



Presentation to National WIC Association

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Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

February 27, 2017



Policy Risks in 2017

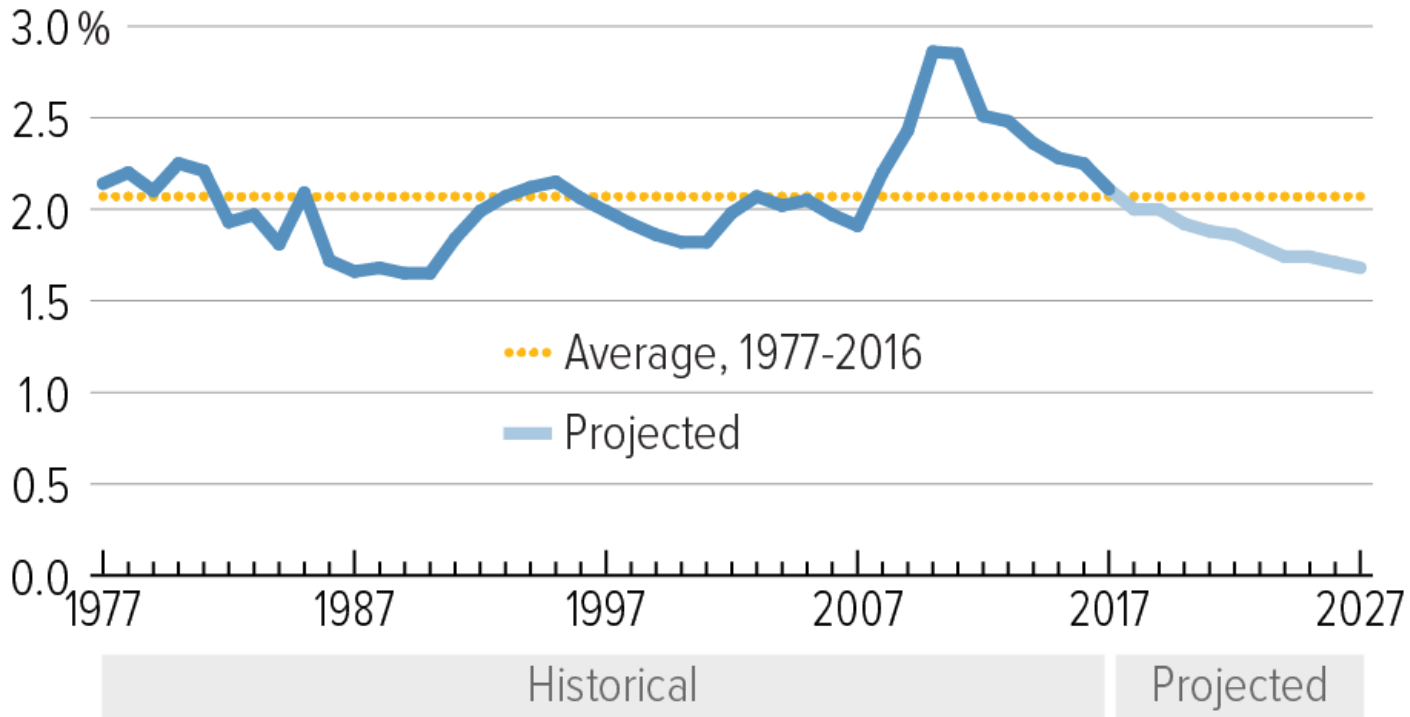
Policymakers could:

- Repeal the Affordable Care Act (including the Medicaid expansion) without an adequate replacement
- Make core safety net programs like Medicaid & SNAP less effective by converting them to block grants or otherwise undercutting their ability to respond to changes in need
- Further shrink the resources for domestic discretionary (i.e., non-entitlement) programs, the part of the budget that includes WIC
- Enact unaffordable tax cuts, tilted to people at the top of the income scale, and force deeper budget cuts in future years



