

The United States Conference of Mayors

# HUNGER AND HOMELESSNESS SURVEY

A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities  
A 27-City Survey

December 2009



THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS



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The U.S. Conference of Mayors is the official nonpartisan organization of cities with populations of 30,000 or more. There are 1,139 such cities in the country today, each represented in the Conference by its chief elected official, the Mayor

The U.S. Conference of Mayors Hunger and Homelessness Survey 2009 was prepared by Abt Associates Inc. The primary team members were Josh Leopold, Lauren Dunton, Nichole Fiore, and John Griffith. The team was advised by Jill Khadduri and Colleen Moore of Abt Associates and Eugene Lowe, Assistant Executive Director for Community Development and Housing at the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Aminatou Poubelle and Art Slater at the U.S. Conference of Mayors provided assistance with the survey. Production assistance was provided by Jeff Smith and Jan Nicholson of Abt Associates.



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# Contents

<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Background.....</b>	<b>2</b>
History of This Report .....	2
Changes to This Year’s Report .....	2
Response Rates .....	3
Limitations of This Study .....	3
<b>1. Hunger .....</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1 Need for Food Assistance.....	4
1.2 Availability of Food Assistance .....	6
1.3 Policy Changes and Innovative Practices .....	7
1.4 Outlook for Next Year .....	8
<b>2. Homelessness .....</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 Family Homelessness.....	9
2.2 Individual Homelessness .....	11
2.3 Number of Homeless Persons on an Average Night .....	13
2.4 Unmet Need for Shelter .....	14
2.5 Policy Issues .....	15
<b>3. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act .....</b>	<b>17</b>
3.1 Hunger Programs.....	17
3.2 Housing and Homeless Programs.....	17
<b>4. City Profiles .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Appendix A: List of Past Reports .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Appendix B: .....</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Survey Cities &amp; Mayors.....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Appendix C: 2009 Hunger and Homelessness Information Questionnaire .....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Appendix D: Results of the Hunger Section of the 2009 Survey .....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Appendix E: Results of the Homeless Section of the 2009 Survey .....</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Appendix F: Hunger and Homelessness Contacts by City .....</b>	<b>89</b>

# Executive Summary

This report presents the results of a survey of the 27 cities that 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 October 1, 2008 and September 30, 2009.

We found:

- A sharp increase in the need for hunger assistance over the past year. On average, cities reported a 26 percent increase in the demand for assistance, the largest average increase since 1991.
- An increase in requests from middle class households that used to donate to food pantries, as well as increases in requests from families and from people who are uninsured, elderly, working poor, or homeless. People also are visiting food pantries and emergency kitchens more often.
- A large increase in the amount of food distributed over the past year was driven by both increased supply -- federal assistance from the stimulus package -- and increased need. Growing demand has caused food banks to distribute more and stockpile less.
- Despite the recession, 16 cities, 64 percent of respondents, reported a leveling or decrease in the number of homeless *individuals* over the past year. This is an indication of the success of policies aimed at ending chronic homelessness among single adults with disabilities.
- Nineteen cities, 76 percent of respondents, reported an increase in *family* homelessness. Cities attributed the increase in family homelessness to the recession and a lack of affordable housing.
- Only ten cities reported having homeless 'tent cities' or other large homeless encampments and even within these cities they account for a very small percentage of people who are homeless.
- Eighteen cities, 72 percent of respondents, reported that the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP), funded through the stimulus, will 'fundamentally change the way [their] community provides services to people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness'. Cities are using HPRP funding to develop central intake systems for homeless services, coordinate services more closely with surrounding areas, or offer homeless prevention assistance for the first time.

# Background

## History of This Report

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 55-city survey. This ground-breaking survey showed that the demand for emergency services had increased in cities across the nation and that on average only 43 percent of that demand was being met. Since that time the Conference of Mayors has produced numerous reports on hunger, homelessness and poverty in cities. These reports have documented the causes and magnitude of these issues, how cities were responding to them, and what national responses were needed. (A complete list of past reports can be found in Appendix A.)

To spearhead the Conference of Mayors' efforts to respond to the emergency services crisis, the President of the Conference of Mayors appointed 20 mayors to a Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness in September, 1983. The initial Task Force was chaired by New Orleans Mayor Ernest "Dutch" Morial. Currently, the Task Force is co-chaired by San Francisco Mayor Gavin Newsom and Gastonia (North Carolina) Mayor Jennifer T. Stultz. The 27 cities on the Task Force that responded to this survey are listed here:

- Boston, MA
- Charleston, SC
- Charlotte, NC
- Chicago, IL
- Cleveland, OH
- Dallas, TX
- Denver, CO
- Detroit, MI
- Des Moines, IA
- Gastonia, NC
- Kansas City, MO
- Los Angeles, CA
- Louisville, KY
- Miami, FL
- Minneapolis, MN
- Nashville, TN
- Norfolk, VA
- Philadelphia, PA
- Phoenix, AZ
- Portland, OR
- Providence, RI
- Sacramento, CA
- Salt Lake City, UT
- San Francisco, CA
- Seattle, WA
- St. Paul, MN
- Trenton, NJ

A full list of survey cities on the Task Force and their mayors is provided in Appendix B.

## Changes to This Year's Report

This year's report includes a special section on the impact of new or expanded government programs addressing hunger and homelessness: the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, the Emergency Food Assistance Program, the Neighborhood Stabilization Program, and the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program. In addition new questions have been added on: city funding for emergency food assistance; family homelessness; permanent supportive housing; the implementation of Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS); and tent cities and other large homeless encampments.

A copy of this year's survey is provided in Appendix C.

## **Response Rates**

Twenty-seven cities completed the Homelessness section of the survey. Twenty-five cities completed the Hunger section.<sup>1</sup> In some cases cities left individual questions on the survey blank. When discussing survey results, we always base our percentages on the number of cities that answered each question.

## **Limitations of This Study**

The cities that were asked to submit data for this study were selected because their mayors belong to The Conference of Mayors Hunger and Homelessness Task Force. These cities do not constitute a representative sample of U.S. cities, and this report should not be interpreted as a national report on hunger and homelessness. The data are representative only of the 27 cities that responded to the survey.

The cities included in the Task Force vary greatly in size and location. While this adds to the diversity of the study, it makes direct comparisons between cities difficult. Respondents also varied greatly in how they collect data on hunger and homelessness. Cities were asked to provide full information on the data sources they used to answer each question and any clarifying information that would help us analyze the data. This information has been noted throughout the report to make sure that our results are interpreted as accurately as possible. A list of contacts for each city is provided in Appendix F. Please contact these individuals for more information on each city's data and its approach to alleviating hunger and homelessness. Additionally, the full results of the Hunger and Homelessness surveys are provided in Appendices D and E respectively.

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<sup>1</sup> Gastonia and Sacramento completed the homelessness section but not the hunger section.

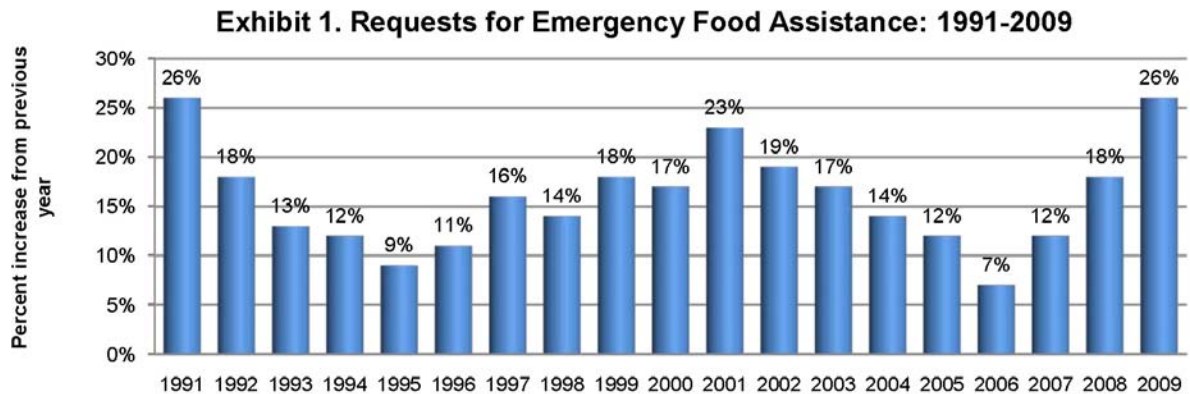
# 1. Hunger

The United States Department of Agriculture reported that in 2008 14.6 percent of American households were food insecure, meaning that at some point they lacked sufficient food for an active, healthy life for all household members. This is the largest level of food insecurity since the government began tracking the issue in 1995. The report also observed a 22 percent increase in the number of households using food pantries from 2007 to 2008.<sup>2</sup> The responses from the cities on the Mayors' Task Force suggest that the need for food assistance rose even higher in 2009. In this section we discuss key findings on the delivery of emergency food assistance among the cities on the Task Force between October 2008 and September 2009. The full results for each survey question are presented in Appendix D.

## 1.1 Need for Food Assistance

Cities were nearly unanimous in reporting an increase in the need for emergency food assistance. Every city surveyed except for Miami reported that the number of requests for emergency food assistance increased over the past year.<sup>3</sup> The number of requests for food assistance increased by an average of 26 percent; this is the largest average increase observed in the survey in the last 18 years (Exhibit 1). Half of the cities surveyed reported that demand for assistance increased by 30 percent or more. Minneapolis reported a 49 percent increase in requests for assistance within Hennepin County, the highest of any city surveyed.

*The number of requests for food assistance increased by an average of 26 percent; this is the largest average increase observed in the survey in the last 18 years.*



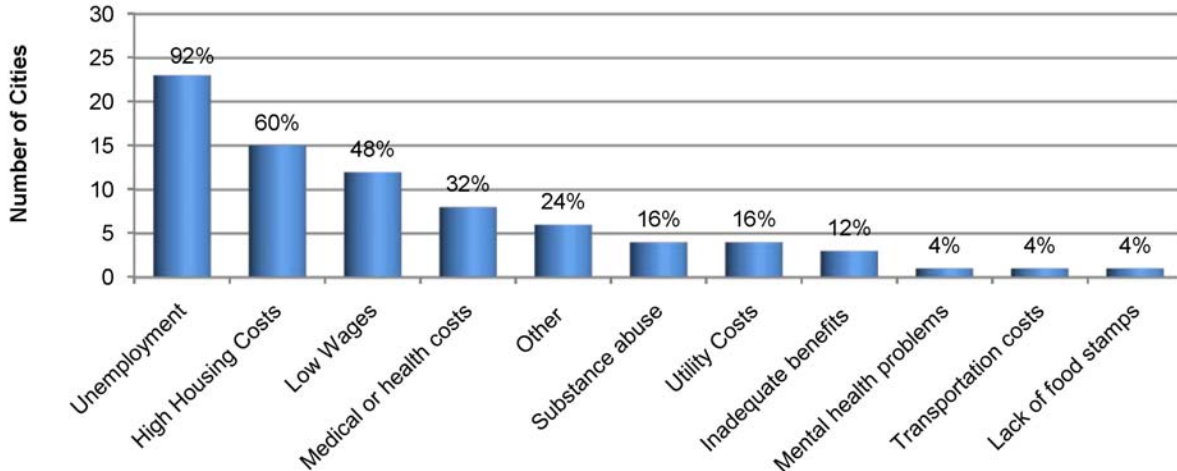
When asked what were the three main causes of hunger in their cities, unemployment was cited by 92 percent of cities surveyed, followed by high housing costs (60 percent), and low wages (48 percent)

<sup>2</sup> Mark Nord, Margaret Andrews, and Steven Carlson. *Household Food Security in the United States, 2008*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Report Number 83, November 2009.

<sup>3</sup> Miami's data is based on one meal program staffed entirely by volunteers. This program does not track requests so their report of a decrease in the number of requests for assistance is based on the total number of meals distributed in 2009 compared to 2008.

(Exhibit 2). In 2008, only 8 percent of cities considered high medical costs a top cause of hunger, this year it was cited by 32 percent of cities.

**Exhibit 2. Top Three Causes of Hunger  
(25 Cities Reporting)**



Twenty-two of 23 cities reported an increase in the number of people requesting food assistance for the first time. In Des Moines, 3,781 families requested assistance for the first time during the past year. Nashville reported a 74 percent increase in first-time requests, Seattle reported a 30 percent increase, and Los Angeles and Detroit reported 10-15 percent increases. Other cities responded that anecdotally there had been an increase in first-time requests but they were not able to provide statistics.

Cities reported an increase in requests from families and from people who are unemployed, underemployed, uninsured, elderly, working poor, or homeless. Cities also reported that they are seeing larger households because the recession and the foreclosure crisis have caused an increase in overcrowding where adult children move back in with their parents or multiple families share the same housing unit. Six cities reported that middle class families that used to donate to food pantries are now going there to seek assistance. The increased demand among middle class families has created new challenges for food pantries. San Francisco opened five new pantries over the past year to serve those newly seeking assistance as a result of the recession. The city launched an aggressive media campaign to promote these pantries because many people were unaware that assistance was available. Dallas reports that middle-class families seeking assistance are unfamiliar with accessing social services, generally wait too long before trying and are more vocal about conditions and circumstances surrounding some aspects of accessing social services.

*Dallas reports that middle-class families seeking assistance are unfamiliar with accessing social services, generally wait too long before trying and are more vocal about conditions and circumstances surrounding some aspects of accessing social services.*

Not only were more people using food assistance, they were also visiting food pantries and emergency kitchens more often. Fourteen out of 17 cities reported an increase in the frequency that



persons visit food pantries and/or emergency kitchens each month.<sup>4</sup> Providence, Rhode Island reports that “...people used to coordinate their pantry visits with food stamp distributions. Now people are coming back sooner because their food stamps do not go as far due to the rising costs of food.” In Charlotte, food pantries reduced their mandatory wait time between visits from 60 days to 30 days. Nashville reports an increase in the frequency of visits by the elderly and people with special needs.

## 1.2 Availability of Food Assistance

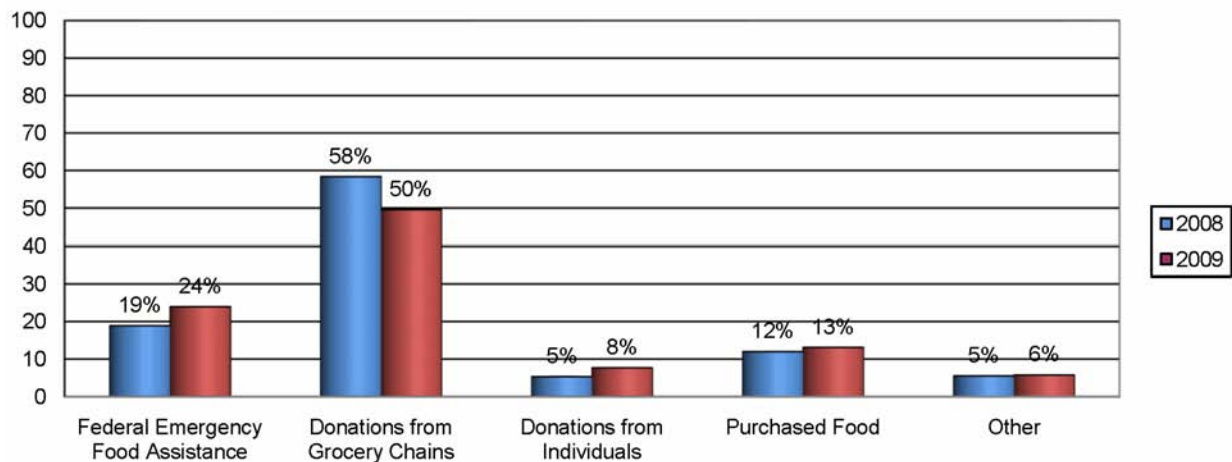
In 2008, hampered by high food and gas prices, cities reported only a 5 percent average increase in the pounds of food distributed over the last year.<sup>5</sup> In 2009, cities reported a 19 percent average increase in the number of pounds distributed.

Cities were able to increase the amount of food distributed thanks largely to an increase in federal assistance. The 2008 Farm Bill increased The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) budget from \$190 million to \$250 million. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), or stimulus package included an additional \$150 million for TEFAP and stipulated that \$25 million of those

*Cities were able to increase the amount of food distributed thanks largely to an increase in federal assistance.*

funds be spent in Fiscal Year 2009. This boost in funding allowed many cities to increase the amount of food they distributed even though donations from grocery stores and private donors were flat. Grocery store chains and other large food suppliers continue to be the biggest food suppliers, however over the past year the percentage of food assistance coming from federal programs rose from 19 percent to 24 percent, while the percent of food coming from grocery stores and other large food suppliers fell from 58 percent to 50 percent (Exhibit 3).

**Exhibit 3. Sources of Food Assistance, 2008-2009**



<sup>4</sup> Only 17 cities responded to this question because many cities did not keep data on the number of times a household received assistance per month, and some restricted households to one visit per month.

<sup>5</sup> The United States Conference of Mayors, “2008 Hunger and Homelessness Survey: A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America’s Cities.” December 2008.

Despite the increase in federal assistance, nineteen cities, 76 percent of respondents, reported that food pantries and emergency kitchens had to make new cutbacks this year. Of those reporting cutbacks, 16 cities reported reducing the amount of food served per visit, 13 cities reported having to turn away more people due to lack of resources, and 11 cities made new restrictions on the number of times a household could visit food pantries each month. In Cleveland, “some agencies are restricting recipients to those from their specific geographic area rather than accepting everyone requesting assistance.” Several cities reported that food pantries occasionally ran out of food entirely. However, Phoenix reported that these food outages are short-lived because the media attention they create then leads to a significant increase in donations.

