Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission

Food System Stakeholder Committee Recommendations Meeting
Recommendations for Greater Philadelphia’s Food System

Hunger & Food Access
Hunger and Food Access

• Defining Need: Food Hardship Indicators
• Ending Childhood Hunger by 2015: Essential Strategies
• Recommendations for Greater Philadelphia’s Food System
“Have there been times in the past twelve months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you and your family needed?”
Food Hardship Rate
State

Pennsylvania:
Households 15.9% (36th)
Households with children 22.4%

New Jersey:
Households 15.5% (41st)
Households with children 19.1%
Food Hardship Rate
MSA

Philadelphia/Camden/Wilmington:
Households 16.7%
Households with children 21.3%

Rank: 64/100

Data: Combined 2008/2009
Food Hardship Rate in the Delaware Valley Area

Prepared by the Food Research and Action Center
## Pennsylvania

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Ending Childhood Hunger by 2015: The Essential Strategies for Achieving the President's Goal

- **Restore** economic growth and create jobs with better wages for lower-income workers
- **Raise** the incomes of the lowest-income families
- **Strengthen** the SNAP/Food Stamp Program
- **Strengthen** the Child Nutrition Programs
- **Engage** the entire federal government in ending childhood hunger
- Work with states, localities and nonprofits to **expand and improve** participation in federal nutrition programs
- **Make sure** all families have convenient access to reasonably priced, healthy food
Value: Hunger and Food Access

- Anti-Hunger Advocacy
- Food Assistance and Healthy Food
- SNAP: Increase SNAP Enrollment and Eligibility
- School Meals: Develop Outreach Programs to Increase and Stabilize Participation Rates

DVRPC Draft Recommendations
E. Anti-Hunger Advocacy:

Develop action plans to reduce hunger and advocate an anti-hunger agenda in Harrisburg, Trenton, and Washington, DC.
G. Food Assistance and Healthy Food:

Coordinate and increase funding for and usage of food assistance programs (FMNP, SNAP, regular WIC) at healthy food outlets (farmers markets, CSAs, mobile food carts/trucks like ‘Green Carts’ pilot in NY), and support incentives for healthy food.
H. SNAP: Increase SNAP enrollment and eligibility by changing the gross income test policy and leveraging all available resources.
M. School Meals:

Develop outreach programs to increase and stabilize participation rates for national school lunch and
M. School Meals:

Breakfast
Effectiveness in Reaching Low-Income Students with School Breakfast
School Year 2008-2009

Ratio of Low-Income Breakfasts to Low-Income Lunches

Newark, NJ: 95.7
Columbus, OH: 65.3
Boston, MA: 62.6
Pittsburgh, PA: 59.6
Minneapolis, MN: 59.2
Los Angeles, CA: 56.1
Cleveland, OH: 55.1
Milwaukee, WI: 54.0
Atlanta, GA: 53.6
San Diego, CA: 52.0
Houston, TX: 51.2
Omaha, NE: 49.7
Philadelphia, PA: 48.8
Baltimore, MD: 48.4
Seattle, WA: 48.3
Charlotte, NC: 47.8
Little Rock, AR: 47.4
Dallas, TX: 46.7
Miami, FL: 44.9
Denver, CO: 39.8
Oakland, CA: 38.1
New York, NY: 37.6
Chicago, IL: 35.1
National Average: 46.7
Child Care and Adult Care Food Program
Maximize and Leverage
Federal Food Program Resources