

The United States Conference of Mayors

HUNGER AND HOMELESSNESS SURVEY

A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities
A 29-City Survey

December 2011



THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

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CORRECTION

The Conference of Mayors was notified following publication of this report that, due to a misinterpretation of a survey question by a respondent in Washington, DC, an incorrect response was submitted. Corrections to the various sections of the report affected are the following:

- Page 1, Executive Summary, under Hunger, change to: “Across the survey cities, 24 percent of the people needing emergency food assistance did not receive it.”
- Page 10, under Unmet Need for Emergency Food Assistance, change to: “Officials in 13 of the survey cities were able to estimate the overall demand for food assistance that went unmet during the past year; across the cities, these estimates averaged 24 percent.” Delete Washington from chart.
- Page 66, under Washington, DC, delete “72 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.”

Executive Summary

This report presents the results of a survey of 29 of the cities which comprise The U.S. Conference of Mayors' Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness. Respondents were asked to provide information on emergency food assistance and homeless services provided between September 1, 2010 and August 31, 2011.

Among the survey's key findings:

Hunger

- All but four (86 percent) of the survey cities reported that requests for emergency food assistance increased over the past year; two cities said requests remained at the same level and two said they decreased. Across the survey cities, emergency food assistance requests increased by an average of 15.5 percent.
- Among those requesting emergency food assistance, 51 percent were persons in families, 26 percent were employed, 19 percent were elderly, and 11 percent were homeless.
- Unemployment led the list of causes of hunger cited by the survey cities, followed by poverty, low wages, and high housing costs.
- The cities reported a 10 percent average increase in the number of pounds of food distributed during the last year. Just over two-thirds of the cities (68 percent) saw an increase in the number of pounds of food distributed; just over one-fifth (21 percent) reported a decrease, and 11 percent said it remained the same.
- Seventy-one percent of the cities reported that their total budget for emergency food purchases increased over the last year; 18 percent (five) of the cities said it remained the same; 11 percent (three) of the cities said it decreased;. Across the responding cities, the average increase in the budget for emergency food purchases was 13 percent.
- Across the survey cities, 27 percent of the people needing emergency food assistance did not receive it.
- In 86 percent of the survey cities, emergency kitchens and food pantries had to reduce the quantity of food persons can receive at each food pantry visit or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens. In 82 percent (23) of the cities they had to turn people away because of lack of resources. In 68 percent (19) of the cities they had to reduce the number of times a person or family can visit a food pantry each month.
- Providing more affordable housing led the city officials' list of actions needed to reduce hunger. This was followed by increasing food stamp benefits and providing more employment training programs.

- No survey city expects requests for emergency food assistance to decline over the next year, and all but two of the cities (93 percent) expect these requests to increase, with that increase expected to be substantial in 34 percent of the cities and moderate in 59 percent. The other two cities expect requests to remain at the same level.
- Three-fourths of the cities expect that resources to provide emergency food assistance will decrease over the next year, and 41 percent of these cities expect that decrease to be substantial. Thirty-four percent expect resources to decrease moderately and 21 percent expect they will continue at about the same level. One city anticipates a moderate increase in resources.
- The combination of increasing demand and decreasing resources was cited most frequently by survey city officials as the biggest challenge they will face in addressing hunger in the coming year. Of particular concern are cuts in federal commodities and funding, declining food donations, and the negative impact of the economy and unemployment.

Homelessness

- Over the past year, the number of persons experiencing homelessness increased across the survey cities by an average of six percent, with 42 percent of the cities reporting an increase and 19 percent saying the number stayed the same. Thirty-eight percent of the cities said the number decreased.
- Among families, the number experiencing homelessness increased across the survey cities by an average of 16 percent, with six in 10 of the cities reporting an increase, 16 percent saying the number stayed the same, and 24 percent reporting a decrease.
- Among unaccompanied individuals, the number experiencing homelessness over the past year increased across the survey cities by an average of less than one percent, with four in ten reporting an increase and eight percent saying it stayed the same. Fifty-two percent reported a decrease.
- Among households with children, unemployment led the list of causes of homelessness cited by city officials. This was followed by lack of affordable housing and by poverty. Unemployment also led the list of causes of homelessness among unaccompanied individuals, followed by lack of affordable housing, mental illness and the lack of needed services, and substance abuse and the lack of needed services.
- The survey cities reported that, on average, 26 percent of homeless adults were severely mentally ill, 16 percent were physically disabled, 15 percent were employed, 13 percent were victims of domestic violence, 13 percent were veterans, and four percent were HIV Positive.
- Across the survey cities over the last year, an average of 18 percent of homeless persons needing assistance did not receive it. Because no beds are available for them, emergency shelters in two-thirds of the survey cities must turn away homeless families with children; shelters in 70 percent of the cities must turn away unaccompanied individuals.

- Fifty-nine percent of the survey cities have adopted policies and/or implemented programs aimed at preventing homelessness among households that have lost, or may lose, their homes to foreclosure.
- Providing more mainstream assisted housing led the list of actions needed to reduce homelessness in the survey cities. This was followed by providing more permanent supportive housing for people with disabilities, and having more or better-paying employment opportunities.
- Officials in 64 percent of the survey cities expect the number of homeless families to increase over the next year, and 11 percent of these expect the increase will be substantial. The increase is expected to be moderate in 53.5 percent of the cities. Eighteen percent expect the number will remain at about the same level. A moderate decrease is expected in 14 percent of the cities, and one city anticipates a substantial decrease.
- Officials in 55 percent of the cities expect the number of homeless unaccompanied individuals to increase over the next year, with one city expecting a substantial increase. More than half (52 percent) are expecting a moderate increase and 24 percent expect the number will remain at about the same level. A moderate decrease is expected in 21 percent of the cities.
- No survey city expects resources to provide emergency shelter to increase over the next year. Officials in 64 percent of the survey cities expect resources to decrease, and the balance of the cities is expecting that they will continue at about the same level.

Introduction

Background

In October 1982, The U.S. Conference of Mayors and The U.S. Conference of City Human Services Officials brought the shortage of emergency services – food, shelter, medical care, income assistance, and energy assistance – to national attention through a survey of 55 cities of all sizes in all regions of the country. The report on this ground-breaking survey described how the demand for emergency services had increased in cities across the nation and how the cities were able to meet, on average, only 43 percent of that demand.

Since that time, the Conference of Mayors has produced numerous reports on hunger, homelessness, and poverty in U.S. cities. These reports have documented the magnitude and causes of these problems, the responses to them made by individual cities, and the national responses that city leaders believed were needed. A list of all past reports can be found in Appendix E to this report.

In September 1983, to spearhead the Conference of Mayors' efforts to respond to the emergency services crisis, the President of the Conference appointed 20 mayors to a Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness. This initial Task Force was chaired by New Orleans Mayor Ernest "Dutch" Morial. Currently, the Task Force is co-chaired by Kansas City, Missouri Mayor Sly James and Asheville, North Carolina Mayor Terry. M. Bellamy.

Survey Cities

The 29 Task Force cities responding to this year's survey are:

Asheville, NC – Mayor Terry M. Bellamy
Boston, MA – Mayor Thomas M. Menino
Charleston, SC – Mayor Joseph P. Riley, Jr.
Charlotte, NC – Mayor Anthony Foxx
Chicago, IL – Mayor Rahm Emanuel
Cleveland, OH – Mayor Frank G. Jackson
Dallas, TX – Mayor Mike Rawlings
Denver, CO – Mayor Michael Hancock
Des Moines, IA – Mayor Frank Cownie
Detroit – Mayor Dave Bing
Gastonia, NC – Mayor John Bridgeman
Kansas City, MO – Mayor Sly James
Los Angeles, CA – Mayor Antonio R. Villarraigosa
Louisville, KY – Mayor Greg Fischer
Minneapolis, MN – Mayor R.T. Rybak

Nashville, TN – Mayor Karl Dean
Norfolk, VA – Mayor Paul D. Fraim
Philadelphia, PA – Mayor Michael A. Nutter
Phoenix, AZ – Mayor Phil Gordon
Portland, OR – Mayor Sam Adams
Providence, RI – Mayor Angel Taveras
Sacramento, CA – Mayor Kevin Johnson
Saint Paul, MN – Mayor Chris Coleman
Salt Lake City, UT – Mayor Ralph Becker
San Antonio, TX – Mayor Julian Castro
San Francisco, CA – Mayor Edwin M. Lee
Seattle, WA – Mayor Michael McGinn
Trenton, NJ – Mayor Tony Mack
Washington, DC – Mayor Vincent C. Gray

Context for 2011 Survey

City officials were responding to this year's survey at a time when the number of people in poverty in the U.S. has reached the highest level recorded in the 52 years during which poverty estimates have been published. On September 13 the Census Bureau reported that the nation's official poverty rate reached 15.1 percent in 2010, up from 14.3 percent in 2009 and the third consecutive annual increase in the rate. Since 2007, prior to the recent recession, the poverty rate has increased by 2.6 percentage points. The Bureau reported that there were 46.2 million people in poverty in 2010, up from 43.6 million in 2009, and that this represented the fourth consecutive annual increase in the size of the poverty population. As in previous years, the poverty rate for non-Hispanic whites was lower in 2010 than it was for other racial groups. The Bureau also reported that since 2007, the year before the recent recession, real median household income has declined 6.4 percent.

It was anticipated that these conditions, along with the continuing effects of the housing foreclosure crisis, high rates of unemployment, and other problems related to the nation's sluggish economy, would be reflected in the information on hunger and homelessness submitted by officials in this year's survey cities.

Limitations of Report

Only cities whose mayors are members of The U.S. Conference of Mayors Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness were invited to submit information for this report. These cities do not constitute a representative sample of U.S. cities, the data reported reflect only the experience of the cities that responded to the survey, and this report, therefore, should not be interpreted as a national report on the problems of hunger and homelessness.

Data and Analysis

The Task Force cities included in the survey vary greatly in size and in their approach to collecting data on hunger and homelessness. Cities were asked to provide information on the data sources they used to answer each question, and any clarifying information that would aid data analysis.

Of the cities responding to this year's survey, one did not complete the section on homelessness. In some cases, cities left individual questions on the survey unanswered. In calculating survey results for an individual survey question, counts and percentages are based on the number of cities answering that question. This year's survey instrument can be found in Appendix D to this report.

In addition to individual city profiles of hunger, homelessness, and demographics which follow the survey findings in this report, individual city data from the hunger and the homelessness sections of the survey are provided in Appendices A and B respectively. A list of contacts available to provide additional information on each city's data and approach to alleviating hunger and homelessness is provided in Appendix C.

Hunger

In September the U.S. Department of Agriculture reported that, in 2010, 17.2 million households in America had difficulty providing enough food due to a lack of resources, and that the number of food insecure households in 2010 was relatively consistent with numbers reported for the previous two years.

USDA's publication, *Household Food Security in the United States, 2010*, reports that 59 percent of all food-insecure households participated in one or more of the three largest nutrition assistance programs near the time of the survey – the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC). USDA reports that “Food insecurity rates were substantially higher than the national average for households with incomes near or below the current federal poverty line (\$22,350 for a family of four), households with children headed by single women or single men, and black and Hispanic households. Food insecurity was more common in large cities and rural areas than in suburban areas and other outlying areas around large cities.”

USDA also reported in December that 15 percent of the U.S. population – nearly 43.6 million people – were participating in the SNAP program in September. The SNAP participation rate increased 7.8 percent in the last year, and has increased 76.6 percent in the last five years.

This section provides information on persons receiving emergency food assistance and the availability of that assistance among the Task Force survey cities between September 1, 2010 and August 31, 2011. It includes brief descriptions of exemplary programs or efforts underway in the cities which prevent or respond to the problems of hunger. Finally, it provides information on their outlook for next year.

Need for Food Assistance

Eighty-six percent (25) of the survey cities reported that the number of requests for emergency food assistance increased over the past year. Dallas and Trenton said they remained the same and Charlotte and San Francisco said they decreased. Across the cities, the overall number of requests for food assistance increased by an average of 15.5 percent. The rate of increase ranged from 40 percent in Kansas City, 35 percent in Boston and Salt Lake City, and 32 percent in Philadelphia to six percent in Providence, five percent in Charleston and two percent in Seattle. They decreased by 11 percent in San Francisco and three percent in Charlotte.

Among those requesting emergency food assistance, 51 percent were persons in families, 26 percent were employed, 19 percent were elderly, and 11 percent were homeless. (These categories are not mutually exclusive and the same person can be included in more than one.)

Nearly nine in 10 (87.5 percent) of the cities reported an increase in the number of persons requesting food assistance for the first time. Among these, 71 percent characterized the increase in first-time requests as substantial; 29 percent characterized it as moderate.

Increased requests for food assistance were accompanied by more frequent visits to food pantries and emergency kitchens. Just over nine in 10 (91 percent) reported an increase in the frequency that persons visit food pantries and/or emergency kitchens each month. Among these, 58 percent characterized the increase in frequency as moderate; 42 percent said it was substantial.

When asked to identify the three main causes of hunger in their cities, most survey cities (83 percent) named unemployment; this was followed by poverty (by 65.5 percent of the cities), low wages (by 52 percent) and high housing costs (by 48 percent). Cited by fewer cities were lack of food stamps (by 17 percent) and inadequate benefits (by 10 percent).

Availability of Food Assistance

The survey cities reported a 10 percent average increase in the pounds of food distributed. Just over two-thirds (68 percent) of the cities saw an increase in the pounds of food distributed. Three cities (11 percent) said the pounds of food distributed remained the same; six cities (21 percent) said they decreased. Collectively in the survey cities, 672.5 millions of pounds were distributed over the last year.

Seventy-one percent of the cities reported that their total budget for emergency food purchases increased over the last year; five cities (18 percent) said it remained the same; three (11 percent) said it decreased. Across the responding cities, the average increase in the budget for emergency food purchases was 13 percent. Collectively in the survey cities, the total emergency food budget was \$272 million over the last year.

Donations from grocery chains and other food suppliers accounted for the largest portion (43 percent) of the food distributed. This was followed by federal emergency food assistance, which accounted for 29 percent of the food distributed; purchased food, which accounted for 16 percent; and donations from individuals, which accounted for six percent. Other sources accounted for 10 percent.

More than two-thirds (68 percent) of the cities reported that they had made at least some significant changes in the type of food purchased. Those changes generally involved providing healthier foods, including more fruits, vegetables, and proteins. Several cities noted they are purchasing more low sodium and low fat foods. San Francisco and Trenton noted that budget cuts and lack of funding have forced them to stop buying and providing some of the more nutritious items. Among their comments:

Asheville: We are buying more bulk & repackaging.

Boston: We removed items with trans-fat, added items with higher nutrition value and increased fresh produce.

Charleston: We are relying more on grocery stores and other retailers for donations, as USDA programs have been providing less support. There is also a greater focus on providing an increasing percentage of produce and other healthy foods for our partner agencies.

Charlotte: Loaves and Fishes is adopting the Client Choice model in our pantries and is purchasing more dairy products to give clients a wider range of choices

Chicago: The City of Chicago's Emergency Food Box Program is now supplementing the non-perishable food products with fresh fruits and vegetables.

Cleveland: We are buying more nutritious items (brown rice, dry beans, and low salt) as well as increasing fresh produce.

Dallas: Not for basic staple items, but we are devoting more resources to bringing in donated produce, which requires us to pay for transportation and packaging in some cases.

Denver: Food Bank of the Rockies increased the dollars used for fresh produce purchase from \$10,000/month to \$15,000/month.

Kansas City: According to Harvesters, they have had to purchase more food than ever before. They purchase a select list of the 10 most requested items such as non-sweet cereal, vegetables, canned tuna, fruit, macaroni and cheese, beef stew, rice, dry pinto beans and peanut butter. In addition they purchased increased quantities of child-friendly foods for weekend feeding programs.

Minneapolis: No changes from Second Harvest Heartland. The Emergency Foodshelf Network distributed more fresh produce, eggs and culturally appropriate food to its member food shelves.

Philadelphia: We are purchasing fewer new items but more of the same item in order for the food cupboards to have more food to distribute. The end result is less variety and more quantity. We have also sought out better pricing for food purchases and healthier food options.

Phoenix: We purchase more peanut butter and Arizona produce during "off season"

Portland: Changes related to food purchase have included low sodium, low fat and low sugar items. Oregon Food Bank has also started to purchase directly more fresh produce.

Sacramento: There is more emphasis on providing fresh produce direct from local farms.

Saint Paul: Second Harvest Heartland purchases more lower sodium food.

San Francisco: To save money we have stopped sending certain items (bread, cooking oil, tortillas, tofu and cheese), offer smaller package sizes, and have been forced to buy lower cost and quality food, such as substituting beans or sausage for chicken.

Seattle: The City of Seattle continues to allocate more than \$500,000 for special bulk buying, purchasing of fresh produce, dairy, protein and foods that have high nutritional value for food banks and meal programs.

Trenton: We have not been able to purchase as much nutritious food as we wanted due to decreased government funding and support. While the Food Bank did not compromise nutritive value of food distributed, the Bank had to limit variety and give up purchasing particular food items because of budget constraints and pricing.

Washington, DC: There has been an increase in fresh produce and reduction in trans fats; healthier vendors/food purchased.

Unmet Need for Emergency Food Assistance

Over the last year emergency kitchens and food pantries in 86 percent (24) of the survey cities had to reduce the quantity of food persons can receive at each food pantry visit or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens. These facilities had to turn people away because of lack of resources in 82 percent (23) of the cities, and had to reduce the number of times a person or family can visit a food pantry each month in 68 percent (19) of the survey cities.

Officials in 14 of the survey cities were able to estimate the overall demand for food assistance went unmet during the past year, and they reported that an average of 27 percent of the need went unmet. The following table shows these cities' estimates of unmet demand for emergency food assistance:

City	Percent Unmet Need
Asheville	26
Boston	40
Charleston	25
Denver	13
Detroit	15
Gastonia	25
Nashville	15
Philadelphia	29
Phoenix	39
Sacramento	31
Salt Lake City	15
San Francisco	19
Seattle	18
Washington	72

Policies and Practices to Reduce Hunger

Providing more affordable housing led the city officials' list of actions needed to reduce hunger, with 68 percent (19) of the cities citing it. This was followed by increasing food stamp benefits (cited by 61 percent or 17 of the cities) and providing more employment training programs (also cited by 61 percent or 17 of the cities).

Best Practices

Twenty-four of the survey cities provided descriptions of initiatives they believe have been effective in addressing hunger problems in their communities. Many of the cities describe their work with U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service programs, chiefly the Supplemental

Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) which provides benefits for the purchase of food, and their distribution of commodities available from FNS. A few cities describe Second Harvest food assistance programs, affiliated with the national Second Harvest hunger relief charity now titled Feeding America, and a few describe Kids Café after-school feeding programs and weekend Backpack programs, also models developed by Feeding America.