Spending for Low-Income Programs Outside Health Projected to Decline

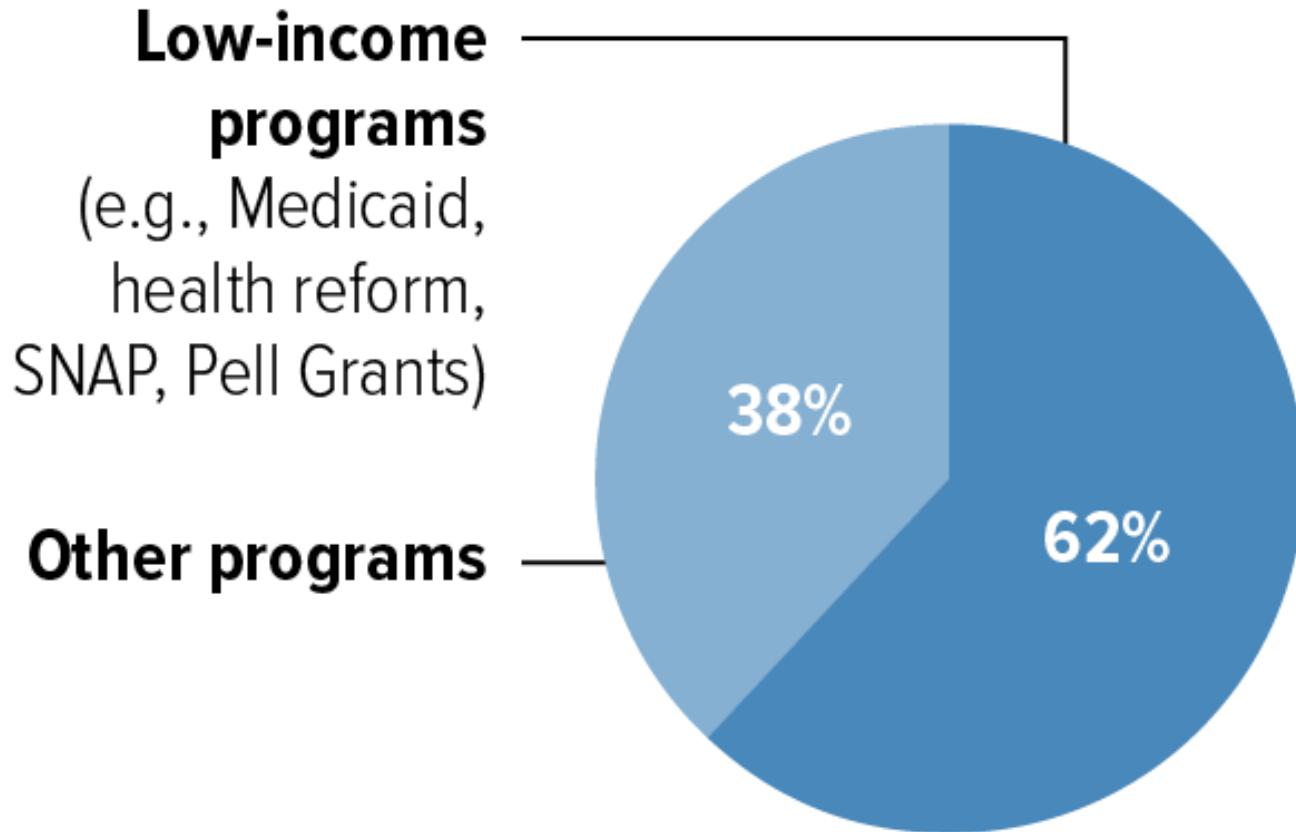
Spending as a percent of gross domestic product



Source: Office of Management and Budget data through 2015 and Congressional Budget Office data thereafter



Last Spring's House Budget Plan Got 62% of Its \$6 Trillion in Non-Defense Cuts Over 10 Years from Programs for People with Low or Modest Incomes

