

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 2010



THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS



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This report was prepared by City Policy Associates, Washington, D.C. At The U.S. Conference of Mayors, Assistant Director for Community Development and Housing Eugene Lowe provided direction and Aminatou Poubelle provided assistance. Assistance was also provided by Sarah Okorie, a graduate student at American University. It may be downloaded at The U.S. Conference of Mayors Web site, www.usmayors.org.



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Executive Summary

This report presents the results of a survey of 27 of the cities which comprise The U.S. Conference of Mayors' Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness. Respondents were asked to provide information on emergency food assistance and homeless services provided between September 1, 2009 and August 31, 2010.

Among the survey's key findings:

Hunger

- Every city surveyed reported that requests for emergency food assistance increased over the past year, and those requests increased by an average of 24 percent across the cities.
- Among those requesting emergency food assistance, 56 percent were persons in families, 30 percent were employed, 19 percent were elderly, and 17 percent were homeless.
- Unemployment led the list of causes of hunger cited by the survey cities, followed by high housing costs, low wages, poverty, and lack of access to SNAP/food stamps.
- The cities reported a 17 percent average increase in the number of pounds of food distributed during the last year. All but one of the cities saw an increase in the number of pounds of food distributed; in that one city, it remained the same. Nearly three in four (74 percent) of the cities reported that their total budget for emergency food purchases increased over the last year; four cities said it decreased; two said it remained the same. Across the responding cities, the average increase in the budget for emergency food purchases was 18.5 percent.
- Increasing SNAP benefits and providing more providing more affordable housing led the city officials' list of actions needed to reduce hunger. These were followed by employment training programs and utility assistance programs.
- All but one of the cities expect requests for emergency food assistance to increase over the next year, with that increase expected to be moderate in 69 percent of the survey cities and substantial in 27 percent. One city expects requests to remain at the same level.
- Fifty-six percent of the cities expect resources to provide emergency food assistance will decrease moderately over the next year; eight percent expect them to decrease substantially; 32 percent expect them to continue at about the same level. One city expects a moderate increase in these resources.
- Increasing demand and decreasing resources, particularly relating to federal and state budget problems, were cited most frequently by the cities as the biggest challenge to addressing hunger in their areas in the coming year.

Homelessness

- Over the past year, the number of persons experiencing homelessness increased across the survey cities by an average of two percent, with 52 percent of the cities reporting an increase, 36 percent reporting a decrease, and three cities saying it stayed the same.
- Among families, the number experiencing homelessness increased across the survey cities by an average of nine percent, with 58 percent reporting an increase, 21 percent reporting a decrease, and 21 percent saying it stayed the same.
- Among unaccompanied individuals, the number experiencing homelessness over the past year increased across the survey cities by an average of 2.5 percent, with 44 percent reporting an increase, 39 percent reporting a decrease, and 17 percent saying it stayed the same.
- Among households with children, unemployment led the list of causes for homelessness cited by city officials. It was followed by lack of affordable housing, poverty, low-paying jobs, and domestic violence. Lack of affordable housing led the list of causes of homelessness among unaccompanied individuals, followed by mental illness and the lack of needed services, substance abuse and the lack of needed services, and poverty.
- The cities reported that, on average, 24 percent of homeless adults are severely mentally ill, 20 percent are physically disabled, 19 percent are employed, 14 percent are victims of domestic violence, 14 percent are also veterans, and three percent are HIV Positive.
- Across the survey cities, an average of 27 percent of homeless persons needing assistance over the last year did not receive it. Because no beds are available for them, emergency shelters in 64 percent of the survey cities must turn away families with children experiencing homelessness; shelters in 68 percent of the cities must turn away unaccompanied individuals.
- More than seven in 10 (71 percent) of the survey cities have adopted policies and/or implemented programs aimed at preventing homelessness among households that have lost, or may lose, their homes to foreclosure.
- Providing more mainstream assisted housing led the list of actions needed to reduce homelessness in the survey cities. This was followed by providing more permanent supportive housing for people with disabilities, and having more or better-paying employment opportunities.
- Officials in 72 percent of the survey cities expect the number of homeless families to increase over the next year; those in 28 percent expect it to continue at about the same level; one city expects a moderate decrease. Officials in 77 percent of the cities expect the number of homeless unaccompanied individuals to increase over the next year; those in 19 percent expect it to continue at about the same level; one city expects a moderate decrease.
- Officials in 48 percent of the survey cities expect resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease over the next year; those in another 48 percent expect resources to continue at about the same level; one city expects a moderate increase.

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 problems, how cities were responding to them, and what national responses were needed. (A complete list of past reports can be found in Appendix A.)

In September 1983, 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. This 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 Asheville (North Carolina) Mayor Terry. M. Bellamy. The 27 cities on the Task Force that responded to this year's survey are:

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

A list of these cities and their mayors is provided in Appendix B.

Response Rates

Of the 27 cities that responded to this year's survey, one did not complete the section on hunger, another did not complete the section on homelessness. In some cases, cities left individual questions on the survey unanswered. In calculating survey results, percentages are based 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 are members of the Conference of Mayors Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness. 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 experience of the 27 cities that responded to the survey.

The Task Force cities included in the survey vary greatly in size and location and in their approach to collecting 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 in data analysis. A list of contacts for each city is provided in Appendix F. These contacts are available to provide more information on each city's data and approach to alleviating hunger and homelessness. Additionally, city data for the hunger and homelessness portions of the surveys are provided in Appendices D and E, respectively.

1. Hunger

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) reported that, in 2009, 14.7 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 represents the highest level of food insecurity since the government began tracking the issue in 1995. In 2009, 50.2 million people lived in food-insecure households, including 17.2 million children. Within this group were 12.2 million adults and 5.4 million children who lived in households with very low food security.¹

This section provides information on persons receiving emergency food assistance and the availability of that assistance among the Task Force survey cities between September 1, 2009 and August 31, 2010.² It includes brief descriptions of exemplary programs or efforts underway in the cities which prevent or respond to the problems of hunger. Finally, it provides information on the outlook for addressing hunger problems in the year ahead. The full results for most survey questions are provided in Appendix D.