Asheville: The Asheville Buncombe Community Christian Ministry's Veterans Restoration Quarters serves veterans who might otherwise be homeless and food insecure, providing access to healthy food that has produced positive health outcomes for residents. This agency received 15,000 pounds of fresh produce in the last year, and this has been used to provide a salad bar for the residents.

Boston: This fall the Greater Boston Food Bank launched its first school-based pantry at the James W. Hennigan School in Jamaica Plain, and plans to continue once-per-month distributions to the pantry. School-based pantries are part of the Food Bank's new "End Hunger Here" strategic initiative to increase overall distribution by 10 percent over the next two years, providing enough food to feed every person in need in its service area at least one meal per day. As part of that increase, the Food Bank is beginning direct distributions – primarily of perishable food including fresh produce, frozen meat and protein, and dairy products – to communities in high need areas that have limited access to healthy food. The Hennigan School is a "universal" free or reduced lunch school, meaning that every child who attends qualifies for free or reduced lunch. School-based pantry distributions are organized around all-school events, such as their recent library opening, so that children come to the pantry accompanied by a parent or guardian, and the pantry is viewed as a positive community event. From the very first distribution, the Food Bank greatly exceeded all expectations, serving 380 households with a total of about 11,000 pounds of healthy food which included tomatoes, crackers, rice, peas, green beans, pancake mix, juice, raisins, granola bars, apples, pears, and carrots, and frozen protein including beef, pork, and poultry. Each family received nearly 30 pounds of healthy food. Volunteers help unload and set out the food along tables – as at a farmers' market – then help distribute the food to families as they come down the line and choose what they would like. At the end of the event, the volunteers help Food Bank staff break down the setup and load any remaining food – a true Food Bank, school, and community partnership.

Charleston: U.S. Department of Agriculture research indicates that 26 percent of individuals in South Carolina eligible for food stamps through SNAP do not receive them. Benefit Bank is an online tool that provides pre-screening and application assistance for SNAP as well as other public benefit programs. Recognizing that the food stamp program is a proven method to get low-income individuals the healthy food they need, and that increased SNAP benefits also provide an economic stimulus to local retailers, Trident United Way has been spearheading an effort to have as many community social service organizations as possible use this Benefit Bank tool with their clients. The Lowcountry Food Bank is now among the many organizations using the Benefit Bank to provide greater food security for clients.

Charlotte: The purpose of the nonprofit Charlotte-Mecklenburg Food Policy Council is to advocate for policies that build a sustainable and healthy local food system. The Council recognizes that the current food system is broken in many ways; that health, economic, and environmental problems affect all in the community; and that change can be achieved through education, communication, and advocacy. Serving as a local advisory group focusing on food issues, the Council concentrates on advocacy at the local level, but works through State and federal offices as well. Through a newly-

formed Experts Advisory Council, the Council provides a forum for diverse stakeholders, such as farmers, consumers, hunger advocates, and governmental, educational, and health agencies to work together to break down silos and prevent waste and duplication.

Chicago: The Healthy Families Nutrition Program is an emergency food program which addresses the problems of hunger, malnutrition, and poor dietary habits. The Program distributes emergency food through a mobile pantry system of 35 community-based organizations and food pantry hosts. The sites are located in areas where the poverty rate is over 20 percent, and in areas where residents have limited access to grocery stores. The emergency food packages contain shelf-ready food and fresh fruit and vegetables. Included are canned vegetables, tuna, pasta, rice, potatoes, fresh fruit (apples, peaches, and bananas) and fresh vegetables (broccoli, fresh corn, and sweet potatoes). To date, 92 Mobile Food Pantries have provided food assistance to 23,000 households (58,000 individuals). Due to its initial success, the participating communities and organizations have requested an expansion of the program.

Cleveland: The economic downturn has hit Ohio seniors especially hard. Unemployment rates have doubled for older Ohioans since 2007, and many seniors are struggling with food insecurity. The Cleveland Foodbank has responded by offering the federal Commodity Supplemental Food Program, which works to improve the health of low-income pregnant and breastfeeding women, other new mothers up to one year postpartum, infants, children up to age six, and elderly people at least 60 years of age by supplementing their diets with nutritious USDA commodity foods. The program had been available in parts of Ohio, but not Northeast Ohio. This year, the Foodbank applied for and was granted slots to provide a monthly box of commodities to 500 seniors. The 35-pound boxes typically contain pasta or rice, juice, cereal, peanut butter, and canned products including meats, milk, vegetables, and fruit – a monthly supply that helps struggling seniors get the nutrition they need to stay healthy and remain independent. Partnering with Golden Age Centers, the boxes are provided to seniors at seven senior highrises in Cleveland. In July, the Foodbank was granted 200 additional slots.

Denver: In a time of unprecedented demand for services, Denver Human Services partnered with Hunger Free Colorado (HFC), a community-based organization, to help connect hungry residents with food stamps through SNAP. At no cost to DHS, HFC housed three paid staff members in the DHS lobby to assist with application reviews, application completion, document advisement, mail-in application reviews, and reminder calls. This has built a deeper understanding of the County process and the job of County staff among nonprofit advocates, while at the same time decreasing workload for City merit employees and clearing a large backlog of new applications by looking at business processes for improvements. For this work, USDA's Food and Nutrition Service awarded DHS a Bronze 2011 Hunger Champion Award. With funding from location foundations and the USDA, HFC has also provided outreach, education and application assistance to Denver residents in grocery stores and food pantries. In just three months, this has generated an estimated \$362,700 in grocery sales.

Detroit: Detroit Meals on Wheels is committed to ensuring that seniors are able to maintain their independence and live healthy, happy lives. The program serves more than 11,000 seniors, 60 years or older, who live in Detroit, Hamtramck, Harper Woods, Highland Park, Grosse Pointe, Grosse Pointe Park, Grosse Pointe Farms, Grosse Pointe Shores and Grosse Pointe Woods. Meals are delivered to homebound seniors five days a week by polite Meals on Wheels staff members who are

dedicated to improving seniors' health and well-being. Seniors are encouraged to eat a nutritional meal in social settings, such as churches and recreation centers, where they can enjoy a delicious hot meal while making new friends and participating in activities with their peers. Most sites are open Monday through Thursday, and some are open on Fridays. While reservations are not required, meals are offered on a first-come, first-served basis.

Kansas City: According to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, three of the five school districts servicing Kansas City children report that over 70 percent of their student populations receive free and reduced-price lunches; the remaining two districts reported rates of 53.5 percent and 67 percent. There are several initiatives in the City that address childhood food insecurity. The City works with various nonprofit organizations to provide meals through the Summer Food Service and Child and Adult Care Food program, serving nearly 200,000 meals annually, and the Harvesters' Kids Café provides nutritious meals for children after school and during the summer. The two initiatives totaled 326,756 meals served. Other local initiatives include an urban gardening project sponsored by the Ivanhoe Neighborhood Association, and the Health Care Foundation, which addresses the urban core food desert and is a source for fruits and vegetables for children.

Los Angeles: The Food Bank's CalFresh Outreach Program increases participation in the CalFresh Program in several ways: It promotes CalFresh benefits as valuable and accessible food assistance, prescreens potential applicants before beginning the application process, completes the application with clients, scans all required documentation, submits the application packet to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services (DPSS), follows up with county staff on a client's behalf, and works in partnership with DPSS to make program changes at the policy level. The Food Bank has signed a contract with DPSS that provides access to status updates, and recently passed a monitor visit with DPSS contract staff. From November 2010 through September 2011, the Food Bank distributed 13,000 promotional fliers, conducted 2,200 prescreening interviews, and completed 1,050 applications, with an application approval rate of 53 percent. It's estimated that approved applications to date are providing families and individuals with \$188,000 of CalFresh benefits on a monthly basis. (The average monthly CalFresh benefit is \$332.) Over the course of a year, these CalFresh benefits total about \$2.2 million.

Louisville: The Dare to Care Mobile Pantry program is designed to deliver needed, healthy food in food deserts where families suffering from food insecurity cannot access traditional sources of food assistance. This program teams a volunteer group, a neighborhood organization, and Dare to Care to bring a truck filled with healthy food into struggling neighborhoods to serve families in crisis. Dare to Care has strategically grown this initiative into a robust program that provides 34 mobile pantries each month.

Dallas: The North Texas Food Bank (NTFB) has launched a new three-year initiative – ReThink Hunger – which is described as a transformative vision for the organization which goes beyond questions of how many pounds of food or meals were provided last year and how many more should be provided next year. Rethink Hunger is about building a better hunger relief system in an economic and social environment in which a single household can struggle with both hunger and obesity; a full-time job may not be enough to feed a family; and piecing together basic needs through a multitude of uncoordinated services can become a way of life. It requires higher standards, beginning with the quality and nutritional value of food sourced and distributed, and expanded access to fresh fruits and vegetables. It also requires innovation, including experimentation and closer collaboration with front-

line Member Agencies. Two initiatives represent this new direction: the Hub & Spoke pilot projects in Dallas and Paris, Texas are laboratories for testing new client services and distribution models.

The Hunger Center of North Texas is a collaborative research program expected to produce the evidence needed to improve services provided today and develop new strategies to help low-income households and communities improve their quality of life tomorrow. The focus is the intersection of household and community economics, local human service systems, nutrition, education, and health. The program will examine assumptions about community needs and test the efficacy of specific interventions.

Nashville: The City credits Second Harvest for an outstanding job of preventing and responding to hunger. Because of the food it provides, programs throughout the area are able to provide those in need with food boxes and students in afterschool programs with snacks. Second Harvest has started perishable food distribution at three sites within Davidson County, distributing dairy products, fresh produce, and other healthy foods on a weekly basis. This service has been very well received by the recipients. Access to fresh foods is being expanded by Catholic Charities, which will be hosting two sites in the County for free distribution of fresh food including fruits, vegetables, dairy products, and bread.

Norfolk: In addition to direct food service at the Foodbank and its Norfolk partner agencies, the Foodbank has implemented a Mobile Pantry program that delivers food directly to the most vulnerable in the city, including the elderly in high-rise and other communal living arrangements, and others who are unable to get to a partner agency. The Mobile Pantry also supplements the local partner agencies that are unable to serve all who are in need.

Philadelphia: The SHARE Food Program partners with the Philadelphia Horticultural Society (Philadelphia Green) to match food cupboards with local gardeners, helping the cupboards provide participants with locally-grown fresh produce. For many participants, this gardening project is their only source of fresh produce. SHARE makes food packages available and publicizes individual food distribution times for communities and individual community members. Participants are able to purchase the fresh produce for about 30 percent less than at their local grocery stores. To participate, they must do community service – a good deed benefitting another individual or an organization. In the past year, the Program has developed a farm with 6,000 square-feet of raised beds, two hoop houses, and a greenhouse, and is showing people how to grow their own vegetables. Half of the food grown on the SHARE Nice Roots Farm is given to food cupboards.

SHARE has partnered with the St. Christopher Foundation to develop the Farm to Families Program, which enables families to purchase boxes of fresh local food for \$10 or \$15 per box. Another program, Sunday Suppers, provides suppers to families on Sunday evenings, along with programming around nutrition, parenting, budgeting, and communication among family members. In addition to the Sunday meal, families are given the food needed to prepare a meal together during the week. SHARE also has partnered with Einstein Hospital to offer a back pack program which provides food to children and their families over the weekend.

The Greater Philadelphia Coalition Against Hunger created the Victory in Partnership (VIP) Project to network local food pantries and soup kitchens within five regions of Philadelphia, enabling them to work together strategically to fight hunger in their communities. With funding from corporate

sponsors and the William Penn Foundation, the VIP Project has provided more than 70 feeding programs with funding, kitchen equipment, training, and other tools to feed more people in need more efficiently.

Phoenix: Desert Mission Food Bank, part of the John C. Lincoln hospital complex in the Sunnyslope area of North Phoenix and a member of the Association of Arizona Food Banks, is a model for providing comprehensive case management to clients, including screening for SNAP, WIC, and other safety net programs for which they may be eligible. In addition to emergency food, Desert Mission provides its clients with nutritional facts and healthy ways of cooking/using the food they receive. It also operates the 4th Street Market, which helps eligible, low-income families stretch their food budget by purchasing food at significantly reduced prices, and with SNAP benefits. Unlike most other food banks, Desert Mission uses a client-choice format, similar to an actual grocery store, where clients choose their own groceries from a wide selection of items. It also operates the Snack Pac Backpack Program, which is designed to assist at-risk children in nearby schools who don't have food on weekends. Children served are assessed by school officials as being at risk for compromised nutritional needs. The kid-friendly foods include shelf-stable, minimal preparation foods such as cereal, pop-top soup, tuna fish, mac 'n' cheese, juice, etc. The Snack Pac includes enough food for the weekend and enough for every sibling in the house. The Program currently serves 14 schools and one senior center.

Portland: In April 2011, the Oregon Food Bank formed a partnership with the Multnomah County SUN program to launch school-based food pantries at six East County schools. Encompassing six different school districts and multiple SUN service providers, the school pantries are unified in their goal of helping school families put food on the table for their children outside of school hours. Each host school has a high rate of poverty among its school families, with free and reduced lunch rates ranging from 78 percent to 94 percent. Each school pantry welcomes parents to select the food items they want during the pantry's open hours. Most families that "shop" at the pantry already get free school meals and many also rely on SNAP and WIC, but those programs aren't always enough. The bread, produce, milk, meat, and non-perishables provided at the pantry – about 50 lbs. per visit – help parents keep their children fed and able to learn and participate at school. Many of the families served are immigrants or minorities. A school-based pantry provides a convenient, friendly place to obtain food, and the SUN program staff members who oversee the pantries can connect families with additional resources they might need. Since April, the school pantries have distributed over 167,000 pounds of food.

Sacramento: Sacramento Food Bank and Family Services (SFBFS) is phasing out its over-the-counter/window approach to emergency food service for hungry families. In its place, SFBFS is traveling into neighborhoods characterized as food deserts to distribute food in a farmers' market setting. This affords an opportunity to engage clients in an open-air, dignified environment where SFBFS can provide health and nutrition education outreach, food tastings through cooking demonstrations and, in conjunction with health care professionals, free health screenings and referrals. By traveling into these neighborhoods, the agency helps hungry families that do not have convenient access to healthy foods or that may have difficulty travelling to Oak Park to get emergency food supplies through the window service.

Saint Paul: To implement effective hunger relief, Second Harvest Heartland (SHH) constantly develops new programs that do more than simply distribute food. Recognizing that meat and dairy

food items are vital components of a healthy diet and are the most difficult food items for food banks to stock, especially on a regular basis, SHH developed the Giving Green initiative, which integrates several Second Harvest Heartland-facilitated or partner programs to secure fresh produce that would not otherwise be distributed. These include the Food Rescue program, which ensures that fresh surplus goes directly from area retailers to the shelves of agency partners, eliminating hundreds of tons of food waste by recovering nutritious foods from Twin Cities-area retail businesses for distribution to community food shelves and meal programs. Each week, Food Rescue Specialists collect produce, dairy, meat, bakery, and shelf stable items from more than 80 grocery stores and other various donors. The Specialists are certified food handlers trained to Department of Environmental Health and Department of Agriculture standards. Annually, approximately two million or more pounds of food has been saved and distributed to meal programs and food shelves throughout the 59-county service area. Food Rescue partners include retailers such as Cub Foods, Sam's Club, Wal-Mart, Kowalski's, and Target. Over the last four years, SHH more than quadrupled the amount of perishable food it gets from grocery stores like Cub Foods, Wal-Mart, and Target, to 12.3 million pounds in 2010 – enough for more than nine million meals.

In late 2008, a local apple orchard owner approached Second Harvest Heartland, asking for help in gleaning the remaining apples from her trees before the winter freeze. What began as a small request has spawned a movement: In 2009, more than 1,100 volunteers logged more than 3,219 hours at orchards across the metro area. This enabled SHH to provide more than 170 tons of apples to neighbors in need..

As the need for community food shelves increases, Second Harvest Heartland created the Pallet of the Month Club as a new way for organizations to fight hunger. While food donations to SHH have traditionally been of the surplus variety, Pallet of the Month Club members are asked to donate at least one pallet each month of first-run, newly-produced product. Second Harvest's goal is to bring together 30 food companies with a relatively small (one pallet per month minimum) donation which would generate over 500,000 pounds of food, or 390,000 meals, each year.

Salt Lake City: Two examples of programs that respond to the problem of childhood hunger are Kids Café and the Backpack Program. Clinical studies have proven that children who experience inadequate nutrition are more likely to develop cognitive, physical and social challenges than their better-fed counterparts. Kids Café offers balanced meals to children at after-school sites where 50 percent or more of the children qualify for reduced price or free lunches. The objectives of the program are to ensure that the children most vulnerable to hunger receive an evening meal, and to provide balanced nutrition in each meal served. Food is prepared and meals are cooked by the chef in the larger Kids Cafe kitchen at Utah Food Bank's new building and then transported to each after-school site. Children receive Kids Café meals several times during the week, and they are welcome to take seconds.

The Backpack Program helps alleviate child hunger in Utah by providing children with nutritious and easy-to-prepare food at times when other resources are not available, such as weekends and school vacations. The program provides backpacks filled with food that is child-friendly, nonperishable, and easily consumed. Backpacks are discreetly distributed to children on the last day of school before the weekend or holiday.

San Antonio: The Community Kitchen at Haven for Hope, a collaborative effort of Haven for Hope of Bexar, SAMMinistries, the Center for Healthcare Services, the San Antonio Food Bank, and Family Violence Prevention Services, goes far beyond the current model of feeding, clothing, and sheltering the homeless. Homeless individuals and families residing at the Haven for Hope Transitional Campus or the adjacent Prospects Courtyard who are unemployed or underemployed have an opportunity to participate in a free 16-week job training program, to learn and develop culinary skills that include cooking, catering, food safety, and customer service. These students help prepare 420,252 nutritious meals for 2,186 unduplicated Haven for Hope residents. This collaborative effort ensures that a vulnerable portion of San Antonio's population has the opportunity to receive nutritional meals on a daily basis.

San Francisco: On an annual basis, the San Francisco Food Bank (SFFB) distributes significantly more food per person in poverty than any food bank in the country: 378 pounds per person, compared to the next closest food bank, which distributes 245 pounds, and the national average for food banks, 83 pounds. Most of the food is distributed weekly through an extensive and innovative network of 200 grocery pantries. Last year, through this growing pantry network, SFFB distributed 27 million pounds of food, up significantly from the pre-recession 21 million pounds.. Roughly 60 percent of the food is fresh produce, arranged farmers' market-style every week at participating community-based organizations, some open to the public and some targeting specific populations. SFFB was recently recognized nationally for its innovative pantries in low income public schools, where busy families can access healthy foods while picking up or dropping off their children. The Food Bank operates several other innovative programs, among them a successful Morning Snack Program which offers healthy fresh produce and shelf-stable snacks to low income schools to bridge the educationally challenging gap between a student's breakfast (assuming they get one) and lunch. It also operates a critical home-delivered grocery program for low income homebound older adults, and partners with the County food stamp office to perform outreach locally while leading discussions to improve the program statewide.