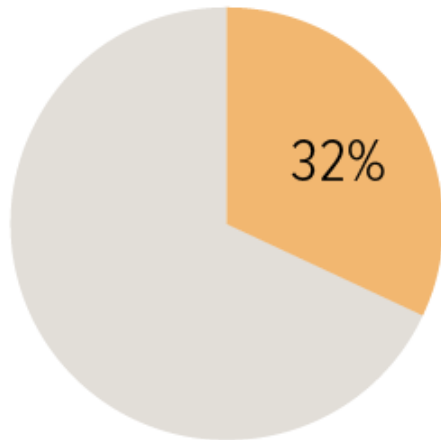




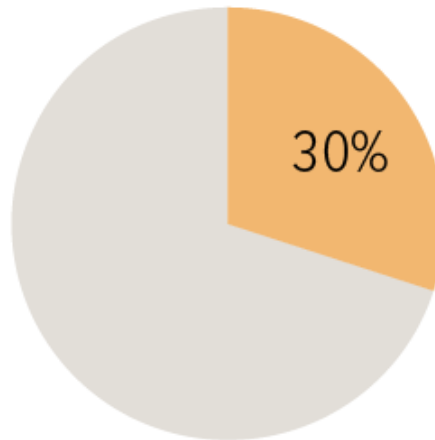
SNAP Helps Large Share of U.S. Children

Share of U.S. children who participate in SNAP in an average month

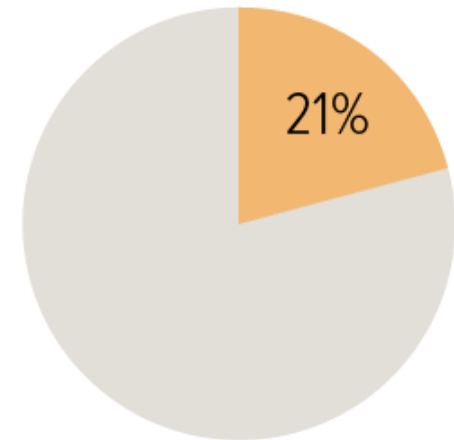
**Preschool children
ages 0-4**



Children ages 5-11



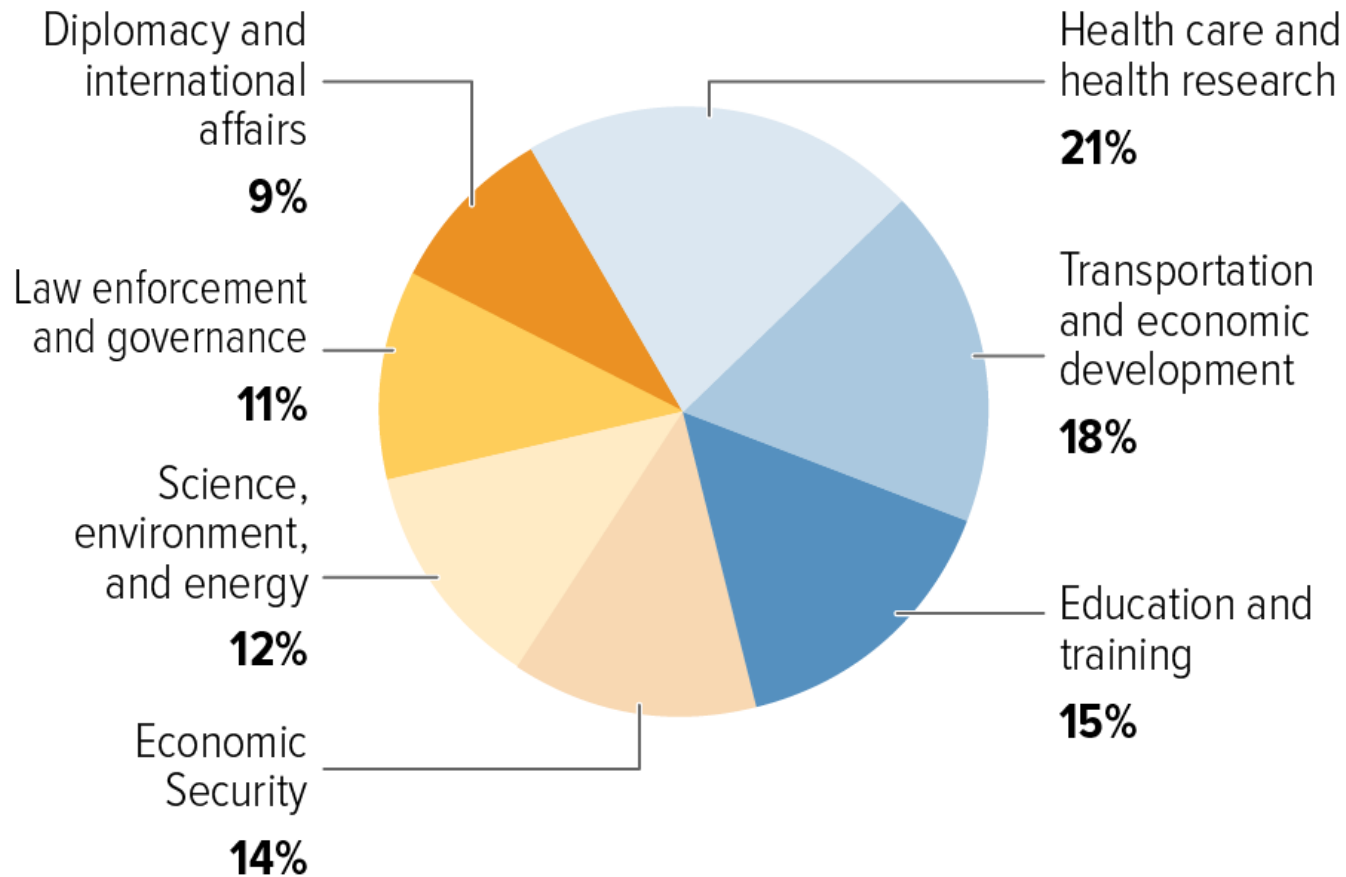
Children ages 12-17



Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, "Characteristics of SNAP Households, Fiscal Year 2014," and U.S. Census Bureau 2010 population estimates