1.1 Need for Food Assistance

Every city surveyed reported that the number of requests for emergency food assistance increased over the past year. Across the cities, the number of requests for food assistance increased by an average of 24 percent. Nearly one-third (32 percent) of the cities surveyed reported that demand for assistance increased by 30 percent or more. The rate of increase ranged from 62 percent in Philadelphia and 60 percent in Des Moines to nine percent in Boston, eight percent in Phoenix and Dallas, and two percent in Portland.

Among those requesting emergency food assistance, 56 percent were persons in families, 30 percent were employed, 19 percent were elderly, and 17 percent were homeless. (These categories are not mutually exclusive and the same person can be included in more than one.)

Nine in 10 of the cities reported an increase in the number of persons requesting food assistance for the first time. Among these, 68 percent characterized the increase in first-time requests as substantial; 32 percent characterized it as moderate.

Increased requests for food assistance were accompanied by more frequent visits to food pantries and emergency kitchens. Nine in 10 of the 20 cities able to respond to the question reported an increase in the frequency that persons visit food pantries and/or emergency kitchens each month. Among these, 55 percent characterized the increase in frequency as moderate; 45 percent said it was substantial.

¹ Food Security in the United States, U.S. Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service Web site, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/FoodSecurity/>.

² Several of the cities provided data for a slightly different time period because that is how they collect it. In addition, in a few instances data provided may be for the total area served by a food bank, which may be larger than the survey city.

When asked to identify the three main causes of hunger in their cities, most survey cities (88.5 percent) named unemployment; this was followed by high housing costs (by one-half of the cities), low wages and poverty (each cited by 46 percent), lack of access to SNAP (by 27 percent of the cities), and medical or health costs (by 15 percent).

1.2 Availability of Food Assistance

The survey cities reported a 17 percent average increase in the pounds of food distributed. All but one of the cities saw an increase in the pounds of food distributed, and that city (Dallas) reported that the pounds remained the same. Nearly three in four of the cities (74 percent) reported that their total budget for emergency food purchases increased over the last year; four cities said it decreased; and three said it remained the same. Across the responding cities, the average increase in the budget for emergency food purchases was 18.5 percent.

Donations from grocery chains and other food suppliers accounted for the largest portion (42 percent) of the food distributed. This was followed by federal emergency food assistance, which accounted for 23 percent of the food distributed; purchased food, which accounted for 17 percent; donations from individuals, which accounted for eight percent. Other sources accounted for 10 percent. Donations from grocery chains and other food suppliers were down from last year, when they accounted for one-half of the food distributed; federal emergency assistance was down one percent from last year. Purchased food was up from last year's 13 percent portion, and food from other sources was up from last year's six percent. Donations from individuals remained at the same level.

Fifty-four percent of the cities reported that they had made at least some significant changes in the type of food purchased. Those changes generally involved providing healthier foods, including more fruits, vegetables, and proteins. Among their comments:

Charleston: The Lowcountry Food Bank has increasingly put an emphasis on procuring healthy food. This includes sourcing healthier food from our primary donors (retailers, distributors, donations from our parent company, Feeding America, etc), purchasing healthy food to augment our donations, and procuring more produce (both locally and from national sources). With obesity and diabetes rates in South Carolina among the highest in the nation, the Lowcountry Food Bank feels that it is important for our clients to have ample access to healthy food.

Des Moines: With a renewed commitment to providing nutritious food for low-income consumers, purchases and distribution of fresh and frozen produce, meats, and dairy products have increased substantially. Food packages now include healthier versions of foods where practical, with increased emphasis on distribution of items that have reduced fat, reduced sugar, and reduced sodium content.

Kansas City: According to Harvesters, our local food bank, we have had to purchase more food than ever before. We purchase a select list of the 10 most requested items, such as non-sweet cereal, vegetables, canned tuna, fruit, macaroni and cheese, beef stew, rice, dry pinto beans, and peanut butter.

Philadelphia: Food cupboards are moving toward purchasing more healthy food (fresh produce, more tuna and peanut butter, no processed meats) and purchasing more of an item to receive a better price.

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

Despite the increase in food budgets and pounds of food distributed in the survey cities last year, the 12 cities able to estimate the percent of unmet demand reported that an average of 23 percent of all persons needing assistance did not receive it. That unmet need ranged from five percent in Salt Lake City to 35 percent in Phoenix and 40 percent in San Antonio.

1.3 Policy Changes and Innovative Practices

Increasing SNAP benefits and providing more affordable housing led the list of actions needed to reduce hunger in the survey cities, with 71 percent of the cities calling for increasing SNAP benefits and two-thirds calling for more affordable housing. These were followed by employment training programs, called for by 46 percent of the cities, and utility assistance programs, called for by 29 percent.

BEST PRACTICES: Twenty-two of the survey cities provided descriptions of initiatives that have been effective in addressing hunger problems in their communities.

Asheville: Throughout the year the MANNA FoodBank's 225 partner agencies distribute 8.2 million pounds of food to those seeking food assistance. These agencies depend on the food bank for more than 70 percent of their food supply. Their labor force, which is more than 80 percent volunteer, provides the food bank with meaningful and timely feedback – real time analysis of who is coming to seek food assistance, and how many are coming. A separate effort, MANNA's Packs for Kids program, provides a five-pound bag of nutritious, accessible, and shelf-stable food to at-risk students. The program, which has garnered praise from the education community, began four years ago as a pilot at two elementary schools in Buncombe County and has since expanded to include 128 sites in 15 of the 16 counties in the service area, providing 4,000 bags of food to children every Friday. These packs bridge the weekend for the children needing them and often are the only source of food for these children when they're not in school. MANNA relies heavily upon teachers and guidance counselors to give accurate and adequate feedback on the amount of food needed for their schools.