Seattle: The White Center Food Bank's Mobile Food Bank Program serves local seniors and disabled persons in three housing communities. With a fully refrigerated truck, it operates as an on-site, full service food bank delivering fresh, perishable foods such as meats, milk, and produce. Bi-weekly deliveries provide much-needed food for seniors that promote health and provide a sense of well-being, and allow seniors to maintain their independence by preparing their own meals. In 2011, this free-of-charge program will serve a minimum of 3,600 seniors and disabled residents that otherwise would not have access to nutritious food. Because the Mobile Food Bank goes directly into specific communities, staff is able to engage clients where they are most comfortable and eliminate the barrier to quality nutrition many clients face. While on-site, clients are encouraged to talk about their lives and be part of the process. In so doing, several residents have become volunteers at food distribution centers. By offering them senior-friendly foods such as fresh, perishable, low-sodium and low-sugar items, clients are able to prepare meals they enjoy, supporting their efforts to take better care of themselves rather than relying on pre-made foods which may not be culturally relevant or diet appropriate.

The senior client base served by the Food Bank is 34.4 percent Asian (1,052 persons); 23.5 percent Caucasian (719 persons); 18.9 percent Hispanic (578 persons); 10.9 percent African American (333 persons); 4.7 percent Multi-Ethnic (144 persons); 1.6 percent Native American (49 persons); and 6.4 percent Unknown (193 persons). The program seeks out foods that are culturally relevant, familiar,

and provide a sense of comfort. Staff also asks for advice from clients about what food they miss and want, and what special things remind them of home. The Mobile Food Bank complements the Food Bank's other services, which include multiple weekly daytime distributions, a weekly seniors-only distribution, weekend and evening distributions, a Baby Pantry (providing diapers, formula, and baby foods), demonstration gardens, Healthy Food Gift Certificates, and weekly cooking demonstrations. To address the diverse client base, the program provides intake services in three languages, written materials in four languages, and seeks out cultural food donations and economical purchases for clients.

Trenton: Recognizing the importance and value of SNAP, the Mercer Street Friends Food Bank started a SNAP outreach program last year to increase participation in the food stamp program. The Food Bank's SNAP Outreach Coordinator visits food pantries, soup kitchens, community agencies, houses of worship, WIC offices, housing sites, and community events to: conduct SNAP eligibility prescreening, assist applicants in completing the State's on-line SNAP application (at www.NJOneApp.org), and explain and describe what information and verification documentation the County SNAP office will need in order to complete the application process.

Outlook for Next Year

Based on current projections of economic conditions and unemployment for their cities, officials in all but two of the cities expect requests for emergency food assistance to increase over the next year. Fifty-nine percent of the survey cities expect that increase to be moderate; 34 percent expect it to be substantial. Saint Paul and Salt Lake City expect requests to remain at the same level. No cities expect them to decrease over the next year.

Based on the current state of public and private agency budgets, 34 percent (10) of the cities expect resources to provide emergency food assistance will decrease over the next year, and 41 percent (12 cities) expect them to decrease substantially. Just over one-fifth (21 percent) of the cities (six) expect these resources to continue at about the same level. Des Moines expects a moderate increase in resources.

The cities were asked to identify what they expect will be the biggest challenge to addressing hunger in their area in the coming year. Most frequently cited were increasing demand and decreasing resources. Of particular concern are cuts in federal commodities and funding, declining food donations, and the negative impact of the economy and unemployment. Among their comments:

Asheville: Decline in resources available through TEFAP.

Boston: Raising enough money to purchase nutritious food to meet the increased demand.

Charleston: Since the recession, our community has seen tremendous programmatic growth in response to an increased need. The ongoing challenge will be to keep up with this demand in an environment of decreased public and private funding.

Charlotte: Meeting a growing demand while still in an economic recession

Chicago: The demand for food assistance continues to rise while funding declines and food costs increase. The combination of these factors could potentially result in an elevated unmet need.

Cleveland: We are expecting further declines in the free, nutritious food from the USDA. This will force us to purchase more items, which our member agencies cannot afford.

Dallas: Distributing a larger volume of fresh foods. We have raised our nutritional standards for the food we distribute and are committed to increasing the amount of fresh produce sourced by 20 percent this year, up to 12 million pounds. In addition to increased costs and higher fundraising goals, this requires us to develop non-traditional direct distribution strategies to overcome logistical challenges and capacity limitations within our established distribution system. We are solving this problem in partnership with member agencies, non-member agencies, schools, subsidized housing developments and others.

Denver: Procuring enough food to meet demand.

Des Moines: Our biggest challenge is always being able to acquire adequate amounts of food to meet the needs.

Detroit: Increased need with no increase in resources.

Gastonia; Funding sources are weary of increased need

Kansas City: Securing enough food to meet the growing need because of 1) changes in the food industry resulting in reduction of food available for donation; 2) increase in the cost of food; 3) increase in the need and meeting the need as more people turn to our network of pantries, shelters and soup kitchens for assistance; and 4) reduction in government commodities and potential cuts to government nutrition programs.

Los Angeles: High unemployment (12 percent) in Los Angeles County. USDA commodities through the TEFAP program will continue to decrease over the next year. How do we source the food to replace these commodities and meet the growing need? Finding funding to meet the need in Los Angeles County.

Louisville: Continuing to procure more food for distribution to families, particularly given the expected and steep decline in USDA commodities.

Minneapolis: The continued increase in the need for food, reluctance of new users to us food shelves, and a possible cut in TEFAP.

Nashville: Resources! TEFAP commodities have declined and donations from individuals and manufacturers have declined while the need is rising due to the prolonged down economy.

Norfolk: Finding the food to distribute and having enough funds to purchase what is not donated.

Sacramento: Increased operating costs; increased food prices; increased client demand; decreased donations from local grocers.

Saint Paul: The biggest challenge is addressing the needs of hunger during these economic times. According to the latest numbers from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 10.5 percent of Minnesota households are food insecure (approximately 12 percent are in Saint Paul).

San Antonio: Maintaining federal funding streams, reduction in corporate and foundation giving due to downward economy, and increasing warehouse capacity to keep up with demand and need.

San Francisco: Demand for food continues to increase on the heels of unprecedented growth during the Great Recession. We have seen a 9 percent increase of monthly demand for food since September 2010, further destabilizing the network of community-based food providers. We have been unable to keep up with this sustained rate of increased demand in terms of acquiring sufficient food and financial donations as well as coping with increasing costs of the food we purchase. Additional challenges are presented by proposed federal cuts to the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP), which would further reduce a valuable source of food to the community. Cuts proposed to WIC and SNAP would push more households to community-based food assistance programs that are already overloaded. Also, state cuts to CalWorks (TANF) that are being phased in are pushing more families to our food programs.

Seattle: Seattle food banks have experienced an increase in visits from immigrants and refugees, particularly from Somali, Burma, and Bhutan. Food banks are learning about culturally appropriate food for households from these countries through locally sponsored workshops. The challenge is to provide adequate amounts of food with decreased resources in communities of need.

Trenton: Meeting an increased need with diminished resources; rising cost of food; concerns about cuts in federal and state funding for food and nutrition programs; less donated food coming in.

Washington, DC: Cuts in Federal support for programs (WIC, SNAP, CSFP, safety net programs).

Homelessness

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development reports that, in 2010, the number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night increased by 1.1 percent over the previous year, to 649,917. In its *2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report*, HUD reports that the sheltered homeless count remained the same while the unsheltered count increased by 2.8 percent. The number of homeless individuals increased by less than one percent, the number of homeless families increased 1.2 percent, and the number of homeless persons in families increased 1.6 percent. The number of people who were chronically homeless – that is, persons with severe disabilities and long homeless histories – decreased one percent, to 109,812. HUD reports that more than 1.59 million people spent at least one night in an emergency shelter or transitional housing program during its 2010 reporting period, a 2.2 percent increase over the previous year.

This section provides information on the types and numbers of people experiencing homelessness in the Task Force survey cities and the availability of emergency shelter among these cities between September 1, 2009 and August 31, 2010. It includes brief descriptions of exemplary programs or efforts underway in the cities which prevent or respond to the problems of homelessness. Finally, it provides information on the outlook for next year.

The Extent of Homelessness

Over the past year, the total number of persons experiencing homelessness increased in 42 percent (11) of the survey cities responding, decreased in 38 percent (10) of the cities; and stayed the same in 19 percent (five) of the cities (Asheville, Louisville, Minneapolis, Phoenix, and Saint Paul). Across these cities, there was an overall increase of six percent in the total number of persons experiencing homelessness. The change ranged from a one-third increase in Charleston, a 21 percent increase in Cleveland, a 17 percent increase in Gastonia, and a 16 percent increase in Detroit to a four percent decrease in Norfolk, an eight percent decrease in both Sacramento and Salt Lake City, and a nine percent decrease in Los Angeles.

Homelessness among Families

The survey cities reported that, over the past year, the number of homeless families increased in 60 percent (15) of the cities, decreased in 24 percent (six) of the cities, and stayed the same in 16 percent (four) of the cities (Asheville, Boston, Phoenix, and Saint Paul). Across the cities, there was an overall increase of 16 percent in the total number of families experiencing homelessness. The change ranged from a 150 percent increase in Charleston, a 39 percent increase in Los Angeles, a 29 percent increase in Portland, a 22 percent increase in San Francisco, 21 percent increase in Charlotte, and 20 percent in Detroit, to a 14 percent decrease in Louisville and a 38 percent decline in Gastonia.

When asked to identify the three main causes of homelessness among their households with children, three-fourths (21) of the cities cited unemployment, 71 percent (20) cited lack of affordable housing,

and 57 percent (16) cited poverty. Cited less frequently were domestic violence by 18 percent (five) of the cities, eviction by 14 percent (four) of the cities, and low-paying jobs by 14 percent.

Homelessness among Unaccompanied Individuals

The survey cities reported that, over the past year, the number of unaccompanied homeless individuals decreased in 52 percent (13) of the cities, increased in 40 percent (10) of the responding cities, and stayed the same in Asheville and Phoenix. Across the cities, there was an overall increase of less than one percent (0.25 percent) in the total number of unaccompanied individuals experiencing homelessness. The change ranged from an 18 percent decline in Salt Lake City, a 17 percent decline in Los Angeles and Minneapolis, and a 15 percent decline in Trenton, to a 15 percent increase in both Detroit and Kansas City, a 22 percent increase in Cleveland, a 23 percent increase in Charleston, and a 29 percent increase in Gastonia.

When asked to identify the three main causes of homelessness among unaccompanied individuals, 61 percent (17) of the cities cited unemployment, half (14) cited the lack of affordable housing, 43 percent (12) cited mental illness and the lack of needed services, another 43 percent cited substance abuse and the lack of needed services, and one-third (nine) cited poverty. Cited less frequently were low-paying jobs by 14 percent (four) of the cities and domestic violence by 11 percent (three) of the cities.

Number of Homeless Persons

The cities were asked to report on the number of persons who were homeless on an average night over the last year. In most cases, cities used the data from the annual Point-in-Time Count they are required to submit to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) each year. The following table shows the total count of persons homeless on an average night in the 28 cities that responded to this question.

Homeless Persons on Average Night in 28 Survey Cities

Household Type	On the Streets	In Emergency Shelter	In Transitional Housing
Single Adults	26,768	25,530	14,724
Persons in Families	3,341	14,067	15,662
Unaccompanied Youths	406	359	315

The cities were asked to report the number of unduplicated homeless persons in emergency shelters and transitional housing over the past year – also data they are required to report to HUD. The information provided by the 27 cities able to respond to this question is included in the following table.

Unduplicated Number of Homeless Persons over Past Year in 27 Survey Cities

Household Type	In Emergency Shelter	In Transitional Housing
Single Adults	114,612	36,968
Persons in Families	40,519	33,955
Unaccompanied Youths	3,120	647385

In the 24 of the survey cities able to respond to the question, a total of 7,677 unaccompanied individuals and 2,336 persons in families entered permanent supportive housing over the past year.

Characteristics of Homeless Adults

The survey cities were asked to provide information on the characteristics of homeless adults in their cities. The cities reported that, on average:

- 26 percent of homeless adults were severely mentally ill,
- 16 percent were physically disabled,
- 15 percent were employed,
- 13 percent were victims of domestic violence,
- 13 percent were veterans, and
- four percent were HIV Positive.

Because these are not mutually exclusive characteristics, the same person may appear in multiple categories.

Emergency Shelter and Other Housing for Homeless Persons

The survey cities provided information on the number of beds available for homeless persons in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing. This is also information which cities provide to HUD as part of their Continuum of Care application. Information was available from 28 cities, and it is included in the following table.

Housing Type	Total Number of Beds	Number of HMIS Participating Beds	Number of New Beds Added during Last Year
Emergency Shelter	39,720	27,776	1,999
Transitional Housing	37,051	27,694	1,517
Permanent Supportive Housing	81,811	51,162	8,108

Twenty-five of the survey cities reported on adjustments which shelters have made to accommodate an increase in demand over the past year. Among these, shelters in 62.5 percent (15) of the cities consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or in other subpar sleeping arrangements. In 58 percent (14) of the cities, shelters distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds are not available. In 42 percent (10) of the cities, shelters increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room. Also in 37.5 percent (nine) of the cities, buildings have been converted to temporary shelters.

Unmet Need for Shelter

Despite these accommodations, 70 percent (19) of the survey cities report that emergency shelters must turn away unaccompanied individuals experiencing homelessness because there are no beds available for them. In two-thirds (18) of the survey cities, shelters must turn way families with children experiencing homelessness because no beds are available for them.

Officials in 18 of the survey cities were able to estimate the overall demand for emergency shelter that went unmet during the past year, and they reported that 18 percent of the need went unmet. The following table shows these cities' estimates of the percentage of persons needing assistance who did not receive it:

City	Percent Unmet Need
Asheville	0
Boston	24
Charleston	15
Charlotte	10
Cleveland	0
Denver	5
Gastonia	25
Kansas City	20
Los Angeles	6
Louisville	32
Nashville	30
Philadelphia	17
Phoenix	60
Portland	25
Providence	12
Sacramento	10
San Antonio	41
San Francisco	0

Efforts to Prevent Homelessness Resulting from Foreclosure

Fifty-nine percent (16) of the survey cities have adopted policies and/or implemented programs aimed at preventing homelessness among households that have lost, or may lose, their homes to foreclosure. Several of the cities describe initiatives undertaken through the federal Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program established under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act in February 2009. Also described are initiatives undertaken through the federal Hardest Hit Fund, established in February 2010 to provide targeted aid to families in states hit hard by the economic and housing market downturn. Efforts described by survey cities include the following:

Boston: The City has implemented a non-eviction policy for foreclosed properties that it attempts to acquire, asking lenders to cease eviction actions while they are in negotiation with the City. Boston supports the “first-look” initiative that the National Community Stabilization Trust is negotiating with some of the largest lenders nationally, to allow nonprofit entities to get a first look at REO properties at early stages of the bank’s ownership, before an eviction action has been taken against tenants. The City allocated funding to the Inspectional Services Department for emergency repairs to REO properties in order to preserve tenancies in properties that are at-risk, and it fines owners who fail to perform necessary repairs to keep the units habitable. Boston will recoup these costs at the time the property is resold through a City lien on the property. The City also notifies tenants in recently-foreclosed properties about their rights, i.e., that only a judge can evict them and that they need not be hustled out of their home without due process. Boston is doing this through the use of CDBG-funded housing counseling agencies, including City Life/Vida Urbana. Lastly, Homelessness Prevention and Re-Housing Program funds were made available to tenants in foreclosed property who met income guidelines for that program.

Charleston: The City of Charleston provides funding for the Shelternet Program, administered by Humanities Foundation, which provides assistance to prevent homelessness through the payment of rent, mortgage, and utilities. The City also provides funding to Family Services, Inc.'s Homeownership Resource Center to assist persons who have gone into foreclosure to retain their homes.

Chicago: Through its Home Ownership Preservation Initiative (HOPI) collaborative, Chicago has been working for a number of years to address the myriad of issues associated with foreclosure. With respect to prevention, HOPI initiatives provide for accredited housing counselor services; emergency service referrals; and outreach programming. Additionally, for those families and individuals renting in multi-unit housing whose owners are in the process of foreclosure, the Department of Family and Support Services operates a rental assistance program which provides emergency assistance (rental payments) and relocation services.

Detroit: Through the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program, Detroit has provided financial assistance and services to prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless and to help those who are experiencing homelessness to be quickly re-housed and stabilized. The funds under the HPRP program targeted individuals and families who would be homeless but for this assistance. The funds have provided for a variety of assistance, including: short-term and medium-term rental assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services, including such activities as mediation, credit counseling, security and utility deposits, utility payments, moving cost assistance, and case management.

Los Angeles: In the City of Los Angeles, 31,000 properties were foreclosed. Census data establishes that 20-25 percent of single-family homes in the City are occupied by renters. On December 17, 2008, the Los Angeles City Council adopted the Foreclosure Eviction Ordinance (No. 180441) to protect tenants living in rental properties not subject to the City's Rent Stabilization Ordinance (RSO) from eviction on the grounds of foreclosure (C.F. 07-2438-S9). This Ordinance, which was renewed for another year in late 2009 and recently has been proposed for another year's extension, through the end of 2011, prohibits lenders from evicting any tenants in the City merely because of foreclosure. Although the RSO prohibited such evictions, prior to adoption of this Ordinance, no protection existed for tenants living in properties exempt from the RSO, including single family homes. Thus, residents of foreclosed properties will have continued protection against eviction and potential homelessness. In addition, the City's Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program can

offer financial and housing stabilization assistance to eligible residents who have lost their homes to foreclosure and are at risk of homelessness.

Louisville: The City is targeting Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing funds to individuals and families at risk of losing housing or who are experiencing homelessness, and people who have experienced foreclosure may qualify. The State, through the Kentucky Housing Corporation, has a "hardest hit" program – the Unemployment Bridge Program – to provide mortgage assistance for this population. The Legal Aid Society and partner agencies are engaged in foreclosure prevention programs. Advocates are working to change the tax lien law to keep families from losing their homes due to tax lien foreclosure.