Non-Defense Discretionary Spending, FY 2015

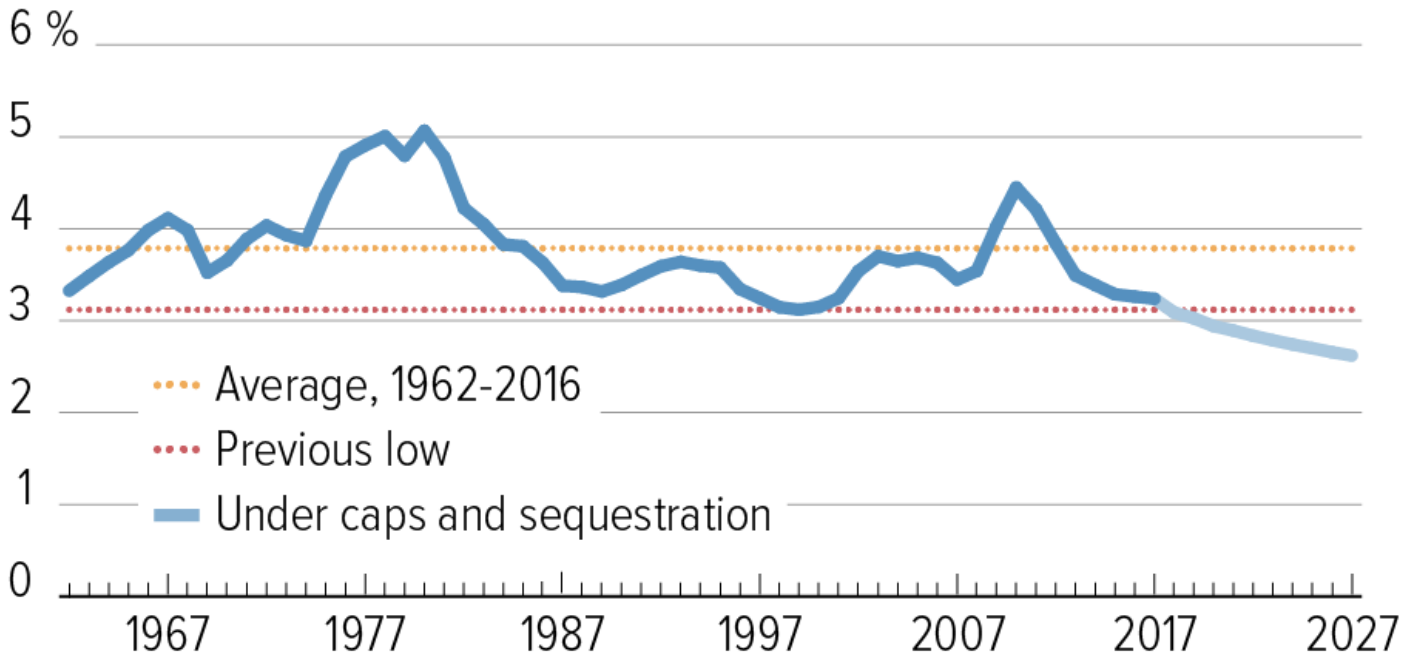


Source: CBPP calculations using Office of Management and Budget data



Non-Defense Discretionary Spending Set to Fall to Historically Low Levels

Spending as a percent of gross domestic product

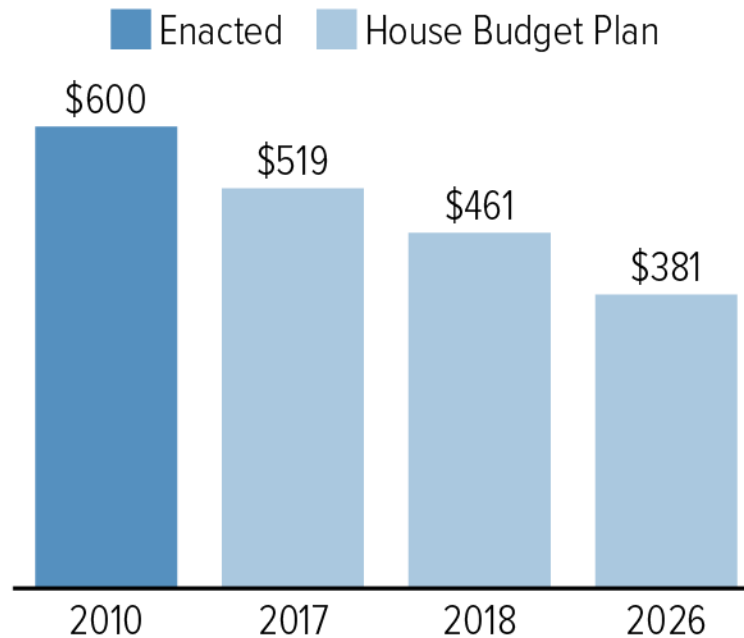


Note: Data available only back to 1962. Sequestration refers to budget cuts required under the 2011 Budget Control Act, and includes modifications made in the Bipartisan Budget Acts of 2013 and 2015.