Boston: Last spring, Boston's Haitian-American community experienced community-wide trauma in the wake of the devastating January earthquake in Haiti. One of the many on-going "after-shocks" of the earthquake was the increased financial and feeding burden on Haitian and Haitian-American households as families took in injured or traumatized loved ones, spent scarce funds to fly to, or fly someone from, Haiti, or contributed to Haiti relief. As families and individuals relocated to Boston, the impact on the network of food pantries and hunger relief agencies in Boston's neighborhoods with the highest number of Haitian families became apparent. Agencies like the Catholic Charities' Haitian Multi-Service Center and the Boston Public Health Commission's Mattapan Food Pantry worked with the City of Boston and the Greater Boston Food Bank's member services to target supplemental funds to the 10 agencies most affected by the increased hunger burden.

The food bank's Haitian Community Pantry Grants went to: Church of God of Prophecy/Roxbury, Eglise Baptiste Hatienne, American Red Cross/Boston Pantry, Grant A.M.E. Self-Help, Catholic

Charities/Yawkey Center, Twelfth Baptist Church Food Pantry, Haitian American Public Health Initiative, Healthy Baby/Healthy Child Mattapan Pantry, Greater Boston Nazarene Compassion, and St. Anthony Shrine Franciscan Food Center. This was found to be an efficient way to get resources into the community in places where households were already turning for help. Some of the families targeted by this initiative were too overwhelmed or reluctant to apply for food stamps or other benefits at that time because of a lack of clarity around Temporary Protected Status and other immigration issues.

Charleston: The Lowcountry Food Bank has 191,000 clients across coastal South Carolina. Of these, 81 percent have incomes below the threshold that qualifies for the SNAP program, but only 34 percent are enrolled. Too often clients do not know they are eligible, do not know how to apply, or are reluctant to deal with the “red tape” of the application process. Starting in fall 2010, the food bank piloted a Benefit Bank SNAP outreach program. The Benefit Bank is an online software tool that determines eligibility for SNAP and other public programs and helps clients navigate the application process. The food bank is now one of a number of Benefit Bank sites in South Carolina, and its Benefit Bank counselors have begun utilizing this tool to assist low-income individuals and families. With this program, the food bank hopes to leverage SNAP public assistance to help clients achieve food security and transition out of poverty.

Chicago: The Greater Chicago Food Depository developed a new initiative in March 2010 that works with schools to provide students and their families with healthy food at Healthy Food Markets or food pantries located in schools. The program, currently operating at three schools, is privately funded and is available free of charge. Eligible schools must show a commitment to child nutrition by participating in federal child nutrition programs, including breakfast in the classroom.

Cleveland: Fresh fruits and vegetables are relatively expensive and not always available in the inner city where full-service grocery stores that carry fresh food items are absent. Through a partnership with the State of Ohio, the food banks in Ohio receive money to purchase fresh produce from Ohio farmers; this provides a market for farmers during the harvest season and, at the same time, fresh fruits and vegetables for low-income people. The Cleveland Foodbank distributes its produce through free farmers’ markets. A typical farmers’ market will take place in a church parking lot, where a truckload of fresh produce has been dropped off. Volunteers staff the stations that distribute squash, tomatoes, sweet corn, greens, onions, potatoes – whatever is available during that period. Most of this produce is dispensed from June through October. During this past season the Cleveland Foodbank held 327 farmers markets; 228 were in Cuyahoga County, and most of these were in the City of Cleveland.

Dallas: The North Texas Food Bank (NTFB) now has a 15-member Social Services Assistance Team whose primary focus is providing SNAP application assistance. Thirteen of these positions are currently funded by the Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC), as part of the state’s efforts to improve SNAP services and increase participation. Through a contract with HHSC, NTFB staff members are able to conduct complete application interviews in the field and submit applications directly, and also are able to track the status of clients’ applications through the HHSC data base. Before the SNAP team was able to conduct complete application interviews, they focused on SNAP outreach, applicant pre-screening, and application support services. Under the contract with HHSC, both the level of assistance provided each client and the success rate have increased significantly.

Denver: In the summer of 2010, as the result of a significant effort to increase participation in the Summer Food Service Program, the number of sites increased by 52 percent and the number of U.S. Department of Agriculture-reimbursed meals reached nearly one million. This transformation was achieved through government agencies working with community- and faith-based groups. Hunger Free Colorado coordinated this work statewide. Efforts included outreach to youth-serving organizations, gaining a USDA waiver to increase the number of sites a nonprofit could sponsor, leveraging CSBG and TANF funds for start up costs at new sites, and robust outreach to potential participants through English and Spanish language media, a toll free number, “robo-calls” to Denver Public Schools households, a searchable Web site, and postcards, yard signs, flyers and banners. In addition to the benefits for hungry children, the effort brought in millions of additional federal dollars to pay for food and the wages of workers at the feeding sites.

Des Moines: The Des Moines Area Religious Council (DMARC) is facilitating community-wide dialog and activities to address the problems of hunger in Des Moines in a proactive and collaborative manner. The council recently launched a SNAP outreach project in cooperation with the Iowa Department of Human Services. Funded in part by USDA’s Food and Nutrition Service and the United Way of Central Iowa, the project will place up to 10 computerized SNAP application stations in collaborating DMARC pantry sites, community meals sites, and other human service agencies. Trained outreach assistants will help consumers with the onsite computerized SNAP application process. In the first year, this project is expected to increase financial stability for up to 350 families – approximately 875 people – while directing more than \$263,000 in federally funded food assistance to low-income families in central Iowa.

Another project involves “mapping an end to hunger in Greater Des Moines” by building on earlier work to expand dialog, research, planning, and resources beyond the traditional concept of providing hunger relief. The goal is to facilitate a system-wide community-based model that is targeted to end hunger and improve community health in the city and Polk County. This project will: 1) identify and assess food insecurity issues and evaluate existing services/assets to determine strategies to respond to unmet needs; 2) establish a food research and action council; 3) effectively integrate public, private, and nonprofit resources to alleviate food insecurity; and 4) create a community-based, coordinated emergency food delivery system.

