COPING WITH FOOD STAMP CUT IMMIGRANTS: MOST WHO HAD BENEFITS REDUCED AREN'T USING FOOD BANKS, SURVEY SAYS.

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Body

Nearly half of Santa Clara County's legal <u>immigrants</u> affected by federal <u>food stamp cuts</u> <u>say</u> they don't have enough to eat, but only a tiny minority are turning to local <u>food banks</u> for help, according to a new <u>survey</u>.

The <u>survey</u> results were announced at a Friday news conference at which county officials and representatives of religious and <u>immigrant</u> rights groups called on Congress to restore <u>food stamps</u> for non-citizens.

"This is an immoral deprivation of people," <u>said</u> the Rev. Eugene Boyle, chairman of the Interfaith Council on Religion, Race, Economic and Social Justice.

The telephone <u>survey</u> was completed by the Santa Clara Valley Employment Support Initiative, launched last year by schools, churches and social service agencies in response to welfare reform. More than 400 <u>food stamp</u> clients or ex-clients were reached by phone; 376 participated. The county estimates that <u>benefits</u> to roughly 8,000 adults in more than 5,000 households were **cut**.

The report <u>said</u> that "almost half of the participants in the <u>survey</u> indicated not having enough <u>food</u>," although no percentage was given.

Clients were asked their main strategy for making up for the loss of *food stamp benefits*.

Only 4 percent of respondents <u>said</u> they <u>used</u> local <u>food</u> programs. Forty-five percent <u>said</u> they were working more hours. Thirty-two percent <u>said</u> they were buying cheaper <u>food</u>. Fourteen percent <u>said</u> they received help from relatives.

After President Clinton signed the welfare reform bill into law in August 1996, local social service officials had predicted that <u>food banks</u> would be swamped with hungry <u>immigrants</u>. But that hasn't happened, <u>food bank</u> officials <u>said</u> Friday.

One big reason: <u>Food stamp cuts</u> have been less severe in California because the state created its own <u>food-stamp</u> program to provide relief to thousands of <u>immigrants</u>. The program, however, provides aid only to the elderly and children.

Other explanations are the strength of the local economy and that many <u>immigrants</u> are moving more relatives into their homes to save money, <u>said</u> officials of the Second Harvest <u>Food Bank</u> of Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties.

"The other reason may be cultural," <u>said</u> Dave Sandretto, the <u>food bank's</u> executive director. "They don't feel comfortable going to a service organization for <u>food</u>."

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<u>Food stamps</u> to **<u>most</u>** legal **<u>immigrants</u>** were **<u>cut</u>** off last September under the landmark 1996 welfare reform act, which axed welfare **<u>benefits</u>** to **<u>most</u>** non-citizens.

Congress last summer restored Supplemental Security Income <u>benefits</u> for the disabled elderly. But it didn't restore <u>food stamps</u>.

Nationwide, more than 1.5 million people -- legal <u>immigrants</u> and U.S. citizens -- live in households affected by the <u>immigrant food stamp cut</u>.

Clinton has proposed spending \$2.43 billion over five years to restore **<u>food stamps</u>** to **<u>immigrants</u>** -- but Congress has not acted on the request.

Bich Chi of San Jose, 26, a single mother of two, <u>said</u> her monthly <u>food stamp</u> allotment was slashed from \$242 under the federal program to \$122 under the state program.

Chi, who emigrated from Vietnam four years ago, held a paper plate at the news conference that read, "I need **food** -- more rice."

She <u>said</u> that her 6-year-old boy and 4-year-old girl have lost weight because she can't afford enough meat -- or even bananas.

Chi, laid off from her job as a seamstress, has tried <u>food banks</u>. But, she <u>said</u>, her family doesn't like the <u>food</u> because it isn't Vietnamese.

County Supervisor Blanca Alvarado <u>said</u> the county has done two things to alleviate <u>immigrants</u>' hunger: It has started a citizenship program that has naturalized some 7,000 people, many of whom would have lost <u>food</u> <u>stamps</u>. And it has given \$1 million to Second Harvest <u>Food Bank</u> and the United Way to compensate for welfare reform.

CHART: MERCURY NEWS

Who is losing **benefits**

Adult <u>immigrants</u> whose <u>food stamps</u> aid is being <u>cut</u>, by ethnicity

Notes

Marina Hinestrosa, a staff writer for Nuevo Mundo, the Spanish-language weekly of the Mercury News, contributed to this report.

Graphic

Chart

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