Last Spring's House Budget Plan Cut NDD Funding Sharply After 2017

In billions of 2017 dollars



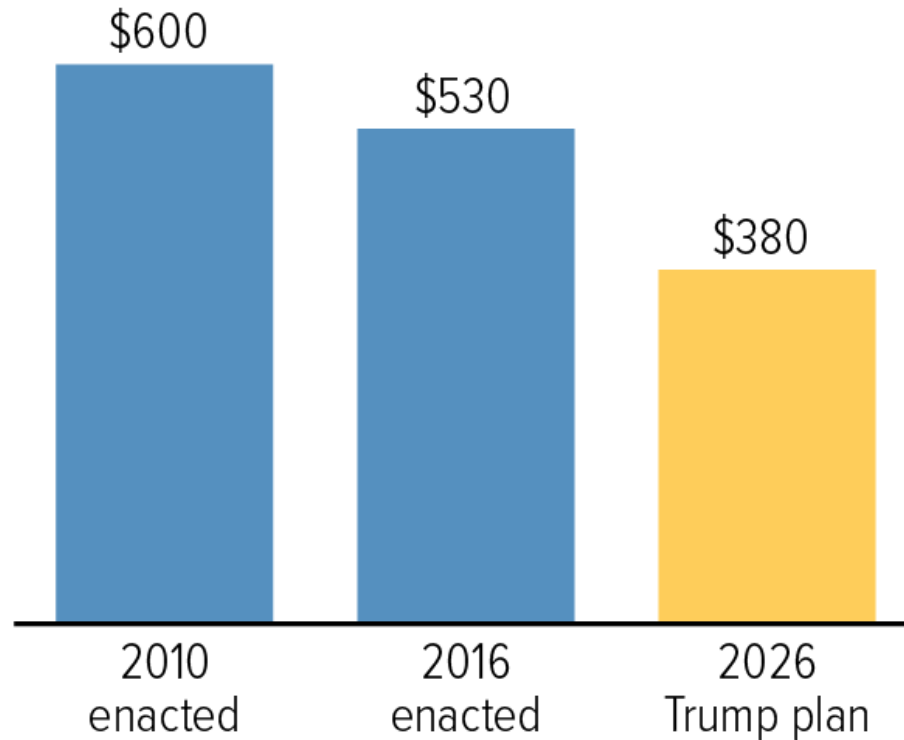
Notes: House Budget Plan refers to the FY 2017 budget plan approved by the House Budget Committee in March, 2016. All amounts exclude Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). Enacted amount for 2010 excludes funding for disasters, emergencies, and program integrity.

Source: CBPP calculations based on data from Office of Management and Budget and House Budget Committee



Trump “Penny Plan” Would Cut NDD Funding Deeply Over Time

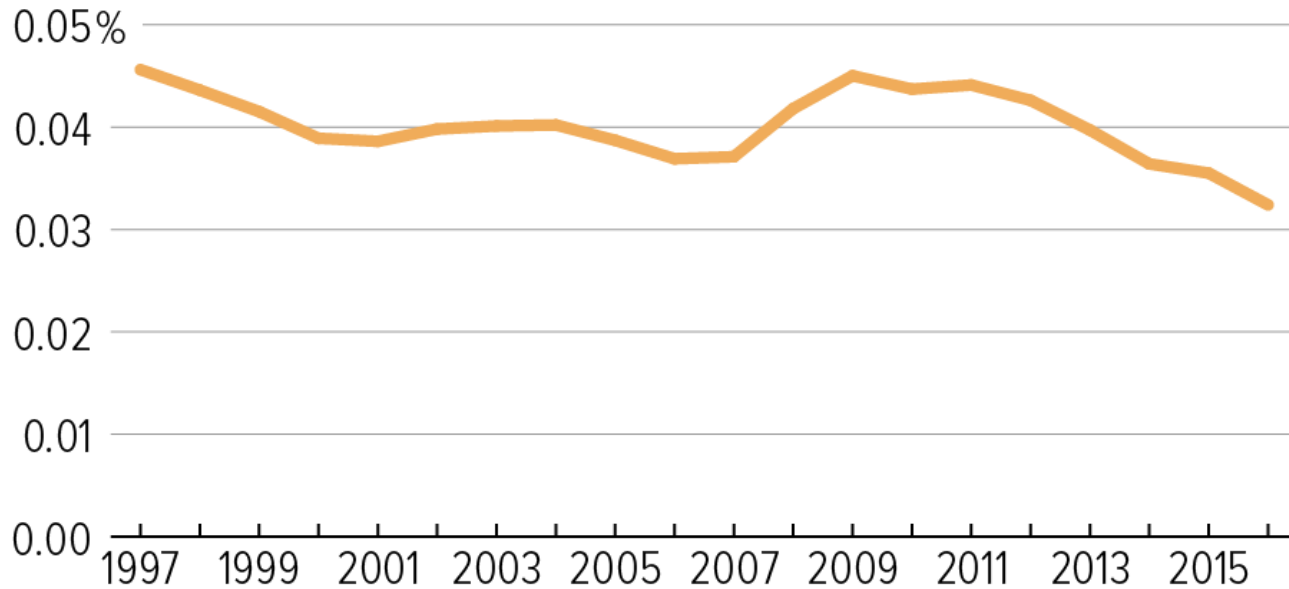
In billions of 2017 dollars



Source: CBPP calculations based on Congressional Budget Office data and Trump campaign fact sheet