Nashville: Although specific policies do not exist, a number of local agencies perform foreclosure counseling and, in some instances, provide emergency relief payments. This past year, the Tennessee Housing Development Authority has rolled out their Hardest Hit Program, which is targeted to households in danger of foreclosure due to mortgage delinquencies. Locally, Hardest Hit is administered by Woodbine and Affordable Housing Resources. United Way provides financial support for Residential Resources, as well as programs at Catholic Charities, Conexion Americas, Ladies of Charity Welfare Agency, Martha O'Bryan, Matthew 25, Oasis Center, Old Hickory Christian Community Outreach, Park Center, Salvation Army, St. Luke's, and the Arc of Davidson County. All of these programs either assist with foreclosure prevention or aid a family with funds (for utilities, rent, mortgage, etc.) to remain in housing.

Philadelphia: In June 2008, in response to an increase of 18 percent in mortgage foreclosures, Mayor Michael A. Nutter launched the Philadelphia Mortgage Foreclosure Protection Plan, which consists of a number of measures designed to help Philadelphia homeowners affected by the mortgage foreclosure crisis, including free housing counseling services, a public door-to-door outreach program, and a hotline to call with mortgage concerns. The hotline – Save Your Home Philly – connects homeowners with a housing counseling agency that works with the homeowner and the mortgage lender to negotiate affordable repayment terms. In addition, Philadelphia established the Residential Mortgage Foreclosure Diversion Pilot Program, a case management alternative designed to provide early court intervention in residential owner-occupied mortgage foreclosure cases. The process involves early identification of suitable properties for the program and diversion of those cases to counselors and pro bono attorneys for possible interest renegotiation, loan restructuring, or other settlement options prior to foreclosure. Final agreements are made during conciliation conferences held before pro bono judges and attended by pro bono attorneys representing the homeowner and the attorney representing the lender. This Pilot Program has been recognized nationally as an innovative effort to stem the mortgage foreclosure crisis. The City's Office of Supportive Housing supports these initiatives with an allocation of local Housing Trust Fund dollars. The funds provide direct financial assistance to help homeowners avert foreclosure. In FY2011, 234 households received direct financial assistance in the amount of \$364,000. If individuals in these households lost their homes and entered shelter, the cost to the City would have exceeded \$1 million (based on average length of stay and per person shelter cost per day).

Phoenix: To address the severe foreclosure problem, Phoenix has developed foreclosure prevention strategies and is providing funding to increase access to affordable housing for the homeless. These initiatives have focused largely on geographic areas in the hardest hit neighborhoods. For example, through the Neighborhood Stabilization Program, a local nonprofit acquired and is in the process of

rehabilitating an 80-unit efficiency and one-bedroom apartment project offering permanent housing for the homeless. This includes 10 formerly homeless veterans. Collins Court will be completed this spring. Additionally, Phoenix held Community Development Block Grant funding for housing counseling level despite cuts and again designated all of the funds to foreclosure prevention and counseling. Phoenix is also coordinating funding and initiatives to address the foreclosure issue with the Arizona Foreclosure Prevention Task Force, Workforce Development, and the Arizona Department of Housing.

Portland: People who are losing their homes to foreclosure may be eligible for assistance through the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program. There are statewide programs in place to help prevent foreclosure, and the Portland Housing Bureau worked with the State to help craft their programs for “Hardest Hit” funds. One of the Hardest Hit programs will provide funds to help families transition from their homes into rentals, paying moving costs and/or first and last month rent costs. The Portland Housing Bureau also funds 211, the region’s information and referral line, which can direct people facing foreclosure to needed resources.

Saint Paul: For 20-plus years the City has had a nationally recognized Mortgage Foreclosure Prevention Program which provides intensive case management, housing counseling, financial budget counseling, foreclosure prevention assistance (assistance with loan modifications, loan forbearances, etc), and referrals to community resources.

Salt Lake City: The Utah Housing Coalition used a \$1.8 million grant from the State for housing foreclosure counseling. Foreclosure counseling was provided to 3,786 households, resulting in 1,292 households avoiding foreclosure and homelessness. Foreclosures occurred in 137 cases, and those families were directed to service providers for housing assistance and case management services. Another 937 households are currently facing foreclosure, and many of these are currently being counseled.

San Antonio: The City of San Antonio Housing Counseling Foreclosure Prevention Program partners with HUD and the State Foreclosure Prevention Task Force to provide foreclosure intervention counseling to delinquent homeowners facing foreclosure. The program implements policy set by HUD to work with FHA homeowners and area lenders on loan modifications to avoid foreclosure and prevent homelessness. Counselors work face to face with delinquent homeowners in developing crisis budgets to qualify them for loan modifications under HUD and U.S. Treasury regulations for the Making Home Affordable Program. The program partners with the San Antonio Board of Realtors and San Antonio Housing Authority in placing foreclosed homeowners in suitable housing to avoid becoming homeless. It is also partnering with Haven for Hope and the San Antonio Housing Authority in placing homeowners displaced due to foreclosure. The program uses an Emergency Shelter Grant to provide financial assistance in obtaining rental housing that meets families’ needs.

Trenton: The City collaborates with a network of housing counseling resources such as the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency’s HomeKeepers program and Isles Housing Counseling Services, and provides one month of housing assistance when funds are available.

Policies and Practices to Reduce Homelessness

Asked to identify the top three actions needed to reduce homelessness, 93 percent of the cities (25) called for providing more mainstream assisted housing (e.g., Housing Choice Vouchers), 81 percent (22) of the cities cited the need for more permanent supportive housing for people with disabilities, and 78 percent (21) called for more or better-paying employment opportunities.

BEST PRACTICES

Twenty-three of the survey cities described initiatives they believe have been effective in addressing problems of homelessness in their communities. Eight of these specifically reference efforts made possible through HUD's Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program, funded at \$1.5 billion in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act signed by President Obama in February 2009. Distributed to HUD grantees based on the formula used for the Emergency Shelter Grants program, HPRP funds are intended to target two populations of persons facing housing instability: 1) individuals and families who are currently in housing but are at risk of becoming homeless and need temporary rent or utility assistance to prevent them from becoming homeless or assistance to move to another unit, and 2) individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness and need temporary assistance in order to obtain housing and retain it.

Several of the cities also describe their use of the Housing First rapid re-housing and case management model which has been supported by HUD through its Shelter Plus Care and Supportive Housing programs. Two of the survey cities describe their involvement in the 100,000 Homes Campaign, a national effort coordinated by the Community Solutions organization which aims to find permanent homes for 100,000 of the nation's most vulnerable homeless individuals and families by July 2013.

Asheville: The Pathways to Permanent Housing Program combines tenant-based rental assistance with housing stabilization case management to ensure housing stability for people experiencing homelessness, very low income people, and people with disabilities. In administering the program, Homeward Bound, a partner agency of the City, applies "housing first" principles to its work – conducting street outreach, meeting people where they are, offering access to A Hope Day Center (the main entry point into support services for the homeless in Asheville), and using housing as a key intervention to end homelessness. Homeward Bound successfully reaches out to the housing authority and more than 20 landlords and local management companies to identify units for families and to help those families to access appropriate social, educational, and vocational resources to meet a variety of needs. Transportation subsidies are also available to help clients travel to and from jobs, services, and their new homes. The Pathways program uses a blend of outreach, financial assistance through HOME funds, and case management to help people move from homelessness into stable housing. The City and Homeward Bound were recognized recently by HUD for the work of the Chronic Homeless Team, a subgroup of the Homeless Initiative Advisory Committee and Homeless Coalition (the Continuum of Care group): The Pathways program was awarded the HOME Program Door Knocker Award.

Boston: In an effort to maximize the reach of the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program, the City of Boston made a strategic decision to emphasize homelessness prevention while the Massachusetts Department of Housing and Community Development focused on rapid re-housing

for families in motels. This comprehensive front door and back door strategy addressed prevention and diversion at the triage points for the family shelter system together with more rapid exits from motels into permanent housing. The City worked to ensure a high level of coordination of resources with HPRP. Engagement by the Department of Neighborhood Development with HPRP-funded prevention providers was facilitated by monthly meetings to discuss program implementation and barriers to delivering timely and targeted assistance to eligible households. The City offered technical assistance to agencies to inform them of other community-based resources available for households and created for distribution a Provider Directory that included information on each HPRP partner agency (target populations, other programs offered) to facilitate appropriate referrals among the Continuum of Care network prevention providers.

Boston also evaluated deployment of HPRP resources and refined the program scope to better target households that were at imminent risk of becoming homeless through court-ordered evictions. The program was redesigned in collaboration with Housing Court Advocacy Programs that have a presence in Housing Court to ensure that the advocates understand how HPRP resources could help to preserve at-risk tenancies. This strategy further strengthened coordination of prevention providers and improved targeting of resources from various funding sources, including Emergency Shelter Grants, CDBG, private foundations, and donations. Prevention providers meet regularly to share information and best practices. In a year when many cities saw significant increases in the number of homeless families, the number of Boston's homeless families stayed flat. During the period covered by this report, about 800 families were helped to maintain their housing through homelessness prevention resources, and the use of motels was reduced by 44 percent, from 298 to 168 families.

Charleston: Several organizations in the City of Charleston, including Crisis Ministries, Florence Crittenton, and the Trident Urban League, operate Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Programs, and HPRP funds have provided a critical resource for homeless individuals and those at risk of homelessness. Charleston, like many cities throughout the country, has seen an increased demand for assistance, and these programs have provided housing counseling and rental and utility assistance to prevent and end homelessness for 282 individuals and 285 families which include a total of 584 people.

Charlotte: Moore Place, an 85-unit apartment building with extensive on-site supportive services, is set to open mid-January. The target population for this new permanent-supportive Housing First project will be chronically homeless men and women with multiple vulnerabilities that put them at risk of dying on the streets or in the shelters – a group for whom mainstream housing options often are not available or do not work. This effort was spearheaded by a private nonprofit faith-based organization and is being bolstered by the City, which is providing housing subsidies, and the County, which is providing on-site social work staff.

Chicago: The Chicago-based Family Assertive Community Treatment (FACT) initiative is a cross-sector partnership that seeks to break the cycle of intergenerational homelessness by improving the housing, health, and well being of homeless and at-risk young mothers and their children. The Chicago initiative is one of only four such projects nationwide to receive funding from the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, and brings together some of Chicago's most respected organizations in the arenas of homeless services and child development treatment services. These include: Beacon Therapeutic, Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights, Voices for Illinois Children, Thresholds,

Mercy Housing Lakefront, and Inner Voice. Together, these organizations have developed and implemented innovative strategies to address the needs of this population.

The FACT project uses a team-based service model approach that results in strong outcomes for single homeless mothers between the ages of 18 and 25 who have been diagnosed with a mental health or substance use disorder. In addition, the family unit must have at least one child under the age of five with an emotional, behavioral, or attachment disorder, or with developmental delays. The FACT team links families to housing while connecting the mothers to treatment, jobs, financial support, case management, and education, and the children to healthcare, education, and developmental and therapy services.

Cleveland: Four jurisdictions within the Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care received allocations of Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program funds. The funds were considered as a whole in developing a strategic plan to reduce the number of families and individuals entering shelter, and in implementing a rapid exit approach to persons in the shelter system. One of the key components of the strategy was to implement a “Central Intake” at the front door of the shelter system. The City and County jointly fund basic, safety net shelter for anyone who is homeless. A Central Intake was established at the Men’s Shelter, which provides 365 beds per night, and at the Women’s Shelter, which serves an average of 150 women per night. With a Central Intake system in place at the two main shelters, the CoC prioritized “Diversion” at Central Intake. The technique of “diverting” someone from shelter is a relatively new concept. In the past, persons and families were screened into shelter. Diversion asks each new person, “Where did you sleep last night? Is it possible to return to that situation?” It involves taking the time to talk to each person and to explore all possible alternatives to entering shelter. Diversion staff has been able to divert one in four families presenting for shelter, and one in five individuals. The CoC is learning more about how to be effective with this intervention, and is hoping to include other family shelters in this process during the next 12 months.

Denver: Each month service providers and agency representatives meet for targeted discussion of intervention in exceptionally complex cases. Organizations involved include, but are not limited to: Denver Human Services (Denver’s Road Home and Respite), Denver Health, Denver CARES Detox and the ID Clinic, the Veterans Administration, Colorado Coalition for the Homeless (case managers and outreach workers), Mental Health Center of Denver, and other service or shelter providers that work closely with clients. A Release of Information form used by the group was approved by the legal teams of the various participating agencies. The individuals targeted are usually chronically homeless and often have been identified via the Vulnerability Index as vulnerable, although this is not a requirement for referral. Clients are frequent users of services including emergency rooms, detox, and jails. Their needs are too complex to be met by one individual or organization, and the group works collaboratively to leverage existing resources and “brainstorm” around creative solutions. Referrals come from social workers, case managers, and outreach workers from the participating organizations.

Des Moines: The Des Moines community formed the Homeless Coordinating Council (HCC), which includes representatives from the Des Moines City Council, Polk County Board of Supervisors, United Way of Central Iowa, Greater Des Moines Community Foundation, Greater Des Moines Partnership, Des Moines Area Religious Council, and the City of West Des Moines. This Council is charged with the development of a long term plan designed to eliminate homelessness, identification

of a clear set of policies and objectives designed to guide annual funding allocations, review and improvement of the existing service delivery support system, and identification of steps to ensure and oversee the efficient delivery of services for the homeless. In addition, priority will be given to developing housing alternatives for the numerous camps that exist today along rivers and in isolated areas of the community. In December 2010, the HCC raised over \$300,000 from private and public sources to provide housing, through their Camps to Shelter initiative, for 29 formerly homeless individuals who previously lived in camps and to reconnect 24 formerly homeless individuals to their families.

Detroit: Over the past year, Detroit's Continuum of Care, which oversees the State allocation of Emergency Shelter Grant funds in the City, reprogrammed these funds to homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities. Between October 2010 and September 2011, the funds, which totaled \$460,000, were used to prevent homelessness among, or rapidly re-house, 284 families. These services were delivered by four nonprofit service providers which worked together in a collaborative manner to help ensure coordinated and standardized access to the funds.

Kansas City: The City has set aside \$892,000 in HOME Investment Partnership funds to start a tenant-based rental assistance program that will target 75-150 homeless families and individuals. This is the first time HOME funds have been specifically targeted for this purpose. In addition, three of the current Continuum of Care member agencies have reallocated SSO and ES program units to 654 new Permanent Housing/Permanent Supportive Housing beds (307 units, 499 bedrooms) in the 2012 NOFA – a significant effort on behalf of permanent supportive housing. In addition, three new projects which will create 342 new units of PH/PSH with 578 new bedrooms and 761 new beds were submitted. The community's unemployment rate is 9.5 percent, and new funding from foundations, government, or other funders is very difficult to obtain. This CoC effort is seen as critical to the community's ability to address homelessness in the next 12 months.

Los Angeles: Utilizing HPRP funds, Los Angeles has developed a targeted outreach project to locate homeless families residing in motels and hotels, to assist them in obtaining permanent housing utilizing rapid re-housing rental assistance. Los Angeles also conducts vehicular outreach to homeless families living in cars, vans, and campers, providing families with rapid re-housing support to help them return to stable living environments.

Louisville: Rx: Housing is Louisville's initiative as part of the national 100,000 Homes Campaign. During a three-day "registry" (September 19-21), 100 community volunteers interviewed 244 homeless people sleeping on the streets and ranked them on likelihood of dying on the streets. The primary goal for the Louisville campaign is to acquire permanent housing and services for at least 75 of the most vulnerable homeless persons identified – those diagnosed with mental health, physical health, and substance abuse problems. While this is a small segment of the homeless population, research completed by the University of Louisville in 2006 indicates that this population is the most costly to indigent care systems (including homeless services, hospitals, and jails) and may be the most likely to die on the streets. Members of the Louisville Continuum of Care have recently acquired an additional SAHMSA grant to provide services to these priority clients and have access to over 80 Section 8 housing vouchers. These 75 clients will be re-housed using a "Housing First" model.

Nashville: Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program funds provided a substantial boost to homeless prevention efforts in Nashville. Through October, funds have either prevented

homelessness for, or re-housed, 957 households, comprising a total of 2,144 individuals and family members. Safe Haven Family Shelter, one of nine local nonprofits administering the assistance, reports that it assisted clients to get back into housing quickly and with case management services for six to 12 months while they were adjusting to their new apartments.

Norfolk: The Continuum of Care communities of Norfolk, Chesapeake, and Western Tidewater merged into one CoC this year to increase their ability to maximize funding and reduce duplication, and to increase effectiveness of programs to end homelessness in the region.

Philadelphia: This year the City joined the national 100,000 Homes Campaign. 100K Homes Philly is coordinated by the City and a group of nonprofit organizations and advocates. In May, Philadelphia conducted “Outreach Week,” during which 250 volunteers took to the streets and parks to compile, by name and photo, a detailed database of people living on the streets using the Vulnerability Index, a 34-item questionnaire. Volunteers surveyed 528 individuals in Philadelphia, identifying more than 51 percent of them as physically vulnerable and at increased risk of death. The first individual to be housed through the campaign moved into an apartment three days after being surveyed. From January 2010 through October 2011, Philadelphia housed 370 chronically homeless men and women. In July, the City and its partners were recognized for housing chronically homeless individuals more rapidly than any other city participating in the 100,000 Homes Campaign.

Phoenix: The City implemented the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program in July 2009. Phoenix received \$6.9 million in funds to provide homelessness prevention assistance to households that otherwise would become homeless and to provide assistance to rapidly re-house persons currently homeless. The assistance provided through the Phoenix HPRP is primarily in the form of rental and utility assistance, but also includes financial education classes and moving assistance. As of October 30, 1,286 families have received assistance at a cost of \$4,044,687 in HPRP funds.

Portland: In late 2009, HUD awarded Portland’s Housing Bureau approximately \$4.2 million in Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program funds. Using unique partnerships developed through Portland’s 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness, the Portland Housing Bureau was able to work with the Housing Authority of Portland’s Short-Term Rent Assistance Program and the 19 community-based agencies that deliver the program’s services to begin connecting the assistance to families almost immediately. In the first two years of program funding, housing service providers throughout Multnomah County used federal stimulus-funded rent and utility assistance to help more than 4,023 people in more than 1,476 households avoid homelessness or move rapidly from homelessness back into housing. Though HUD requires that the funds be used within three years, Portland housing officials spent more than half of the funds in only one year, due to unprecedented demand for this type of assistance. To date area providers have delivered more than \$3.2 million in direct assistance, an average of approximately \$2,150 per household. More than three-quarters of the households assisted were currently housed but were at imminent risk of becoming homeless, most due to the current economic recession. Preventing homelessness for these families helps them avoid the crises associated with homelessness and avoids much costlier emergency assistance, like lengthy stays in shelters.

