occur, and which gaps remain. These efforts are in alignment with both [Speaker Rivas's Outcomes Review project](#) and the Public Benefits Lab's California Action Plan for College Student Public Benefits Enrollment.
- **Build from and utilize [AB-79](#) as a pathway to go beyond improving enrollment of CalFresh towards all public benefits programs for eligible college students** including but not limited to CalWORKs, Medi-Cal, Covered California, Cash Aid, WIC, and other program integration across campuses. Medi-Cal enrollment, for example, is a prime opportunity, especially with the launch of dual Medi-Cal and CalFresh applications in the State's BenefitsCal.com portal.

Recommendations for the State Agencies and Legislature:

- **Codify regulations issued by the Department of Social Services (CDSS)** through legislation, at the recommendations of advocates and postsecondary education leaders for [ACL 26-25](#) to ensure streamlining of identification of all 2-year and 4-year undergraduate degree programs and additional changes that streamline identification of graduate degrees.
- **Resource front-line staff, including sustained ongoing funding** for county eligibility workers, college campus teams, Community Based Organizations, Food Banks, and state agencies to maximize impact and streamline processes for CalFresh enrollment of eligible college students. This includes dedicating resources and capacity to support CalFresh enrollment among graduate and professional school students, as well as students who are enrolled less than half time who are subject to the CalFresh time limits.
- **Fund successful pilots** that establish statewide guidance and best practices for campuses and counties ([See Appendix A](#)).
- **Complete expansion of CalFresh student data insights** to further increase efficiencies, transparency, identify trends, decrease error rates, and increase enrollment of eligible students. Ensuring campuses, counties, and CBOs have access to a minimum:
 - **Monthly or real-time access to identifiable CalFresh student data for Campus CalFresh and CBOs** to support students currently applying or recertifying for CalFresh. Metrics should include:
 - Applications submitted, approvals, allotment amounts, benefit duration, student exemption(s) used, denials and denial reason(s), household breakdown, and SAR 7 and recertification dates and data.
 - **Quarterly reports with CalFresh Student data metrics by county and college campus**, with the long-term goal of having this information included in the CDSS CalFresh Student Dashboard. Metrics should include:
 - Applications submitted, approvals, allotment amounts, duration of benefits, student exemption(s) used, denials and denial reason(s), and household breakdown.
 - **Annual CalFresh Data and Insights Report led by CDSS.** Currently, the California Policy Lab creates an [annual report](#) about CalFresh participation among college students. A long-term goal is for CDSS to lead this report and expand on it by including successes and challenges gained from the AB 79 (Arambula) workgroup and other coalition spaces.

Closing

There is no doubt that the organizing, coalition-building, and strengthening of collaboration across California have led to improved access to CalFresh over the last four years. At the same time, the overall affordability crisis and the financial destabilization resulting from the largest federal cuts to SNAP and other public benefits in H.R. 1 are creating harm in California and beyond.

Together, we must celebrate the collaboration that has already improved the lives of so many California college students and their families while also advancing the recommendations above at the state level.

We can't forget that the hunger crisis on campus would be so much improved and student opportunities strengthened if the federal H.R. 1 cuts and cost shifts could be reversed and the passage of the Federal SNAP EATS Act ([H.R. 4797/S. 2512](#)) to permanently expand SNAP access to low-income college students could be secured. Making sure students are involved in the advocacy to achieve these victories will be an important goal of these efforts and campuses should think about ways to partner with organizations that can provide this information to students who are looking for ways to participate.

Lastly, to any and every student who is reading this - do not suffer in silence - please ask for help. There is more help to support your essential needs on college campuses and county offices of social services than at any previous point in history. We are here for you.



California Higher Education Basic Needs Alliance Conference

Appendix A: State Policies, Guidance and Campus Strategies to Increase Student Participation Rates Since 2022

The list below outlines key state bills that passed and guidance letters issued since 2022 that have helped lead to increased access and enrollment in CalFresh.

Before 2022

- [See pages 4 and 5](#) of “CalFresh for College Students-Equitable and Just Access”.

2022

AB-2810 (Arambula) CalFresh Student Eligibility Aid Data

- Requires CSU and CCC campuses to use FAFSA data to identify and contact students who are income-eligible for CalFresh.

AB-2881(Berman) Public Postsecondary Education: Students With Dependents

- Requires campus basic need centers to support student parents by sharing information about the California Earned Income Tax Credit, the Young Child Tax Credit (YCTC), and the California Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

SB-20 (Dodd) Student Nutrition: Eligibility For CalFresh Benefits

- Requires the Student Aid Commission to notify a recipient of a CalGrant award whose grant includes funding from TANF to support students in verifying exemptions for CalFresh student eligibility rules.

SB-641 (Skinner) CalFresh for College Students Act

- Requires CDSS to post LPIEs on its website and to convene a workgroup to identify steps for enrolling students in CalFresh at the beginning of the school year when application rates increase.

