

District of Columbia

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

December 3rd, 2018



The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the nation's most important anti-hunger program.

Whom Does SNAP Reach?

In Fiscal Year 2017, it reached:

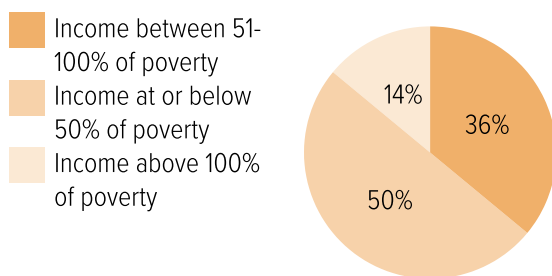
- **123,000** District of Columbia residents, or **18%** of the state population (**1 in 6**)
- **42,000,000** participants in the United States, or **13%** of the total population (**1 in 8**)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	more than 57% of SNAP participants are in families with children	almost 41% are in families with members who are elderly or have disabilities	more than 21% are in working families
NATIONALLY	more than 68% of SNAP participants are in families with children	almost 33% are in families with members who are elderly or have disabilities	more than 44% are in working families

Source: CBPP analysis of data from USDA Food and Nutrition Service, FY 2017

Most SNAP Participants in District of Columbia Are Poor

Share of participants by household income, FY 2017



Source: CBPP analysis of FY 2017 USDA SNAP Household Characteristics data

Many District of Columbia households struggle to put food on the table. The most recent data show:

- **11.2%** of households were “food insecure,” or struggled to afford a nutritionally adequate diet.
- Median income was **28% above** the 2007 level, after adjusting for inflation.
- **16.6%** of the population lived below the poverty line.
- **25.6%** of children lived below the poverty line.
- **14.2%** of elderly lived below the poverty line.

SNAP reaches needy populations: Between 95 and 100% of eligible individuals participated in SNAP in **District of Columbia** in 2015, and **62%** of eligible workers participated.

SNAP kept **28,000** people out of poverty in **District of Columbia**, including **15,000** children, per year between 2009 and 2012, on average. (These figures adjust for households' underreporting of benefits.)

What Benefits Do SNAP Recipients Receive?

SNAP targets benefits according to need. Very poor households receive more SNAP benefits than households closer to the poverty line since they need more help affording an adequate diet. SNAP recipients in [District of Columbia](#) received [\\$200.33 million](#) in benefits in 2017.

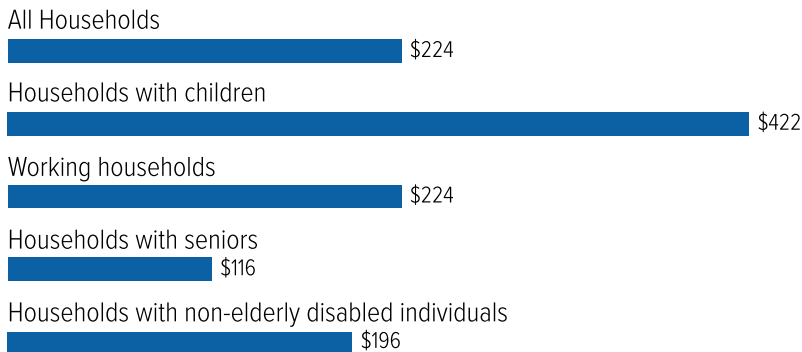


Fiscal Year 2017

Average monthly SNAP benefit for each household member: **\$135**

Average SNAP benefit per person per meal: **\$1.48**

Average Monthly SNAP Benefit By Demographic Group, FY 2017, District of Columbia



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Research and Analysis, "Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2017"

How Does SNAP Benefit the Economy?

Moody's Analytics estimates that in a weak economy, \$1 in SNAP benefits generates \$1.70 in economic activity. Households receive SNAP benefits on electronic benefit transfer (EBT) cards, which can be used only to purchase food at one of the [263,100](#) authorized retail locations around the country, including some [500](#) in [District of Columbia](#).



For more information on SNAP, including District of Columbia-specific information, please see:

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities Chart Book: <https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/chart-book-snap-helps-struggling-families-put-food-on-the-table>

USDA SNAP data: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program-snap>

District of Columbia SNAP program: <http://dhs.dc.gov/service/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-snap>