The overall demand for emergency food assistance that went unmet rose from 20 percent in 2008 to 25 percent in 2009. Los Angeles reported that 1.2 million people needed food assistance each month, but food banks served 250,000 people each month, meaning that 79 percent of those in need did not receive assistance. Philadelphia reported 45 percent unmet need because of cutbacks food pantries have had to make in the amount of food each client received. Boston reported an unmet need of 25 percent based in part on a survey of providers which found that 47 percent of Massachusetts food pantries ran out of food at some point in the past year. In Dallas, the North Texas Food Bank found that there is a gap of 29 million meals between what those in poverty were able to access and what they actually needed. The Food Bank has made it its mission to close this gap by Fiscal Year 2011.

### **1.3 Policy Changes and Innovative Practices**

The cities on the Mayors’ Task Force continue to find innovative ways to better serve those in hunger. Several cities reported on successful gleaning projects, which rescue food that would otherwise go to waste. The Arizona Gleaning Project rescues fresh produce from the US-Mexico border that is not sold to grocery stores or restaurants. From September 1, 2008 to August 31, 2009 this project provided 47 million pounds of food to Arizona food banks, which were then distributed to food pantries and emergency kitchens throughout the state. In St. Paul and Minneapolis, the Second Harvest Heartland’s Food Rescue Program rescued over 2 million pounds of food over the last year. Each day, the Portland Food Bank collects from local grocery stores truck loads of nutritious food that would otherwise go to waste. Since so much food is wasted each day, the primary limitation of these projects is the logistical challenges of getting the food to the food pantries and kitchens before it spoils.

Many cities cited exemplary programs to serve children during the summer and on weekends when they are not receiving subsidized meals at school. For example, Louisville, Denver, Los Angeles, and Charleston all cited programs that provide students with backpacks or tote bags of food for the weekend.<sup>6</sup> Other cities are placing outreach workers onsite in their food pantries and emergency kitchens to help those who are eligible receive Food Stamp benefits. Several cities have launched mobile food programs to serve high need areas that do not have food pantries or to serve clients who cannot visit pantries during regular hours.

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<sup>6</sup> For more information about city programs to combat child hunger, see The U.S. Conference of Mayors and Sodexo, “Childhood Anti-Hunger Programs in 24 Cities”; available from <http://www.usmayors.org/pressreleases/uploads/20091116-report-childhoodantihunger.pdf>; Internet; accessed 5 November 2009.

Food pantries also are adjusting to serve an increasingly diverse population. Food pantries in Boston and Portland now follow a grocery store model, allowing clients to choose their own food items rather than receive a pre-packaged box. Food pantries in many cities are hiring more multi-lingual staff and offering a greater diversity of food items in recognition of their more culturally diverse client base.

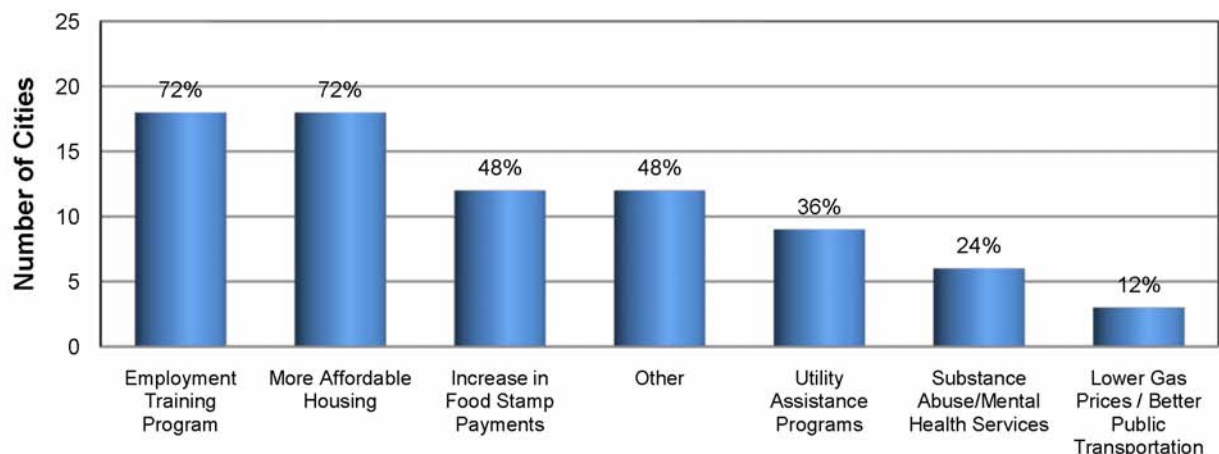
Cities on the Task Force continue to use a variety of methods to ensure that the food they provide is nutritious and balanced, including consulting nutritionists and dietitians on their food purchases, hosting healthy eating workshops, color-coding the nutritional content of their food items, teaching clients how to grow their own fruits and vegetables, and purchasing more fresh produce.

The city profiles in Section 4 provide a description of exemplary food programs in each of the cities on the Task Force and innovative practices to ensure that food assistance is nutritious and balanced.

## 1.4 Outlook for Next Year

When asked what three things their city needed to reduce hunger, 18 cities cited a need for more employment training programs, 18 cities chose more affordable housing, and 12 cities chose an increase in food stamp payments (Exhibit 4). The percentage of cities that said that more job training programs are necessary to reduce hunger rose from 32 percent in 2008 to 72 percent in 2009. Among the responses that cities wrote in for an “Other” category were greater access to grocery stores for people in low-income neighborhoods, more federal funding for food assistance, health care reform, and a simplification of food stamp eligibility requirements.

**Exhibit 4. Top Three Things Needed to Reduce Hunger  
(25 Cities Reporting)**



Cities anticipate having a difficult time meeting the high demand for food assistance in 2010 because of high unemployment and high costs of living. City officials also worry about the impact of state and local budget cuts, a decrease in donations from grocery stores, and an increase in the cost of food. Jeff Dronkers, Chief Programs and Policy Officer at the Los Angeles Regional Food Bank, writes:

*Future increases in the demand for food assistance may not necessarily be met by the charitable food system due to a finite amount of resources – food, funds and volunteers. Even today, there is not a sufficient amount of food available to provide food to everyone who requires assistance. An increased level of resources would be required in order for the Foodbank, food pantries and other agencies to once again significantly increase the level of service.*

## 2. Homelessness

The majority of the cities on the Mayors’ Task Force reported an increase in the number of homeless families over the past year and a decrease or leveling in the number of homeless single adults. This is a continuation of national trends reported in the latest Annual Homeless Assessment Report, which found a 2 percent drop in the number of sheltered homeless individuals from 2007 to 2008, and an 8 percent increase in the number of sheltered homeless persons in families.<sup>7</sup>

In this section we discuss key trends in homelessness over the past year, including the purported rise in homeless tent cities, and the policies needed to better address homelessness among the cities on the Task Force. A full listing of the results of this year’s Homelessness Survey is presented in Appendix E.

### 2.1 Family Homelessness

**Exhibit 5. Change in Family Homelessness**

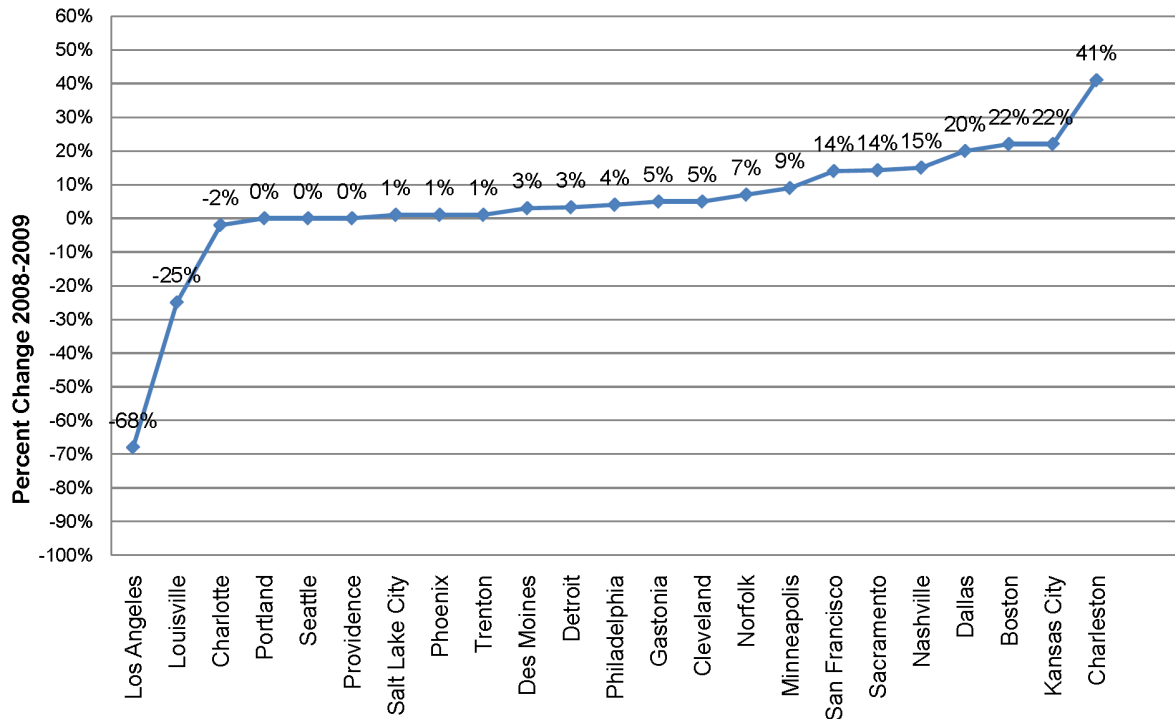


Exhibit 5 shows the percent change in family homelessness over the past year for cities on the Task Force. Of the 25 cities with available data, 19 cities (76 percent) reported an increase in family homelessness, 3 cities reported a decrease (12 percent) and 3 cities reported no change.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. “The 2008 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress.” July 2009.

<sup>8</sup> Denver and St. Paul both reported that there had been an increase in family homelessness over the past year but they did not know the percent increase. Therefore, although they are included in our totals, they are not included in Exhibit 5.

Los Angeles reported a 68 percent decline in family homelessness. Los Angeles' response is based on a comparison of the City's January 2009 homeless census with its January 2007 census. Los Angeles reported 4,885 homeless persons in families in 2009, a decline from 16,643 persons in families in 2007.<sup>9</sup> In a press release, the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) attributed the decrease to a "combination of increased focus on homelessness by Los Angeles City and County leaders, investments in housing and innovative programs, and a strong network of agencies focused on ending homelessness."<sup>10</sup> The University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, which helped LAHSA conduct the 2009 census, considers that some of the decline is the result of sampling error in the random digit dialing method Los Angeles uses to identify the 'hidden homeless'—i.e., those who are homeless and not in shelters and not observed during the street count. However, sampling error would only explain a small percentage of the overall decrease.<sup>11</sup> The steep decline in family homelessness conflicts with anecdotal evidence from some Los Angeles homeless service providers, who say that the number of families seeking shelter has swelled recently because of the recession.<sup>12</sup>

***Los Angeles reported a 68 percent decline in family homelessness.***

Louisville and Charlotte were the only other cities to report a decline in family homelessness in 2009.

Portland, Providence, and Seattle all reported that the number of homeless families stayed the same over the past year. However, Portland notes that the leveling in the number of families using shelter in the last year "More accurately describe[s] service utilization rather than actual homelessness. The increased demand we are seeing is not reflected in these numbers nor is it largely collected in the HMIS [administrative shelter data]." This concern was expressed by other cities that measured the change in homelessness based on HMIS data on the number of people using shelter. Since shelters typically have a fixed number of beds or units, it is not easy for them to accommodate an increase in demand and HMIS systems often do not track turnaways. Phoenix, Philadelphia, and Trenton all reported slight increases in the number of families using shelter over the past year but because their homeless programs were all operating at capacity there was very little slack for their system to absorb an increase in demand.

San Francisco, Sacramento, Nashville, Dallas, Boston, Kansas City, and Charleston all reported double-digit increases in family homelessness. Most cities blamed the recession, specifically the rise in unemployment and foreclosures, for the increase in family homelessness. Salt Lake City attributed the increase in part to the breakup of polygamous sects. Norfolk officials said the increase in homelessness

<sup>9</sup> Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority, "2009 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count Report"; available from <http://www.lahsa.org/docs/HC09/Homeless-Count-2009-Report.pdf>; Internet; accessed 4 November 2009.

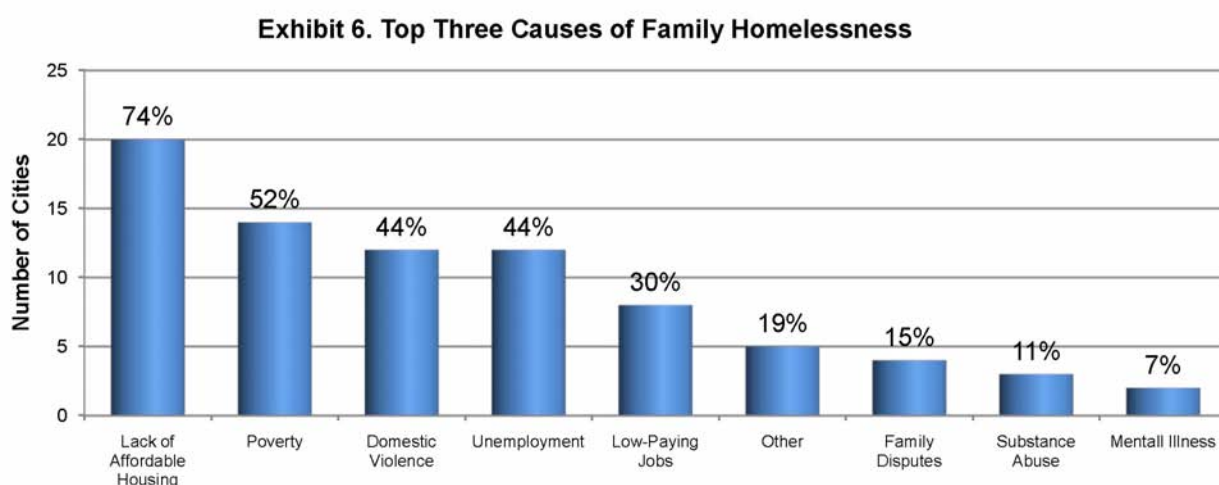
<sup>10</sup> Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority, "New Census Reveals Decline in Greater Los Angeles Homelessness"; available from October 28, 2009 [http://www.lahsa.org/docs/press\\_releases/HC09-Press-Release.pdf](http://www.lahsa.org/docs/press_releases/HC09-Press-Release.pdf); Internet; accessed 4 November 2009.

<sup>11</sup> The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Survey Research Unit, the Department of Biostatistics, "Differences Between the 2007 and 2009 Homeless Counts" November 9, 2009 University of North Carolina, Survey Research"; available from [http://www.lahsa.org/docs/press\\_releases/Differences-Between-HC07-and-HC09.pdf](http://www.lahsa.org/docs/press_releases/Differences-Between-HC07-and-HC09.pdf); Internet; accessed 5 November 2009.

<sup>12</sup> "Backlash over report showing big drop in L.A.'s homeless population," *Los Angeles Times* 11 November 2009.

in their city started before the recession when Ford closed its plant there in 2007. Charleston said that their 41 percent increase in homeless families may be the result of capturing more comprehensive data on homeless shelter use rather than an actual increase in the number of homeless families.

When asked to give the three main causes of family homelessness in their cities, twenty cities (74 percent) identified a lack of affordable housing, 14 cities (52 percent) cited poverty, 12 cities (44 percent) cited unemployment and 12 cities cited domestic violence (Exhibit 6).



## 2.2 Individual Homelessness

Homelessness among single adults decreased or stayed the same for 16 out of the 25 cities (64 percent) on the Task Force with available data.<sup>13</sup> This result is consistent with the findings of the 2008 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR), which found a slight decrease in the total number of sheltered individuals from 2007 to 2008.

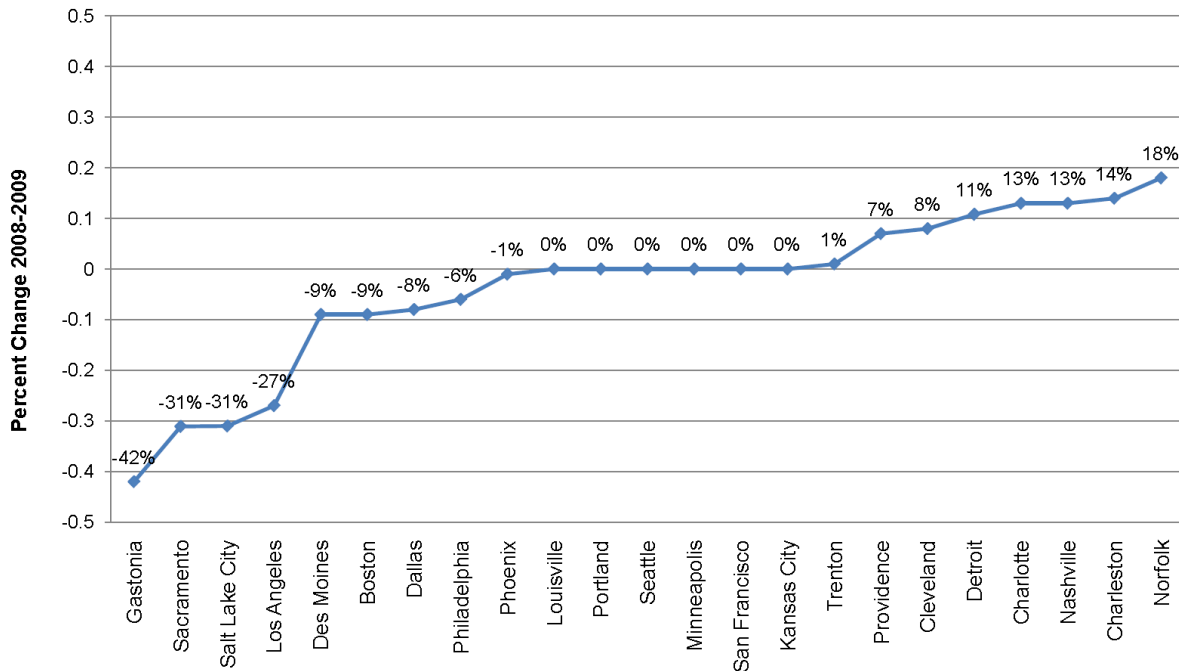
Gastonia, Sacramento, Salt Lake City, and Los Angeles all reported double digit declines in individual homelessness over the last year. Gastonia reported a 42 percent decrease in individual homelessness, the largest decline of any city in the survey. However, city officials estimate that at least half of the decline is explained by a change in their methodology for counting the homeless. In previous years, agencies had included people who were precariously housed and living with friends or family in their annual homeless count. In 2009, to be compliant with the HUD definition of homelessness, only people living in emergency shelter, transitional housing, or on the street were included in the count.