Kansas City: Harvesters is Kansas City’s food bank. Across its network, 37 percent of those served are children; this adds up to as many as 109,000 children a year – hungry children whose health, behavior, and school performance suffer because of poor nutrition. The Harvesters Childhood Hunger Initiative distributes food through member agencies and programs that specifically target children. Harvesters’ 76 Kids Café sites served nearly 200,000 after-school and summer meals last fiscal year, and the Kids in the Kitchen program is teaching children the importance of nutritious eating and how to prepare healthy snacks.

The BackSnack program, which provides backpacks of food to elementary school children to fight weekend hunger, has expanded significantly, from serving 650 students a week three years ago to Harvesters’ plan to serve 13,000 students each week of the current school year. A recent independent evaluation of the BackSnack program found that participating students were healthier, missed less school, achieved better grades, and were involved in fewer disciplinary issues.

Kansas City also operates an after-school at-risk program and a Summer Food Service Program that serves 150,000 meals to about 2,000 children per year. Both of these USDA programs are

administered by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Bureau of Community and Food Nutrition.

Los Angeles: During the past year the Los Angeles Foodbank has enrolled over 300 families in the CalFresh (formerly Food Stamp) program, helping to provide over \$1 million in benefits annually. The effectiveness of the program is measured against five objectives: (1) Increase individuals' awareness of food stamp benefits and the application process through information dissemination and other promotional activities; (2) Increase the ratio of eligible individuals who apply for food stamps by first determining their eligibility in a prescreening session; (3) Increase the number of successful applications submitted to the county's Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) by providing direct assistance to individuals to complete/submit the food stamp application; (4) Reduce barriers that prevent eligible individuals from receiving food stamp benefits once they have been determined eligible and have successfully submitted their application, by advocating on their behalf with DPSS; (5) Strengthen the overall food stamp program at the county level by collaborating with DPSS, community-based organizations, and other government agencies to identify and reduce barriers to access.

Louisville: The Dare to Care Food Bank in Louisville has begun partnering with local grocery retailers to obtain and distribute high-value, perishable foods, including items not traditionally distributed through food assistance programs, such as meat, dairy products, and produce. Partner retailers have dedicated valuable freezer space and trained their staff for the temporary storage of these goods. The food bank has purchased new refrigerated vehicles, provided new refrigeration units for dozens of nonprofit food pantry partners, expanded warehouse cooling space, and trained staff to handle these expanded services. The food bank now makes twice-weekly pick-ups from every Kroger and WalMart store in greater Louisville. The program has produced over 1.5 million pounds of newly sourced, healthy food for the city's struggling families.

Nashville: Second Harvest Food Bank of Middle Tennessee provides low cost, quality food products to other pantries for distribution, and has an extensive network of satellite offices that provide emergency assistance to people in need. These offices are situated throughout the area and have operating hours that accommodate customers using a variety of transportation modes. Through innovative food processing techniques, including freeze-drying pre-packaged meals, they provide a variety of food that is nutritious and tastes good. Second Harvest's Kids Café and Backpack Program both provide food to school-age children who might otherwise go hungry. Its Kids Café partnership with Project Reflect has had a measurable impact, addressing the immediate problem of hunger, and providing the education that will hopefully break the cycle of poverty for the children's families.

Project Reflect is an after-school program for children attending Smithson Craighead Academy, a Davidson County Charter School, in which the average student is two or more years behind grade level upon entry. Open from 6:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. during most of the school year, the school's campus is a "home away from home" for children who need broad-based community support to overcome academic and behavioral deficits. The Kids Café meal provides the nourishment and energy these children need to stay in school for a longer day and excel at their studies.

Another local organization working to end hunger in Nashville, Community Food Advocates, is currently bringing fresh and affordable food items to "food desert" neighborhoods through a mobile grocery store. Many of the families that will benefit from this mobile store have been riding a bus for two hours or more in order to purchase affordable food. Mobile outreach workers from the city's

Department of Human Services go to homeless shelters to enroll families and individuals in Food Stamp and other benefit programs. They also regularly visit a large SRO where over 100 formerly homeless people now have permanent supportive housing. A satellite office staffed by a Food Stamp worker is open twice a week at the Room in the Inn's Campus, a large day shelter for the homeless.

Norfolk: The Food Bank of Southeastern Virginia is specifically addressing unmet food needs by implementing an aggressive SNAP outreach program that uses both volunteers and a new staff position. By assisting with the filing of online SNAP applications, the program is helping many persons in need of emergency food assistance who have not applied for SNAP because of transportation issues, difficulty in getting to the SNAP offices, lack of understanding the process, and other barriers to participation.

Philadelphia: The SHARE Food Program and Philadelphia Green have matched up food cupboards with local gardeners, and food cupboards have been able to provide participants with locally-grown fresh produce. For many participants, this gardening project is their only source of fresh produce. SHARE makes food packages available and publicizes individual food distribution times in communities. Participants are able to purchase the fresh produce for about 30 percent less than at their local grocery stores. To qualify to participate, an individual must perform community service (a good deed) for another person or an organization. In the past year, the SHARE program has developed a farm with 75 raised beds and a hoop house and is showing people how to grow their own vegetables. Next year, SHARE will be purchasing lumber, soil, and plants in bulk and people will be able to purchase these items for about 50 percent less than at the hardware store.

In a separate effort, the Greater Philadelphia Coalition Against Hunger created the Victory in Partnership (VIP) Project to network local food pantries and soup kitchens within five regions of Philadelphia. The goal is to work together strategically to fight hunger in their communities. With funding from corporate sponsors and the William Penn Foundation, the VIP Project has provided more than 70 feeding programs with funding, kitchen equipment, training, and other tools to feed more people in need more efficiently.

Phoenix: Since 1980, individual food banks have participated in "gleaning" activities which rescue and distribute food – typically produce – that would otherwise go to waste. In 1993, with the establishment of the Arizona Statewide Gleaning Project, food banks throughout the state approached gleaning in a coordinated way. Through this project, 812 million pounds of food have been rescued, transported, and distributed – 45.2 million pounds from July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010 alone. Also, the Phoenix-based St. Mary's Foodbank Alliance, the largest food bank in the state, recently expanded its warehouse, distribution center, and agency relationships to accommodate increased community demands.