For those moving from homelessness back into housing, small amounts of one-time assistance often made the difference between continuing to live on the streets or regaining the stability of an

affordable place to call home. Of the more than 3,258 people who have left the program, 99 percent remain housed, with 83 percent retaining their own housing without subsidies from other housing programs. Anyone needing rent, utility, or other assistance can learn more about agencies providing assistance by contacting 211Info, the region's resource and referral line, at www.211info.org, or by dialing 211. Last year, through the combined efforts of the community's 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness, area housing and service providers helped nearly 2,600 people move from homelessness into housing and assisted more than 1,135 households to avoid homelessness through short term rent assistance. In June, Bud Clark Commons opened, providing basic daily services to thousands of people experiencing homelessness and 130 new permanent supportive housing units for formerly homeless individuals.

Providence: Housing First Rhode Island takes long-term homeless people off the street and out of shelters and places them immediately in subsidized apartments with associated support services. It gives access to mental health and health professionals, something that is particularly important in retention of long-term homeless persons in permanent housing.

Sacramento: Through September, Sacramento's Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program assisted 2,518 households (6,312 persons) with prevention or rapid re-housing services. HPRP programs reduce hardship for people who are at risk of or experiencing homelessness, and reduce some of the burden on the emergency shelter system.

Saint Paul: The City supports Heading Home Ramsey - Plan to End Homelessness (2005-2010) which established goals to provide housing to chronic long-term homeless residents and to develop systemic service delivery changes. The Plan established an aggressive five-year goal of creating 920 permanent supportive housing units; the City and its housing partners created 894 permanent units by financing capital developments, providing an operating subsidy, and securing rental-assistance for long-term homeless residents of Ramsey County. More than 75 percent of these units are now located in the City.

Among Saint Paul's initiatives: The City partnered with Catholic Charities and the State to develop the Saint Paul/Saint Anthony Residence, 60 affordable supportive housing units for single adults and 60 Safe Haven units for late-stage chronic alcoholic men. Other examples include Jeremiah Program, Sanfoka, and Life Haven, all serving young parents with children, and Jackson Village and Crestview, supportive family housing with at least one member having chemical dependency. In 2009 and 2010, the City and County staff developed Birmingham Place, a six-bed transitional housing program for returning homeless veterans. From 2008 to 2011, the City used low income housing tax credits to redevelop two vacant Class C downtown office buildings into affordable work-force housing with 20 units for long-term homeless residents. In 2011, the City reserved tax credits and provided funding to create 44 units of large family housing with four units of supportive housing for long-term homeless families. Health Care for the Homeless serves approximately 3,500 unduplicated homeless residents annually at emergency shelters and drop-in centers. Open Access Connections, an innovative communication service which includes voice messaging services, gives homeless citizens better access to employment, housing, and community services.

The Police-Homeless Community Forum, a partnership between Listening House, a day drop-in center for homeless individuals, and the Saint Paul Police Department, recognizes that homeless persons with mental illness often access permanent supportive housing only after establishing trust

with street outreach workers; it also recognizes the need for police services to be more responsive to homeless residents with mental illness. The Police Department and Listening House “cross-train” new police cadets and street social workers to better serve homeless residents, and the Department works with street outreach workers and Listening House staff when a homeless individual can benefit from an intervention by social services. The Forum sponsors periodic community meetings to discuss concerns faced by homeless residents living in downtown Saint Paul.

Through the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program, the City collaborated with Ramsey County to create comprehensive homeless prevention and rapid re-housing services by leveraging HPRP funds with State homelessness prevention funds. To increase emergency assistance, the City allocated some HPRP funds for additional Emergency Assistance workers to enable homeless citizens to access County Emergency Assistance funds faster. The City’s HPRP provides counseling to homeless citizens with mental health challenges and provides underserved populations with multi-cultural and multi-lingual services. The focus has been on new Americans in the Vietnamese, Karen, and Hmong communities; homeless youth; and returning homeless veterans. The City and County also created the Housing Crisis Response Team, a one-stop call-in center to address homeless concerns. Since October/November 2009, the Housing Crisis Response Team handled approximately 20,000 calls from families, individual adults, and homeless youth seeking housing assistance.

San Antonio: San Antonio’s Haven for Hope, a \$100 million private-public partnership, is currently the largest and most comprehensive homeless “Transformation Campus” in the nation. The mission is to transform and save the lives of homeless men, women, and children by addressing the root causes of homelessness through job training, education, and behavioral health services. Composed of 15 buildings on 37 acres of land, Haven for Hope is located on a site where over 200 formerly homeless individuals lived in abandoned buildings, and an area occupied by the working poor of San Antonio who are in need of supportive services. The purpose of a “transformation campus” is to engage and empower homeless individuals to become self-sufficient citizens by working through a comprehensive regimen of life and work skills training. It works holistically with individuals in all areas of their lives – psychological, physiological, educational, vocational, and spiritual – and goes beyond basic sheltering, clothing, and food services. The interfaith SAMMinistries Homeless Prevention Program provides rental assistance, utility assistance, and supportive services to individuals and families who are in imminent danger of eviction, foreclosure, or homelessness, or are currently homeless. Supportive services which must relate directly to the prevention of homelessness are provided in an effort to stabilize families in their existing homes, shorten the amount of time that individuals and families stay in shelters, and assist individuals and families with securing affordable housing. The households also must be able to demonstrate an ability to meet prospective rental and utility obligations after assistance has been granted based on current or anticipated income. Payments for Homeless Prevention Program services are made directly to a landlord, utility company, or other vendor that provides housing or other services to an applicant for assistance.

San Francisco: Since 2005, The City and County of San Francisco has operated the San Francisco Homeless Outreach Team (SF HOT), a joint project of the Department of Public Health, the Human Services Agency, and a contracted nonprofit organization, Community Awareness and Treatment Services (CATS). SF HOT provides outreach, services, and intensive case management to homeless individuals who are not receiving the services available to homeless and indigent people. SF HOT staff members reach out to persons living on the street, in parks, and throughout the City. Outreach is

targeted by SF HOT's coverage of the City, calls to 311 City information and emergency service numbers, and activities that identify homeless encampments. Immediate services offered include placement in shelter beds or case managed rooms with individualized service plans to stabilize the client and establish vital service links. The ultimate goal for every client is placement in permanent supportive housing or other stable situations. SF HOT currently consists of nine Outreach Specialists, 23 Case Manager, four Clinical Supervisors, one Program Support Position, and a Program Director. In the most recent three-month period, SF HOT had 329 active clients: 27 obtained financial benefits, 21 obtained Medi-Cal, 31 engaged primary medical care, 19 initiated behavioral health care, 163 were in temporary beds, and 53 were placed in permanent housing. Since its establishment in July 2005, SF HOT has placed 1,191 chronically homeless individuals in permanent supportive housing.

Seattle: Harmony House, sponsored by Friends of Youth, provides transitional housing along with supportive services to homeless pregnant or parenting young women and their babies. Families stay in the program for up to 24 months. Case management services are provided to all residents and include goal planning, advocacy, referral services, and case monitoring. One full-time case manager and one full-time resident manager are on site to assist the young mothers and their babies. Through case management services, residents are connected with supportive services. The type and scope of services varies depending on the needs and goals identified in each resident's service plan. In addition to case management, in-house supportive services available to residents include life skills training, recreation, and transportation assistance. Program staff provides residents with life skills training through individual sessions, group discussions, and presentations by community resource people. Topics covered in this training include budgeting, menu planning and nutrition, shopping, cooking, cleaning, personal hygiene, time management, and parenting skills. As residents of a cooperative living program, youth practice problem solving and conflict resolution skills daily. Weekly resident/staff meetings and group dinners help residents achieve greater self-determination by building leadership and decision making skills, as well as facilitating group problem solving, values clarification, and communication skills building.

The aftercare portion of each service plan includes housing goals, action steps, and timelines that provide the framework to prepare residents to secure permanent housing. Public housing, rent assistance programs, and shared housing are the primary sources of permanent housing accessed by formerly homeless youth. Staff assists the young mothers by accompanying them on visits to apartment complexes, providing references to landlords, assisting them to complete housing applications, exploring shared housing options, and budgeting for deposits and rent. Aftercare services also provide ongoing contact with staff as former residents make the critical transition to living more independently. Former residents receive up to six months of aftercare services. In 2010, 16 young women and their babies resided at Harmony House. Of the eleven young mothers who exited the program, all were able to move into safe and secure housing. In addition, all were able to access vital community resources which helped them to establish themselves and live independently.

Trenton: Housing First, a rapid re-housing project for chronically homeless individuals, has found apartments for 60 households – exceeding its initial goal of 50. The first 15 tenants had been homeless for an average of 6.3 years. The program has a retention rate of 95 percent, one of the best in the country, and has produced significant savings of public resources. A cost-benefit report by evaluators from Tufts and Temple Universities showed a savings of \$9,429 per person per year – savings resulting from the decreased use of emergency services including hospitals, shelters, and jails.

Outlook for Next Year

Based on current local projections of economic conditions, unemployment, and other factors affecting homelessness, officials in 64 percent of the cities expect the number of homeless families to increase next year, with 53.5 percent (15) of the survey cities expecting the increase to be moderate and 11 percent (three) of the cities (San Antonio, San Francisco, and Seattle) expecting it to be substantial. Those in 18 percent (five) of the cities expect the number to continue at about the same level. Those in 14 percent expect the number to decrease moderately and Louisville expects it to decrease substantially.

Officials in 55 percent of the cities expect the number of homeless unaccompanied individuals to increase next year, with 52 percent (15) of the cities expecting the increase to be moderate and Providence expecting it to be substantial. Officials in 24 percent (seven) of the survey cities expect it continue at about the same level. Six cities (21 percent) expect the number to decrease moderately.

Given the current state of public and private agency budgets, officials in 64 percent of the cities (18) expect resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease over the next year, with 46 percent (13) of the cities expected that decrease to be moderate and 18 percent (five) cities expecting it to be substantial. Officials in 36 percent (10) of the cities believe resources will stay at about the same level. No cities expect resources to increase.

City Profiles

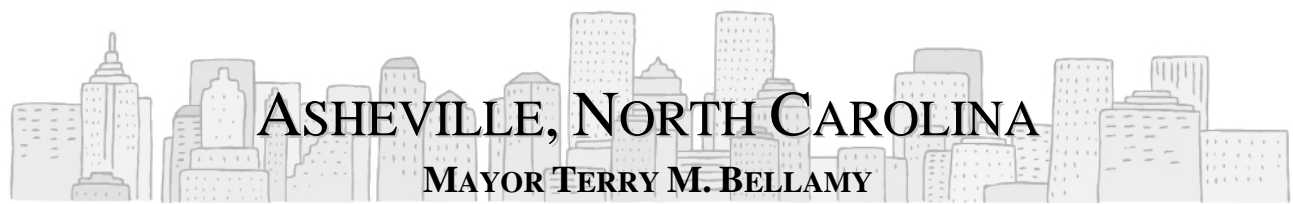
This section of the report provides individual profiles of the cities that participated in this 2011 survey on hunger and homelessness. These are intended to summarize for the reader the nature and extent of the problems in the individual cities during the past year. The data included in the profiles are self-reported by city staff and the profiles consist of items selected from their survey responses. One city did not complete the homelessness section of the survey, and its profile include information from the hunger section only.

In an effort to provide context for each city's response to the hunger and homelessness survey, additional data were included in each profile. These data items and their sources are

- Total population 2010 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census)
- Foreclosure rate October 2011 (Source: RealtyTrac Foreclosure Trends, October 2011)
RealtyTrac calculates the foreclosure rate by dividing the total housing units in the jurisdiction (based on the most recent U.S. Census Bureau estimate) by the total number of properties that received foreclosure filings during a month (using the most recent monthly data available) and expresses it as a ratio.
- Median household income 2005-2009 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, State and County Quickfacts)
- Unemployment rate October 2011 (Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Rates for Metropolitan Areas, October 2011)
- Percent of people living below the poverty line 2009 (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, State and County Quickfacts)

As an aid in gauging the relative severity of economic problems in survey cities during the period covered by the survey, for the nation as a whole:

- One in every 563 housing units received a foreclosure filing in October.
- Real median household income in 2010 was \$49,445, a 2.3 percent decline from the 2009 median. Since 2007, the year before the recent recession, real median household income has declined 6.4 percent.
- Before dropping to 8.6 percent in November, the unemployment rate from April through October held in a narrow range from 9.0 to 9.2 percent.
- The nation's official poverty rate in 2010 was 15.1 percent, up from 14.3 percent in 2009.



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • UTILITY COSTS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • EMANCIPATION FROM FOSTER CARE • UNEMPLOYMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 10 percent over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens have had to reduce the number of times a person could visit each month and turn additional people away due to lack of resources.
- 26 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to decrease substantially. They see the decline in resources available through TEFAP as the biggest challenge they will face.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families and the number of homeless individuals remained the same over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 41 percent were veterans, 21 percent were severely mentally ill, 16 percent were victims of domestic violence, and one percent were HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters did not turn away homeless families or homeless individuals.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to offer beds for fathers with children, accommodate sex offenders, and offer beds during extremely cold weather.
- For the next year city, officials expect the number of homeless families and homeless individuals to increase moderately; they expect resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at the same level.

POPULATION: 83,939	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$38,790
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 542 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 19.9%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 7.7%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LOW WAGES • INADEQUATE BENEFITS (E.G. TANF, SSI, ETC.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 35 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 53 percent were in families, one-fourth were homeless, 23 percent were employed, and 18 percent were elderly.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- 40 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- For the next year city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase substantially and resources to provide food assistance to decrease substantially. They see raising enough money to purchase nutritious food to meet the increased demand as the biggest challenge they will face.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families remained the same, and the number of homeless individuals decreased by seven percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 35 percent were employed, 32 percent were severely mentally ill, 20 percent were physically disabled, 18 percent were veterans, 14 percent were victims of domestic violence, and three percent were HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters did not turn away homeless families or homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 24 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families, the number homeless individuals, and resources to provide emergency shelter all to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 617,594	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$52,433
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 936 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 19.1%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 6.2%	



MAYOR: JOSEPH P. RILEY, JR.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • HIGH HOUSING COSTS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • LOW-PAYING JOBS • POVERTY

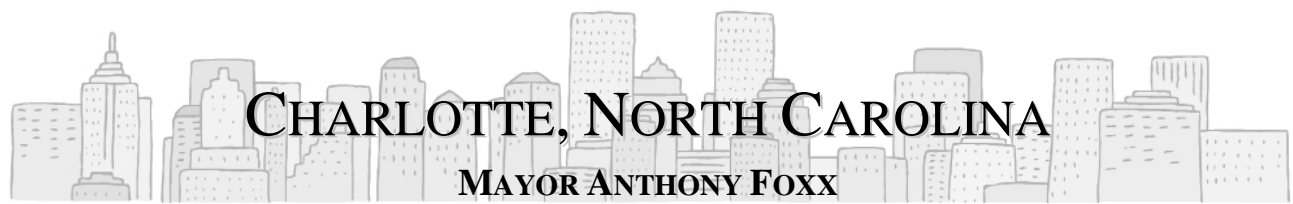
Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by five percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 69 percent were in families, 19 percent were employed, 17 percent were elderly, and two percent were homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- One-fourth of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level. They see keeping up with the increased demand for assistance since the recession, in an environment of decreased public and private funding, as the biggest challenge they will face during the next year.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 150 percent, and the number of homeless individuals increased by 23 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 30 percent were physically disabled, 21 percent were veterans, 16 percent were employed, 12 percent were severely mentally ill, and two percent were HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters did not turn away homeless families but did turn away homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 15 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families and the number homeless individuals to decrease moderately; resources to provide emergency shelter are expected to continue at the same level.

POPULATION: 120,083	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$47,799
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 443 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 17.2%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.5%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LOW WAGES • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • UNEMPLOYMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance decreased by three percent over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to decrease moderately. They see meeting a growing demand while still in an economic recession as the biggest challenge they will face during the next year.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 21 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by 10 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 24 percent were severely mentally ill, 20 percent were victims of domestic violence, 11 percent were physically disabled, nine percent were employed, three percent were HIV positive, and two percent were veterans.
- Homeless shelters did not turn away homeless individuals but did turn away homeless families.
- City officials estimate that 10 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room; consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; and convert buildings into temporary shelters.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families and the number of homeless individuals to increase moderately; they expect resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at about the same level.

POPULATION: 731,424	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$52,364
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 609 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 12.8%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 10.2%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LOW WAGES • HIGH HOUSING COSTS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOMESTIC VIOLENCE • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • INSUFFICIENT INCOME 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAMILY DISPUTES • UNEMPLOYMENT • INSUFFICIENT INCOME

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 13 percent over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to decrease moderately. They see a potential increase in unmet need due to the continuing rise in the demand for food assistance, while funding declines and food costs increase, as the biggest challenge they will face during the next year.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless persons decreased by two percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, one-fourth were victims of domestic violence, one-fifth were severely mentally ill, 15 percent were physically disabled, 14 percent were employed, 10 percent were veterans, and four percent were HIV positive.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families and the number of homeless individuals to increase moderately, but resources to provide emergency shelter are expected to decrease substantially.

POPULATION: 2,695,598	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$46,781
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 415 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 20.8%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 9.6%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LOW WAGES • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY • LACK OF RENT ASSISTANCE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY • LACK OF RENT ASSISTANCE

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 19 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 57 percent were in families and 18 percent were elderly.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level. They expect further declines in the free, nutritious food from USDA, which will force the purchase of more items – something member agencies cannot afford – as the biggest challenge they will face during the next year.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 19 percent, and the number of homeless individuals increased by 22 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 16 percent were severely mentally ill, 14 percent were veterans, 13 percent were physically disabled, six percent were employed, and six percent were victims of domestic violence.
- Homeless shelters did not turn away homeless families or homeless individuals.
- In order for all persons seeking shelter to be accommodated, some individuals have had to sleep on mats or be transported to temporary overflow facilities when increased demand exceeded normal shelter capacity. Families have received hotel vouchers if no other shelter alternatives were available.
- City officials estimate that none of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families to increase moderately; the number of homeless individuals to increase moderately, and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 396,815	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$27,761
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 472 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 30.2%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 7.1%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY	
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • HIGH HOUSING COSTS • MEDICAL OR HEALTH COSTS

Profile of Hunger:

- The number of requests for emergency food assistance stayed the same during the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 65 percent were in families, 29 percent were employed, 13 percent were elderly, and nine percent were homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level. They see the development of strategies that enable them to continue to increase the volume of fresh foods provided as the biggest challenge they will face.

POPULATION: 1,197,816	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$41,266
DALLAS COUNTY MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 863 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 21.8%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.0%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOW WAGES • HIGH HOUSING COSTS • LACK OF FOOD STAMPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • FAMILY DISPUTES • UNEMPLOYMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • FAMILY DISPUTES • UNEMPLOYMENT

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 20 percent over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- 13 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level. They see procuring enough food to meet demand as the biggest challenge they will face.

