The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a federal tax credit designed to boost the income of individuals working in low-wage jobs. The credit has been proven to reduce poverty, encourage work, support the cognitive development of children, and disproportionately benefit communities of color. Virginia is one of six states in the country with a non-refundable EITC structure, which is less beneficial to low-income families. Thus, the Commonwealth could make significant progress by allowing localities to create county and city-level EITC programs. In Prince William County, nearly 30,000 low-income tax filers would receive credits to support the provision of necessities.

Prince William County’s SNAP utilization rate is just 57%, meaning more than 41,000 individuals are leaving an estimated $57 million unused annually. Similarly, based on IRS data and the Commonwealth’s EITC utilization rate, we estimate 8,500 county residents missed out on more than $20 million total in 2018. After conversations with advocates, policymakers, governmental administrators, and clients, we believe the county could and should activate millions of dollars in federal social welfare by hiring a full-time staffer to increase synergy between federal, state, and local governments and ongoing community-based utilization efforts; to implement and negotiate data-sharing agreements; and to incorporate research-oriented practices into existing and newly created outreach practices. We request that the county invest in a strategic and coordinated effort to strengthen inter-programmatic utilization efforts and increase participation in social safety net programs.

We recommend the county include a request to the Virginia delegation for Dillon Rule legislation that would allow Prince William County to create these programs and help lift low-income residents out of poverty.

Based on a survey of 165 clients in Prince William County, 18 percent indicated that they were receiving no governmental social safety net benefits, whatsoever.

We request that the county invest in a strategic and coordinated effort to strengthen inter-programmatic utilization efforts and increase participation in social safety net programs.
Implement ‘Health in All Policies’ Approach to Governance

“Health in All Policies” (HiAP), as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is “a collaborative approach that integrates and articulates health considerations into policymaking across sectors to improve the health of all communities and people.” As social determinants of health, food security and nutrition are central to the HiAP strategy. The Public Health Institute’s Guide for State and Local Governments provides an excellent platform to begin the process of adopting an HiAP approach. We also recommend considering a similar position to that of Fairfax County’s Health in All Policies Manager for greater coordination of data, collaborative practices, and strategic integration.

We request that the city implement an HiAP approach by incorporating health and wellness considerations into daily governance, administration, and programmatic work.

In the last ten years, the Capital Area Food Bank has distributed 51,728,635 meals to food insecure clients in Prince William County.