Portland: Oregon Food Bank staff in the Portland Metro area supported substantial outreach to individual donors regarding Plant A Row for the hungry over the last fiscal year. The food bank instituted a new partner agency donation tracking system specifically for backyard-grown donations of produce, and altered receiving practices on the local area Metro dock to track backyard donations separately. The food bank also invested in marketing outreach – yard signs, posters, Web site, etc. – to inform the community on how and where to donate freshly grown produce to help feed the hungry. From July 2009 to June 2010, donations of backyard produce directly to partner agencies totaled over 40,000 pounds in Multnomah County.

Two additional programs sought to increase the quantity of fresh produce available to emergency food box recipients: Multnomah County CROPS, an innovative project combining the efforts of volunteers and community service workers and the generosity of local businesses, produces fresh vegetables on county-owned land for local food banks. Started in summer 2009, the program harvested over 20,000 pounds of produce for emergency food distribution this year. The Better Together Garden, also started in 2009, is a collaborative effort of the Portland Multnomah Food Policy Council and Portland City Hall. The garden is on City Hall property and grows fresh produce for a local Loaves and Fishes program. The garden harvested over 1,000 pounds of produce for hunger relief this year.

Sacramento: California Emergency Foodlink is the largest food bank in the nation, in terms of both physical size and volume of food handled. In all, Foodlink provides for more than two million participants a month throughout California. Foodlink is the official food bank of Sacramento County for Feeding America and USDA. Foodlink's umbrella distributions cover all the counties of northern California. Foodlink has received awards and recognition from the Ford Foundation/John F. Kennedy School of Government, the Peter B. Drucker Foundation, Congressional Hunger Center, World Hunger Year (WHY), U.S.D.A. Pyramid of Excellence, and the White House. In addition, the Sacramento Regional Food Bank, Elk Grove Food Bank Services, and River City Food Bank all are outstanding food banks which also provide a full range of support and assistance, including clothing, employment, housing, and other support classes. Also, the Sacramento Hunger Coalition provides public education and advocacy and, through its Food Stamp Advocacy Taskforce, works to increase the participation of Sacramento residents in the new CalFresh (Food Stamp) program and to increase their use of Electronic Benefits Transfer cards at local farmers' markets.

Saint Paul: Every year in Minnesota, an estimated 282 million pounds of unused food goes to waste. Second Harvest Heartland's Food Rescue Program has two simple and direct missions: feed the hungry, and eliminate this waste. Each week, the program's trucks collect produce, dairy, meat, bakery, and shelf-stable items from more than 100 area retailers. These goods are then distributed to nearly 1,000 local programs, food shelves, food kitchens, and shelters throughout Second Harvest Heartland's 59-county service area. Through this effort, millions of pounds of high quality, nutritious food that might otherwise be discarded can be rescued and delivered to where it is most needed.

San Antonio: The San Antonio Food Bank (SAFB) operates a Community Kitchen, an innovative program that assists in preventing and responding to problems of hunger by helping individuals who are in high-risk populations – individuals who may be homeless, in prison, or in poverty, for example – to develop culinary trade skills. The 16-week Community Kitchen program, free to participants, has successfully graduated 29 classes ranging in size from five to 25 students. Culinary and business skills developed include cooking, catering, food safety, and customer service. The program includes wrap-around services, integrating SAFB nutrition education and federal benefit assistance for students who are eligible. Students are both challenged and educated as they provide meals for seniors, children, and families through various SAFB programs.

The Community Kitchen is responsible for meals distributed through children's programs at various shelters and campuses throughout the city, as well as for disaster services. For the children's programs alone, the kitchen produced 174,278 meals this past summer. The kitchen provides exposure for both the SAFB and its students, and students often are able to find employment quickly once they have completed the program. There also are competitions hosted and judged by celebrity chefs, allowing students face-time with influential chefs working throughout the city.

San Francisco: The San Francisco Food Bank is working to ensure that the city's network of over 200 weekly grocery pantries have enough food and technical support to meet increased demand from both current and new clients. In the 2010 fiscal year, the food bank distributed over 28 million pounds through the pantry program; last year, it opened 14 new pantry sites. Pantries are generally categorized by their target population, and are located accordingly to reach vulnerable populations in high-need neighborhoods. For example:

- Brown Bag pantries serving seniors are generally located in senior centers and buildings.
- Healthy Children pantries targeting families with children are located in public schools, day care centers, family buildings, and youth centers.
- Community Food Partner pantries are located in the largest public housing projects in San Francisco.
- Supportive Housing pantries operate and serve residents in buildings for the formerly homeless.
- Immigrant Food Assistance pantries serve immigrants in places like community and cultural/immigrant services centers.

In addition to these targeted pantries, Neighborhood Grocery Network pantries are open to community residents in general and have proven to be a crucial resource in fighting hunger, as an increasing number of people find themselves in need of food. These pantries operate mainly out of community centers and churches. Food is presented in farmers'-market style, with each household receiving 25 to 30 pounds of fresh fruits and vegetables, bread, juice, protein, and a variety of staple items such as beans, pasta, rice, turkey, and ground chicken. In recent years, the food bank has increased the purchasing and distribution of staple items to pantries, to further ensure that households receive the food they need.

The Tenderloin Hunger Taskforce, a group of feeding agencies collaborating to fight hunger in the community, includes the executive directors of the main feeding agencies in San Francisco – St. Anthony Foundation, Glide Foundation, Meals on Wheels, Project Open Hand, and San Francisco Food Bank, among them – as well as food stamp and hunger advocacy representatives. Accomplishments include: joint purchasing (for better pricing); hunger advocacy (hunger awareness day, meetings with city supervisors and other influential government officials); education (media, press releases, statistics/information gathering); disaster/emergency feeding (memorandum of understanding for mutual assistance and communication, coordination with the city feeding plan); and general collaboration (coordination around service changes as one agency has an impact on another, use of each other's kitchen/facilities when needed due to remodeling or unexpected breakdowns, sharing purchasing resources, etc). Officials say it is unusual for agencies that often compete for limited funding resources to work so closely together for the good of the community.

