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## THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Food Stamp Program has made severe hunger rare in America. In the late 1960s, medical research exposed the fact that American children suffered and died from diseases related to severe malnutrition that usually are thought of as occurring only in third-world countries. In 1979, after the Food Stamp Program became available nation-wide, physicians discovered that this severe malnutrition had become rare, a result they attributed to the Food Stamp Program. The Food Stamp Program is the largest anti-hunger program in the District of Columbia.

### FOOD STAMPS HELP VULNERABLE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RESIDENTS AND THE ECONOMY

- 86,519 District residents use food stamps to buy food every month.<sup>1</sup> That amounts to 15 percent of the people in the District of Columbia or one in seven District residents.
- The District of Columbia food stamp households receive, on average, \$1.11 per person per meal in food stamp benefits. This modest amount is crucial to financially pressed families.
- The Food Stamp Program pumped \$103,950,879 into the District of Columbia economy last year, benefiting farmers, grocers, and small businesses throughout the state.<sup>2</sup>
- About 64 percent of the District of Columbia food stamp benefits go to households with children, many of them in working families.<sup>3</sup> Most of the rest go to households containing elderly people or people with disabilities.

### FOOD STAMPS HELP PEOPLE THROUGH HARD TIMES

- During the recent rough economy, Food Stamp Program participation in The District of Columbia increased. In 2000, an average of 80,803 District residents received food stamps each month. That number rose steadily to 86,519 in 2007, an

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<sup>1</sup> FY2007 average monthly participation, the most recent full year for which data is available. In February 2008, the most recent month for which USDA has published data, there were 88,203 participants in the state, but this data is preliminary and monthly data can fluctuate significantly. For the most recent month see: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/29fslatest.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> Program Data, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.  
<http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/fspmain.htm>.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Analysis, Nutrition and Evaluation, *Characteristics of Food Stamp Households: Fiscal Year 2006*, FSP-07-CHAR, by Kari Wolkwitz. Project Office, Jenny Genser. Alexandria, VA: 2007.

increase of seven percent.<sup>4</sup>

- Using the flexibility provided in the Food Stamp Act, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is able to quickly issue disaster food stamps to people that survive hurricanes, tornadoes, or other natural disasters.

### **UNMET NEED REMAINS**

- Still, about 35.5 million Americans have difficulty affording food. An estimated 33,000 households in the District of Columbia live with hunger or the threat of hunger, according to USDA.<sup>5</sup> That includes low-income working families and senior citizens living on fixed incomes.
- One in six children (17 percent) lives in families that have difficulty affording adequate food, according to USDA.<sup>6</sup> A household with a child under six is about twice as likely to suffer from food insecurity as a household with no children.
- Nationally, only 65 percent of those eligible for food stamps receive them. In the District of Columbia, the participation rate is estimated to be 71 percent.<sup>7</sup>
- Increasing the share of eligible households that participate in the Food Stamp Program by just five percentage points, the District of Columbia would provide food stamps to an additional 6,000 low-income District residents, bring \$3.2 million into the District of Columbia's local economy, and result in \$5.9 million in new economic activity.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Program Data, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/fspmain.htm>.

<sup>5</sup> Nord, Mark, Margaret Andrews, and Steven Carlson. *Household Food Security in the United States, 2006*. ERR-49, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Econ. Res. Serv. November 2007.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Cunnyngham, Karen E., Laura Al. Castner, and Allen L. Schirm. "Reaching Those in Need: State Food Stamp Participation Rates in 2005." Alexandria, VA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, October 2006.

<sup>8</sup> "The Business Case for Increasing Food Stamp Program Participation", Food and Nutrition Services, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. <http://www.fns.usda.gov/fsp/outreach/business-case.htm>.

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