Most of the cities that experienced drops in individual homelessness attributed the decline to a policy strategy, promoted by federal, state, and local government, of finding permanent housing for chronically homeless disabled adults. Nearly all of the cities on the Task Force have Ten Year Plans to End Chronic Homelessness. These plans focus on placing chronically homeless people into permanent housing first and then offering voluntary services to treat their underlying mental health

<sup>13</sup> Denver and St. Paul both reported that there had been an increase in individual homelessness over the past year but they did not know the percent increase. Therefore, although they are included in our totals, they are not included in Exhibit 7.

and substance abuse issues. Denver noted that these plans were effective despite the recession because the chronically homeless were outside of the labor market to begin with and thus unaffected by the rise in unemployment. However, several cities were concerned that declining tax revenue could decrease their budgets for housing and services, jeopardizing their success in tackling individual homelessness.

**Exhibit 7. Percent Change in Individual Homelessness**

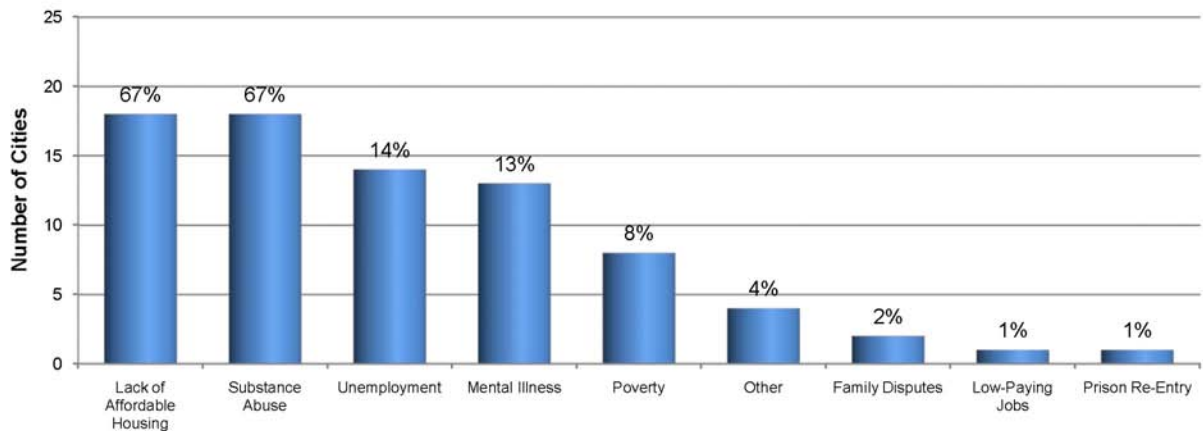


Not all cities attributed the decline in individual homelessness to homeless policies. Philadelphia reported a six percent decline in the number of individuals using homeless shelters, but attributed it to homeless individuals choosing to use overnight drop-in centers rather than emergency shelters. Boston officials reported a nine percent decline in the use of homeless shelters, which they attributed partially to their success in finding permanent housing for the homeless and partially to improved data quality. Portland reported no change in the number of single adults using emergency shelters over the past year, because their shelters remained at capacity; however they report an increase in the number of single adults living on the streets.

Detroit, Charlotte, Charleston, Norfolk, and Nashville all reported double-digit increases in homelessness.

The top three identified causes of homelessness among individuals were lack of affordable housing and substance abuse, both cited by 18 cities (67 percent of respondents), and unemployment, cited by 14 cities (52 percent) (Exhibit 8). Last year only 28 percent of cities regarded unemployment as one of the top causes of individual homelessness.

**Exhibit 8. Top Three Causes of Individual Homelessness**



### 2.3 Number of Homeless Persons on an Average Night

Cities were asked to report on the number of homeless persons on an average night in 2009. In most cases, cities used the data from their annual point-in-time census they are required to submit to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) each year. Exhibit 9 shows the total counts for the sixteen cities that completed this question in both 2008 and 2009.<sup>14</sup>

Overall, there were 5,468 fewer homeless individuals in these sixteen cities, a 14.6 percent decrease. There was almost no change in the total number of homeless persons in families as a slight decrease in the number of sheltered persons in families was offset by an increase in the number of unsheltered persons in families. Several cities that reported an increase in family homelessness for the survey actually showed a decrease in the number of homeless persons in families on a single night from January 2008 to January 2009. This is not necessarily a contradiction as their survey responses were often based on comparisons of the number of families using shelter over an entire year, or anecdotal evidence on turnaways or motel stays that might not be reflected in the January homeless point-in-time counts.

**Exhibit 9. Year to Year Comparison of the Number of Homeless Persons on an Average Night**

	2008	2009	Percent Change
<b>Individuals</b>			
Unsheltered	10,463	9,625	-8.0%
Sheltered	26,947	22,317	-17.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,410</b>	<b>31,942</b>	<b>-14.6%</b>
<b>Persons in Families</b>			
Unsheltered	412	654	58.7%
Sheltered	18,931	18,556	-2.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,343</b>	<b>19,210</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>

Source: Annual Point-in-Counts of the number of homeless persons on a single night in January.

<sup>14</sup> The 16 cities included in this exhibit are: Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Des Moines, Gastonia, Louisville, Nashville, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Portland, Providence, Salt Lake City, Seattle, and Trenton.



**Exhibit 10. Year-to-Year Comparison of Housing Inventories**

	2008	2009
<b>Emergency Shelter</b>		
Total Beds	27,418	27,849
New Beds	1,549	419
<b>Transitional Housing</b>		
Total Beds	30,099	30,224
New Beds	2,223	1,747
<b>Permanent Supportive Housing</b>		
Total Beds	41,988	43,243
New Beds	3,956	5,414

Source: Housing Inventory data from 2008 and 2009 HUD Continuum of Care Notice of Funding Application

Cities also are required to report to HUD on the total number of beds they have available for Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, and Permanent Supportive Housing. Exhibit 10 compares the residential homeless program inventory for the 18 cities with available data in both 2008 and 2009.<sup>15</sup> Cities on the Task Force continue to focus on increasing the stock of permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities. This focus helps explain the reduction in homelessness among individuals. Unlike persons in emergency shelter, or transitional housing, people in permanent supportive housing are not considered homeless.

**2.4 Unmet Need for Shelter**

Twenty-two of the cities on the Task Force, 82 percent of respondents, reported having to make adjustments to accommodate an increase in the demand for shelter over the past year. Seventeen cities report that shelters consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or other subpar sleeping arrangements. Eleven cities provide vouchers for hotel or motel stays when shelters have no beds available. Some cities are relying increasingly on vouchers to accommodate the increased need for shelter. Most cities have a limited number of vouchers to distribute, but Boston reports that the state of Massachusetts, which has a right to shelter policy, is currently paying for hotel or motel stays for over 1,000 homeless families.

Seven cities converted buildings into temporary shelters for homeless people over the last year. These conversions typically occur in the winter months when people on the streets are at risk of hypothermia. Portland converted two office buildings into winter warming shelters – one for families and one for individuals. Philadelphia opens its recreation centers to the homeless on winter nights.

Despite these accommodations, 14 cities (52 percent) reported that shelters had to turn away homeless persons because of a lack of available beds. Several cities reported pervasive problems with lack of shelter availability. Los Angeles officials cited a survey of homeless people in their city, which found that just 13 percent of respondents had tried to access a shelter within the last 30 days, and of those 13 percent, 68 percent were turned away because no beds were available. In Portland, all emergency shelter programs within the city are operating at maximum capacity, and many maintain waiting lists of 8-10 weeks. In Sacramento, one shelter reports a waiting list of close to 300 persons in families. Last year, Seattle provided motel vouchers to over 200 families who were turned away from emergency shelters or were on waiting lists for transitional housing.

***14 cities (52 percent) reported that shelters had to turn away homeless persons because of a lack of available beds.***

<sup>15</sup> The 18 cities included in the exhibit are: Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Des Moines, Gastonia, Los Angeles, Louisville, Nashville, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Portland, Providence, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Seattle, and Trenton.

## Tent Cities

Detroit, Los Angeles, Nashville, Charleston, and Providence all reported that new tent cities or other large homeless encampments have arisen over the past year. Des Moines, Phoenix, Sacramento, and Seattle all report that their existing tent cities or homeless encampments have increased in size over the past year. Portland reports that it has large homeless encampments but they have not increased in size over the past year. The other 17 cities reported that they did not have tent cities or other large homeless encampments.

In Des Moines, the city has ceased enforcing restrictions against homeless encampments unless there are a high volume of complaints; believing that the encampments are less disruptive if they stay in one place than if they are continuously roused and establish themselves in other areas. Portland has a tent city sanctioned by the city and managed by a non-profit organization. Homeless advocates are urging the creation of a second tent city to increase the visibility of the homeless problem and make it easier to provide services. Seattle also has a tent city officially sanctioned by the government.

Relatively few homeless people live in tent cities or other large encampments. Los Angeles estimates that 1,534 people live in homeless encampments. Sacramento estimates that roughly 900 single adults and 100 families are living in tent cities. Nashville and Des Moines each has approximately 200-250 people living in tent cities. Providence has one tent city with roughly 30 single adults. Seattle has one city-sanctioned tent city with 100 beds.

Sacramento reports that, although large, visible tent cities receive the most media attention, most encampments are small and in secluded areas. A survey of residents of tent cities in Sacramento found that most were middle-aged men with disabilities who had been homeless for over a year. Two-thirds of respondents said they preferred to live in the tent city rather than use the local hypothermia shelter, but 94 percent said that they would leave the tent city if offered permanent housing with voluntary services.

City officials were torn about the proper response to tent cities. On the one hand these encampments are politically embarrassing, unhygienic, and potentially dangerous.<sup>16</sup> On the other hand, bringing the unsheltered homeless into the open can make it easier to provide services and permanent housing to a group that is often reluctant to seek or accept assistance. In Sacramento, 70 out of 130 people living in their largest tent city have moved into permanent housing.

## 2.5 Policy Issues

A recent survey of homeless service providers found that a significant portion of their clients had become homeless as a result of foreclosures.<sup>17</sup> Eleven cities on the Task Force have implemented

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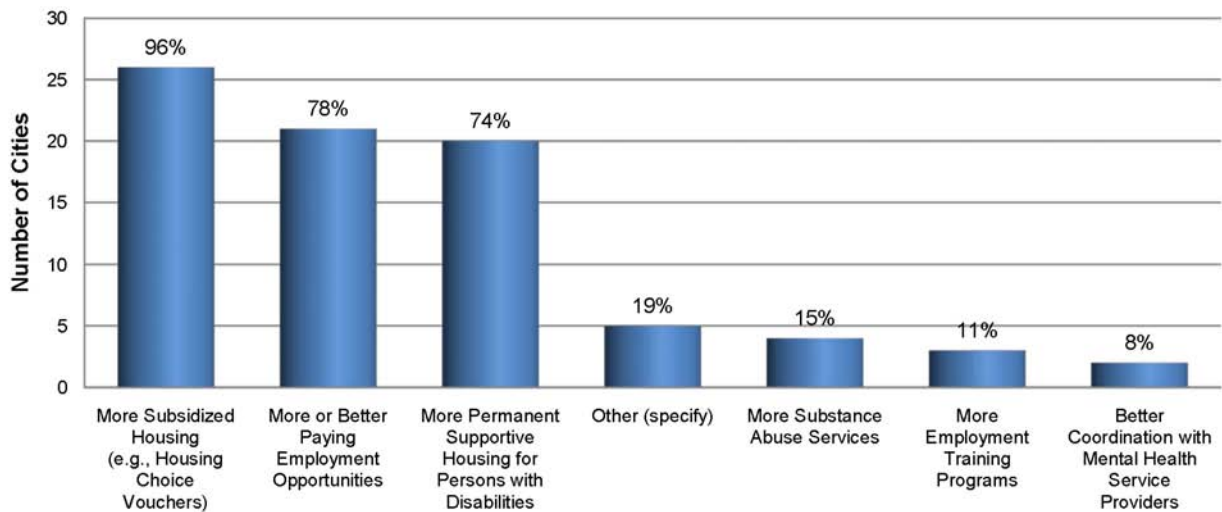
<sup>16</sup> “Nashville police commander wants to cap, close Tent City homeless camp” *The Tennessean*, 7 October 2009.

<sup>17</sup> The National Coalition for the Homeless, the National Health Care for the Homeless Council, the National Alliance to End Homelessness, et. al. “Foreclosure to Homelessness 2009: The Forgotten Victims of the Subprime Crisis”; available from <http://www.nationalhomeless.org/advocacy/ForeclosuretoHomelessness0609.pdf>; Internet; accessed 2 November 2009.

programs to prevent foreclosures from leading to homelessness. Many of these programs are targeted towards renters whose landlords have foreclosed on their rental units. Louisville reports that many families inquiring about Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) assistance are former homeowners who have lost their homes in foreclosure.

When city officials were asked what were the top three things their city needed to reduce homelessness, 26 cities (96 percent) chose more mainstream assisted housing (e.g., Housing Choice Vouchers), 21 cities (78 percent) cited a need for more or better paying employment opportunities, and 20 cities (74 percent) referred to the need for more permanent supportive housing for people with disabilities. (Exhibit 11)

**Exhibit 11. Top Three Things Needed to Address Homelessness**



### **3. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act**

This year's report includes a special section on the impact the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) has had on hunger and homelessness assistance. This section highlights the survey's findings on the following programs that receiving funding through ARRA: the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, the Emergency Food Assistance Program, the Neighborhood Stabilization Program, and the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program.

#### **3.1 Hunger Programs**

Through ARRA, states received additional funding for The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) some of this money was allocated to cities to purchase additional commodities for people in need of food assistance. Twelve cities (55 percent) received additional TEFAP funding. Of the seven cities that reported their TEFAP award amounts, the awards ranged from \$110,616 in Philadelphia to \$876,443 in Cleveland.

Roughly three quarters (76 percent) of surveyed cities received additional funding for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program through the Recovery Act. Of the 14 cities that reported their award amount, the mean award was \$582,401, with awards ranging from \$35,584 in Trenton to \$3,944,297 in Los Angeles. Fourteen cities targeted this additional funding to food assistance, while 13 cities allocated this money for assisting residents with mortgage and utility payments. Twelve cities indicated they would use this additional funding to assist struggling households by paying one month's rent, while 10 cities designated this money to be used to pay for lodging in a shelter or hotel. Four cities will use the extra funding to cover transportation costs related to the provision of food and shelter.

#### **3.2 Housing and Homeless Programs**

The Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) provides funding to local governments to assist in stabilizing communities that were hardest hit by the economic crisis and housing collapse, resulting in high numbers of foreclosures and abandoned properties. The first round of NSP funding was awarded on a formula basis, while communities applied for funding from HUD during the second round of funding.<sup>18</sup> Sixteen cities of the 25 that responded reported that they had received Round 1 funding or that they had applied for Round 2 funding. Five cities reported they were using NSP Round 1 funds to develop units of permanent supportive housing for homeless people with disabilities. Four cities responded that, in their applications for Round 2 funding, they proposed building permanent supportive housing units.

ARRA also established a new three-year, \$1.5 billion Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). HPRP is administered through local and state government entities, and the funding supports short-term rental assistance and housing stabilization and relocation services to prevent homelessness for people that are unstably housed and would become homeless without assistance and to rapidly re-house people who are currently homeless.

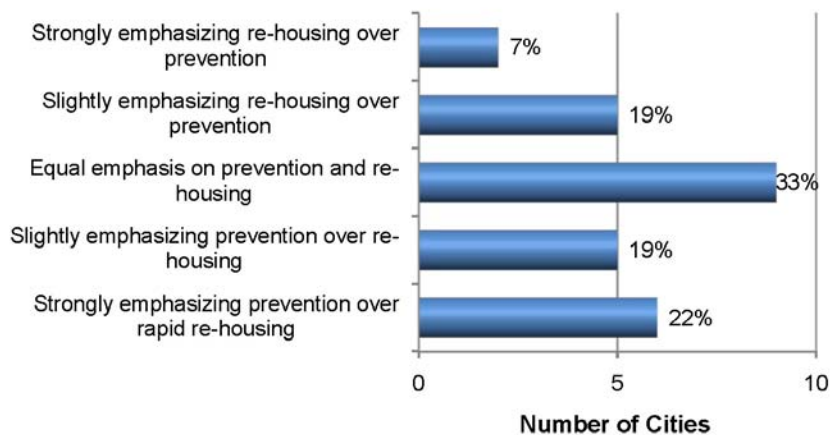
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<sup>18</sup> The first round of NSP was authorized in the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA).

Some cities received awards directly from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), while other cities received their funding from state governments or their local Continuum of Care (CoC). The average HPRP award among the 26 reporting cities was \$7,563,929, with a minimum of \$700,000 (Gastonia) and a maximum of \$34,306,259 (Chicago).