Seattle: North Helpline is a nonprofit organization that works to prevent homelessness and hunger in North Seattle by providing short-term solutions to problems of financial adversity. North Helpline serves more than 800 households each week and, through its food bank, distributes more than one million pounds of food. In January 2010, after working out of ill-equipped spaces for nearly 20 years, North Helpline moved into a new state-of-the-art 9,000-square-foot facility. This space has allowed the organization to increase service hours, rescue and store more groceries and staples, and expand program capacity around on-site medical services.

The combination of its food bank, emergency service and referral system, and free health clinic makes North Helpline a unique “one-stop” organization. The food bank provides food and other basic essentials, including baby supplies such as formula and diapers, to over 800 households each week. In 2009, the food bank provided over 63,300 “grocery visits” to people in Northeast Seattle who were experiencing hunger. Its emergency services program provides rental and eviction support, utility shut-off prevention, transportation vouchers, and referrals to employment and educational resources. In 2009, the program kept 180 families housed and enabled another 220 to maintain their utilities. At its new free/low cost health care clinic, North Helpline hosts two medical providers onsite: Rotacare, which provides free basic medical care, and Neighborcare Health, which is the leading provider of primary medical and dental care to low-income and uninsured patients in Seattle. The two partner agencies collaborate to connect clients with the services they need to achieve optimal health

Trenton: Funding has been provided in the state budget since 2007 for the State Food Purchase Program (SFPP), which distributes the funds for the purchase of healthy and nutritious foods to feed people affected by hunger. The state’s 2011 budget provided level funding for SFPP. The local Food Bank’s relationship with the Community Food Bank of New Jersey has made available increased amounts of fresh produce. The availability of fresh food, especially produce, helps the food bank address the need for healthy and nutritious food in the Trenton area, which also may contribute to the fight against obesity. Since the start of the collaboration with the Community Food Bank of New Jersey, the food bank has increased the amount of fruits and vegetables distributed in the Trenton area by 13 percent.

1.4 Outlook for Next Year

Based on current projections of economic conditions and unemployment for their cities, officials in all but one of the cities expect requests for emergency food assistance to increase over the next year. Sixty-nine percent of the survey cities expect that increase to be moderate; 27 percent expect it to be substantial. One city expects requests to remain at the same level.

Based on the current state of public and private agency budgets, 56 percent (14) of the cities expect resources to provide emergency food assistance will decrease moderately over the next year, and eight percent (two cities) expect them to decrease substantially. Nearly one-third of the cities (eight) expect these resources to continue at about the same level. Cleveland expects a moderate increase in resources.

The cities were asked to identify what they expect will be the biggest challenge to addressing hunger in their area in the coming year. Most frequently cited were increasing demand and decreasing resources, particularly relating to federal and state budget problems. Among their comments:

Charleston: With unemployment and poverty still hovering at historically high levels, a “double-dip” recession still possible, and the strong likelihood of decreased government funding for social service and food assistance programs at the federal and state level, the Lowcountry Food Bank will have to redouble its efforts to meet the growing need presented by hunger in the community next year. To do this, the LCFB will drastically increase the number of pounds of food it distributes, recruit new partner agencies to target services towards underserved populations, and expand programming that targets vulnerable populations and addresses root causes of hunger and poverty.

Chicago: Adequate funding, difficulties in meeting rising demand for food, decreases in federal assistance for emergency food will be challenges. The increase in the emergency food budget, in part, was a direct result of one-time only funding from the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA). It is expected that next year these funds will no longer be available.

Cleveland: Demand is so high that we have had to purchase more food this year, and we expect that we will have to raise more money to purchase more product.

Dallas: Facility constraints. We are now operating at the physical capacity of our current facility. In June of this year, we began leasing a second, smaller warehouse as an interim solution. We have reached capacity sooner than expected, in part due to changes in the profile of our inventory. We are increasing the nutritional value of the food we provide by sourcing more frozen meats and fresh produce, which require more careful handling and additional floor space.

Des Moines: High levels of unemployment, cuts to federal, state, and city budgets that result in reduced public benefits assistance, and increased need by low-income families. Donations to the Des Moines Area Religious Council remained relatively stable through early 2010. Donations from congregations and individuals are now trending downward.

Kansas City: According to Harvesters (the food bank): Securing enough food to meet the growing need because of changes in the food industry resulting in reduction of food available for donation, increasing cost of food, and increasing need and difficulty in meeting that need as more people turn to our network of pantries, shelters and soup kitchens for assistance.

Los Angeles: The biggest challenge in addressing hunger is the ability to keep pace with the growing demand for food assistance in Los Angeles. 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 – caused in part by the economic downturn.

Norfolk: Finding donated product in the quantities needed to serve all individuals requesting assistance and distributing it to the individuals within our 3,500-square-mile service area.

Philadelphia: Having enough resources (money and donations) to meet the ever-increasing demand for food assistance. Fifty-one percent of feeding programs say they do not have enough food to meet the current demand, with 40 percent of feeding program coordinators saying they sometimes spend personal money on their food programs.

Phoenix: Maintaining state budget funding for food banks in the face of massive budget deficits and a new state legislature that has thus far promised further funding reductions. Expect moderate increases in food bank demands due to poor economy, continued unemployment, rising fuel, food and housing costs.

Portland: We expect that demand for emergency food will remain high and possibly increase. More long-time unemployed will exhaust their benefits and seek emergency food, more newly unemployed will continue to seek emergency food for the first time and we will continue to need strong community support to meet the need. Funding cuts at the state and federal level may limit capacity

expansion and possibly reduce food purchases at a time when more people are seeking service more frequently.

Providence: Having enough food to meet the need. Having enough funds to procure the food needed. The numbers of people in need continue to rise.