Profile of Homelessness:

- Among homeless adults, 19 percent were severely mentally ill, 10 percent were veterans, five percent were victims of domestic violence, two percent were physically disabled, and one percent were HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters did not have to turn away homeless families or homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that five percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; and distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families and the number homeless individuals to increase moderately, and resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at about the same level.

POPULATION: 600,158	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$45,438
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 526 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 17.8%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 7.8%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOW WAGES • LACK OF FOOD STAMPS • UNEMPLOYMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • DOMESTIC VIOLENCE • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEDICAL OR HEALTH COSTS • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 10 percent over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance and resources to provide food assistance to increase moderately. They see always being able to acquire adequate amounts of food to meet their needs as the biggest challenge they will face during the next year.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families decreased by two percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by five percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 46 percent were physically disabled, 30 percent were severely mentally ill, 27 percent were employed, 27 percent were victims of domestic violence, 13 percent were veterans, and five percent were HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away homeless families but did not have to turn away homeless individuals.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families and homeless individuals to decrease moderately; they expect resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at about the same level.

POPULATION: 203,433	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$25,587
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 367 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 19.8%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 5.5%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY				
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER		HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN		INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LOW WAGES • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • UNEMPLOYMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT • EVICTION 	

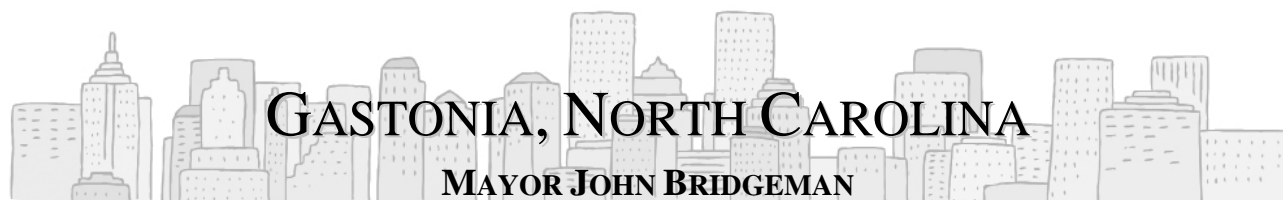
Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 29 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 65 percent were in families, half were employed, 37 percent were elderly, and 10 percent were homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources.
- 15 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase substantially and resources to provide food assistance to decrease moderately. They see increased need with no increase in resources as the biggest challenge they will face.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families decreased by 20 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by 15 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 21 percent were severely mentally ill, 14 percent were physically disabled, 12 percent were employed, 11 percent were veterans, one percent were victims of domestic violence, and one percent were HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters have had to turn away homeless families and homeless individuals.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room; consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; convert buildings into temporary shelters; and distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families and the number homeless individuals to increase moderately, and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 713,777	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$29,447
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 243 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 33.2%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 10.8%	



GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

MAYOR JOHN BRIDGEMAN

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY				
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER		HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN		INDIVIDUALS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN		HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • SUBSTANCE ABUSE • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • UNEMPLOYMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY 	

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 16 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, four in five were in families, one in four were elderly, one in five were homeless, and 15 percent were employed.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources and reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens.
- 25 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase substantially and resources to provide food assistance to decrease substantially. They see funding sources' "weariness" of increased need as the biggest challenge they will face.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families decreased by 38 percent and the number of homeless individuals increased by 29 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 39 percent were severely mentally ill, 13 percent were physically disabled, five percent were veterans, three percent were victims of domestic violence, two percent were HIV positive, and one percent were employed.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that one-fourth of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; convert buildings into temporary shelters; and distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families and homeless individuals to continue at about the same level and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 71,741	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$38,826
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 1,390 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 25.6%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 10.2%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LOW WAGES • HIGH HOUSING COSTS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAMILY DISPUTES • EMANCIPATION FROM FOSTER CARE • UNEMPLOYMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 40 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, three in five were in families, two in five were employed, eight percent were elderly, and five percent were homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase substantially but resources to provide food assistance to decrease substantially. They see securing enough food to meet the growing need as the biggest challenge they will face during the next year, due to 1) changes in the food industry which have resulted in the reduction of food available for donation; 2) an increase in the cost of food; 3) an increase in the need as more people turn to the network of pantries, shelters, and soup kitchens for assistance; and 4) reduction in government commodities and potential cuts to government nutrition programs.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families decreased and the number of homeless individuals increased by 15 percent over the past year.
- Homeless shelters have had to turn away homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 20 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to use overflow status on occasion.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families and the number homeless individuals to increase moderately and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 459,787	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$44,436
JACKSON COUNTY MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 519 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 17.0%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 7.8%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LACK OF FOOD STAMPS • UNDEREMPLOYMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • LOW-PAYING JOBS • EVICTION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOMESTIC VIOLENCE • FAMILY DISPUTES • EVICTION

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level. They see high unemployment (12 percent) in Los Angeles County, an expected continued decrease in USDA commodities through the TEFAP program, and funding as the biggest challenges they will face during the next year.

Profile of Homelessness

- The number of homeless families increased by 39 percent and the number of homeless unaccompanied individuals decreased by 17 percent over the last year.
- Homeless shelters have had to turn away homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that six percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room and distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families and unaccompanied individuals to increase moderately and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 3,792,621	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$48,570
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 394 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 19.1%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 11.1%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LOW WAGES • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • LOW-PAYING JOBS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • LOW-PAYING JOBS • POVERTY

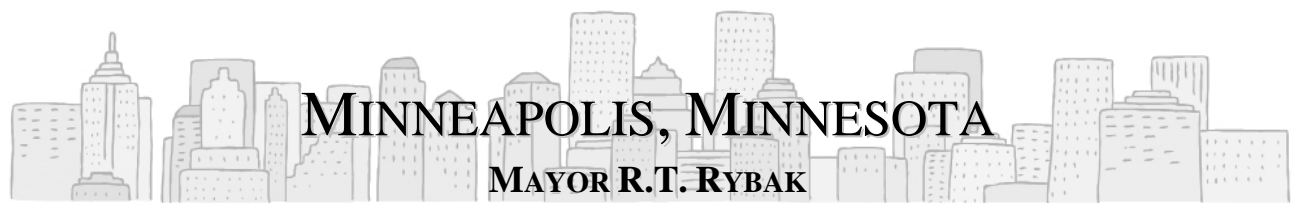
Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 10 percent over the past year.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level. They see continuing to procure more food for distribution to families as the biggest challenge they will face, particularly given the expected steep decline in USDA commodities during the next year.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families decreased by 14 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by one percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 27 percent were severely mentally ill, 11 percent were victims of domestic violence, 10 percent were employed, 10 percent were veterans, seven percent were HIV positive, and three percent were physically disabled.
- Homeless shelters have had to turn away homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 32 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room; consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; and turn people away at times.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families to decrease substantially, the number homeless individuals to decrease moderately, and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease substantially.

POPULATION: 597,337	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$42,798
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 517 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 16.5%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 9.0%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY • LOSS OF HOME TO TORNADO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • LOSS OF HOME TO TORNADO • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 15 percent over the past year.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to decrease moderately. They see the continued increase in the need for food, reluctance of new users to use food shelves, and a possible cut in TEFAP as the biggest challenges they will face during the next year. .

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 14 percent and the number of homeless individuals increased by 17 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 39 percent were severely mentally ill, 24 percent were employed, 24 percent were victims of domestic violence, and 12 percent were veterans.
- Homeless shelters did not turn away homeless families but did have to turn away homeless individuals.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room; consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; and convert buildings into temporary shelters.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families and homeless individuals to increase moderately; resources to provide emergency shelter are expected to continue at about the same level.

POPULATION: 382,578	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$45,625
HENNEPIN COUNTY MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 461 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 21.5%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 5.4%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • HIGH HOUSING COSTS • SUBSTANCE ABUSE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • UNEMPLOYMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • UNEMPLOYMENT

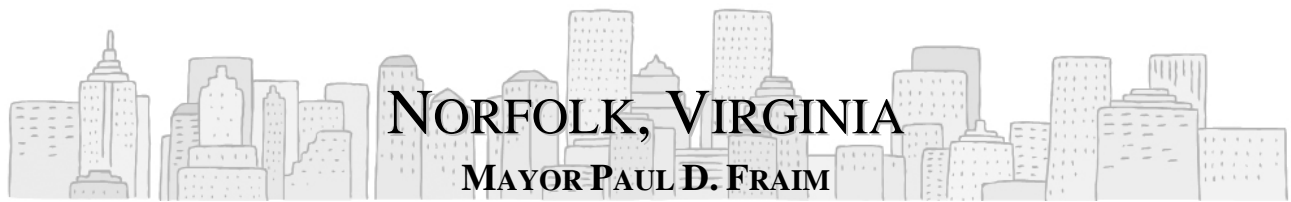
Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 11 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 21 percent were employed, nine percent were elderly, and nine percent were homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources and reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens.
- 15 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to decrease moderately. They see adequate resources as the biggest challenge they will face during the next year, noting that TEFAP commodities and donations from individuals and manufacturers have declined while need is rising.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 10 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by eight percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 40 percent were severely mentally ill, 23 percent were employed, 18 percent were veterans, 13 percent were victims of domestic violence, 12 percent were physically disabled, and three percent were HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 30 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room; consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; and distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families and the number of homeless individuals to increase moderately and resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at about the same level.

POPULATION: 601,222	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$45,194
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 928 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 16.0%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 7.7%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LOW WAGES • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • LOW-PAYING JOBS • UNEMPLOYMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • LOW-PAYING JOBS • UNEMPLOYMENT

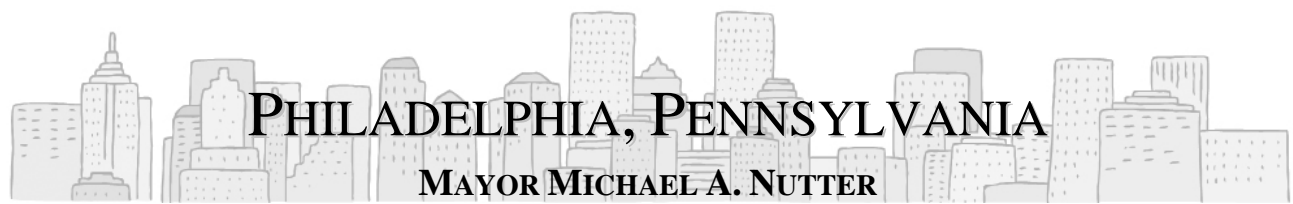
Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by eight percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, six percent were elderly.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately but resources to provide food assistance to decrease substantially. They see finding the food to distribute and having enough funds to purchase what is not donated as the biggest challenges they will face.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families decreased by four percent and the number of homeless individuals increased by one percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 20 percent were physically disabled, 15 percent were severely mentally ill, 15 percent were veterans, 11 percent were victims of domestic violence, and two percent were HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and individuals.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements. In addition, when no shelter was available during the housing acquisition process, officials increased the use of Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program funds to provide emergency shelter in hotels for up to 30 days prior to moving into new housing.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families and homeless individuals to increase moderately and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 242,803	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$41,739
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 876 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 17.0%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 7.0%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LOW WAGES • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • PRISONER RE-ENTRY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • POVERTY • EVICTION – FORMAL AND INFORMAL (FROM FAMILY/FRIEND'S HOME)

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 32 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 47 percent were in families, 34 percent were employed, 31 percent were elderly, and 18 percent were homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- 29 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase substantially but resources to provide food assistance to decrease substantially. They see having enough resources (money and donations) to meet the ever-increasing demand for food assistance as the biggest challenge they will face.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by one percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by four percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 22 percent were severely mentally ill, 15 percent were employed, eight percent were victims of domestic violence, four percent were physically disabled, three percent were veterans, and two percent were HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 17 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- To accommodate an increased demand, shelters have had to convert buildings into temporary shelters and distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families and homeless individuals to increase moderately and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 1,526,006	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$36,669
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 762 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 24.2%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.1%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LOW WAGES • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • EVICTION • LACK OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • EVICTION • LACK OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES

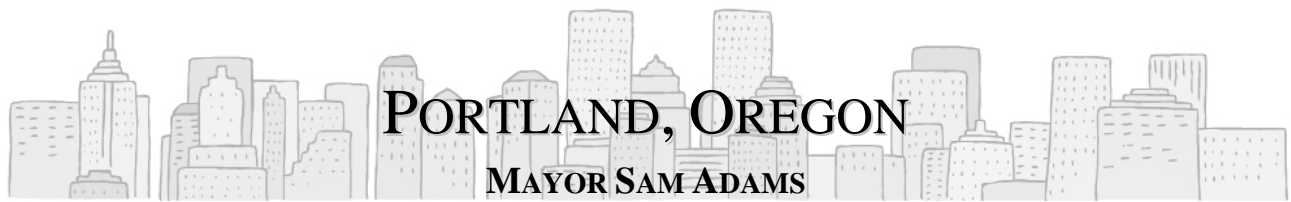
Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 12 percent over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- 39 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- For the next year, food bank officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately but resources to provide food assistance to decrease substantially. Biggest challenges anticipated are the loss of one-time grants for food purchase, cuts to TEFAP and/or SNAP due to federal budget cuts, maintaining current State budget funding for food banks in the likely face of more budget deficits (at the same time as an anticipated moderate rise in demand on food banks due to the continued impact of a poor economy), unemployment and underemployment, rising fuel and food prices, housing costs, and lack of accessibility and cuts to State-funded healthcare.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families and homeless individuals remained the same over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 32 percent were severely mentally ill, 19 percent were employed, 14 percent were victims of domestic violence, six percent were physically disabled, and one percent were HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters have had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 60 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet in the Maricopa Country region.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families and homeless individuals to continue at about the same level and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 1,445,632	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$48,881
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 251 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 18.2%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.1%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • HIGH HOUSING COSTS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 15 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 67 percent were in families, 32 percent were employed, 10 percent were homeless, and eight percent were elderly.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase substantially but resources to provide food assistance to decrease substantially. In the face of increasing requests, decreasing TEFAP products, and defunding of the Emergency Food and Shelter Program in the Portland area, local officials see maintaining the food supply as the biggest challenge they will face during the next year.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 29 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by three percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 20 percent were severely mentally ill, 16 percent were victims of domestic violence, 15 percent were physically disabled, 31 percent were veterans, 10 percent were employed, and seven percent were HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that one-fourth of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- To accommodate an increased demand, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room; consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available and, for the fifth year, open up additional winter shelter beds to preserve lives of unsheltered homeless persons during inclement weather.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families and homeless individuals to increase moderately and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 583,776	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$48,053
MULTNOMAH COUNTY MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 458 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 16.1%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.4%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • HIGH HOUSING COSTS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by six percent over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to decrease substantially. With food costs rising and decreasing donations requiring that they purchase more food, local officials see having enough funds and food to meet the increasing need as the biggest challenge they will face during the next year.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families decreased by seven percent and the number of homeless individuals increased by two percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 23 percent were severely mentally ill, 16 percent were employed, 16 percent were physically disabled, 13 percent were victims of domestic violence, 10 percent were veterans, and one percent were HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 12 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room; consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available; and convert buildings into temporary shelters.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families to increase moderately, the number homeless individuals to increase substantially, and resources to provide emergency shelter all to decrease substantially.

POPULATION: 178,042	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$37,273
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 571 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 25.6%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 10.2%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INADEQUATE BENEFITS • LACK OF EDUCATION • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 20 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 66 percent were in families, 22 percent were elderly, 20 percent were employed, and 11 percent were homeless,
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- 40 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to decrease moderately. They see increased operating costs, food prices, and client demand and decreased donations from local grocers as the biggest challenges they will face during the year.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by five percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by 12 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 42 percent were severely mentally ill, 19 percent were physically disabled, 11 percent were victims of domestic violence, nine percent were veterans, six percent were employed, and three percent were HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 10 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room; consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available; and convert buildings into temporary shelters.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families, the number homeless individuals, and resources to provide emergency shelter all to continue at about the same level.

POPULATION: 466,488	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$50,381
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 190 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 16.5%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 11.4%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LACK OF ACCESS TO SNAP • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • DOMESTIC VIOLENCE • UNEMPLOYMENT

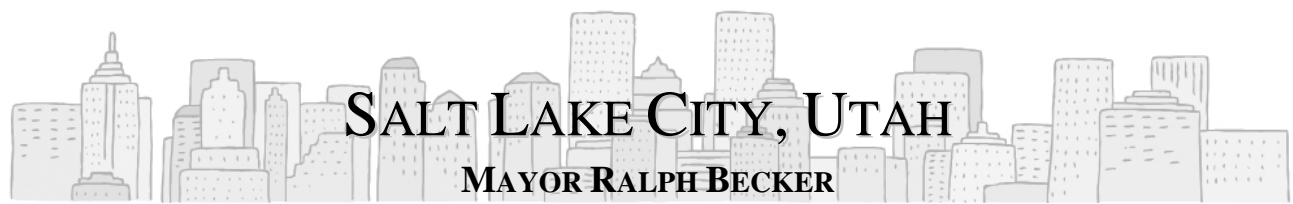
Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to continue at about the same level and resources to provide food assistance to decrease moderately. They see addressing the needs of hunger during these economic times as the biggest challenge they will face during the year, noting that, according to the latest numbers from USDA, 10.5 percent of Minnesota households are food insecure, and approximately 12 percent of those are in Saint Paul.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families remained the same and the number of homeless individuals decreased over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 59 percent were severely mentally ill, 21 percent were veterans, nine percent were employed, one percent were physically disabled, and one percent were HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to convert buildings into emergency shelters and increase emergency shelter bed capacity, adding 10 beds at a family emergency shelter. The City, County, and foundations are seeking funding to increase capacity to serve families and young adults, and securing funding for cold-weather emergency overflow shelter for single adults.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families and the number homeless individuals to continue at about the same level and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 285,068	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$46,026
RAMSEY COUNTY MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 663 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 19.8%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 5.4%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • HIGH HOUSING COSTS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • DOMESTIC VIOLENCE • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND THE LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOMESTIC VIOLENCE • MEDICAL OR HEALTH COSTS • UNEMPLOYMENT

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 35 percent over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- 15 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level. The biggest challenge they will face during the next year, they believe, will be a substantial increase in requests for food and fewer funders able to give at the same or higher levels – factors which have continued to stress the Emergency Food Network in Utah.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 13 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by 18 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 24 percent were employed, 22 percent were severely mentally ill, 22 percent were victims of domestic violence, 17 percent were veterans, and less than one percent were HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters did not have to turn away homeless families or homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 10 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- While there has been an overall decrease in homelessness, shelters have had to put cots in hallways as needed to accommodate families experiencing homelessness.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families and homeless individuals to continue at the same levels but resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease substantially.