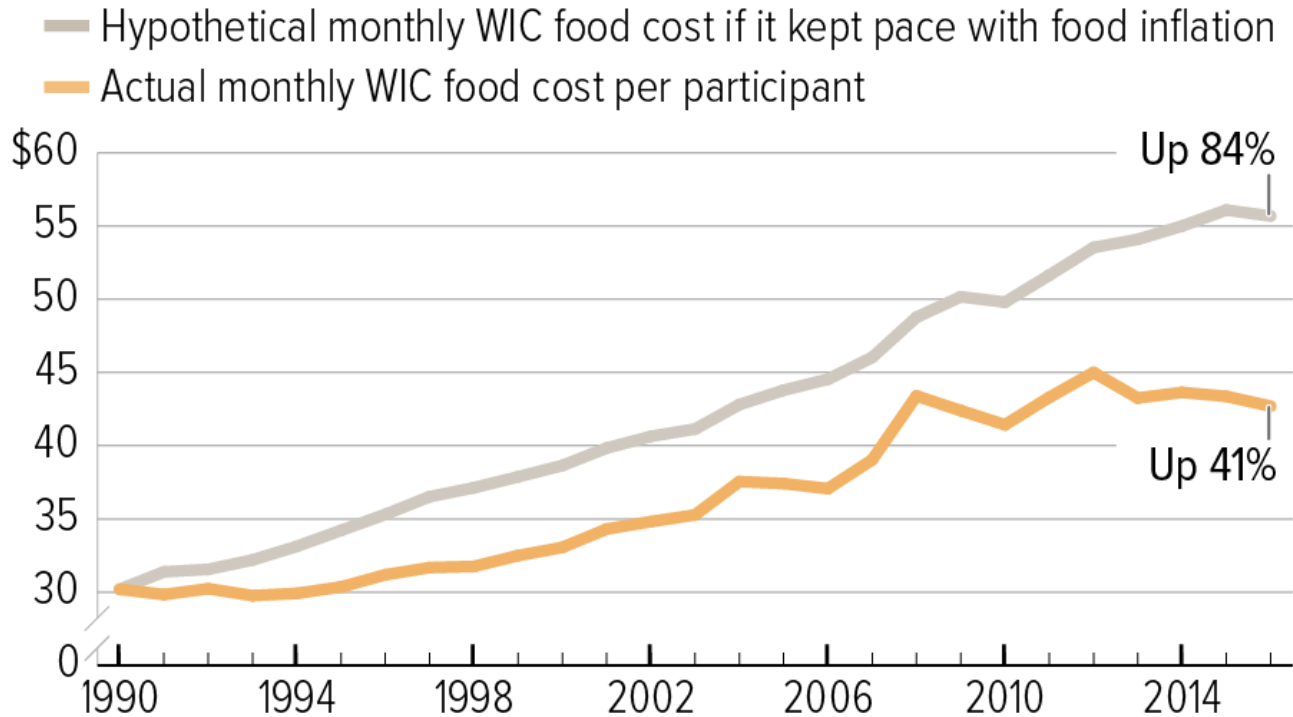


WIC Spending as Share of GDP at Lowest Levels Since 1997, When Funding First Served All Eligible Applicants