Salt Lake City: There has been a 40 percent rise in emergency food requests. To distribute enough food, transportation is a large issue. Utah is a big state and the ability to provide food throughout the state takes a considerable amount of vehicles and fuel.

San Antonio: “San Antonio’s biggest challenge in addressing hunger is funding for on-going operations, as the economy has caused corporations and foundations to give less.”

San Francisco: Consistently increasing demand with limited resources. We have seen an 18.9 percent increase in the monthly demand this September compared to last September. While demand is slowing slightly, in July we experienced a 21 percent increase over the previous year. It has been challenging to keep up with this rate of increased demand in terms of acquiring sufficient donations as well as coping with increasing costs of the food we purchase. An additional challenge is increased food costs. We are especially seeing an increase in senior meals served.

Seattle: Food banks express concern about meeting the increasing needs of both families and individuals. They are particularly worried about creating the capacity, in terms of adequate amounts of food, food storage, and volunteers to meet the demand. Meal programs are also seeing more people in need and are working with the same levels of food while feeding a higher volume of clients.

Trenton: Demand continues to increase. The federal TEFAP program food volume appears to be decreasing and we have concerns that funding at the federal level may be lost to pay for other programs. Future New Jersey state funding availability from year to year is also a concern. Donations are down – both monetary and food.

2. Homelessness

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's 2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report³ found that, for the second straight year, the number of sheltered homeless families (a household that includes an adult 18 years of age or older and at least one child) increased, while the number of sheltered homeless individuals dropped. In 2009, approximately 1,035,000 individuals used sheltered or transitional housing at some time during the year, as did 535,000 people who were there as part of a family. Slightly more than 170,000 families were sheltered homeless in 2009 – about a 30 percent increase since 2007.

This section provides information on the types and numbers of people experiencing homelessness and the availability of emergency shelter in the Task Force survey cities between September 1, 2009 and August 31, 2010.⁴ It includes brief descriptions of exemplary programs or efforts underway in the cities which prevent or respond to the problems of homelessness. Finally, it provides information on the outlook for addressing problems of homelessness in the year ahead. The full results for most survey questions are presented in Appendix E.

2.1 The Extent of Homelessness

Over the past year, the total number of persons experiencing homelessness increased in 52 percent (13) of the survey cities responding, decreased in 36 percent (nine) of the cities; and stayed the same in three of the cities (Asheville, Los Angeles, and Minneapolis). Across these cities, there was an overall increase of two percent in the total number of persons experiencing homelessness. The change ranged from a 26 percent decrease in Des Moines and a 12 percent decrease in Kansas City, to an 11 percent increase in Providence, 14 percent increase in Charlotte, 15 percent increase in Nashville, and 26 percent increase in Charleston.

2.2 Homelessness among Families

The survey cities reported that, over the past year, the number of homeless families increased in 58 percent (14) of the cities, decreased in 21 percent (five) of the cities, and stayed the same in 21 percent of the cities. Across the cities, there was an overall increase of nine percent in the total number of families experiencing homelessness. The change ranged from an 81 percent increase in Charleston, 36 percent increase in Charlotte, and 31 percent increase in Portland, to a one percent decline in Boston, two percent decline in Louisville and Norfolk, six percent decline in Phoenix, and 38 percent decline in Gastonia.

When asked to identify the three main causes of homelessness among their households with children, 76 percent (19) of the cities cited unemployment, 72 percent (18) cited lack of affordable housing, 56 percent (14) cited poverty, 24 percent (six) cited domestic violence, and one-fifth (five) cited low-paying jobs.

³ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. "The 2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress." June 2010, http://www.huduser.org/Publications/pdf/2009_homeless_508.pdf.

⁴ Several of the cities provided data for a slightly different time period because that is how they collect it.

2.3 Homelessness among Unaccompanied Individuals

The survey cities reported that, over the past year, the number of unaccompanied homeless individuals increased in 44 percent (10) of the responding cities, decreased in 39 percent (nine) of the cities, and stayed the same in 17 percent (four) of the cities. Across the cities, there was an overall increase of 2.5 percent in the total number of unaccompanied individuals experiencing homelessness. The change ranged from a 46 percent increase in Minneapolis, a 25 percent increase in Charleston, and a 20 percent increase in Providence, to a 17 percent decrease in Cleveland, an 18 percent decrease in Gastonia, a 20 percent decrease in Des Moines, and a 31 percent decrease in Sacramento.

When asked to identify the three main causes of homelessness among unaccompanied individuals, 31 percent of the cities (eight) cited the lack of affordable housing, 19 percent (five) cited mental illness and the lack of needed services, another 19 percent cited substance abuse and the lack of needed services, and 15 percent (four) cited poverty.

2.4 Number of Homeless Persons

The cities were asked to report on the number of persons who were homeless on an average night over the last year. In most cases, cities used the data from the annual Point-in-Time Count they are required to submit to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) each year. The following table shows the total count of persons homeless on an average night in the 26 cities that responded to this question.

Homeless Persons on Average Night in 26 Survey Cities

Household Type	On the Streets	In Emergency Shelter	In Transitional Housing
Single Adults	27,102	20,643	12,088
Persons in Families	1,105	10,926	15,255
Unaccompanied Youths	382	361	379

The cities were asked to report the number of unduplicated homeless persons in emergency shelters and transitional housing over the past year – also data they are required to report to HUD. The information provided by the 21 cities able to respond to this question is included in the following table.

Unduplicated Number of Homeless Persons over Past Year in 21 Survey Cities

Household Type	In Emergency Shelter	In Transitional Housing
Single Adults	87,990	24,946
Persons in Families	27,290	29,212
Unaccompanied Youths	2,421	412

In the 22 of the survey cities able to respond to the question, a total of 6,171 unaccompanied individuals and 5,429 persons in families entered permanent supportive housing over the past year.

2.5 Characteristics of Homeless Adults

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

- 24 percent of homeless adults are severely mentally ill,
- 20 percent are physically disabled,
- 19 percent are employed,
- 14 percent are victims of domestic violence,
- 14 percent are veterans, and
- three percent are HIV Positive.