With HPRP funding, some communities have decided to emphasize homeless prevention and others are emphasizing rapid re-housing assistance for people who are homeless. Six cities reported strongly emphasizing prevention rather than rapid re-housing, while five reported slightly emphasizing prevention over re-housing. Nine cities are placing equal emphasis on prevention and re-housing activities. Five cities are slightly emphasizing re-housing compared with prevention, while two cities report that they will strongly emphasize rapid re-housing (Exhibit 12).

**Exhibit 12. Focus of HPRP Programs**



Eighteen of 25 cities (72 percent) said that HPRP will fundamentally change the way they provide services to people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Changes to homeless service provision include: creating a central intake system (Cleveland), implementing a Housing First approach (Charlotte and Des Moines), offering homeless prevention services for the

first time (Charleston and Providence) or significantly expanding rapid re-housing and/or prevention services (Seattle and Los Angeles). Several cities, including Dallas, Miami, and St. Paul, are developing a regional approach to homelessness service provision. For the first time, each of these cities is coordinating with surrounding jurisdictions (other cities or counties) to design and implement a comprehensive plan for providing rapid re-housing and homeless prevention services.

Many cities see the HPRP program as an opportunity to restructure their homeless service system to be more centralized and efficient. Philadelphia reports that case managers will now assess the long term service and housing plans of households before they enter shelter. The city hopes that early assessments will help the city provide households the services they need to stabilize their housing and decrease waste by reducing inefficient and ineffective services.

***Eighteen of 25 cities (72 percent) said that HPRP will fundamentally change the way they provide services to people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.***

Seven cities reported that HPRP will not fundamentally change the way they provide homeless services. Two cities, Minneapolis and Chicago, are expanding already existing rapid re-housing initiatives. In Portland and San Francisco, HPRP funding is being used to expand existing homeless prevention and short-term rental assistance programs.

Though plans have already been developed for how to use HPRP funding, many of the programs are just getting underway. At this time next year, we will know more about how many people are being served through HPRP programs, and how successful they have been at helping those who are at-risk of homelessness stay in permanent housing and helping those who are homeless find permanent housing.

## 4. City Profiles

This section of the report provides profiles of cities that participated in the 2009 U.S. Conference of Mayors Survey on Hunger and Homelessness. The data included in the profiles are self-reported by city staff. These profiles were compiled by reviewing survey responses and selecting information, as well as through follow-up phone interviews with city contacts. Information was selected that informs the reader about each city's current outlook regarding hunger and homelessness, as well as planned endeavors to reduce these problems moving forward.

In an effort to provide context for each city's response to hunger and homelessness, the following additional data were included in each city profile: total population, foreclosure rate, median household income, unemployment rate, and the percent of people living below the poverty line. The data sources are as follows<sup>19</sup>:

- Total population (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey)
- Foreclosure rate, defined as the percent of housing properties with at least one foreclosure filing in 2008. (Source: RealtyTrac 2008 US Foreclosure Market Report, by MSA)
- Median household income (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey)
- Unemployment rate (Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, June 2009)
- Percent of people living below the poverty line (Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 American Community Survey)

Two cities did not complete the hunger section of the survey; these two city profiles include only information on their efforts to reduce homelessness.

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<sup>19</sup> The data for Louisville is for the Louisville/Jefferson County metro government. The data for Nashville is for the Nashville/Davidson metro government.



# BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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

### Profile of Hunger in Boston:

Boston food pantries reported a 15 percent increase in the number of requests for assistance over the past year as the increase in unemployment caused many people to seek food assistance for the first time. In 2009, 70 percent of food assistance requests came from people in families and 60 percent came from working people. City officials believe that the area's high housing, medical, and childcare costs contribute to the need for food assistance. Boston city officials estimate that 25 percent of the demand for food assistance in their city was unmet. This estimate is based on a lack of food pantries in certain high-need areas and a statewide survey showing that 47 percent of Massachusetts food pantries ran out of food at some point over the last year.

The Franciscan Food Center is an exemplary hunger program in downtown Boston. The center utilizes a concept called "clients' choice" that enables the individual or family to choose their own food from stocked shelves at the facility. Staff believes this is a more dignified approach than offering pre-packaged food boxes.

### Profile of Homelessness in Boston:


Boston reported an 11 percent decrease in the number of individuals using shelter over the past year. The decrease was attributed to success in finding permanent housing for the heaviest users of emergency shelter as well as improvements in the city's administrative data on shelter use.

According to city officials, tracking the change in the number of Boston families using homeless shelters is difficult because Boston's emergency and scattered site shelters place many non-Boston families while other Massachusetts communities shelter Boston families. Because Boston shelters are typically full, the number of Boston families placed in shelters or hotels/motels outside of the city nearly doubled over the past year.

Boston received \$8.2 million in Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) funding in 2009. This money will be used to prevent homelessness among vulnerable populations including elderly people, people with HIV/AIDS, and people with disabilities.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR THOMAS M. MENINO</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 613,411</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 1.8%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$51,688</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.7%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 18.7%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.cityofboston.gov/">HTTP://WWW.CITYOFBOSTON.GOV/</a></b>	





# CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

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

### Profile of Hunger in Charleston:

Requests for emergency food assistance increased 36 percent in the Charleston area during the last year. Fortunately, the city received additional funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) enabling the Lowcountry Food Bank to increase their budget for emergency food assistance, thus increasing the amount of food distributed to individuals and families needing food assistance. Fifty-five percent of requests for food assistance came from families and three quarters of the requests were from employed people.

The Lowcountry Food Bank runs several programs targeted at addressing childhood hunger in the region. A Kids Café program provides hot meals afterschool for low-income children. The Backpack Buddies program offers weekend snacks for students who may not have access to regular meals. The Lowcountry Food Bank is also dedicated to teaching clients about the importance of eating nutritionally balanced foods. At their facility, Lowcountry Food Bank has a full-scale production kitchen where nutritious foods are prepared for the Kids Café program. In addition, flyers are distributed to educate seniors and children on the importance of eating nutritious foods.

### Profile of Homelessness in Charleston:

During the last year, Charleston reported a 15 percent increase in overall homelessness. As a result of the increase in homelessness, shelters sometimes have clients sleep on cots or in chairs when no beds are available. Especially in extreme weather, shelters try not to turn anyone away. City officials have been working with local law enforcement to identify homeless individuals living in encampments and help them receive needed services.

City officials cite mental illness, substance abuse, and prisoner re-entry as the main causes of homelessness among individuals in Charleston. To reduce homelessness in Charleston, the city needs additional assisted housing resources, more substance abuse services, and increased employment opportunities that pay a sufficient living wage. Funding received through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) is primarily targeted to homeless prevention.

**MAYOR: MAYOR JOSEPH P. RILEY, JR.**

**TOTAL POPULATION: 113,234**

**FORECLOSURE RATE: 1.3%**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$48,259**

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 10.4%**

**PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 20.3%**

**CITY WEBSITE: [HTTP://CHARLESTONCITY.INFO](http://charlestoncity.info)**



# CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

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

### Profile of Hunger in Charlotte:

In the last year, requests for food assistance increased 30 percent in Charlotte. Staff members at local food pantries noted an increase in the number of recently unemployed people seeking food assistance, many for the first time. The Charlotte Initiative, funded by the Foundation of the Carolinas Critical Need Fund, provided Charlotte's main food assistance center with an additional \$500,000 last year to provide food assistance.

The Loaves and Fishes Pantry Program is a network of 17 food pantries in Charlotte that provide a seven day supply of food for individuals and families facing crisis situations. A majority of the food distributed in Loaves and Fishes' food pantries is donated by grocery chains or other food providers. In an effort to provide nutritionally balanced food, Loaves and Fishes has developed a nutritionally balanced bagging list so that each family receives a healthy supply of food from the program. The program reduced the mandatory wait time between pantry visits from 60 to 30 days to accommodate the growing demand for food assistance.

### Profile of Homelessness in Charlotte:

Over the past year, there was a six percent increase in overall homelessness in Charlotte. The number of homeless families has declined two percent in the last year, while the number of homeless individuals has increased 13 percent. To accommodate the increase in homeless individuals, shelters have allowed clients to sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, and in hallways. Local churches have volunteered to provide temporary shelter when the Salvation Army shelter reaches capacity. Charlotte shelters try not to turn away homeless people, especially women with children.

In 2009, Charlotte and Mecklenburg County received \$1.9 million in funding through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). Charlotte has decided to slightly emphasize rapid re-housing over homeless prevention since there are already so many homeless individuals and families needing assistance. A rapid re-housing model for the city, currently under development, will seek to quickly move homeless individuals and families into permanent housing with a subsidy and intensive case management. In addition to rapid re-housing, Charlotte is also using HPRP funds to assist households facing eviction.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR PATRICK MCCRORY</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 685,002</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 1.5%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$52,530</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 10.2%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 12%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.charmeck.org/living/home.htm">HTTP:// WWW.CHARMECK.ORG/LIVING/HOME.HTM</a></b>	



# CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY				
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER		HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN		INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> <li>• LOW WAGES</li> <li>• MEDICAL OR HEALTH COSTS</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAMILY DISPUTES</li> <li>• JOB LOSS</li> <li>• INSUFFICIENT INCOME</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</li> <li>• FAMILY DISPUTES</li> <li>• INSUFFICIENT INCOME</li> </ul>

### Profile of Hunger in Chicago:

Over the last year Chicago distributed nearly 60,000,000 pounds of food to pantries and emergency kitchens, a 23 percent increase over the previous year. This boost in food distribution was aided by a one-time allocation of funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). The number of requests for food assistance increased 35 percent over the past year. Chicago anticipates a continued increase in the demand for food assistance in 2010 due to the weak economy. Officials also anticipate a particular increase in the demand for home-delivered meals because of the aging of the city's population.

Despite the increase in demand, many Chicago Emergency Food Network Providers report that additional funding from ARRA and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has helped them close the gap between the need for food assistance and the availability of food. Over the last year, Chicago has implemented a pilot program called Express Stamps. This program allows clients to apply for food stamps at the food pantry and, if they are eligible, receive the Link card (food stamps) the same day without having to visit the Illinois Department of Human Services.

### Profile of Homelessness in Chicago:

On a single night in January 2009, Chicago counted 5,124 homeless people; 884 people were living on the streets, 1,691 people were in emergency shelter, and 2,549 people were in transitional housing. Over the last year, Chicago added 1,354 permanent supportive housing beds for homeless people with disabilities. Administrative data from Chicago's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) show that most people enter shelter following a family dispute that caused them to leave their previous living arrangement.

Chicago was awarded over \$34 million through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). This funding will be used to expand existing prevention, housing location, and rapid re-housing programs. The City's HPRP efforts will focus particularly on filling service gaps in the current homeless prevention programs.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR RICHARD M. DALEY</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 2,741,455</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 2.5%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$46,911</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 12.1%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 20.6%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://egov.cityofchicago.org/city/webportal/home.do">HTTP://EGOV.CITYOFCHICAGO.ORG/CITY/WEBPORTAL/HOME.DO</a></b>	



<b>HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY</b>				
<b>REPORTED CAUSES</b>	<b>HUNGER</b>		<b>HOMELESSNESS</b>	
	<b>INDIVIDUALS &amp; HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN</b>		<b>INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> <li>• INADEQUATE BENEFITS (E.G. TANF, SSI)</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>

**Profile of Hunger in Cleveland:**

In Cleveland, requests for emergency food assistance increased ten percent in the last year. Over 60 percent of emergency food requests came from people in families, while the elderly comprised another 17 percent of requests. Hunger centers reported an increase in the number of newly unemployed people and young families seeking assistance. Additionally, food pantries observed that more children are coming to hot meal sites. The frequency of visits to food pantries has increased, forcing a few pantries to only residents living within the service area. The city reports an increase in calls to the 211 information number from people seeking access to a food assistance program in their area. Agencies also reported that the size of households served increased, as families moved in together to save money.

In an effort to provide nutritious food to households needing food assistance, the Cleveland Foodbank has partnered with the State of Ohio to offer fresh, local produce to hunger centers at no charge. Food bank staff uses state funds at local produce auctions, where they bid on produce grown by Ohio farmers. This produce is then distributed at an outdoor market to households with incomes below 180 percent of the poverty level. Low-income clients may then select the fresh produce they desire.

**Profile of Homelessness in Cleveland:**

Over the past year, overall homelessness has increased seven percent in Cleveland. Homelessness among families has increased five percent, and there has been an eight percent increase in the number of homeless individuals. City officials attribute the increase to high unemployment and the economic downturn. Because Cleveland maintains a policy that no one is denied shelter for lack of capacity, there were occasions last winter when homeless persons slept in chairs at the primary men's shelter.

With funds received through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP), Cleveland is developing a homeless prevention initiative to assist households in immediate danger of losing their current housing through eviction. The program will provide multiple services including: landlord-tenant mediation; temporary rental and utility assistance; housing relocation assistance, including moving costs and security deposits; case management, and; linkages to social services. In addition, HPRP will fund the creation of a central intake system for the city's homeless shelters.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR FRANK G. JACKSON</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 408,101</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 2.9%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$26,731</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 12.2%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 30.5%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.city.cleveland.oh.us/">HTTP://WWW.CITY.CLEVELAND.OH.US/</a></b>	



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

**Profile of Hunger in Dallas:**

In Dallas, the number of requests for food assistance has increased by eight percent over the past year. Staff at food pantries report that much of the increase is being driven by first time clients. Many of these new clients are middle class individuals and families who have recently lost their jobs and have no experience using social services. In many cases, new clients wait until they are entirely out of food to seek assistance, making the rapid response of the food bank crucial.

The North Texas Food Bank is working with local grocery retailers to increase the amount of food donated for distribution to food pantries. Moreover, Dallas officials note that the North Texas Food Bank has benefited from extra commodities made available to hunger programs through the passage of the Farm Bill and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). In an effort to increase assistance, the North Texas Food Bank is in the second year of the three-year Close the Gap Initiative, a fundraising campaign intended to double the number of meals distributed by 2011.

**Profile of Homelessness in Dallas:**

Over the last year, family homelessness in Dallas increased 20 percent, while the number of homeless individuals declined eight percent. City officials explained that homeless families are often not immediately eligible for housing assistance because of restrictions on who can be served by some providers (e.g. disabled persons, chronically homeless). Homeless advocates and service providers are working on a plan to reduce family homelessness, with recommendations due at the end of the year.

Through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP), the City of Dallas was awarded over \$7 million to assist currently homeless residents and those facing homelessness. City officials have decided to slightly emphasize homeless prevention over rapid re-housing in the planned use of the funds. Prior to the HPRP award, Dallas had little funding to pursue prevention. Through the regional Continuum of Care (CoC), efforts have focused on developing a unified approach to providing homeless prevention services and housing to struggling households. The CoC has created a universal intake form for homeless providers, as well as an HPRP directory of organizations providing housing and prevention assistance.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR TOM LEPPERT</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 1,227,082</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 1.5%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$40,796</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.3%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 22.6%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.dallascityhall.com">HTTP://WWW.DALLASCITYHALL.COM</a></b>	



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

**Profile of Hunger in Denver:**

Over the past year, Denver distributed 27,187,551 pounds of food, an increase of 23 percent from the previous year. Additionally, officials reported a 25 percent increase in requests for food assistance. Denver faces challenges in maintaining high standards of nutritious food amid budget restraints and the increasing need for food assistance. The increase in individuals and households requesting food assistance is attributed to the loss of employment and general financial hardship. City officials report an increase in multi-generational families seeking assistance because the adult-aged children who formerly helped support the family have lost their income.

Denver area agencies have implemented several programs in response to the increased demand for food assistance. The Food Bank of the Rockies created a Totes for Hope program providing backpacks of food to children on Friday afternoons so they have food to eat over the weekend. In addition, Denver Human Services and Denver's Road Home developed a program where bilingual case managers are placed in local homeless shelters and other service providers to offer on-site access to programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Old Age Pension Program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and Aid to the Needy and Disabled. This program ensures that individuals and families are receiving proper information regarding federal and state food assistance benefits and can access programs to receive support without having to travel to their main office.

**Profile of Homelessness in Denver:**

Denver has seen an overall increase in homelessness among both unaccompanied individuals and people in families over the past year. Specifically, officials have seen an increase in the demand for services among women and households with children. Since the development of Denver's Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness in 2005, agencies have worked collaboratively to create programs and develop housing to end homelessness. Over the past four years community collaborators have focused on developing new housing units, assisting homeless people to obtain employment, and preventing homelessness among families. Denver is in the process of creating 500 new units of affordable housing, and has developed 1,500 new units in the last four years. In response to the changing economy, Denver revised and updated its ten year plan and presented it to Mayor Hickenlooper in September 2009.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR JOHN W. HICKENLOOPER</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 598,707</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 3.2%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$45,831</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.5%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 18.4%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.denvergov.org/">HTTP://WWW.DENVERGOV.ORG/</a></b>	



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

**Profile of Hunger in Des Moines:**

Over the past year, Des Moines has seen a 35 percent increase in both requests for emergency food assistance and the quantity of food distributed. This growth was sustained largely by an increase in donations from the Des Moines Area Religious Counsel (DMARC), which operates the city's primary food pantry program. Though the city's budget for food assistance increased by 19 percent last year, city officials estimate that 20 percent of the current need for emergency food assistance still goes unmet.

In addition to the collection and distribution services provided by DMARC, the Central Iowa Shelter and Services (CISS) prepared and served approximately 250 meals a day throughout Des Moines last year. The group also offered food preparation training sessions. To ensure food provided through the city's assistance programs is nutritionally balanced, DMARC consults with nutrition experts from the Iowa State University Extension program when preparing meal schedules.