2023

AB-928 (Rendon) CalFresh Data Dashboard: Students

- Requires the public CalFresh data dashboard to update dashboard on an annual basis and as additional data become available about students.



2024

AB-518 (Wicks) CalFresh Data

- Aims to improve data to address who is eligible for CalFresh and not enrolled (see [AB 593 Wicks](#) for the most updated bill)

AB-2033 (Reyes) EBT Cards: Basic Needs Services and Resources

- Requires CSU and CCC campuses, and requests that UC campuses identify and apply for at least one general store or store that sells food on campus to become an authorized EBT retailer, to help improve the ability for individuals to use CalFresh on college campuses.

AB-2458 (Berman) The GAINS For Student Parents Act

- Requires student-parent internet web pages to include additional information on student-parent services and resources.

ACL 24-31 CalFresh Student Eligibility Handbook

- California Department of Social Services collaborated with stakeholders to update this handbook, based on new policy guidance.

2025

AB-42 (Bryan) Calworks and Calfresh: Eligibility: Income And Resource Exclusions

- Exempt any higher education grant, award, scholarship, loan, or fellowship benefit from consideration as income for purposes of determining CalWORKs and CalFresh eligibility.

AB-79 (Arambula) Public Social Services: Higher Education

- This bill builds upon [AB 1326 \(Arambula\)](#) by creating a workgroup to share best practices, address challenges, and identify statewide issues in the public benefits space.

2026

ACL 26-25 Local Programs that Increase Employability Undergrad Programs

- California Department of Social Services clarifies who is eligible for the LPIE exemption in CalFresh.

Innovative strategies and pilots across the state have increased access to and enrollment in CalFresh. Examples include but are not limited to:

Creating cross-section and cross-segment alliances to support students. For example, **California ASPIRES** was formed by California Competes. This space advances systems-level change to ensure current and prospective college students - particularly low-income, first-generation, and underserved populations - can access the full range of public investments they need to enroll and succeed in higher education.

Hosting Campus CalFresh Enrollment Parties and Investing in Mobile Offices to support college students in applying for and being approved for CalFresh in one day.



Learn more about the San Bernardino County mobile office [here](https://wp.sbcounty.gov/tad).

Ensuring basic needs centers help people holistically. The CalWORKs programs at California State University, Long Beach (CSULB)—through the CSULB Basic Needs Program—and California State University, Fullerton support parenting students who receive county cash aid. Many of these families also receive CalFresh. Similar to the robust programs already established in California community colleges, they help student-parents balance school and family obligations by offering child care referrals and funding, paid work-study options, transportation and housing support, and assistance with book fees and required educational supplies.

Appendix B - Data and Methodology

In partnership with the California Policy Lab, the authors confirmed the following:

- The average monthly caseload of college students in Academic Year 2023-2024 was 243,366.
- The three primary distribution percentages of the maximum CalFresh allotment (n=\$291) in Academic Year 2023-2024 included: (1) 76-100% of maximum allotment, (ii) 51-75% of maximum allotment, and (iii) less than 50%. The minimum allotment in Academic Year 2023-2024 was \$23. The maximum allotment in Academic Year 2023-2024 was \$291.

Table 2.

The average monthly CalFresh allotments students have vary by segment.

% of Max allotment	76-100%	51-75%	Less than 50%
California Community College	37%	30%	33%
California State University	55%	25%	20%
University of California	71%	16%	13%

The largest contributing factor to these variances is students living at home with people who contibute to the income-determination factors that inform allotment levels for each college student applicant.

As shown in Table 2, The UC had 71% of its population enrolled in CalFresh in the highest maximum allotment distribution of 76-100%, 16% in the middle allotment distribution of 51-75%, and 13% in the lowest allotment distribution of less than 50%. The author’s current hypothesis for this distribution of the UC population is due to UC students being much more likely to be living independently without sharing funding or groceries with others, making them more likely to be eligible or in need of the highest allotment.

The segment sub-totals can be summed to generate estimated statewide totals.

The authors calculated ranges for total CalFresh allotments received by calculating the number of student cases per segment within each of the three distribution categories of CalFresh allotments (CalFresh minimum to <50%; 51-75%, and 76-100% CalFresh maximum allotment for a household of 1). We calculated the minimum allotment using the lowest value of the range (\$23, \$148, and \$221), the maximum allotment using the highest value of the range (\$145.50, \$218.25, and \$291, and the midpoint allotment using the midpoint value of each range (\$84.25, \$183.13, and \$256.00).

- These totals were then used to produce the ranges of how much funding is returned to the state via CalFresh allotments and the additional economic impact analysis of that funding using the \$1.79 for every \$1 in CalFresh. The \$1.79 amount was provided by the CDSS CalFresh Outreach Team.