POPULATION: 186,440	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$43,667
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 572 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 16.5%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 6.2%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LOW WAGES • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PRISONER RE-ENTRY • UNEMPLOYMENT • PERSONAL REASONS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOMESTIC VIOLENCE • UNEMPLOYMENT • EVICTION

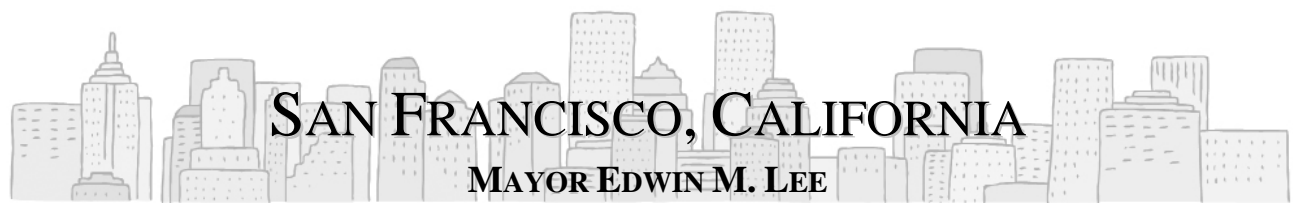
Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 46 percent were employed, 36 percent were in families, 14 percent were elderly, and eight percent were homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase substantially but resources to provide food assistance to decrease moderately. They see maintaining federal funding streams, reduction in corporate and foundation giving due to downward economy, and increasing warehouse capacity to keep up with demand and need as the biggest challenges they will face.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless individuals increased over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 24 percent were physically disabled, 13 percent were employed, 10 percent were veterans, five percent were severely mentally ill, three percent were HIV positive, and two percent were victims of domestic violence.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 41 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room and consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements. City officials note that Haven for Hope's Prospect Courtyard has had to increase the numbers of staff and supplies to accommodate increasingly higher numbers of people accessing services and that the Haven for Hope Campus is working on strategies to increase its capacity to respond to increased demand.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families to increase substantially, the number homeless individuals to increase moderately, and resources to provide emergency shelter all to decrease substantially.

POPULATION: 1,327,407	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$43,087
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 881 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 18.6%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 7.5%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIGH HOUSING COSTS • INADEQUATE BENEFITS • LACK OF FOOD STAMPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND THE LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • DOMESTIC VIOLENCE • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance decreased by 11 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 26 percent were elderly, 24 percent were in families, 14 percent were homeless, and three percent were employed.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens.
- 19 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase substantially but resources to provide food assistance to decrease substantially. They see the biggest challenge they will face during the next year as acquiring sufficient food and financial donations to keep up with the significant and continuing increase in demand. They noted that additional challenges are presented by proposed federal cuts to TEFAP and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, which would further reduce a valuable source of food to the community; cuts proposed to WIC and SNAP, which would push more households to community-based food assistance programs that are already overloaded; and phased-in state cuts to CalWorks (TANF, which are pushing more families into food programs.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 22 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by one percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 10 percent were veterans.
- Homeless shelters did not turn away homeless families or homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that none of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families to increase substantially, the number homeless individuals to continue at about the same levels, and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 805,235	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$70,040
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 880 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 11.5%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 9.1%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • HIGH HOUSING COSTS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • FAMILY CRISIS • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • FAMILY CRISIS • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by two percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 41 percent were in families and 27 percent were elderly.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens.
- 18 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to decrease moderately. They see providing adequate amounts of food with decreased resources in communities of need as the biggest challenge they will face during the year. They note that Seattle food banks have experienced an increase in visits from immigrants and refugees, particularly those from Somali, Burma, and Bhutan, and that food banks are learning about culturally appropriate food for their households through locally sponsored workshops.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families and the number of homeless individuals increased over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 58 percent were severely mentally ill, 24 percent were physically disabled, 15 percent were veterans, 14 percent were victims of domestic violence, and 10 percent were employed.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room and distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families to increase substantially, the number homeless individuals to increase moderately, and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

POPULATION: 608,660	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$58,990
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 627 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 12.2%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.3%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LOW WAGES • HIGH HOUSING COSTS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • UNEMPLOYMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • LOW-PAYING JOBS • UNEMPLOYMENT

Profile of Hunger:

- The total number of requests for emergency food assistance stayed the same over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately but resources to provide food assistance to decrease substantially. They see meeting an increased need with diminished resources as the biggest challenge they will face during the year; they note the rising cost of food, cuts in federal and state funding for food and nutrition programs, and less food being donated.

Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 10 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by 15 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 17 percent were severely mentally ill, 13 percent were employed, seven percent were physically disabled, seven percent were veterans, three percent were victims of domestic violence, and one percent were HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters did not turn away homeless families or homeless individuals.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families and the number homeless individuals to decrease moderately and resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at about the same level.

POPULATION: 84,913	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$35,372
MERCER COUNTY MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 2,277 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 23.4%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 7.4%	



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF FOOD STAMPS • LACK OF EDUCATION • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • LOW-PAYING JOBS • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT

Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 24 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 45 percent were elderly, 40 percent were in families, and 30 percent were employed.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- 72 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have gone unmet.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase substantially and resources to provide food assistance to decrease substantially. They see cuts in federal support for safety net programs, including WIC, SNAP, and CSFP, as the biggest challenge they will face during the year.

Profile of Homelessness:

- Among homeless adults, 26 percent were severely mentally ill, 22 percent were employed, 19 percent were physically disabled, 11 percent were veterans, and three percent were HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters did not turn away homeless families; they did have to turn away homeless individuals.
- To accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter, shelters have had to distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families to increase moderately, the number homeless individuals to continue at about the same level, and resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at about the same level.

POPULATION: 601,723	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$56,519
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 25,122 UNITS	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 18.3%
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 5.7%	

Appendix A

City Data on Hunger

POUNDS OF FOOD DISTRIBUTED OVER THE LAST YEAR

City	Pounds Of Food	Increase/Decrease/Same	Percent Change
Asheville	3,400,000	increased	11
Boston	36,700,000	increased	7
Charleston	1,150,000	increased	24
Charlotte	10,129,078	increased	1
Chicago	70,976,500	decreased	
Cleveland	34,500,000	increased	5
Dallas	42,622,015	decreased	-7
Denver	1,178,948	increased	23
Des Moines	6,912,629	increased	14
Detroit	2,134,125	decreased	-18
Gastonia	90,246	increased	12
Kansas City	13,700,335		7
Los Angeles	64,166,152	increased	10
Louisville	14,944,872	increased	7
Minneapolis	22,674,642	increased	9
Nashville	3,900,589	same	
Norfolk	15,029,056	increased	22
Philadelphia	21,208,438	increased	9
Phoenix	69,219,402	same	0
Portland	8,100,000	decreased	8
Providence	4,146,848	decreased	4
Sacramento	3,800,000	same	
Saint Paul	60,000,000	increased	22
Salt Lake City	33,315,876	increased	8
San Antonio	45,437,515	increased	2
San Francisco	38,596,074	increased	4
Seattle	11,546,559	decreased	31
Trenton	2,926,640	increased	7
Washington, DC	30,000,000	increased	25

BUDGET FOR EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE OVER THE LAST YEAR

City	Total Budget	Increase/Decrease/Same	Percent Change
Asheville	\$13,539,111	increased	27
Boston	11,593,000	increased	3
Charleston	4,422,726	increased	20
Charlotte	659,320	decreased	11
Chicago	28,744,505	increased	13
Cleveland	15,800,000	increased	11
Dallas	17,430,742	increased	24
Denver	5,770,000	increased	3
Des Moines	1,868,230	increased	4
Detroit	248,000	stayed the same	
Gastonia	400,000	stayed the same	
Kansas City	4,797,324	increased	16
Los Angeles		stayed the same	
Louisville	21,800,000	increased	51
Minneapolis	1,269,234	stayed the same	
Nashville	3,674,687	stayed the same	
Norfolk	4,175,800	increased	32
Philadelphia	6,473,823	increased	15
Phoenix	2,676,890	stayed the same	
Portland	1,500,000	increased	4
Providence	2,286,205	increased	10
Sacramento	165,000	increased	30
Saint Paul			
Salt Lake City	7,208,045	increased	4
San Antonio	85,617,475	increased	18
San Francisco	11,300,000	decreased	-21
Seattle	3,820,766	increased	1
Trenton	752,838	increased	21
Washington, DC	14,000,000	increased	17

SOURCES OF FOOD DISTRIBUTED, BY PERCENT

City	Federal Emergency Food Assistance	Donations From Grocery Chains/Other Food Supplies	Donations From Individuals	Purchased Food	Other
Asheville	26	50	4	20	0
Boston	51	44		5	
Charleston	28	64	3	4	1
Charlotte	28	47	14	11	
Chicago	18	24	1	57	0
Cleveland	27	29	3	20	21
Dallas	28	51	4	17	
Denver	37	48	1	14	
Des Moines	42	35	19	3	1
Detroit	100				
Gastonia	15	70	13	2	
Kansas City	15	67	4	14	
Los Angeles	52	41	0	7	0
Louisville	31	56	4	9	0
Minneapolis					
Nashville	13	31	29	27	
Norfolk	1	64	5	11	19
Philadelphia	54	5	1	40	0
Phoenix	20	65	5	9	1
Portland	16	51	10	23	0
Providence	11	50	9	28	2
Sacramento	30	20	5	45	0
Saint Paul	22	62		16	
Salt Lake City	20	70	9	1	
San Antonio	28	64	2	6	
San Francisco	23	64	2	11	0
Seattle	16				84
Trenton	43	17	3	37	0
Washington, DC	20	20	20	20	20

NUMBER OF REQUESTS FOR EMEGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE

City	Increased/Decreased/Stayed the Same	Percent Change
Asheville	increased	10
Boston	increased	35
Charleston	increased	5
Charlotte	decreased	-3
Chicago	increased	13
Cleveland	increased	19
Dallas	same	
Denver	increased	20
Des Moines	increased	10
Detroit	increased	29
Gastonia	increased	16
Kansas City	increased	40
Los Angeles	increased	
Louisville	increased	10
Minneapolis	increased	15
Nashville	increased	11
Norfolk	increased	8
Philadelphia	increased	32
Phoenix	increased	12
Portland	increased	15
Providence	increased	6
Sacramento	increased	20
Saint Paul	increased	
Salt Lake City	increased	35
San Antonio	increased	
San Francisco	decreased	-11
Seattle	increased	2
Trenton	same	
Washington, DC	increased	24

OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT YEAR

City	Expected Requests for Emergency Food Assistance Over Next Year	Expected Resources to Provide Emergency Food Assistance Over Next Year
Asheville	Moderate Increase	Substantial Decrease
Boston	Substantial Increase	Substantial Decrease
Charleston	Moderate Increase	Same
Charlotte	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Chicago	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Cleveland	Substantial Increase	Moderate Decrease
Dallas	Moderate Increase	Same
Denver	Moderate Increase	Same
Des Moines	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase
Detroit	Substantial Increase	Moderate Decrease
Gastonia	Substantial Increase	Substantial Decrease
Kansas City	Substantial Increase	Substantial Decrease
Los Angeles	Moderate Increase	Same
Louisville	Moderate Increase	Same
Minneapolis	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Nashville	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Norfolk	Moderate Increase	Substantial Decrease
Philadelphia	Substantial Increase	Substantial Decrease
Phoenix	Moderate Increase	Substantial Decrease
Portland	Substantial Increase	Substantial Decrease
Providence	Moderate Increase	Substantial Decrease
Sacramento	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Saint Paul	Same	Moderate Decrease
Salt Lake City	Same	Same
San Antonio	Substantial Increase	Moderate Decrease
San Francisco	Substantial Increase	Substantial Decrease
Seattle	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Trenton	Moderate Increase	Substantial Decrease
Washington, DC	Substantial Increase	Substantial Decrease

Appendix B

City Data on Homelessness

**CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS
OVER THE PAST YEAR**

City	Total Persons	Percent Change	Homeless Families	Percent Change	Unaccompanied Individuals	Percent Change
Asheville	same		same		same	
Boston	decreased	-3	same		decreased	-7
Charleston	increased	33	increased	150	increased	23
Charlotte	increased	8	increased	21	decreased	-10
Chicago	decreased	-2				
Cleveland	increased	21	increased	19	increased	22
Des Moines	decreased	-3	decreased	-2	decreased	-5
Detroit	increased	16	increased	20	increased	15
Gastonia	increased	17	decreased	-38	increased	29
Kansas City			decreased		increased	15
Los Angeles	Decreased	-9	Increased	39	decreased	-17
Louisville	same	2	decreased	-14	decreased	-1
Minneapolis	same		increased	14	decreased	-17
Nashville	increased	10	increased	10	increased	8
Norfolk	increased	4	decreased	-4	increased	1
Philadelphia	decreased	-5	increased	1	decreased	-4
Phoenix	same		same		same	
Portland	increased	5	increased	29	decreased	3
Providence	decreased	-4	decreased	-7	increased	2
Sacramento	decreased	-8	increased	5	decreased	-12
Saint Paul	same		same		decreased	
Salt Lake City	decreased	-8	increased	13	decreased	-18
San Antonio	increased		increased		increased	
San Francisco	decreased		increased	22	decreased	-1
Seattle	increased		increased		increased	
Trenton	increased	7	increased	10	decreased	-15

NUMBER OF HOMELESS PEOPLE BY LOCATION AND CATEGORY ON AN AVERAGE NIGHT

City	On the Streets			In Emergency Shelter			In Transitional Housing		
	Single Adults	Persons in Families	Unaccompanied Youth	Single Adults	Persons in Families	Unaccompanied Youth	Single Adults	Persons in Families	Unaccompanied Youth
Asheville	62	0	0	133	17	6	437	44	4
Boston	169	0	13	1628	2259	12	782	397	13
Charleston	30	0	0	107	40	0	187	32	0
Charlotte	315	0	0	927	314	8	711	567	6
Chicago	1634	91		418	0		125	1744	
Cleveland	168	5	0	907	257	8	604	234	8
Denver	169	50	2	449	266	4	215	741	2
Des Moines	62	2	0	194	77	26	403	255	1
Detroit	353	0	0	1068	259	3	696	263	5
Gastonia	232	15		122	38	4	28	22	15
Kansas City	462	416	10	1505	866	15	303	510	4
Los Angeles	11769	982	226	3288	2948	51	2887	1354	34
Louisville	88	4	0	727	139	20	397	243	0
Minneapolis	152	16	1	982	995	4	335	561	28
Nashville	360			927	110	5	713	135	8
Norfolk	52	7		286	78		64	49	
Philadelphia	506	0		1486	1282	17	323	1363	0
Phoenix	1091	6	62	735	461	108	238	1139	164
Portland	1714	1601	1	904	415	3	1879	1105	0
Providence	106	0	0	152	66	1	41	86	0
Sacramento	930	5	25	238	261	0	440	296	0
Saint Paul	87	24	4	338	230	10	166	551	6
Salt Lake City	206	7	0	1026	239	0	415	178	0
San Antonio	734	4	5	1203	530		257	186	
San Francisco	3251	95	25	1134	230	22	252	241	2
Seattle	1721		32	1748	460	6	825	1492	11
Trenton	40	11	0	284	225	4	88	191	0
Washington, DC	305			2614	1005	22	913	1683	4

NUMBER OF UNDUPLICATED HOMELESS PERSONS BY LOCATION AND CATEGORY OVER THE PAST YEAR

City	In Emergency Shelter				In Transitional Housing			
	Single Adults	Persons in Families	Unaccompanied Youth	Total Persons in Emergency Shelter	Single Adults	Persons in Families	Unaccompanied Youth	Total Persons in Transitional Housing
Asheville	1032	131		1163	478			478
Boston	10648	3885	126	14659	1702	525	14	2241
Charleston	612	84	0	696	70	46	0	116
Charlotte	2541	272	2	2815	432	86	0	518
Chicago	2942	0		2942	7891	13866		21757
Cleveland	5240	1157		6397	1260	626		1886
Denver	6310	5823	56	12189	4076	2288	85	6449
Des Moines	1302	657	531	2490	866	464	9	1339
Detroit	8139	2678	89	10906	1906	560	14	2480
Gastonia	122	38	4	164	28	22	15	65
Kansas City	1101	866	11	1978	1101	510	4	1615
Los Angeles	12142	3207	216	15565	2431	334	93	2858
Louisville	3709	747	483	4939	994	399	0	1393
Minneapolis				0				0
Nashville	9514	1403		10917	422	276		698
Norfolk				0				0
Philadelphia	7236	5087	405	12728	1022	2019	5	3046
Phoenix	6558	3260	1060	10878	1683	2098	414	4195
Portland	3298	479	2	3779	1842	1562	3	3407
Providence	782	380	5	1167	84	177	0	261
Sacramento	1536	1594	0	3130	906	560	0	1466
Saint Paul	338	230	16	584	166	551	28	745
Salt Lake City	4863	3915	0	8778	3832	3267	0	7099
San Antonio	1670	613		2283	422	195		617
San Francisco	6385	590	22	6997	486	363		849
Seattle	6950	1124	47	8121	1364	1109	36	2509
Trenton	987	481	5	1473	366	315	1	682
Washington, DC	8655	1818	40	10513	1138	1737	17	2892

**NUMBER OF UNACCOMPANIED INDIVIDUALS AND PERSONS IN FAMILIES
WHO ENTERED PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING OVER THE PAST YEAR**

City	Unaccompanied Individuals	Persons in Families
Asheville	171	68
Charleston	0	0
Charlotte	47	2
Cleveland	448	51
Des Moines	62	40
Detroit	577	116
Gastonia	6	3
Kansas City	80	70
Los Angeles	2157	396
Louisville	113	27
Minneapolis	230	100
Nashville	556	151
Norfolk	25	3
Philadelphia	261	437
Phoenix	685	239
Portland	116	30
Providence	98	135
Sacramento	127	106
Salt Lake City	202	157
San Antonio	237	50
San Francisco	791	9
Seattle	385	0
Trenton	257	119
Washington, DC	46	27