**Profile of Homelessness in Des Moines:**

Overall, the City of Des Moines has experienced a 10 percent decrease in the number of people using homeless shelters in the past year; however the number of homeless families in the city has increased by three percent. City officials also reported growth in the size and population of homeless encampments since last year. There are currently four to five encampment sites in the city, housing an estimated total of 227 people (about five percent of whom are in families). Although these encampments are not officially sanctioned by the local government, city officials do not remove people from the areas unless they receive a high volume of complaints. Outreach workers often concentrate their efforts on the residents of these encampments in an attempt to get individuals back into the shelter system and utilizing other assistance programs.

To accommodate the increase in demand for homeless services this year, the shelters in Des Moines regularly offered overflow cots, chairs, and other subpar sleeping arrangements. Homeless households with children who could not be accommodated in shelters were given vouchers for hotels or motel stays until space became available.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR FRANK COWNIE</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 200,010</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: N/A*</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$43,583</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 6.7%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 14.5%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.ci.des-moines.ia.us/">HTTP://WWW.CI.DES-MOINES.IA.US/</a></b>	

\* A foreclosure rate for Des Moines was not available at the time of publication.



<b>HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY</b>			
<b>REPORTED CAUSES</b>	<b>HUNGER</b>	<b>HOMELESSNESS</b>	
	<b>INDIVIDUALS &amp; HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN</b>	<b>INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> <li>• SUBSTANCE ABUSE</li> <li>• UTILITY COSTS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK NEEDED SERVICES</li> <li>• LOSS OF JOBS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EVICTIONS</li> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• LOSS OF JOBS</li> </ul>

**Profile of Hunger in Detroit:**

Over the past year, the demand for food assistance has increased by 30 percent in Detroit. Seventy-five percent of people requesting food assistance this year were part of a family. Officials anticipate that over the next year their biggest challenge will be finding funding to continue to provide food assistance for Detroit residents. Detroit officials cite unemployment, substance abuse, and utility costs as being the top three reasons for hunger.

Over the last year, the city has distributed more fresh, locally grown food and less processed foods and foods grown with pesticides. City officials note that to reduce hunger, Detroit needs more substance abuse and mental health services, employment training programs, and additional affordable housing.

**Profile of Homelessness in Detroit:**

Detroit has experienced approximately a five percent increase in total homeless people during the last year. City officials have had to make several changes to accommodate this increase in homelessness, including increasing the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room, allowing clients to sleep on overflow cots, chairs and in hallways, converting buildings to temporary shelters, and distributing hotel and motel vouchers if there were no shelter beds available.

Detroit was awarded \$15,234,974 through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). With these funds, the city plans to expand the availability of homelessness prevention services for both families and individuals. City officials note that the HPRP program is providing Detroit the opportunity to transform and strengthen services provided through their homeless system. To reduce homelessness, Detroit cites the need for more mainstream assisted housing resources, more and better coordinated prevention services, and more and better paying employment opportunities.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR DAVE BING</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 777,493</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 4.5%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$28,730</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 28.3%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 33.3%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.ci.detroit.mi.us/">HTTP://WWW.CI.DETROIT.MI.US/</a></b>	





# GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

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


### Profile of Homelessness in Gastonia:

Over the past year, the number of homeless families increased five percent in Gastonia, while the number of homeless individuals decreased 42 percent. However, city officials note that at least half of the decrease was the result of applying a stricter definition of homelessness for the 2009 homeless point-in-time count. Unlike in past years, the 2009 count did not include people who were tenuously housed and living with family or friends; instead they followed the HUD definition of literally homeless, which includes only people living on the streets or in emergency shelter or transitional housing. City officials believe that 30 percent of the decrease was the result of a real decline in individual homelessness, which they credited to homeless agencies finding appropriate housing for individuals with disabilities and developing additional permanent supportive housing.

On a single night in January 2009, Gastonia had 621 homeless persons, 69 percent of whom were unsheltered. Shelters in Gastonia occasionally have to turn away homeless families because of a lack of available beds. When this happens families will double up, staying with friends or relatives or sleeping in their cars. To reduce homelessness, Gastonia cited a need for more subsidized rental housing, more permanent supportive housing for people with disabilities, and more, better paying employment opportunities.

Gastonia received a \$700,000 award through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). This funding will be used to move people from shelters into permanent housing as quickly as possible. The housing assistance will be combined with wrap-around community-based support services.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR JENNIFER T. STULTZ</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 66,981</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 1.5%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$43,101</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 13.3%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 19.1%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.cityofgastonia.com/">HTTP://WWW.CITYOFGASTONIA.COM/</a></b>	



# KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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

### Profile of Hunger in Kansas City:

Kansas City's only food bank, Harvesters, distributed 32,467,307 pounds of food last year, an increase of 25 percent over the previous year. Kansas City officials note that the total number of people requesting emergency food assistance increased by 40 percent during the past year. Additionally, officials witnessed an increase in the number of families asking for emergency food assistance for the first time because of job loss, decreased or stagnant wages, or a loss of benefits. As a result of the increased demand, Harvesters reduced the quantity of food received at each food pantry visit and in some instances reduced the amount of food offered per meal at the emergency kitchen.

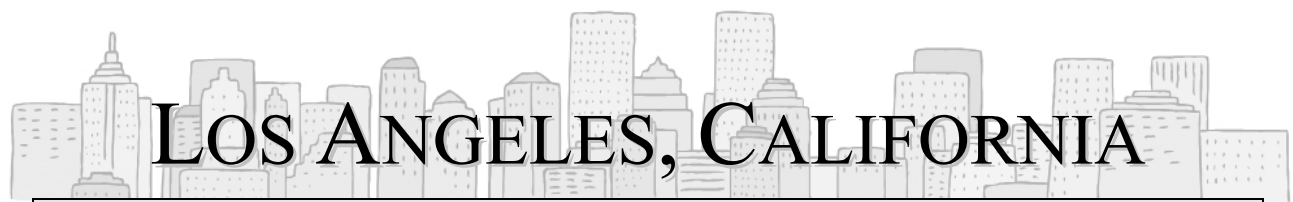
Over the next year, city officials expect to face several challenges in addressing hunger in Kansas City, including a possible reduction in donated food items, an increase in the cost of food, and an increased need for emergency food assistance. To reduce hunger, Kansas City officials cite the need for employment training programs, utility assistance programs, and more affordable housing.

### Profile of Homelessness in Kansas City:

Over the past year, the number of families experiencing homelessness increased 22 percent in Kansas City. Officials report that shelters accommodated an increase in demand by allowing clients to sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or other subpar sleeping conditions. However, shelters sometimes turned away families with children because they were at maximum capacity.

Kansas City received \$370,258 in Emergency Food and Shelter Program funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). With this funding, officials plan to provide rent payments, mortgage and utility payments, and food assistance (served meals or groceries) to those in need of emergency assistance. To reduce homelessness in Kansas City, officials indicate there is a need for additional subsidized housing (e.g., Housing Choice Vouchers), better coordination with mental health service providers, and more or better paying employment opportunities.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR MARK FUNKHOUSER</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 436,402</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 1.6%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$45,824</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 11.9%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 16.4%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.kcmo.org/ckcmo/index.htm">HTTP://WWW.KCMO.ORG/CKCMO/INDEX.HTM</a></b>	



# LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY				
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER		HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN		INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> <li>• HIGH HOUSING COSTS</li> <li>• INADEQUATE BENEFITS</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> <li>• EVICTION</li> <li>• LOSS OF WORK HOURS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</li> <li>• FAMILY DISPUTES</li> <li>• EVICTION</li> </ul>

### Profile of Hunger in Los Angeles:

Over the past year, Los Angeles experienced a 34 percent increase in requests for emergency food assistance. Foodbank pantries have limited the amount of food provided at each food pantry visit. City officials attribute the increased need for food assistance to unemployment, high housing costs, and inadequate benefits (e.g., TANF, SSI).

The California Association of Food Banks Farm to Family Program distributes fresh produce from California farms to food banks around the state. As a result of this program, there has been a 30 percent increase in the supply of fruits and vegetables at the Los Angeles Regional Foodbank. Additionally, the Foodbank's Backpack Program distributes nutritious food to over 800 children for them to eat over the weekend. Los Angeles officials indicate that funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) has allowed the Los Angeles Regional Foodbank to distribute more nutritious food over the past year.

### Profile of Homelessness in Los Angeles:

Los Angeles reported a 38 percent decrease in the number of homeless persons on an average night in January 2009, compared to January 2007. However, despite this decrease officials note that approximately 1,500 homeless people are now living in tent cities or other large encampments. Additionally, housing foreclosures continue to occur, mostly in lower-income Los Angeles neighborhoods. During the first half of 2009, nearly 4,500 single family and condominium units were foreclosed. In an attempt to prevent homelessness among tenants of foreclosed properties, the Los Angeles City Council has developed several ordinances to protect these individuals and families.

Los Angeles received almost \$30 million in Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) funding. City officials plan to significantly enhance service provision to those who are homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless by collaborating with agencies that provide rapid re-housing assistance and homeless prevention services. Some of these services include housing location assistance, case management, and legal advocacy.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 3,803,383</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 2.9%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$48,882</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 12.4%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 19.4%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.ci.la.ca.us/">HTTP://WWW.CI.LA.CA.US/</a></b>	



# LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> <li>• LOW WAGES</li> <li>• MEDICAL OR HEALTH CARE COSTS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• FAMILY DISPUTES</li> <li>• SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• LOW-PAYING JOBS</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>

### Profile of Hunger in Louisville:

Over the past year, Louisville has experienced a 28 percent increase in requests for food assistance. Neither the city's budget for emergency food purchases nor its overall food distribution matched this growth in demand. Service providers have observed an increase in both the number of unemployed people and the number of working families seeking food assistance. To stretch current budgets, some food pantries and kitchens have reduced their days and hours of operation. As a result, Louisville city officials estimate that about 15 percent of the need for food assistance went unmet last year. Looking forward, to keep up with this sharp increase in the need for food assistance local food banks will need to increase their capacity to procure, warehouse, and effectively distribute the necessary amount of food.

Over the past year, the Dare to Care Food Bank's Mobile Pantry has significantly increased its operations. Through this program, refrigerated truckloads of food are delivered to a designated community location for immediate distribution to people in need. The food bank also operates a Backpack Buddy weekend nutrition program for elementary school students, a Kids Café after school meals program for youth, and a Food Stamp Participation program for low-income residents.

### Profile of Homelessness in Louisville:

The City of Louisville had an eight percent decrease in the number of persons experiencing homelessness in the past year. Despite this decline, city officials estimate that they were only able to house approximately 25 percent of the families who sought emergency shelter in the city. When family shelters are full, providers typically refer clients to one of eight Neighborhood Place service centers or to the Louisville Metro Government Homeless Family Response Team (HFRT), which can look beyond the city limits for housing placement. In the last year, there has been a 10 percent increase in the number of families referred to the HFRT.

The city has utilized Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) funding to expand current programs and process eligible clients through a single intake system (intake for food stamps, SSI, family services, etc). All HPRP-funded agencies were selected on the basis of their expertise in an attempt to expand effective services.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR JERRY E ABRAMSON</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 566,869</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 0.8%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$44,254</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 10.7%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 16.1%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.louisvilleky.gov/">HTTP://WWW.LOUISVILLEKY.GOV/</a></b>	



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

**Profile of Hunger in Miami:**

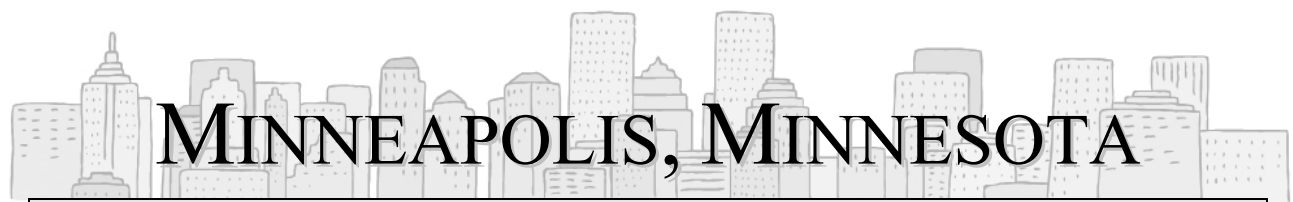
The City of Miami provides hunger assistance through the Indoor Meals Program. Miami served a total of 140,338 meals last year, a 10 percent decrease from the previous year. At the Indoor Meals program, a Feeding Coordinator works with faith-based organizations and local businesses throughout the city to serve donated food seven days a week. If a site is not available for a given night, the supervisor purchases pre-packaged meals and serves them outdoors. Since all other meals are donated and served by volunteers, data on requests for assistance and information on persons served are limited, and there is no way to effectively ensure that meals are nutritiously balanced. In order to further reduce hunger in Miami, city officials report that additional resources are needed for substance abuse and mental health services, employment training programs, affordable housing, and emergency shelter beds.

**Profile of Homelessness in Miami:**

Over the past year, there has been a 36 percent increase in the total number of persons experiencing homelessness in Miami. When there are no available beds in family shelters, the city temporarily places household with children in hotels or motels until additional shelter beds become available. Through this emergency voucher program, the city provides shelter to about three families a week, each averaging a motel stay of about three nights. In order to further reduce homelessness in Miami, city officials note that more mainstream assisted housing, better coordination with mental health service providers, and more employment training programs are needed.

The City of Miami is implementing its Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) in cooperation with Dade County, North Miami, and several surrounding communities. Together, these jurisdictions are contracting with a specialized nonprofit organization to provide all program management and service delivery. While Dade County concentrates mostly on homeless prevention, the City of Miami concentrates its efforts on expanding and enhancing existing re-housing programs. In an effort to link its service providers to available mainstream services, Miami is also using HPRP funds to expand several neighborhood walk-in centers to process intake for homeless assistance programs.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR MANUEL A. DIAZ</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 343,142</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 5.2%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$28,333</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 12.2%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 25.6%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.miamigov.com/cms/">HTTP://WWW.MIAMIGOV.COM/CMS/</a></b>	



# MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

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

### Profile of Hunger in Minneapolis:

Over the past year, Hennepin County (metropolitan Minneapolis) experienced a 49 percent increase in requests for emergency food assistance. During the same period, the city's budget for emergency food purchases increased by 25 percent and its overall food distribution increased by 14 percent. City officials estimate that 15 percent of the overall demand for food assistance went unmet. Local providers observed a change in the cultural make-up of persons seeking assistance, leading them to purchase more culturally-specific food options, including ingredients for Kosher, Halal, West African, and Asian cuisine. Providers have also seen an increase in demand for assistance among suburban and working poor households.

Through the Fare to All mobile food pantry, Minneapolis residents receive reduced cost groceries in neighborhoods with limited access to affordable, quality grocery stores. Fare to All has proven an especially helpful program for the working poor in Hennepin County, since no county-funded food shelves funded are open after 5 pm or on weekends. The City of Minneapolis and Hennepin County also fund smaller food assistance programs that offer low-cost food to anyone, regardless of eligibility for the emergency assistance program, to help stretch the budgets of low- and moderate-income households.

### Profile of Homelessness in Minneapolis:

Last year, Minneapolis experienced a three percent increase in the total number of people experiencing homelessness and a nine percent increase in homeless families. Minneapolis and Hennepin County operate a right to shelter system for families, so no homeless families were turned away due to lack of available beds.

The bulk of the city's Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) funding is being utilized to expand existing programs targeted toward single adults, runaway and homeless youth, and refugees. However, some funding is being used to implement new programs, including a program to provide rapid re-housing and prevention services to families who have a child in the Greater Minneapolis Crisis Nursery because of their risk for abuse or neglect, and the Minneapolis Public Schools Inreach Program, which promotes family mediation and housing support for youths in family crises.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR R.T. RYBAK</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 360,914</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 1.4%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$48,724</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.4%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 21.3%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/">HTTP://WWW.CI.MINNEAPOLIS.MN.US/</a></b>	



# NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

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

### Profile of Hunger in Nashville:

Over the past year, there has been a 38 percent increase in requests for emergency food assistance and a 74 percent increase in first-time recipients of food assistance in Nashville. During the same period, the city's budget for emergency food purchases increased by only eight percent. To stretch their budgets, hot meals programs in the city are serving more casserole-type entrees and less single-serving options. One program reported that milk and dessert items are no longer purchased and coffee is only served during the winter months. To keep up with demand, the city's largest food bank, Second Harvest, has begun scheduling additional deliveries to many of its food pantries.

In addition to their food distribution role, Second Harvest employs a full-time registered dietitian and partners with the Vanderbilt Medical Center Dietetic Internship Program to provide regular nutrition education components to its feeding program. Manna, Inc. also operates Food Stamp Outreach and Advocacy programs throughout Nashville and surrounding Davidson County, targeted specifically to people who are homeless, immigrants, elderly and disabled, or working poor. The organization distributes materials on program eligibility, pre-screens potential recipients, assists with the application process, and communicates with the state and local governments on behalf of recipients.

### Profile of Homelessness in Nashville:

The total number of people using homeless shelters in Nashville increased by 15 percent in the past year, driven mostly by a 13 percent increase in homeless individuals. City officials have also seen new homeless encampments forming in the city, consisting entirely of unaccompanied individuals. In addition, about 75 percent of those entering permanent supportive housing last year were individuals.

The city is focusing much of its resources on re-housing homeless youth and their families. Funds from the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) are being used to enhance existing programs and expand case management services for particularly vulnerable populations such as victims of domestic violence and single women with children.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR KARL DEAN</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 601,129</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 1.5%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$45,587</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 9.3%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 17.5%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.nashville.gov/">HTTP://WWW.NASHVILLE.GOV/</a></b>	



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

**Profile of Hunger in Norfolk:**

According to Norfolk city officials, over 11 million pounds of food was distributed over the past year. Sixty-nine percent was donated by individuals and other community members. Norfolk city officials believe their biggest challenge in the coming year will be collecting adequate donated products to allow them to stay within their budget for purchased food. As a result of layoffs and a decrease in employment hours, city officials are seeing many more people seeking food assistance for the first time; the total number of requests for emergency food assistance increased by 32 percent over the past year.

