

THE SUMMER EBT PROGRAM Will Help Reduce Summer Hunger Across the Nation

This summer, 37 states, the District of Columbia, all five U.S. territories, and two Tribes, will participate in the new nationwide Summer EBT Program. Families will receive \$120 in federally funded grocery benefits on an Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) card for each school-age child who is eligible for free or reduced-price school meals. By implementing the program, these states, territories, and Tribes, are helping to reduce summer hunger, so children can return to school well-nourished and ready to learn.

A Snapshot of Summer EBT in 2024

- ▶ The Summer EBT Program will serve approximately 21.3 million children. This will result in approximately \$2.6 billion in benefits being distributed to struggling families this summer.
- Thirty-seven states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, will participate.
- <u>The Cherokee Nation</u> and <u>The Chickasaw Nation</u> are participating this summer and will be providing benefits to members of other Tribes and non-Tribal members in neighboring areas as well.

Summer Can Be the Hungriest Time for Children

hen the school year ends, millions of children from households with low incomes lose access to the school meals they rely on. The Summer Nutrition Programs, also called summer meals, were designed to replace school meals lost during summer vacation. These meal programs play an important role in reducing childhood hunger during the summer, and often provide important educational and enrichment programming that combined keep children and teens well-nourished and engaged. Despite these benefits, summer meals reach only a fraction of the children who rely on free and reduced-price school meals during the school year. Summer EBT, which provides benefits to families to purchase food at retail locations, bridges that gap. Summer meals combined with Summer EBT is an effective recipe to meet children's nutritional needs during the summer.





Impact of Summer EBT 2024

| State ^{1,2} | School-Age Children Eligible ³ | Total Predicted Benefit Amount⁵ | Expected Economic Impact (Lower Range)⁴ | Expected Economic Impact (Higher Range) | State ^{1,2} | School-Age Children Eligible ³ | Total Predicted Benefit Amount⁵ | Expected Economic Impact (Lower Range) ⁴ | Expected Economic Impact (Higher Range) |
|--|--|------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|---|
| American Samoa* | 14,000 | \$1,680,000 | \$2,520,000 | \$3,024,000 | Montana | 68,000 | \$8,160,000 | \$12,240,000 | \$14,688,000 |
| Arizona | 550,000 | \$66,000,000 | \$99,000,000 | \$118,800,000 | Nebraska | 175,000 | \$21,000,000 | \$31,500,000 | \$37,800,000 |
| Arkansas | 315,000 | \$37,800,000 | \$56,700,000 | \$68,040,000 | Nevada | 352,000 | \$42,240,000 | \$63,360,000 | \$76,032,000 |
| California | 3,851,000 | \$462,120,000 | \$693,180,000 | \$831,816,000 | New Hampshire | 39,000 | \$4,680,000 | \$7,020,000 | \$8,424,000 |
| Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands* | 11,000 | \$1,320,000 | \$1,980,000 | \$2,376,000 | New Jersey | 540,000 | \$64,800,000 | \$97,200,000 | \$116,640,000 |
| Colorado | 337,000 | \$40,440,000 | \$60,660,000 | \$72,792,000 | New Mexico | 223,000 | \$26,760,000 | \$40,140,000 | \$48,168,000 |
| Connecticut | 273,000 | \$32,760,000 | \$49,140,000 | \$58,968,000 | New York | 2,027,000 | \$243,240,000 | \$364,860,000 | \$437,832,000 |
| Delaware | 80,000 | \$9,600,000 | \$14,400,000 | \$17,280,000 | North Carolina | 968,000 | \$116,160,000 | \$174,240,000 | \$209,088,000 |
| District of Columbia | 80,000 | \$9,600,000 | \$14,400,000 | \$17,280,000 | North Dakota | 40,000 | \$4,800,000 | \$7,200,000 | \$8,640,000 |
| Guam* | 26,000 | \$3,120,000 | \$4,680,000 | \$5,616,000 | Ohio | 837,000 | \$100,440,000 | \$150,660,000 | \$180,792,000 |
| Hawaii* | 100,000 | \$12,000,000 | \$18,000,000 | \$21,600,000 | Oregon | 294,000 | \$35,280,000 | \$52,920,000 | \$63,504,000 |
| Illinois | 1,145,000 | \$137,400,000 | \$206,100,000 | \$247,320,000 | Pennsylvania | 1,166,000 | \$139,920,000 | \$209,880,000 | \$251,856,000 |
| Indiana | 669,000 | \$80,280,000 | \$120,420,000 | \$144,504,000 | Puerto Rico* | 280,000 | \$33,600,000 | \$50,400,000 | \$60,480,000 |
| Kansas | 266,000 | \$31,920,000 | \$47,880,000 | \$57,456,000 | Rhode Island | 66,000 | \$7,920,000 | \$11,880,000 | \$14,256,000 |
| Kentucky | 600,000 | \$72,000,000 | \$108,000,000 | \$129,600,000 | Tennessee | 644,000 | \$77,280,000 | \$115,920,000 | \$139,104,000 |
| Louisiana | 594,000 | \$71,280,000 | \$106,920,000 | \$128,304,000 | Vermont | 35,000 | \$4,200,000 | \$6,300,000 | \$7,560,000 |
| Maine | 63,000 | \$7,560,000 | \$11,340,000 | \$13,608,000 | Virgin Islands* | 12,000 | \$1,440,000 | \$2,160,000 | \$2,592,000 |
| Maryland | 500,000 | \$60,000,000 | \$90,000,000 | \$108,000,000 | Virginia | 791,000 | \$94,920,000 | \$142,380,000 | \$170,856,000 |
| Massachusetts | 515,000 | \$61,800,000 | \$92,700,000 | \$111,240,000 | Washington | 507,000 | \$60,840,000 | \$91,260,000 | \$109,512,000 |
| Michigan | 836,000 | \$100,320,000 | \$150,480,000 | \$180,576,000 | West Virginia | 202,000 | \$24,240,000 | \$36,360,000 | \$43,632,000 |
| Minnesota | 412,000 | \$49,440,000 | \$74,160,000 | \$88,992,000 | Wisconsin | 401,000 | \$48,120,000 | \$72,180,000 | \$86,616,000 |
| Missouri | 429,000 | \$51,480,000 | \$77,220,000 | \$92,664,000 | United States Total | 21,333,000 | \$2,559,960,000 | \$3,839,940,000 | \$4,607,928,000 |

1. These states are not participating in 2024 and therefore are not included in the table above: Alabama, Alaska, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. These states are able to participate in 2025.

2. State includes the District of Columbia and territories. Impact data is not available for The Cherokee Nation and The Chickasaw Nation.

3. FRAC sourced the School-Age Children Eligible and the Total Predicted Benefit Amount from USDA's Summer EBT estimates. These numbers are estimates and states may have updated figures.

4. Summer EBT uses the same model as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). According to a USDA report, every dollar spent on SNAP generates between \$1.50 and \$1.80 in local economic activity during an economic downturn. Calculations were made based on Total Predicted Benefit Amount to find the lower and higher end of the expected economic impact.

5. The total predicted benefit amount in the table above reflects the standard \$120 per eligible child. All states and territories denoted with a "*" represent areas with higher reimbursement rates and therefore higher benefit amounts for Summer EBT.