HOMELESS ADULTS BY CATEGORY

City	Percent Employed	Percent Veterans	Percent Physically Disabled	Percent HIV Positive	Percent Severely Mentally Ill	Percent Domestic Violence Victims
Asheville		41		1	21	16
Boston	35	18	20	3	32	14
Charleston	16	21	30	2	12	15
Charlotte	9	2	11	3	24	20
Chicago	14	10	15	4	20	25
Cleveland	6	14	13	0	16	6
Denver		10	2	1	19	5
Des Moines	27	13	46	5	30	27
Detroit	12	11	14	1	21	1
Gastonia	1	5	13	2	39	3
Los Angeles	8	18	28	4	46	13
Louisville	10	10	3	7	27	11
Minneapolis	24	12			39	24
Nashville	23	18	12	3	40	13
Norfolk		15	20	2	15	11
Philadelphia	15	3	4	2	22	8
Phoenix	19	11	6	1	32	14
Portland	10	13	15	7	20	16
Providence	16	10	16	1	23	13
Sacramento	6	9	19	3	42	11
Saint Paul	9	21	1	1	59	
Salt Lake City	24	17		40	22	22
San Antonio	13	10	24	3	5	2
San Francisco		10				
Seattle	10	15	24		18	15
Trenton	13	7	7	1	17	3
Washington, DC	22	11	19	3	26	15

NUMBER OF BEDS BY CATEGORY AVAILABLE FOR HOMELESS PERSONS DURING THE LAST YEAR

City	Total Number of Beds			Total Number of HMIS Participating Beds			Number of New Beds Added During the Last Year		
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
Asheville	270	312	348	171	241	348	0	0	35
Boston	3734	1610	4529	3697	1400	3198	353	50	248
Charleston	100	136	115	100	54	0	0	0	0
Charlotte	971	1037	679	895	513	679	89	149	113
Chicago	2379	2334	9109	1190	1984	7833	84	75	433
Cleveland	1160	963	4212	764	821	3026	0	19	143
Denver	1074	1976	1646	830	1845	1646	15	266	18
Des Moines	405	796	491	405	796	491	2	79	160
Detroit	1679	1321	4473	1387	1047	1521	92	88	2369
Gastonia	76	51	76	76	51	76	0	0	5
Kansas City	1052	1058	1064	701	868	864	0	6	0
Los Angeles	3673	5268	14844	1719	2945	2340	297	46	1403
Louisville	681	690	1396	475	630	1246	4	5	0
Minneapolis	2068	1497	4216				106	0	353
Nashville	725	881	1078	100	502	855	1	9	68
Norfolk	300	130	322	87	75	322	0	0	6
Philadelphia	3727	2306	4732	2820	1975	4195	45	32	311
Phoenix	2511	2614	3317	1394	2107	3164	48	67	446
Portland	606	1801	2571	297	1617	1995	0	222	299
Providence	689	494	1764	564	410	1502	31	3	37
Sacramento	627	925	2200	451	823	1832	0	0	140
Saint Paul	334	232	566	334	232	566			21
Salt Lake City	1342	781	1193	1073	671	991	82	27	32
San Antonio	1332	970	964	1094	718	458	547	44	26
San Francisco	1871	917	7074	1517	706	6441	31	100	302
Seattle	2085	2584	2455	1610	2028	1889	92	70	373
Trenton	249	314	811	225	300	444	80	0	15
Washington, DC	4000	3053	5566	3800	2335	3240	0	160	752

OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT YEAR

City	Expected Number of Homeless Families Over Next Year	Expected Number of Homeless Individuals Over Next Year	Expected Resources to Provide Emergency Shelter Over Next Year
Asheville	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Same
Boston	Moderate Decrease	Moderate Decrease	Moderate Decrease
Charleston	Moderate Decrease	Moderate Decrease	Same
Charlotte	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Same
Chicago	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Substantial Decrease
Cleveland	Moderate Decrease	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Denver	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Same
Des Moines	Moderate Decrease	Moderate Decrease	Same
Detroit	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Gastonia	Same	Same	Moderate Decrease
Kansas City	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Los Angeles	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Louisville	Substantial Decrease	Moderate Decrease	Substantial Decrease
Minneapolis	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Same
Nashville	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Same
Norfolk	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Philadelphia	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Phoenix	Same	Same	Moderate Decrease
Portland	Moderate Increase	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Providence	Moderate Increase	Substantial Increase	Substantial Decrease
Sacramento	Same	Same	Same
Saint Paul	Same	Same	Moderate Decrease
Salt Lake City	Same	Same	Substantial Decrease
San Antonio	Substantial Increase	Moderate Increase	Substantial Decrease
San Francisco	Substantial Increase	Same	Moderate Decrease
Seattle	Substantial Increase	Moderate Increase	Moderate Decrease
Trenton	Moderate Decrease	Moderate Decrease	Same
Washington, DC	Moderate Increase	Same	Same

Appendix C

City Contacts

CITY CONTACTS

HUNGER CONTACT	HOMELESSNESS CONTACT
Asheville, North Carolina	
<p>J Clarkson Director of Resource Development Manna Food Bank 627 Swannanoa River Rd. Asheville, NC 28801 828-299-3663 jclarkson@feedingamerica.org</p>	<p>Amy Sawyer Homeless Initiative Coordinator City of Asheville Address: - P. O. Box 7148 Asheville, NC 28801 828-259-5851 asawyer@ashevillenc.gov</p>
Boston, Massachusetts	
<p>Eileen O'Shea Director of Community Outreach Greater Boston Food Bank 70 South Bay Avenue Boston, MA 02118 617-427-5200 EOshea@gbfb.org</p>	<p>Jim Greene Director, Emergency Shelter Commission Boston Public Health Commission 860 Harrison Avenue Boston, MA 02118 617-534-2718 jgreene@bphc.org</p>
Charleston, South Carolina	
<p>Ryan Strickler Community Development Manager Lowcountry Food Bank 2864 Azalea Drive Charleston, SC 29405 843-747-8146, ext. 112 rstrickler@lcfbank.org</p>	<p>Amy Zeigler Director of Grants and Community Outreach Crisis Ministries PO Box 20038 Charleston, SC 29413 843-723-9477 ext. 115 AZeigler@charlestonhomeless.org anthony@lowcountrycoc.org</p>
Charlotte, North Carolina	
<p>Beverly Howard Executive Director Loaves and Fishes PO Box 11234 Charlotte, NC 28206 704-523-4333 beverly@loavesandfishes.org</p>	<p>Peter Safir Program Director Mecklenburg Co. Homeless Support 700 N. Tryon Street Charlotte, NC 28202 704-336-3100 Peter.safir@mecklenburgcountync.gov Megan.coffey@mecklenburgcountync.gov</p>

HUNGER CONTACT	HOMELESSNESS CONTACT
Chicago, Illinois	
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HUNGER CONTACT	HOMELESSNESS CONTACT
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HUNGER CONTACT	HOMELESSNESS CONTACT
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Appendix D

2011 Hunger and Homelessness Information Questionnaire

The Deadline to Submit Information is November 18, 2011

**The U.S. Conference of Mayors
2011 Status Report on Hunger and
Homelessness
Information Questionnaire**

CITY: _____

Contact information for the person(s) who can answer questions about the data submitted in this survey:

	Hunger Contact Person	Homelessness Contact Person
Name:		
Title:		
Agency:		
Address:		
Phone Number:		
Fax Number:		
Email Address:		

Part I: HUNGER

Supply of Emergency Food

The following questions are addressed to the primary supplier of emergency food assistance in your city. In most cases this will be the food bank that supplies food pantries and emergency kitchens in your city. If there are multiple central distributors of emergency food assistance in your area, please distribute these survey questions to each of them and collate the results.

If you do not have data for the most recent 12-month period (September 1, 2010 – August 31, 2011), what 12-month reporting period are you using?

Start Date: _____

End Date: _____

1. How many pounds of food did you distribute over the last year?
2. Did the total quantity of food distributed increase, decrease, or stay the same over the last year?
 - a) If increased or decreased, by what percent?
3. What was your total budget for emergency food assistance this year? (Please include both private and public – federal, state, and local – funding.)
4. Did your total budget for emergency food purchases increase, decrease, or stay the same over the last year?
 - a) If increased or decreased, by what percent?
5. What percentage of the food you distributed came from the following sources?
(Note: The sum of the food distribution by source must equal 100%)
 - a) Federal Emergency Food Assistance
 - b) Donations from grocery chains/other food suppliers
 - c) Donations from individuals
 - d) Purchased food
 - e) Other
6. Over the last year, have you made any significant changes to the type of food that you purchase?
 - a) If yes, please explain.
7. What do you expect will be your biggest challenge in addressing hunger in your area in the coming year?

Persons Receiving Emergency Food Assistance

8. Has the total number of requests for emergency food assistance in your city or county increased, decreased, or stayed the same during the last year?
 - a) If increased or decreased, by what percent?

9. If information is available: What percent of requests for emergency food assistance came from persons in the following categories?

(Note: The categories are not mutually exclusive and the same person can be included in more than one group)

- a) Persons in families
- b) Elderly persons
- c) Persons who are employed
- d) Persons who are homeless

10. Over the last year, has there been an increase in the *number* of persons requesting food assistance for the first time?

- a) If yes, would you characterize the increase as moderate, or substantial?

11. Over the last year, has there been an increase in the *frequency* of persons visiting food pantries and/or emergency kitchens each month?

- a) If yes, would you characterize the increase as moderate, or substantial?

Unmet Need for Emergency Food Assistance

12. Over the last year, have emergency kitchens and/or food pantries had to take any of the following actions? (Check all that apply)

- Turn additional people away because of lack of resources
- Reduce the quantity of food persons can receive at each food pantry visit and/or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens
- Reduce the number of times a person or family can visit a food pantry each month

13. Please estimate the percentage of the overall demand for emergency food assistance in your city that was unmet over the past year. (NOTE: This is the percentage of all persons needing assistance who did not receive it)

Causes of Hunger

14. What are the **three** main causes of hunger in your city?

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical or health costs | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of food stamps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low wages | <input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High housing costs | <input type="checkbox"/> Utility costs | <input type="checkbox"/> Poverty |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate benefits (e.g., TANF, SSI) | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health problems | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation costs | |

Policy and Programs Addressing Hunger

15. What are the top **three** things your city needs to help reduce hunger?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse/mental health services | <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in Food Stamp benefits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employment training programs | <input type="checkbox"/> Lower gas prices/ better public transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utility assistance programs | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More affordable housing | |

16. Please provide a brief description (250-500 words) of an exemplary program or effort underway in your city which prevents or responds to the problems of hunger.

Outlook for the Next Year

17. Given current projections of economic conditions and unemployment for your city, do you expect requests for emergency food assistance over the next year to:
- Continue at about the same level?
 - Increase moderately?
 - Increase substantially?
 - Decrease moderately?
 - Decrease substantially?
18. Given the current state of public and private agency budgets, do you expect resources to provide emergency food assistance in your city over the next year to:
- Continue at about the same level?
 - Increase moderately?
 - Increase substantially?
 - Decrease moderately?
 - Decrease substantially?

Part II: HOMELESSNESS

If you do not have data for the most recent 12-month period (September 1, 2010 – August 31, 2011) what 12-month reporting period are you using?

Start Date: _____

End Date: _____

Persons Experiencing Homelessness

Questions 19-26 pertain to the number and characteristics of homeless persons in your city. The best source of information to answer these questions will be your city's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

19. Has the total number of *persons* experiencing homelessness in your city increased, decreased, or stayed the same over the past year?
- a) If increased or decreased, by what percent?
20. Has the number of homeless *families* in your city increased, decreased, or stayed the same over the past year?
- a) If increased or decreased, by what percent?
21. Has the number of homeless *unaccompanied individuals* in your city increased, decreased, or stayed the same over the past year?
- a) If increased or decreased, by what percent?
22. Please complete the following table to report the number of homeless persons in the following categories on an *average night* over the last year.

Household Type	On the Streets	In Emergency Shelter	In Transitional Housing
Single Adults			
Persons in Families			
Unaccompanied Youths			

23. Please complete the following table to report the number of *unduplicated* homeless persons in the following categories *over the past year*.

Household Type	In Emergency Shelter	In Transitional Housing
Single Adults		
Persons in Families		
Unaccompanied Youths		

24. How many unaccompanied individuals *entered* permanent supportive housing over the past year?

25. How many families *entered* permanent supportive housing over the past year?

26. Complete the following table on the *percentage of homeless adults* in the following categories. (NOTE: The same person could appear in multiple categories)

Categories of Homeless Adults	Percent of Homeless Adults
Employed	
Veterans	
Physically Disabled	
HIV Positive	
Severely Mentally Ill	
Domestic Violence Victims	

Availability of Emergency Shelter and Other Housing for Homeless Persons

27. In the table below, list the number of beds available for homeless persons in each housing type during the last year. (If your city participates in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Continuum of Care annual application process, this information is readily available on the most recent Housing Inventory Chart.)

Housing Type	Total Number of Beds	Number of HMIS Participating Beds	Number of New Beds Added during the Last Year
Emergency Shelter			
Transitional Housing			
Permanent Supportive Housing			

28. Have shelters in your city had to make any of the following changes to accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter? (Check all that apply)

- Increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room
- Consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or other subpar sleeping arrangements
- Convert buildings into temporary shelters
- Distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- Other (Please specify)

The Causes of Homelessness

29. What are the **three** main causes of homelessness among families *with children* in your city?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mental illness and the lack of needed services | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical or health costs | <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of home to fire/other disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of affordable housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Family disputes | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low-paying jobs | <input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse and lack of needed services | <input type="checkbox"/> Poverty |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Prisoner re-entry | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) |

30. What are the **three** main causes of homelessness among *unaccompanied individuals* in your city?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mental illness and the lack of needed services | <input type="checkbox"/> Family disputes | <input type="checkbox"/> Prisoner re-entry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of affordable housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Medical or health costs | <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of home to fire/other disaster |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low-paying jobs | <input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse and lack of needed services | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual orientation | <input type="checkbox"/> Emancipation from foster care | <input type="checkbox"/> Poverty |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) |

The Unmet Need for Emergency Shelter

31. Do emergency shelters in your city have to turn away *unaccompanied individuals* experiencing homelessness because there are no available beds for them?

32. Do emergency shelters in your city have to turn away *families with children* experiencing homelessness because there are no available beds for them?

33. Please estimate the percentage of the overall demand for emergency shelter in your city that was unmet over the past year. (NOTE: This is the percentage of all persons needing assistance who did not receive it)

Policies and Programs Addressing Homelessness

34. Has your city adopted any policies aimed at preventing homelessness among households that have lost their homes to foreclose? If yes, please describe.

35. What are the top **three** things your city needs to help reduce homelessness?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> More permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Better coordination with mental health service providers | <input type="checkbox"/> More employment training programs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More mainstream assisted housing (e.g., Housing Choice Vouchers) | <input type="checkbox"/> More substance abuse services | <input type="checkbox"/> More or better paying employment opportunities |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify) |

36. Please provide a brief description (250-500 words) of an exemplary program or effort underway in your city which prevents or responds to the problems of homelessness.

Outlook for the Next Year

37. Given current projections of economic conditions, unemployment, and other factors affecting homelessness in your city, do you expect the number of homeless *families* over the next year to:
- Continue at about the same level?
 - Increase moderately?
 - Increase substantially?
 - Decrease moderately?
 - Decrease substantially?
38. Given current projections of economic conditions, unemployment, and other factors affecting homelessness in your city, do you expect the number of homeless *unaccompanied individuals* over the next year to:
- Continue at about the same level?
 - Increase moderately?
 - Increase substantially?
 - Decrease moderately?
 - Decrease substantially?
39. Given the current state of public and private agency budgets, do you expect resources to provide emergency shelter in your city over the next year to:
- Continue at about the same level?
 - Increase moderately?
 - Increase substantially?
 - Decrease moderately?
 - Decrease substantially?

Methodology

40. Please describe the sources of data you used to complete this survey and provide any contextual information that you feel we should have in order to accurately report your data.

Appendix E

List of Past Reports

List of Past Reports

Since 1982 the U.S. Conference of Mayors has completed numerous reports on hunger, homelessness and poverty in cities. These reports have documented the causes and the magnitude of the problems, how cities were responding to them and what national responses were required. They include:

1. Human Services in FY82: Shrinking Resources in Troubled Times, October 1982
2. Hunger in American Cities, June, 1983
3. Responses to Urban Hunger, October, 1983
4. Status Report: Emergency Food, Shelter and Energy Programs in 20 Cities, January, 1984
5. Homelessness in America's Cities: Ten Case Studies, June, 1984
6. Housing Needs and Conditions in America's Cities, June, 1984
7. The Urban Poor and the Economic Recovery, September, 1984
8. The Status of Hunger in Cities, April, 1985
9. Health Care for the Homeless: A 40-City Review, April 1985
10. The Growth of Hunger, Homelessness and Poverty in America's Cities in 1985: A 25-City Survey, January, 1986
11. Responding to Homelessness in America's Cities, June 1986
12. The Continued Growth of Hunger, Homelessness and Poverty in America's Cities in 1986; A 25-City Survey, December, 1986
13. A Status Report on Homeless Families in America's Cities: A 29-City Survey, May, 1987
14. Local Responses to the Needs of Homeless Mentally Ill Persons, May, 1987
15. The Continuing Growth of Hunger, Homelessness and Poverty in America's Cities: 1987. A 26-City Survey, December, 1987
16. A Status Report on The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, June, 1988
17. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1988. A 27-City Survey, January, 1989
18. Partnerships for Affordable Housing an Annotated Listing of City Programs, September, 1989
19. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1989. A 27-City Survey, December, 1989

20. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1990 A 30-City Survey, December, 1990
21. A City Assessment of the 1990 Shelter and Street Night count. A 21-City Survey, June 1991
22. Mentally Ill and Homeless. A 22-City Survey, November 1991
23. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1991, A 28-City Survey, December 1991
24. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1992 A 29-City Survey, December 1992
25. Addressing Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities, June 1993
26. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1993 A 26-City Survey, December 1993
27. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1994. A 30-City Survey, December 1994
28. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1995. A 29-City Survey, December 1995
29. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1996. A 29-City Survey, December 1996
30. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1997, A 29-City Survey, December 1997
31. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1998, A 26-City Survey, December 1998
32. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1999, A 25-City Survey, December 1999
33. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2000, A 29-City Survey, December 2000
34. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2001, A 29-City Survey, December 2001
35. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2002, A 25-City Survey, December 2002
36. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2003, A 25-City Survey, December 2003

37. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2004, A 27-City Survey, December 2004
38. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2005, A 24-City Survey, December 2005
39. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2006, A 23-City Survey, December 2006
40. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2007, A 23-City Survey, December 2007
41. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2008, A 25-City Survey, December 2008
42. Childhood Anti-Hunger Programs in 24 Cities, November 2009
43. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2009, A 27-City Survey, December 2009
44. Strategies to Combat Childhood Hunger in Four U.S. Cities: Case Studies of Boston, New Haven, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C., November 2010
45. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2010, A 29-City Survey, December 2010