In order to combat hunger in the Norfolk community, the organization ForKids, Inc. administers the Hot Meals and Homework program. This program offers after school tutoring to at-risk and formerly homeless children, and provides hot meals to their families one night a week. City officials note that in order to help reduce hunger, Norfolk needs employment training programs, utility assistance programs, and an increase in food stamp payments.

**Profile of Homelessness in Norfolk:**

Prior to the current economic decline, Norfolk experienced a local precipitating event that negatively impacted the city's economy. In late 2007, the Ford manufacturing plant closed, resulting in unemployment and economic uncertainty for many city residents. Over the past year, Norfolk reported a 15 percent increase in the total number of people experiencing homelessness. In order to accommodate the increased demand for shelter, shelter providers have allowed homeless clients to sleep on overflow cots, chairs, and in hallways. Furthermore, officials have observed homeless people in neighborhoods where they have not typically been seen in the past. To assist persons at-risk of homelessness, Norfolk officials plan to use the city's \$2 million dollars in Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) funding to develop efficient strategies to help persons obtain and maintain housing.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR PAUL D. FRAIM</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 234,220</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 1.0%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$40,416</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 9.3%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 18.9%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.norfolk.gov/">HTTP://WWW.NORFOLK.GOV/</a></b>	





# PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

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

### Profile of Hunger in Philadelphia:

Over the last year Philadelphia's SHARE (Self-Help and Resource Exchange) food program distributed over 15 million pounds of food to food pantries, shelters, and emergency kitchens throughout the city. This is a one percent decrease from 2008. Philadelphia is struggling to keep up with the increased demand for food assistance. A recent survey found that 74 percent of local feeding program coordinators in Philadelphia sometimes spend personal money to purchase food.

There was a 38 percent increase in the number of requests for food assistance over the last year as households that previously donated food have requested food assistance for themselves. In the past year, 57 percent of the local food pantries reduced the amount of food given to their clients. Some programs provide additional choices of food when the quantity is reduced. In addition, clients are typically restricted to one visit per month. Some local food pantries have restricted the number of visits to once every two months. Despite these cutbacks, 48 percent of local feeding programs had to turn people away because of a lack of food. Program coordinators typically inform clients when additional resources become available.

### Profile of Homelessness in Philadelphia:

Over the past year, Philadelphia reported a six percent decrease in the number of homeless individuals using shelters and a four percent increase in the number of homeless families using shelters. City officials attributed the decline in homeless individuals to the increasing popularity of Overnight Cafes, safe areas where homeless people can stay to get off of the streets at night. Philadelphia's family shelters are almost all operating at capacity and, in the words of one city official, there is now "no room at the inn."

Philadelphia received over \$24 million in Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) funding. This funding will be used to fundamentally change the way the city provides homeless services by: (1) assessing households when entering the emergency housing system for long-term service and housing plans; (2) diverting households from shelter, thereby decreasing shelter admissions and reducing the number of households experiencing shelter stays, and; (3) shifting the overall focus from emergency shelter to transitional and permanent housing.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR MICHAEL A. NUTTER</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 1,447,395</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 1.0%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$36,976</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 10.3%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 24.1%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.phila.gov/">HTTP://WWW.PHILA.GOV/</a></b>	



<b>HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY</b>			
<b>REPORTED CAUSES</b>	<b>HUNGER</b>	<b>HOMELESSNESS</b>	
	<b>INDIVIDUALS &amp; HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN</b>	<b>INDIVIDUALS</b>	<b>HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> <li>• LOW WAGES</li> <li>• TRANSPORTATION COSTS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> <li>• LACK OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> <li>• LACK OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES</li> </ul>

**Profile of Hunger in Phoenix:**

Phoenix reported a 61 percent increase in the total amount of food distributed to city food pantries over the past year. The increase was attributed to four factors: greater demand for assistance due to high unemployment and a weak economy; an increase in funding through the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) through the stimulus package; a steady stream of food donations despite the recession, and; food banks depleting their stockpiles. Phoenix reported a 23 percent increase in the number of emergency food boxes distributed by food pantries over the past year. In an effort to aid as many families as possible, some food pantries reduced the number of boxes a family could receive each year from 12 to six.

The state of Arizona has had great success with its Statewide Gleaning Project. Under this program, fresh produce that would otherwise go to waste is rescued and delivered to food banks. Since its inception in 1993, this program has rescued, transported, and distributed more than 767 million pounds of food, including 47 million pounds from September 1, 2008 to August 31, 2009.

**Profile of Homelessness in Phoenix:**

Phoenix reported their shelter system remains at capacity, therefore the number of persons in the shelter is effectively unchanged from last year. Although Phoenix does not have tent cities, they did report an increase in the number and size of small homeless encampments located along river beds or in other secluded areas.

Phoenix received just under \$7 million through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). This funding will be used primarily to assist those in the shelter system to move into permanent housing. The intention is to rapidly re-house those currently in the shelter system thus allowing the city to shelter more people who are currently living on the streets or in cars.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR PHIL GORDON</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 1,525,257</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 6.0%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$50,140</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 9.5%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 18.9%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://phoenix.gov/">HTTP://PHOENIX.GOV/</a></b>	



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

**Profile of Hunger in Portland:**

In the past year, the number of requests for emergency food assistance in Portland increased 12 percent, and some food pantries have reported an increase of up to 75 percent. Food pantry staff reported that many new families are being served, often following the loss of employment. In an effort to accommodate this need, Oregon Food Bank (OFB) increased expenditures in the Portland area by 15 percent. To meet the increased need for food assistance, OFB has purchased more bulk grains and received more large scale donations of frozen vegetables. These larger quantities are repackaged by volunteers into family-size servings.

Oregon Food Bank has implemented several programs to ensure that food provided through Portland's food pantries is nutritionally balanced. Through the Fresh Alliance program, OFB trucks visit commercial grocery retailers and pick up excess high quality foods, such as milk, meat, juice, and yogurt. Volunteers then inspect and sort these items for distribution at the network of pantries in the Portland area. The City of Portland, the Portland/Multnomah Food Policy Council and OFB worked in partnership to create a garden at City Hall and donated the harvest to an agency serving low-income seniors in downtown Portland. In addition, OFB promotes the Plant-a-Row program that encourages Portland gardeners to contribute part of their harvest to local food banks.

**Profile of Homelessness in Portland:**

Portland reports an increase in the overall number of homeless people. The emergency shelter demand has remained constant over the last year because shelters are operating at maximum capacity and cannot accommodate any increase in demand. Also, the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) does not track the number of clients turned away from shelter. In response to the large number of homeless people on the street last winter, Portland converted two office buildings into winter warming shelters – one for families and one for individuals. Some homeless people living on the street reside in tent cities. Portland's first tent city, Dignity Village, is managed by a non-profit organization under a contract with the city. Homeless advocates are urging the development of a second tent city to accommodate people currently living on the streets of Portland. However, city officials do not view tent cities as a solution to homelessness and therefore are not supportive of this proposal. Portland's Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP), funding will be used to increase the resources for its Short-Term Rental Assistance (STRA) Program, which delivers rapid re-housing and homeless prevention services as well as a diverse and flexible array of rental assistance programs.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR SAM ADAMS</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 560,194</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 1.2%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$50,979</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 11.6%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 14.4%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.portlandonline.com/">HTTP://WWW.PORTLANDONLINE.COM/</a></b>	



# PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

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

### Profile of Hunger in Providence:

In Providence, the demand for food assistance increased during the last year. For the second year in a row, agencies report an increase in the number of people requesting food assistance for the first time. Previous donors to the Rhode Island Community Food Bank now are seeking food assistance, the result of job loss, increased utility costs, and high medical expenses. Some of these clients are middle class and represent groups not previously or typically served by the food bank. Coupled with this increase in first-time requests is an increase in the frequency of visits to food pantries.

Three innovative programs are working to reduce hunger and improve the nutrition of Providence residents. Seven Kids Café programs in the city provide nutritious meals to children as part of their after-school activities. In addition to offering the children a meal prepared from scratch, the program offers cooking lessons, instruction in the food groups, and guidance on how to make healthy decisions about food. The Rhode Island Community Farm Program utilizes donated land to cultivate fresh produce at seven farm locations for distribution through emergency food programs. One farm location is operated in collaboration with the College of the Environment and Life Sciences at the University of Rhode Island. Neighborhood Pantry Express uses a Farmers' Market approach to distribute fresh produce without charge to people seeking food assistance in Providence.

### Profile of Homelessness in Providence:

Over the last year, Providence has experienced a five percent increase in homelessness. Providence has experienced a sharp increase in foreclosures, resulting in a significant number of individuals and families facing sudden homelessness. To accommodate the increased need for shelter, a building in Providence is being converted into a winter hypothermia shelter with 30 beds. In the last year, tent cities have also emerged in Providence. The city has tried to disperse these encampments of homeless individuals by encouraging them to move in with friends or family or enter a shelter. The city plans to use Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) funding to assist already homeless families through a rapid re-housing program. HPRP funding will also be used for homeless prevention activities, an area which the city was unable to emphasize previously.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR DAVID N. CICILLINE</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 171,128</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 1.5%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$36,426</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 14.9%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 25.4%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.providenceri.com/">HTTP://WWW.PROVIDENCERI.COM/</a></b>	



# SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

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

**Profile of Homelessness in Sacramento:**

Sacramento reported a 31 percent decrease in the number of homeless individuals on a single night in January 2009 compared to January 2008. This decrease was attributed to the city's success in increasing the number of permanent housing units available for chronically homeless single adults. However, Sacramento reported a 14 percent increase in homeless families during this same period. City officials attributed the increase to a combination of unemployment, foreclosures, and cuts in state funding for social services. One Sacramento shelter reported a 300-person waiting list for persons in families. The unmet need for shelter could increase in 2010 as budget issues have prompted the city to discontinue funding for emergency shelter. The housing crisis has also made it more difficult for the city to build additional permanent supportive housing units.

Sacramento was awarded approximately \$6 million through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). The city will use this money to prevent homelessness among at-risk families and move families that are in homeless shelters into permanent housing. One bright spot in the housing crisis is that the number of vacant housing units is making it easier to find and lease rental units for homeless families.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR KEVIN JOHNSON</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 457,849</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 5.2%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$50,958</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 13.9 %</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 16.1</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.cityofsacramento.org/">HTTP://WWW.CITYOFSACRAMENTO.ORG/</a></b>	



# SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

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

### Profile of Hunger in St. Paul:

St. Paul reported that the demand for food assistance increased by approximately 50 percent over the past year. Job training, utility assistance, more affordable housing, and an increase in food stamp payments were all cited as necessary measures to reduce hunger in St. Paul. The Second Harvest Heartland's Food Rescue Program, which serves St. Paul and surrounding counties, has doubled its efforts in the past few years collecting and distributing more nutritious perishable food. Meat, dairy products, produce, bakery, deli goods, and household items are recovered through the support of generous product donors, including 250 restaurants, caterers, schools, and grocery stores. Donations are collected by a Food Rescue Specialist. These certified food handlers are trained to the standards required by the state Department of Environmental Health and Department of Agriculture. Annually, more than 2 millions pounds of food is saved and distributed through this program. Second Harvest Heartland and participating Minnesota Orchards also work with volunteers to glean as many apples as possible before the winter freeze, and deliver them to the hungry families, children, and seniors.

### Profile of Homelessness in St. Paul:

St. Paul reported an increase in homelessness over the past year. This assessment is based on anecdotal evidence of the need for an additional hypothermia shelter for single adults and the need for an additional church shelter to handle the overflow of homeless families. St. Paul shelters also reported an increase in the number of homeless families that were turned away because of a lack of available beds.

St. Paul is using the funding it received through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) to develop a more comprehensive homeless delivery system to serve the homeless residents of Saint Paul and Ramsey County. The City and County issued Requests for Proposals (RFPs) requiring collaboration among social services agencies as well as multi-cultural and multi-lingual homeless delivery services. Additionally, the RFPs requested that social service agencies develop a Central Point of Contact to which homeless individuals, homeless families, and homeless youth can go to access homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing services.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR CHRIS COLEMAN</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 268,962</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 1.4%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$45,831</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 9%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 18.4%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.stpaul.gov/">HTTP://WWW.STPAUL.GOV/</a></b>	



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

**Profile of Hunger in Salt Lake City:**

Over the past year, city officials have seen an approximate 40 percent increase in the number of people requesting food assistance, a result of increased layoffs and rising unemployment. Because of the increased need for food assistance, pantries and food assistance agencies across the state have reduced the quantity of food clients receive at each visit and in some instances have turned clients away without assistance. City officials note that the biggest challenge in the coming year will be keeping pantries and agencies supplied with food to meet the increased demand for assistance.

To relieve the burden on low-income seniors in the Salt Lake City area, the Senior Food Box program provides an additional box of food on a monthly basis to ensure that seniors in need of food assistance have an adequate supply of food for the month. To further reduce hunger, officials cite the need for employment training programs, utility assistance programs, and more affordable housing.

**Profile of Homelessness in Salt Lake City:**

In Salt Lake City, the number of homeless individuals decreased by 31 percent in the last year. Officials attribute this decrease among homeless individuals to the opening of two permanent supportive housing programs for the chronically homeless. During this same period, the number of homeless families increased by one percent. A challenge that Salt Lake City officials currently face is meeting the need for housing for large families, specifically women and children seeking housing assistance after leaving polygamous relationships.

In the coming year, Salt Lake City plans to focus on eliminating family homelessness. To further reduce homelessness, Salt Lake City cites the need for additional permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities, more subsidized housing (e.g. Housing Choice Vouchers), and increased or better paying employment opportunities.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR RALPH BECKER</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 185,411</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 1.7%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$45,199</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 6.8%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 14.3%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.clslc.ut.us/">HTTP://WWW.CL.SLC.UT.US/</a></b>	



# SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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

### Profile of Hunger in San Francisco:

Over the last year San Francisco distributed 33,552,745 pounds of food, an increase of eight percent from the previous year. Seventy-three percent of the distributed food was donated by store chains or other food suppliers. Officials note that over the past year conscious efforts have been made to change the type of food purchased to meet the diverse cultural demand of those seeking food assistance.

San Francisco has seen an increase in the demand for food assistance because of the economic downturn and high fuel and food prices. In an effort to meet the demand for food assistance over the past year, officials have distributed an additional 27 truckloads of fresh produce, opened five new food pantries, promoted the available resources, and provided shopping grants to 42 agencies in order to keep struggling food pantries open. To reduce hunger in San Francisco, officials note that the city needs more affordable housing, an increase in food stamps payments, and revisions to federal assistance levels to reflect San Francisco's high cost of living.

### Profile of Homelessness in San Francisco:

San Francisco city officials report that over the past year the number of homeless families has increased by 14 percent. During this same period, the number of unaccompanied individuals has remained stable. The three main causes of family homelessness were reported to be lack of affordable housing, domestic violence, and poverty.

The Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) provided San Francisco with over \$8 million in funding. Thus far, HPRP funds have allowed the city to increase their current level of homeless services while also expanding services to a broader population. To reduce homelessness, San Francisco cites the need for additional permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities, more mainstream assisted housing (e.g. Housing Choice Vouchers), and increased substance abuse services.

**MAYOR: MAYOR GAVIN NEWSOM**

**TOTAL POPULATION: 808,976**

**FORECLOSURE RATE: 1.0%**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$73,798**

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 9.9%**

**PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 11%**

**CITY WEBSITE: [HTTP://WWW.CI.SF.CA.US/](http://www.ci.sf.ca.us/)**





# SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

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

### Profile of Hunger in Seattle:

The City of Seattle has experienced a nine percent increase in requests for emergency food assistance in the past year, half of which came from people in families. City officials also observed a 30 percent increase in people accessing food assistance for the first time. Even with a 30 percent increase in the food assistance budget, the city estimates that it was unable to meet 18 percent of the total demand for assistance.

Located in a high-poverty area of Seattle, the Food Bank at St. Mary's is a multi-lingual facility that operates a walk-in food program and a home delivery program, prepares non-cook bags for homeless individuals, provides diapers and formula to families with infants, and organizes a personal hygiene program. The food bank is also involved in a special partnership with the People of Color Against AIDS Network (POCAAN), contributing fresh produce, meat, bread, and beverages to the preparation of two weekly meals for participants of POCAAN's adult alcoholism and drug abuse recovery program, the majority of whom are homeless.

### Profile of Homelessness in Seattle:

In the last year, the total number of people using homeless shelters in Seattle has remained relatively constant. Anecdotally, however, providers report increases in demand for shelter and services that includes more families that are homeless or experiencing domestic violence for the first time. Certain emergency shelters in Seattle have limited resources to provide hotel vouchers to families that are turned away from shelter due to lack of available beds. Resources at shelter programs are not sufficient; as a result, many families often seek lodging with friends or family. The city recently implemented the Late Night Voucher Program, in which Seattle police officers refer families found sleeping in cars or on the street to available shelter operated through the local YWCA.

Seattle received close to \$5 million through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). The City is working with King County and combining HPRP funds with other local resources to rapidly re-house homeless families and linking them with employment and asset building services. HPRP funds will also be used to expand homelessness prevention services and enhance service connections with mainstream benefits for program participants.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR GREG NICKELS</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 582,490</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: 0.9%</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$61,786</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.2%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 11.6%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.seattle.gov/">HTTP://WWW.SEATTLE.GOV/</a></b>	



# TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

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

### Profile of Hunger in Trenton:

Requests for food assistance in Trenton increased 25 percent in the last year. Demand has risen greatly in middle class neighborhoods, with many families seeking food assistance for the first time. Thus far, food pantries have enough supply to meet this increased demand thanks to additional funding received through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). However, some food pantries have been forced to reduce the number and variety of items in the food packages they distribute to clients.