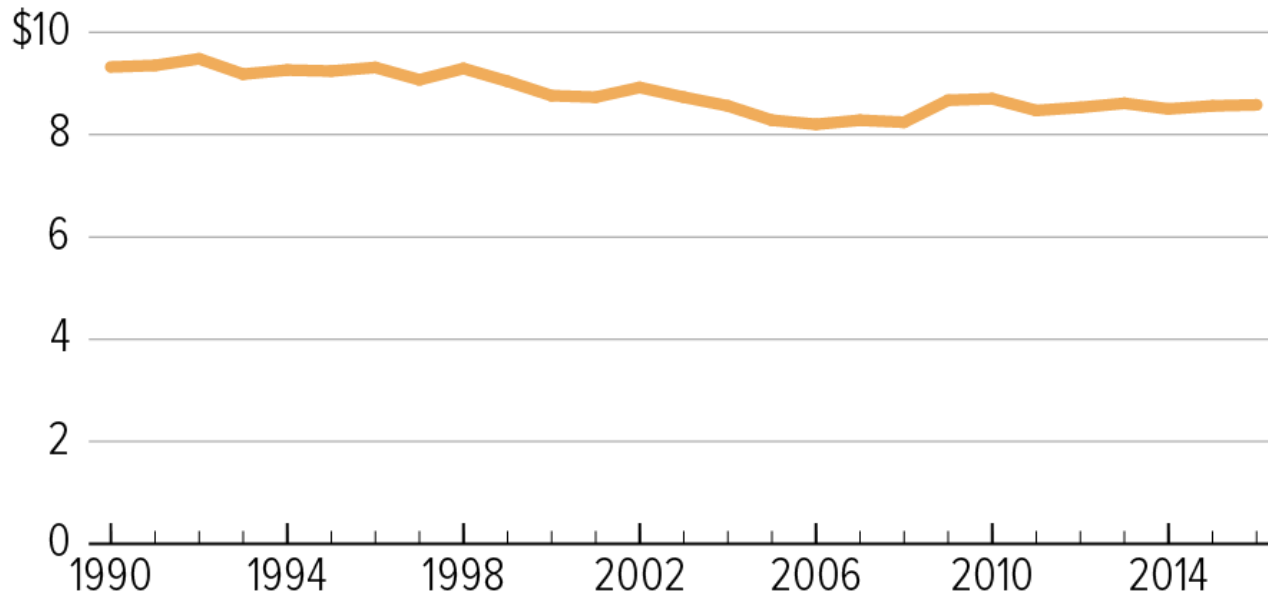
WIC Food Costs Have Grown More Slowly Than Inflation





Per-Participant “Nutrition Services and Administration” Funding Flat for Over 26 Years in Real Terms

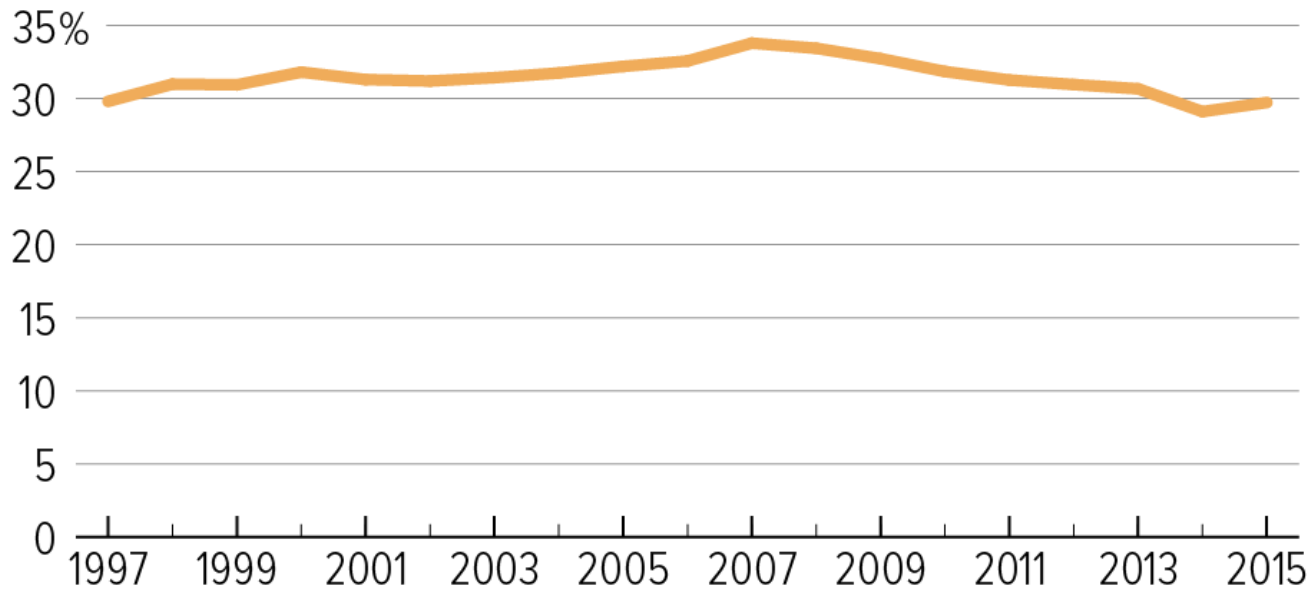
Average monthly per-participant funding adjusted for inflation