CA Public Higher Education CalFresh Enrollment Allotment by Monthly Caseload Average in AY 23-24 Analysis: MINIMUM Allotment Amount												
		Receiving 76-100% of CalFresh Maximum Allotment			51-75% of CalFresh Enrolled Population			Less than 50% of CalFresh Enrolled Population				
		\$221.00			\$148.00			\$23.00				
% OF MAX ALLOTMENT	Monthly Caseload AVG	23-24	Estimated Recipients	Estimated Total Allotment	23-24	Estimated Recipients	Est. CalFresh Allotment	23-24	Estimated Recipients	Est. CalFresh Allotment	Monthly Caseload AVG	Est. Monthly Segment Total
CCC	162,390	37%	60,084	\$13,278,630	30%	48,717	\$7,210,116	33%	53,589	\$1,232,540	162,390	\$21,721,286
CSU	45,080	55%	24,794	\$5,479,474	25%	11,270	\$1,667,960	20%	9,016	\$207,368	45,080	\$7,354,802
UC	35,896	71%	25,486	\$5,632,441	16%	5,743	\$850,017	13%	4,666	\$107,329	35,896	\$6,589,788
EST. TOTAL	243,366		110,364	\$24,390,546		65,730	\$9,728,093		67,271	\$1,547,237	243,366	\$35,665,876
Authors calculations based on data points generated by the California Policy Lab. This calculation is based on the average monthly caseload of college students and the most conservative allotment amounts, as it uses the lower bound of each allotment range. It also excludes college students who attend private institutions. The allotment distributions for CCC and UC have been calculated by the California Policy Lab. The allotment distributions for CSU are educated assumptions based on their relative income profiles compared to CCC and UC students.												

MAXIMUM - CA Public Higher Education CalFresh Enrollment Allotment by Monthly Caseload Average in AY 23-24 Analysis: MAXIMUM Allotment Amount												
		76-100% of CalFresh Enrolled Population			51-75% of CalFresh Enrolled Population			Less than 50% of CalFresh Enrolled Population				
		\$291.00			\$218.25			\$145.50				
	Monthly Caseload AVG	23-24	Est. Unique Student Count	Est. CalFresh Allotment	23-24	Est. Unique Student Count	Est. CalFresh Allotment	23-24	Est. Unique Student Count	Est. CalFresh Allotment	Monthly Caseload AVG	Est. Monthly Segment Total
CCC	162,390	37%	60,084	\$17,484,531	30%	48,717	\$10,632,485	33%	53,589	\$7,797,156	162,390	\$35,914,172
CSU	45,080	55%	24,794	\$7,215,054	25%	11,270	\$2,459,678	20%	9,016	\$1,311,828	45,080	\$10,986,560
UC	35,896	71%	25,486	\$7,416,473	16%	5,743	\$1,253,488	13%	4,666	\$678,973	35,896	\$9,348,934
CA Est. Total	243,366		110,364	\$32,116,058		65,730	\$14,345,651		67,271	\$9,787,957	243,366	\$56,249,666
Authors calculations based on data points generated by the California Policy Lab. This calculation is based on the average monthly caseload of college students and the maximum allotment amounts, as it uses the higher bound of each allotment range. It also excludes college students who attend private institutions. The allotment distributions for CCC and UC have been calculated by the California Policy Lab. The allotment distributions for CSU are educated assumptions based on their relative income profiles compared to CCC and UC students.												

MIDPOINT - CA Public Higher Education CalFresh Enrollment Allotment by Monthly Caseload Average in AY 23-24 Analysis: MIDPOINT Allotment Amount												
		76-100% of CalFresh Enrolled Population			51-75% of CalFresh Enrolled Population			Less than 50% of CalFresh Enrolled Population				
		\$256.00			\$183.13			\$84.25				
	Monthly Caseload AVG		Est. Unique Student Count	Est. CalFresh Allotment	23-24	Est. Unique Student Count	Est. CalFresh Allotment	23-24	Est. Unique Student Count	Est. CalFresh Allotment	Monthly Caseload AVG	Est. Monthly Segment Total
CCC	162,390	37%	60,084	\$15,381,581	30%	48,717	\$8,921,301	33%	53,589	\$4,514,848	162,390	\$28,817,729
CSU	45,080	55%	24,794	\$6,347,264	25%	11,270	\$2,063,819	20%	9,016	\$759,598	45,080	\$9,170,681
UC	35,896	71%	25,486	\$6,524,457	16%	5,743	\$1,051,753	13%	4,666	\$393,151	35,896	\$7,969,361
CA Est. Total	243,366		110,364	\$28,253,302		65,730	\$12,036,872		67,271	\$5,667,597	243,366	\$45,957,771
Authors calculations based on data points generated by the California Policy Lab. This calculation is based on the average monthly caseload of college students and the midpoint allotment amounts, as it uses the midpoint bound of each allotment range. It also excludes college students who attend private institutions. The allotment distributions for CCC and UC have been calculated by the California Policy Lab. The allotment distributions for CSU are educated assumptions based on their relative income profiles compared to CCC and UC students.												