Through the Feeding America program, the Mercer Street Friends Food Bank is developing relationships with local grocery retailers to fill program donation gaps through more frequent store pick-ups. The Food Bank is committed to providing nutritionally balanced food, and has a registered dietitian on staff who participates in all food purchasing decisions to ensure that clients receive nutritionally balanced food packages.

### Profile of Homelessness in Trenton:

Trenton has experienced a one percent increase in homelessness during the last year. Some of this increase is attributed to a greater number of homeless people living on the streets. The shelter system is operating at or near full capacity. Some clients are finding shelter at the city's overflow center, located at the East Trenton Center where cots are provided on cold nights to those living on the street. Homeless providers report that many clients have recently become homeless as a result of the struggling economy and rising unemployment rates.

Trenton received \$1,251,452 in federal funding through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). The city is combining these resources with several other funding streams to develop a new initiative to rapidly assist homeless people in acquiring permanent housing. Local nonprofits have coordinated their efforts with city and county staff to develop this program, which will include case management as well as linkages to mainstream services. Some HPRP funding is being used to develop a prevention program that will also include case management, offer housing locator services, and assistance with first month's rent and payment of arrears.

<b>MAYOR: MAYOR DOUGLAS H. PALMER</b>	<b>TOTAL POPULATION: 83,052</b>
<b>FORECLOSURE RATE: N/A*</b>	<b>MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$35,397</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 12.5%</b>	<b>PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LINE: 22.5%</b>
<b>CITY WEBSITE: <a href="http://www.trentonnj.org/">HTTP://WWW.TRENTONNJ.ORG/</a></b>	

\* A foreclosure rate for Trenton was not available at the time of publication.



# Appendix A

## 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:

- Hunger in American Cities, June, 1983
- Responses to Urban Hunger, October, 1983
- Status Report: Emergency Food, Shelter and Energy Programs in 20 Cities, January, 1984
- Homelessness in America's Cities: Ten Case Studies, June, 1984
- Housing Needs and Conditions in America's Cities, June, 1984
- The Urban Poor and the Economic Recovery, September, 1984
- The Status of Hunger in Cities, April, 1985
- Health Care for the Homeless: A 40-City Review, April 1985
- The Growth of Hunger, Homelessness and Poverty in America's Cities in 1985: A 25-City Survey, January, 1986
- Responding to Homelessness in America's Cities, June 1986
- The Continued Growth of Hunger, Homelessness and Poverty in America's Cities in 1986; A 25-City Survey, December, 1986
- A Status Report on Homeless Families in America's Cities: A 29-City Survey, May, 1987
- Local Responses to the Needs of Homeless Mentally Ill Persons, May, 1987
- The Continuing Growth of Hunger, Homelessness and Poverty in America's Cities: 1987. A 26-City Survey, December, 1987
- A Status Report on The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, June, 1988
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1988. A 27-City Survey, January, 1989
- Partnerships for Affordable Housing an Annotated Listing of City Programs, September, 1989
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1989. A 27-City Survey, December, 1989

- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1990 A 30-City Survey, December, 1990
- A City Assessment of the 1990 Shelter and Street Night count. A 21-City Survey, June 1991
- Mentally Ill and Homeless. A 22-City Survey, November 1991
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1991, A 28-City Survey, December 1991
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1992 A 29-City Survey, December 1992
- Addressing Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities, June 1993
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1993 A 26-City Survey, December 1993
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1994. A 30-City Survey, December 1994
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1995. A 29-City Survey, December 1995
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1996. A 29-City Survey, December 1996
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1997, A 29-City Survey, December 1997
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1998, A 26-City Survey, December 1998
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1999, A 25-City Survey, December 1999
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2000, A 29-City Survey, December 2000
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2001, A 29-City Survey, December 2001
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2002, A 25-City Survey, December 2002
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2003, A 25-City Survey, December 2003
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2004, A 27-City Survey, December 2004

- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2005, A 24-City Survey, December 2005
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2005, A 23-City Survey, December 2006
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2006, A 23-City Survey, December 2007
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2007, A 25-City Survey, December 2008





# Appendix B

## Survey Cities & Mayors



## Survey Cities & Their Mayors

City	Mayor
<b>BOSTON, MA</b>	MAYOR THOMAS M. MENINO
<b>CHARLESTON, SC</b>	MAYOR JOSEPH P. RILEY, JR.
<b>CHARLOTTE, NC</b>	MAYOR PATRICK MCCRORY
<b>CHICAGO, IL</b>	MAYOR RICHARD M. DALEY
<b>CLEVELAND, OH</b>	MAYOR FRANK G. JACKSON
<b>DALLAS, TX</b>	MAYOR TOM LEPPERT
<b>DENVER, CO</b>	MAYOR JOHN W. HICKENLOOPER
<b>DES MOINES, IA</b>	MAYOR FRANK COWNIE
<b>DETROIT, MI</b>	MAYOR DAVE BING
<b>GASTONIA, NC</b>	MAYOR JENNIFER T. STULTZ
<b>KANSAS CITY, MO</b>	MAYOR MARK FUNKHOUSER
<b>LOS ANGELES, CA</b>	MAYOR ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA
<b>LOUISVILLE, KY</b>	MAYOR JERRY ABRAMSON
<b>MIAMI, FL</b>	MAYOR MANUEL A. DIAZ
<b>MINNEAPOLIS, MN</b>	MAYOR R.T. RYBAK
<b>NASHVILLE, TN</b>	MAYOR KARL DEAN
<b>NORFOLK, VA</b>	MAYOR PAUL D. FRAIM
<b>PHILADELPHIA, PA</b>	MAYOR MICHAEL A. NUTTER
<b>PHOENIX, AZ</b>	MAYOR PHIL GORDON
<b>PORTLAND, OR</b>	MAYOR SAM ADAMS
<b>PROVIDENCE, RI</b>	MAYOR DAVID N. CICILLINE
<b>ST. PAUL, MN</b>	MAYOR CHRIS COLEMAN
<b>SALT LAKE CITY, UT</b>	MAYOR RALPH BECKER
<b>SACRAMENTO, CA</b>	MAYOR KEVIN JOHNSON
<b>SAN FRANCISCO, CA</b>	MAYOR GAVIN NEWSOM
<b>SEATTLE, WA</b>	MAYOR GREG NICKELS
<b>TRENTON, NJ</b>	MAYOR DOUGLAS H. PALMER



## Appendix C

### 2009 Hunger and Homelessness Information Questionnaire



# 2009 Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness Information Questionnaire

U.S. Conference of Mayors

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 1: HUNGER

## Supply of Emergency Food Assistance

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 then collate the results.

If you do not have data for the most recent 12 month period (September 1, 2008 – August 31, 2009) 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) By what percent?
3. What was your total budget for emergency food assistance this year?
4. Did your total budget for emergency food purchases increase, decrease or stay the same over the last year?
  - a) 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 be equal to 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? Please explain.
7. What do you expect to be your biggest challenge to 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) By what percent?

If your city or county does not collection information on the characteristics of persons who receive emergency food assistance skip to question 10.

9. What percent of requests for emergency food assistance requests come from persons in the following categories (please note that these categories are not mutually exclusive, the same person can belong to more than one group).
- a) Persons in families
  - b) The elderly
  - 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, please describe.
11. Over the last year, has there been an increase in the *frequency* that persons visit food pantries and/or emergency kitchens each month?
- a) If yes, please describe.
12. Have you noticed any other significant changes in who requested food assistance over the past year or how people were using food assistance?
- a) If yes, please describe.

### **The Unmet Need for Emergency Food Assistance**

13. Over the last year, have emergency kitchens and/or food pantries had to make any of the following cutbacks? Select all that apply, if you answer yes to any of these questions describe the nature of the cutback in the text box.
- a) Turn more people away because of lack of resources
  - b) 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
  - c) Reduce the number of times a person or family can go to a food pantry each month
14. Please estimate the percentage of the overall demand for emergency food assistance in your city that goes unmet: (e.g., we can only meet 80% of the need, so 20% of persons who need assistance do not receive it.)

### **The Causes of Hunger**

15. 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"/> Other (please specify): |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate benefits (e.g., TANF, SSI) | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental health problems  |  |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation costs    |  |

## Policy Responses to the Hunger Issue

16. 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 payments                |
| <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                 |   |

17. Please describe an exemplary program or effort underway in your city which prevents or responds to the problems of hunger.

18. Please describe efforts underway to ensure food provided through emergency food assistance programs in your city is nutritionally balanced.

## Section Two: Homelessness

If you do not have data for the most recent 12 month period (September 1, 2008 – August 31, 2009) what 12-month reporting period are you using?

Start Date: \_\_\_\_\_

End Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Persons Experiencing Homelessness

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

19. Has the number of *total persons* experiencing homelessness in your city increased, decreased or stayed the same over the past year?
  - a) By what percent?
20. Has the number of homeless *families* in your city increased, decreased or stayed the same over the past year?
  - a) 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) By what percent?

22. Please complete the following table on 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. Complete the following table on 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 persons in 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 that the same person could belong in multiple categories

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

27. In the table below, list the number beds and units available for homeless persons during the last year in each category. Of the total number of beds, list the number of new beds added 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	Total Number of HMIS Participating Beds	The Number of new beds added during the last year
Emergency Shelter			
Transitional Housing			
Permanent Supportive Housing			

**Changes in the characteristics of persons who are homeless**

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)

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

29. Over the last year have large new encampments of the homeless (e.g., tent cities) arisen in your community? (choose one)

- a) Yes, we have tent cities or other large encampments now where there were none before
- b) No, we had tent cities or other large encampments before but they have grown over the past year
- c) No, we do not have tent cities

30. [If a or b] How many people would you estimate are currently living in homeless encampments in your community? (If possible, provide separate estimates for single persons and persons in families).

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

- Mental illness and the lack of needed services
- Lack of affordable housing
- Domestic violence
- Low-paying jobs
- Family disputes

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse and lack of needed services | <input type="checkbox"/> Prisoner re-entry | <input type="checkbox"/> Poverty         |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment      | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |

32. 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"/> Domestic violence                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of affordable housing                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Family disputes                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Poverty                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low-paying jobs                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse and lack of needed services | <input type="checkbox"/> Emancipation from foster care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual orientation                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Prisoner re-entry                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)               |

**Policies and programs addressing homelessness**

33. Do emergency shelters in your city have to turn away persons experiencing homelessness because there are no available beds for them? Please include information on what happens to homeless **households with children** that cannot be accommodated in shelters.

34. Has your city adopted any policies aimed at preventing homelessness among households that have to foreclose on their homes? 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 or better paying employment opportunities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More mainstream assisted housing (e.g., Housing Choice Vouchers) | <input type="checkbox"/> More substance abuse services                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):                               |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> More employment training programs                        |   |

## **American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) and other New Resources**

- 36.** Has your community been awarded Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) Round 1 funds or applied for NSP Round 2 funds to build permanent supportive housing for the formerly homeless?
- If awarded NSP Round 1 funds, how many units of permanent supportive housing have been funded?
  - If applied for NSP Round 2, how many units of permanent supportive housing did you propose to build with the requested funds?
- 37.** Did your city receive additional funding for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program from ARRA? What was the amount? Was the funding targeted to: (choose all that apply)
- One month's rent
  - Mortgage and utility payments
  - Food (served meals or groceries)
  - Lodging in a shelter or hotel
  - Transportation costs related to provision of food and shelter
- 38.** Did your city receive additional funding for the Emergency Food Assistance Program from the Recovery Act? If so, how much?
- 39.** How much funding was your community awarded through the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP)?
- 40.** Is your community primarily emphasizing homeless prevention or rapidly re-housing persons in shelter with its HPRP funds? (choose one)
- Strongly emphasizing prevention over rapid re-housing
  - Slightly emphasizing prevention over re-housing
  - Equal emphasis on prevention and re-housing
  - Slightly emphasizing re-housing over prevention
  - Strongly emphasizing re-housing over prevention
- 41.** Are the HPRP funds being used to fundamentally change the way your community provides services to people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness? If so, explain how your service system will be transformed. If not, explain why not.

## **Methodology**

- 42.** Please describe the sources of data you used to complete this survey and provide any contextual information that you feel we should know in order to accurately interpret your data.

## **Appendix D**

### **Results of the Hunger Section of the 2009 Survey**





## Results of the Hunger Section of the 2009 Survey

Question 1: How many pounds of food were distributed to food pantries and emergency kitchens in your city over the last year?

City	Pounds of food
Boston	10,942,344
Charleston	10,400,000
Charlotte	9,765,543
Chicago	59,438,351
Cleveland	27,300,000
Dallas	19,844,675
Denver	27,187,551
Des Moines	2,905,790
Detroit	2,450,000
Kansas City	32,467,307
Los Angeles	49,765,044
Louisville	12,400,000
Miami	140,338*
Minneapolis	15,939,940
Nashville	2,431,559
Norfolk	11,040,706
Philadelphia	15,417,987
Phoenix	62,919,575
Portland	8,300,000
Providence	9,500,000
Saint Paul	48,000,000
Salt Lake City	12,750,000
San Francisco	33,552,745
Seattle	15,776,225
Trenton	2,368,641

\* This number represents the number of meals served and not the poundage of food distributed

Question 2: Did the total quantity of food distributed increase, decrease, or stay the same over the last year? By what percent?

<b>Increase/Decrease</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cities that reported an increase	23	92%
Cities that reported a decrease	2	8%
Total	25	100%

<b>City</b>	<b>Increase or Decrease</b>	<b>By what percent?</b>
Boston	increase	20%
Charleston	increase	23%
Charlotte	increase	17%
Chicago	increase	23%
Cleveland	increase	26%
Dallas	increase	21%
Denver	increase	23%
Des Moines	increase	35%
Detroit	increase	10%
Kansas City	increase	25%
Los Angeles	increase	28%
Louisville	increase	9%
Miami	decrease	-10%
Minneapolis	increase	14%
Nashville	increase	38%
Norfolk	increase	7%
Philadelphia	decrease	-1%
Phoenix	increase	61%
Portland	increase	17%
Providence	increase	14%
Saint Paul	increase	15%
Salt Lake City	increase	16%
San Francisco	increase	8%
Seattle	increase	19%
Trenton	increase	23%

Question 3: What was your total budget for emergency food assistance this year?

<b>City</b>	<b>Total Budget</b>
Boston	\$12,000,000
Charleston	\$3,159,844
Charlotte	\$776,300
Chicago	\$2,536,226
Cleveland	\$11,400,000
Dallas	\$16,446,000
Denver	\$6,526,000
Des Moines	\$1,341,423
Detroit	\$3,000,000
Kansas City	\$4,069,258
Los Angeles	
Louisville	\$3,400,000
Miami	\$50,000
Minneapolis	\$14,620,000
Nashville	\$1,369,577
Norfolk	\$3,842,000
Philadelphia	\$3,983,750
Phoenix	\$2,625,000
Portland	\$1,381,000
Providence	\$818,066
Saint Paul	
Salt Lake City	\$4,711,460
San Francisco	\$8,600,000
Seattle	\$3,306,055
Trenton	\$600,000

\* Los Angeles and Saint Paul did not respond to this question

Question 4: Did your overall budget for emergency food purchases increase, decrease or stay the same over the last year?

<b>Increase/Decrease in total budget</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cities that reported an increase	23	96%
Cities that reported a decrease	0	0
Cities that stayed the same	1	4%

<b>City</b>	<b>Increase/ Decrease/ Stay the Same</b>	<b>By what percent</b>
Boston	increase	9%
Charleston	increase	30%
Charlotte	increase	72%
Chicago	increase	
Cleveland	increase	9%
Dallas	increase	20%
Denver	increase	67%
Des Moines	increase	19%
Detroit	increase	10%
Kansas City	increase	
Los Angeles	increase	
Louisville	increase	13%
Miami	stay the same	
Minneapolis	increase	25%
Nashville	increase	8%
Norfolk	increase	13%
Philadelphia	increase	2%
Phoenix	increase	25%
Portland	increase	15%
Providence	increase	7%
Saint Paul		
Salt Lake City	increase	23%
San Francisco	increase	16%
Seattle	increase	30%
Trenton	increase	34%

\* Saint Paul did not answer this question.

Question 5: What percentage of food you distributed came from the following sources (Note: The sum of the food distribution by source must be equal to 100%)

<b>Sources</b>	<b>Weighted Average</b>
Federal Emergency Food Assistance	24%
Donations from Grocery Store Chains and Food Suppliers	50%
Donations from Individuals	8%
Purchased Food	13%
Other	6%

<b>City</b>	<b>a. Federal Emergency Food Assistance</b>	<b>b. Donations from grocery chains/ other food supplies</b>	<b>c. Donations from individuals</b>	<b>d. Purchased Food</b>	<b>e. Other</b>
Boston	28%	26%		2%	44%
Charleston	25%	30%	6%	8%	31%
Charlotte	20%	60%	11%	9%	0
Chicago	31%	50%	1%	18%	0
Cleveland	28%	40%	3%	15%	14%
Dallas	28%	52%	4%	16%	
Denver	20%	68%	2%	9%	1%
Des Moines	2%	35%	10%	53%	0
Detroit	5%	0%	15%	80%	0
Kansas City	13%	72%	5%	10%	0
Los Angeles	50%	44%	0	6%	0
Louisville	22%	66%	4%	8%	
Miami			100%		
Minneapolis	24%	53%	4%	19%	0
Nashville	3%		14%	65%	18%
Norfolk	23%			8%	69%
Philadelphia	29%	5%	3%	63%	0
Phoenix	21%	68%	5%	5%	1%
Portland	19%	55%	8%	18%	0
Providence	8%	60%	7%	21%	4%
Saint Paul	17%	17%	47%	14%	5%
Salt Lake City	13%	30%	16%	1%	40%
San Francisco	18%	73%	1%	8%	0
Seattle	1%	92%	1%	6%	0
Trenton	55%	10%	10%	20%	5%

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? By what percent?

