
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, DC

Counting for Dollars 2020

16 Large Federal Assistance Programs that Distribute Funds on Basis of Decennial Census-derived Statistics (Fiscal Year 2015)

#12: Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, Children (WIC)

The [first report](#) of the Counting for Dollars Project examines 16 large federal financial assistance programs that use Decennial Census-derived data to geographically distribute funds. This fact sheet describes the ***Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, Children (WIC)***, its reliance on Census-derived data, and funds distribution by state.

Objective: Provide supplemental nutritious foods, nutrition education, and referrals to health and social services to low-income pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women, infants, and children to age five who have been determined to be at nutritional risk.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) #: [10.557](#)

Applicant eligibility: State health departments, which distribute funds to participating local public or nonprofit private health or welfare agencies that serve a population of low-income women, infants, and children at nutritional risk and are public or private nonprofits.

Type of assistance: Formula grants

Household eligibility: Pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women, infants, and children up to 5 years of age in need of the special supplemental foods supplied by the program and meet an income standard or receive or have certain family members that receive benefits under SNAP, Medicaid, or TANF Programs.

Allocation formulas: See [7 CFR 246.16](#) for set of formulas. A state's fair share target funding for food is its share of infants and children (ages 0-4) at or under 185 percent of poverty.

Primary Census-derived data sources: Poverty Guidelines (HHS) for household eligibility and Consumer Price Index (BLS) for annual inflation adjustment for monthly fruit and vegetable voucher. American Community Survey (Census) to determine each state's fair share target for foods funding. (Grants for supplemental food equal about 70 percent of WIC grants to states.)

Relation to accuracy of state Decennial Census count: Positive. A state Decennial Census undercount would increase the likelihood of lower estimates of infants and young children in lower-income households, which could result in a lower state fair share target funding for supplemental food.

**Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)
Obligations – U.S. and States, FY2015**

United States	\$6,347,680,031		
Alabama	\$113,297,077	Montana	\$15,559,054
Alaska	\$23,514,610	Nebraska	\$32,309,177
Arizona	\$130,901,450	Nevada	\$52,186,048
Arkansas	\$69,202,150	New Hampshire	\$10,315,957
California	\$1,189,697,897	New Jersey	\$148,623,186
Colorado	\$72,447,786	New Mexico	\$38,654,036
Connecticut	\$45,702,910	New York	\$476,760,910
Delaware	\$16,054,261	North Carolina	\$193,937,087
District of Columbia	\$14,218,813	North Dakota	\$10,731,717
Florida	\$359,815,341	Ohio	\$164,339,180
Georgia	\$214,343,798	Oklahoma	\$64,451,102
Hawaii	\$33,673,260	Oregon	\$75,555,594
Idaho	\$30,153,331	Pennsylvania	\$202,222,692
Illinois	\$227,119,264	Rhode Island	\$18,051,021
Indiana	\$107,755,109	South Carolina	\$91,093,030
Iowa	\$44,518,770	South Dakota	\$17,872,939
Kansas	\$48,404,786	Tennessee	\$119,185,504
Kentucky	\$98,043,181	Texas	\$534,860,939
Louisiana	\$120,330,066	Utah	\$45,051,968
Maine	\$17,948,113	Vermont	\$13,615,878
Maryland	\$114,289,076	Virginia	\$99,370,732
Massachusetts	\$81,161,723	Washington	\$148,442,776
Michigan	\$191,463,631	West Virginia	\$36,472,001
Minnesota	\$93,911,121	Wisconsin	\$90,275,568
Mississippi	\$82,965,010	Wyoming	\$8,424,854
Missouri	\$98,384,547		

Source: USASpending.gov

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