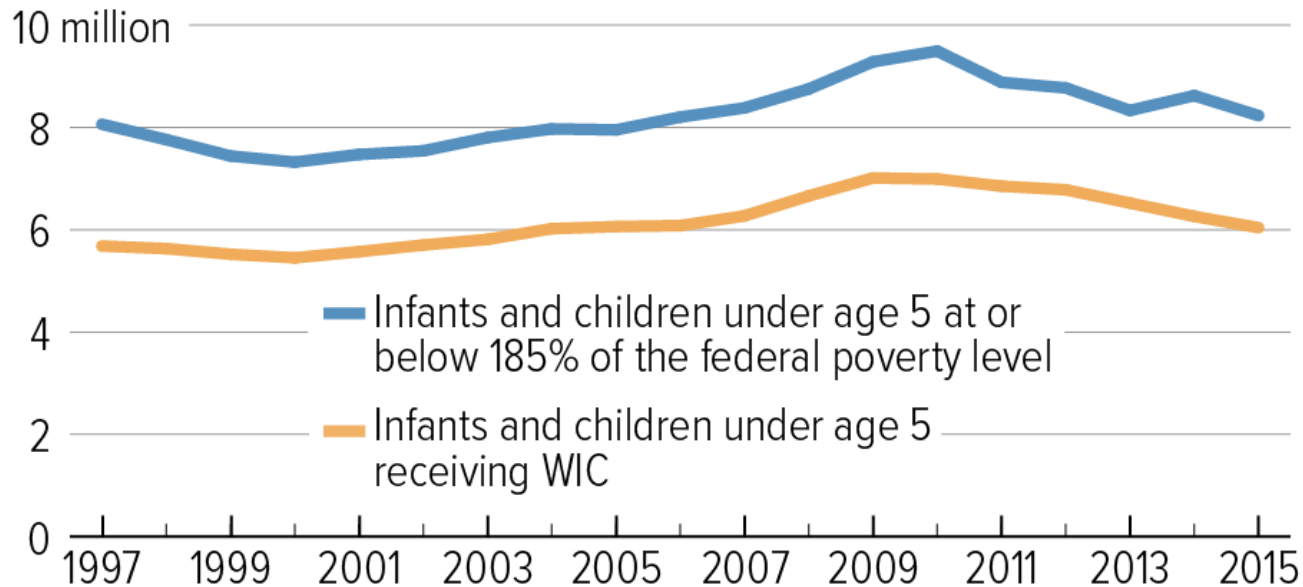
WIC Participation Among Low-Income Women and Children Has Returned to the 1997 Level

Average annual WIC participation as a share of women age 18 to 44 and children under age 5 with income below 185% of federal poverty level



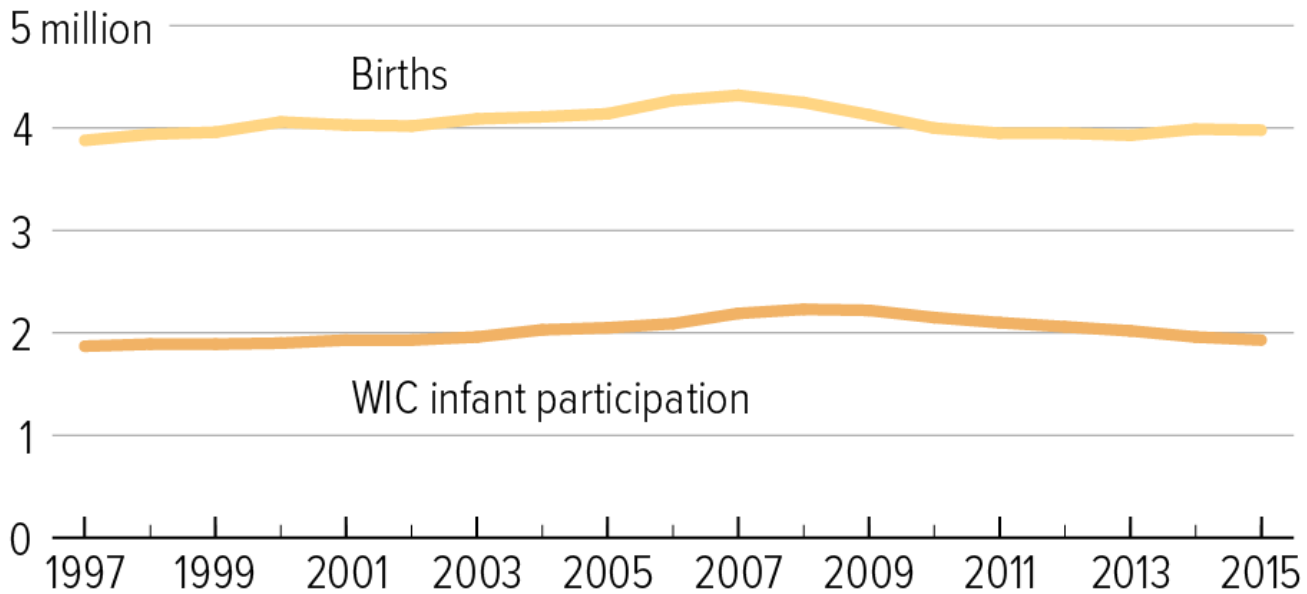


The Number of WIC Children Under Age 5 is Consistent with the Number of Low-Income Children





WIC Infant Participation Consistent With Birth Trends





The Share of the U.S. Population Participating in WIC is at the Lowest Level Since 1997

Average annual WIC participation as a share of the U.S. population