<b>Increase or decrease in demand for food assistance</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Cities with an increase in demand for food assistance	23	96%
Cities with a decrease in demand for food assistance	1	4%
Total	24	100%

<b>City</b>	<b>Increased/Decreased/ Stayed the Same</b>	<b>By what percent</b>
Boston	increased	15%
Charleston	increased	36%
Charlotte	increased	30%
Chicago	increased	35%
Cleveland	increased	10%
Dallas	increased	8%
Denver	increased	25%
Des Moines	increased	35%
Detroit	increased	30%
Kansas City	increased	40%
Los Angeles	increased	34%
Louisville	increased	28%
Miami	decreased	-10%
Minneapolis	increased	49%
Nashville	increased	38%
Norfolk	increased	32%
Philadelphia	increased	38%
Phoenix	increased	23%
Portland	increased	12%
Providence	increased	28%
Saint Paul		
Salt Lake City	increased	40%
San Francisco	increased	2%
Seattle	increased	9%
Trenton	increased	25%

\* Saint Paul did not respond to this question.

Question 9: What percent of requests for emergency food assistance requests come from persons in the following categories (please note that these categories are not mutually exclusive, the same person can belong to more than one group).

- a.) Persons in Families
- b.) The elderly
- c.) Persons who are employed
- d.) Persons who are homeless

<b>Type of Persons</b>	<b>Average percentage for each</b>
Persons in families	60%
The elderly	20%
Persons who are employed	37%
Persons who are homeless	18%

\* For question 9, 13 cities provided responses for persons in families, 14 cities provided responses for the elderly, 12 cities provided responses for persons who are employed, and 11 cities provided responses for persons who are homeless.

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

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	22	96%
No	1	4%
Total	23	100%

Question 11: Over the last year, has there been an increase in the frequency that persons visit food pantries and/or emergency kitchens each month?

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	14	64%
No	3	14%
Unable to track	5	23%
Total	22	100%

Question 12: Have you noticed any other significant changes in who requested food assistance over the past year or how people were using food assistance?

	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	23	92%
No	2	8%
Total	25	100%





# Appendix E

## Results of the Homeless Section of the 2009 Survey



## Results of the Homeless Section of the 2009 Conference of Mayors Survey on Hunger and Homelessness

19. Has the number of total persons experiencing homelessness in your city increased, decreased or stayed the same over the past year? By what percent?

20. Has the number of homeless families in your city increased, decreased or stayed the same over the past year? By what percent

21. Has the number of homeless unaccompanied individuals in your city increased, decreased, or stayed the same over the past year? By what percent?

<b>19. Total Persons</b>	<b>Number of cities</b>	<b>Percent of cities</b>
Increased	15	60%
Decreased	8	32%
Stayed the same	2	8%
<b>20. Families</b>		
Increased	19	76%
Decreased	3	12%
Stayed the same	3	12%
<b>21. Individuals</b>		
Increased	9	36%
Decreased	9	36%
Stayed the same	7	28%

<b>City</b>	<b>19. Total Persons</b>	<b>By what percent</b>	<b>20. Homeless Families</b>	<b>By what percent</b>	<b>21. Unaccompanied Individuals</b>	<b>By what percent</b>
Boston	decreased	11%	increased	22%	decreased	9%
Charleston	increased	15%	increased	41%	increased	14%
Charlotte	increased	6%	decreased	2%	increased	13%
Chicago						
Cleveland	increased	7%	increased	5%	increased	8%
Dallas	increased	3%	increased	20%	decreased	8%
Denver	increased	0%	increased		increased	
Des Moines	decreased	10%	increased	3%	decreased	9%
Detroit	increased	5%	increased	3%	increased	11%
Gastonia	decreased	27%	increased	5%	decreased	42%
Kansas City	decreased	2%	increased	22%	stayed the same	
Los Angeles	decreased	38%	decreased	68%	decreased	27%
Louisville	decreased	8%	decreased	25%	stayed the same	
Miami						
Minneapolis	increased	3%	increased	9%	stayed the same	
Nashville	increased	15%	increased	15%	increased	13%
Norfolk	increased	15%	increased	7%	increased	18%
Philadelphia	decreased	1%	increased	4%	decreased	6%
Phoenix	increased	1%	increased	1%	decreased	1%
Portland	stayed the same		stayed the same		stayed the same	
Providence	increased	5%	stayed the same		increased	7%
Sacramento	increased	5%	increased	14%	decreased	31%
Saint Paul	increased		increased		increased	
Salt Lake City	decreased	15%	increased	1%	decreased	31%
San Francisco	increased	1%	increased	14%	stayed the same	
Seattle	stayed the same		stayed the same		stayed the same	
Trenton	increased	1%	increased	1%	stayed the same	1%

Miami and Chicago did not respond to questions 19, 20 or 21. St. Paul reported an increase but could not quantify the percent increase.

Question 22: Please complete the following table on the number of homeless persons in the following categories on an average night over the last year.

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
Boston	219	0	0	1384	3179	0	927	470	46
Charleston	69	0	0	85	31	0	33	48	0
Charlotte	547	3	2	810	326	10	602	196	4
Chicago	794	90		1447	244		918	1631	
Cleveland	118	5	0	958	252	8	651	236	0
Dallas	157	22	0	1381	531	13	505		17
Denver									
Des Moines	100	35	0	241	85	30	388	289	1
Detroit				1471	304	4	544	389	4
Gastonia	351	75	0	106	35	6	30	18	0
Kansas City				245	95	28	99	400	4
Los Angeles	15154	464	153	3037	962	73	3407	1525	85
Louisville	148	6	0	740	109	17	259	253	0
Miami									
Minneapolis	191	27	34	785	893	49	245	791	80
Nashville	398			694	150	6	368	110	5
Norfolk	88	3		340	146		27	53	
Philadelphia	506	0		2155	1504	22	393	1746	4
Phoenix	2549	230	139	771	360	13	244	1061	5
Portland	1505	78	8	647	172	5	775	894	5
Providence	60	0	0	377	137	0	86	158	0
Sacramento	1194	4	3	531	100	12	815	80	20
Saint Paul	115	9	13	250	90	16	216	462	29
Salt Lake City	104	0	21	1153	906	2	330	692	0
San Francisco	2684	25		1185	343	32	291	252	21
Seattle	1972		9	1558	548	8	927	1863	16
Trenton	97	110	0	325	205	5	167	196	0

\* Miami and Denver did not respond to question 22.

Question 23: Complete the following table on the number of unduplicated homeless persons in the following categories over the past year.

City	In Emergency Shelter			Total Persons in Emergency Shelters over the past year	Extrapolated Count of persons in ES over the past year*	In Transitional Housing			Total Persons in Transitional Housing over the past year	Extrapolated Count of persons in TH over the past year*
	Single Adults	Persons in Families	Unaccompanied Youth			Single Adults	Persons in Families	Unaccompanied Youth		
Boston	10879	3854	0	14733	15784	1685	387	46	2118	2663
Charleston	650	233	0	883	1349	117	25	0	142	435
Charlotte	2240	1067	34	3341	3677	389	397	4	790	1318
Chicago				0	0				0	0
Cleveland	3779	928	160	4867	6232	723	468	0	1191	1488
Dallas				0	0				0	0
Denver				0					0	
Des Moines	2176	670	394	3240	3829	1176	587	12	1775	2107
Detroit	6432	1753	28	8213	10824	1374	716	11	2101	2679
Gastonia	12	470	0	482	681	31	50	0	81	81
Kansas City	2300	1523	28	3851	5739	179	623	4	806	1277
Los Angeles	6841	2167	164	9172	19281	7803	3433	191	11427	35199
Louisville	3843	703	365	4911	5447	646	677	0	1323	1985
Miami				0					0	
Minneapolis				0	0				0	0
Nashville	11386	1400	282	13068	119645	563	235	30	828	1545
Norfolk		227		227	885	66	77		143	205
Philadelphia	7796	5798	500	14094	18329	612	2531	1	3144	3414
Phoenix	5711	3099	50	8860	16507	741	2236	7	2984	3805
Portland	2503	967	17	3487	6379	3406	1623	17	5046	6845
Providence	1029	667	0	1696	2140	172	316	0	488	570
Sacramento	531	100	12	643	834	815	80	20	915	1087
Saint Paul	855	915		1770	1770	434	736		1170	1170
Salt Lake City	4520	4530	10	9060	14539	563	508	0	1071	1940
San Francisco	6880	826	32	7738	8667	459	387	17	863	1093
Seattle	7650	1683	0	9333	11897	1339	966	0	2305	3073
Trenton	1036	205	20	1261	1484	262	85	0	347	381

\* The extrapolated count for persons in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing over the past year provides an estimated count and is based on the assumption that beds located in programs that do not participate in HMIS are occupied at the same rate as beds located in HMIS-participated programs. Therefore, these extrapolated counts account for persons using non-HMIS participating beds and persons using HMIS participating beds. The extrapolated count is calculated by dividing the total number of persons in HMIS in a particular category by the bed coverage rate in that category. Bed coverage rates can be found in question 27.

\*\* Chicago, Dallas, Denver and Miami did not provide responses for question 23.

Question 24: How many unaccompanied individuals entered permanent supportive housing over the past year?

Question 25: How many persons in families entered permanent supportive housing over the past year?

<b>City</b>	<b>24. Unaccompanied Individuals</b>	<b>25. Persons in Families</b>
Boston	311	71
Charleston	75	0
Charlotte	22	0
Chicago		
Cleveland		
Dallas	302	38
Denver	242	257
Des Moines	103	305
Detroit	284	316
Gastonia	18	8
Kansas City	90	22
Los Angeles	246	65
Louisville	300	48
Miami		
Minneapolis	393	512
Nashville	317	107
Norfolk	13	8
Philadelphia	643	1081
Phoenix	223	40
Portland	314	42
Providence		
Sacramento	149	
Saint Paul		
Salt Lake City	150	86
San Francisco	912	208
Seattle		
Trenton	7	20

\* Chicago, Cleveland, Miami, Providence, Saint Paul and Seattle did not provide responses for questions 24 and 25.



Question 26: Complete the following table on the percentage of homeless adults in the following categories, note that the same persons could belong in multiple categories.

Categories	Overall Percentage
Employed	20%
Veterans	14%
Physically Disabled	13%
HIV Positive	3%
Severely Mentally Ill	27%
Domestic Violence Victims	15%

City	Employed	Veterans	Physically Disabled	HIV Positive	Severely Mentally Ill	DV
Boston	40%	17%	30%	5%	33%	25%
Charleston	14%	21%	10%	1%	14%	4%
Charlotte	15%	12%	3%	2%	22%	11%
Chicago	20.9%	9.2%	14.8%	4.5%	18.9%	25.3%
Cleveland	18%	7%	6%	1%	11%	5%
Dallas	13%	15%	26%	6%	33%	13%
Denver	32%	15%	6%	2%	27%	8%
Des Moines	24%	14%	20%	1%	29%	18%
Detroit	18.2%	10.3%	35.5%	2.8%	48.4%	5.6%
Gastonia	24%	3%	10%	2%	22%	12%
Kansas City		21%	13%			
Los Angeles	8.1%	16.5%	23.2%	2.6%	24.3%	8.9%
Louisville	26%	13%	8%	1%	23%	25%
Miami						
Minneapolis	30%	14%	3%	4%	46%	11%
Nashville	29%	26%	12%	14%	27%	19%
Norfolk		15%	12%	2%	26%	14%
Philadelphia		7%		3%	26%	10%
Phoenix	17%	12%	5%	1%	32%	14%
Portland	15.7%	9.9%	7.3%	0.05%	7.3%	30%
Providence	10%	9%	15%	0	34%	20%
Sacramento	7%	15%	12%	2%	27%	25%
Saint Paul	27%	14%	1%	1%	52%	18%
Salt Lake City	26%	19%	31%	1%	27%	13%
San Francisco		13%				
Seattle	18%	19%				21%
Trenton	17.1%	7.7%	4.6%	0	12.3%	2.7%

\* Miami did not provide responses to question 26.

Question 27: In the table below, list the number of beds and units available for homeless persons during the last year in each category. Of the total number of beds, list the number of new beds added 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.

City	Total Number of Beds			Total Number of HMIS Participating Beds			Bed Coverage Rate*			Number of New Beds added during the last year		
	ES	TH	PSH	ES	TH	PSH	ES	TH	PSH	ES	TH	PSH
Boston	3380	1833	3584	3155	1458	3584	93%	80%	100%	0	0	
Charleston	191	288	153	125	94	70	65%	33%	46%	0	0	20
Charlotte	252	512	199	229	307	199	91%	60%	100%	0	0	0
Chicago	2101	3956	7403	772	3168	5485	37%	80%	74%	65	16	1354
Cleveland	1100	897	2400	859	718	1475	78%	80%	61%	0	0	82
Dallas	2816	1406	1603	151	779	777	5%	55%	48%	0	50	175
Denver												
Des Moines	403	875	310	341	737	310	85%	84%	100%	6	17	100
Detroit	1741	1492	1793	1321	1170	1170	76%	78%	65%	11	60	339
Gastonia	164	32	81	116	32	81	71%	100%	100%	0	0	11
Kansas City	1070	840	998	718	530	979	67%	63%	98%			28
Los Angeles	3828	6404	6735	1821	2079	1031	48%	33%	15%	16	1410	1715
Louisville	904	1317	666	815	878	582	90%	67%	87%	159	0	0
Miami												
Minneapolis	1947	1225	3354	1332	1031	2154	68%	84%	64%	0	0	123
Nashville	824	763	950	90	409	777	11%	54%	82%	0	20	102
Norfolk	312	133	270	80	93	249	26%	70%	92%	0	0	33
Philadelphia	3744	2593	4590	2879	2388	4077	77%	92%	89%	50	16	1000
Phoenix	2571	2692	2529	1380	2111	2509	54%	78%	99%	48	56	86
Portland	525	2032	2335	287	1498	1471	55%	74%	63%			
Providence	718	523	1195	569	448	944	79%	86%	79%	1	1	1
Sacramento	599	1013	1750	462	853	1649	77%	84%	94%	0	66	167
Saint Paul	141	703	1298	141	703	1298	100%	100%	100%	0	0	10
Salt Lake City	820	1067	1275	511	589	836	62%	55%	66%	0	20	184
San Francisco	1530	622	5317	1366	491	4675	89%	79%	88%	0	70	353
Seattle	2009	2508	1697	1576	1881	893	78%	75%	53%	24	71	249
Trenton	160	192	374	136	175	364	85%	91%	97%	0	0	2

\* The bed coverage rate is the number of beds that are reported in HMIS within a category divided by the total number of beds within a category multiplied by 100.

\*\* Denver and Miami did not provide responses to question 27.



# Appendix F

## Hunger and Homelessness Contacts by City



## Hunger and Homelessness Contacts by City

<b>Hunger Contact</b>	<b>Homelessness Contact</b>
<b>BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS</b>	
<p>Jim Greene Emergency Shelter Commission 1 City Hall Plaza Boston, MA 02201 Phone: (617) 635-4507 Fax: (617) 635-3450</p>	<p>Jim Greene Emergency Shelter Commission 1 City Hall Plaza Boston, MA 02201 Phone: (617) 635-4507 Fax: (617) 635-3450</p>
<b>CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	
<p>Ilze Visocka Director of Community Development Lowcountry Food Bank 1635 Cosgrove Avenue North Charleston, SC 29405 Phone: (843) 747-8146, ext. 101 ivisocka@lcfbank.org</p>	<p>Becky Van Wie, Associate Director, Lowcountry Continuum of Care 270 North Shelmore Boulevard Charleston, SC 29464 Phone: (843) 270-4613 becky@lowcountrycoc.org</p>
<b>CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA</b>	
<p>Beverly Howard, Executive Director Loaves &amp; Fishes, Inc. PO Box 11234 Charlotte, NC 28220 Phone: (704) 523-4333 Fax: (704) 523-5901 Beverly@loavesandfishes.org</p>	<p>Megan Coffey, Program Coordinator Mecklenburg County CSS - Homeless Support Services 945 N. College Street Charlotte, NC 28205 Phone: (704) 926-0617 Megan.coffey@mecklenburgcountync.gov</p>
<b>CHICAGO, ILLINOIS</b>	
<p>Peter Kamps, Chief Research Analyst Chicago Dept. of Human Services 1615 W. Chicago Avenue Chicago, IL 60622 Phone: (312) 746-8725 Fax: (312) 746-1651 pkamps@cityofchicago.org</p>	<p>Lorrie Walls, Assistant Director Chicago Dept. of Human Services 1615 W. Chicago Avenue Chicago, IL 60622 Phone: (312) 746-8545 Fax: (312) 746-1651 lwalls@cityofchicago.org</p>
<b>CLEVELAND, OHIO</b>	
<p>Mary O'Shea Advocacy &amp; Public Education Manager, Cleveland Foodbank 15500 South Waterloo Road Cleveland, OH 44110 Phone: (216) 738-2135 moshea@clevelandfoodbank.org</p>	<p>William Resseger Department of Community Development 320 City Hall Cleveland, OH 44114 Phone: (216) 664-2351 bresseger@city.cleveland.oh.us</p>

<b>DALLAS, TEXAS</b>	
<p>Paul Wunderlich COO North Texas Food Bank 4500 S. Cockrell Hills Road Dallas, TX 75236 Phone: (214) 347-8563 Fax: (214) 331-4104 paul@ntfb.org</p>	<p>Kit Lowrance, Director Supportive Housing &amp; Community Services Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance 1818 Corsicana Dallas, TX 75201 Phone: (214) 670-1125 Fax: (214) 243-2025 KLowrance@mdhadallas.org</p>
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