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

2.6 Emergency Shelter and Other Housing for Homeless Persons

The survey cities provided information on the number of beds available for homeless persons in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing. This is also information which cities provide to HUD as part of their Continuum of Care application. Information was available from 27 cities, and it is included in the following table.

Housing Type	Total Number of Beds	Number of HMIS Participating Beds	Number of New Beds Added during Last Year
Emergency Shelter	34,553	23,898	1,222
Transitional Housing	34,733	25,029	1,961
Permanent Supportive Housing	66,209	43,988	3,518

2.7 Unmet Need for Shelter

Twenty-four of the survey cities reported on adjustments which shelters have made to accommodate an increase in demand over the past year. Among these, shelters in more than seven in 10 of the cities (71 percent or 17) consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or in other subpar sleeping arrangements. In 62.5 percent (15) of the cities, shelters distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds are not available. In half (12) of the cities, shelters increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room. In one-third (eight) of the cities, buildings have been converted to temporary shelters.

Despite these accommodations, 64 percent (16) of the survey cities report that emergency shelters must turn away unaccompanied individuals experiencing homelessness because there are no beds available for them. In more than two in three (68 percent or 17) of the survey cities, shelters must turn way families with children experiencing homelessness because no beds are available for them.

Across the survey cities, officials estimate that 27 percent of persons needing assistance do not receive it.

2.8 Efforts to Prevent Homelessness Resulting from Foreclosure

More than seven in 10 of the survey cities (71 percent or 15) have adopted policies and/or implemented programs aimed at preventing homelessness among households that have lost, or may lose, their homes to foreclosure. Among the efforts they have undertaken:

Asheville: Increased funding has allowed our local Consumer Credit Counseling agency to prevent a significant number of home foreclosures. Agencies that work with people in housing crisis report that very few households report being homeless because of foreclosure. When there is homelessness related to foreclosure, it is often renters who were living in a home that was foreclosed on who get displaced. Local providers suggest that people experiencing homelessness have burned through all available resources, leaving them without any way to obtain or maintain housing, and that while people being evicted due to foreclosure have lost their house, they still have some financial, social, and community resources available to them that prevent them from entering homelessness.

Boston: The City of Boston is implementing a non-eviction policy in foreclosed properties that it is attempting to buy, telling the lenders to cease eviction actions while they are negotiating with the City. The City supports the “first-look” initiative that the National Community Stabilization Trust is negotiating with some of the largest lenders in the country that will allow communities and non-profit entities to get a first look at REO properties at the earliest stages of the bank’s ownership, sometimes before any eviction action has been taken against tenants. Additionally, the City allocated funding to the Inspectional Services Department for emergency repairs to REO properties in order to preserve tenancies in properties that are at-risk because the owner will not perform the necessary repairs to keep the units habitable. The City will recoup these costs at the time the property is resold through a City lien on the property. The City is notifying tenants in recently-foreclosed properties about their rights, i.e., that only a judge can evict them and that they need not be hustled out of their home without due process. Boston is doing this directly through its Rental Housing Resource Center, and through the use of CDBG funds through housing counseling agencies such as City Life/Vida Urbana. Finally, the City ensured that American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Homeless Prevention and Re-Housing Program funds could be accessed by tenants in foreclosed property who met income and other guidelines for HPRP.

Chicago: The City of Chicago, through its Home Ownership Preservation Initiative (HOPI) collaborative, has been working for a number of years to address the myriad issues associated with foreclosure. With respect to prevention, HOPI initiatives provide for accredited housing counselor services, emergency service referrals, and outreach programming. For those experiencing foreclosure, the City also provides for the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act-funded Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program, which includes case management, outreach, housing search and placement, legal services, mediation and credit repair. Additionally, for those families and individuals renting in multi-unit housing whose owners are in the process of foreclosure, the Department of Family and Support Services operates a rental assistance program which provides emergency' assistance (rental payments) and relocation services.

Dallas: The City of Dallas is administering its HPRP funds through a variety of sub-recipients who assist households with budgeting, credit repair, legal services, money management and utility payments. These services reduce the risk of these households losing their homes.

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

Louisville: The State of Kentucky (through the Kentucky Housing Corporation) has developed a set of resources for those facing foreclosures. The Protection Center helps provide mortgage options for Kentuckians in danger of losing their homes. Each homeowner who contacts the Protection Center through the Web site, www.ProtectMyKYHome.org, or through the toll-free number, (866) 830-7868, is referred to a counseling agency serving their area. The Legal Aid Society, Inc. also has a foreclosure prevention program in Louisville for eligible households facing foreclosure. Louisville Metro Government has used Community Development Block Grant funds to provide continuous support to The Legal Aid Society, Inc. for this project, which serves approximately 125 units per year. Louisville's Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program has provided homeless prevention and re-housing financial assistance to 1,465 households since the project began on September 1, 2009.

Nashville: Although specific policies do not exist, a number of local agencies do foreclosure counseling and in some instances provide emergency relief payments. Emergency Food and Shelter Program funding to agencies in Middle Tennessee also assisted with some of this problem during the year. Room in The Inn's Campus for Human Development received some of those funds and has assisted families and individuals with mortgage payments and utilities needed to continue living in their home. A portion of NSP2 funds will be providing rental housing to those that have lost their homes to foreclosure.

Norfolk: Programs operating in the City have worked to ensure that households which do experience foreclosure have access to assistance programs to provide re-housing opportunities. Our Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program has the capacity to assist households which have lost their homes due to foreclosure by providing them with access to rapid rental re-housing opportunities when they meet the eligibility criteria. When HPRP was launched, programs that have the flexibility to help households at risk of foreclosure were encouraged to do so. Additionally, our Housing Broker team assists households in locating affordable housing when they are facing rental barriers due to credit concerns – even when they may not be eligible for financial assistance programs.

Philadelphia: In response to an increase of 18 percent in mortgage foreclosures, Mayor Michael A. Nutter launched the Philadelphia Mortgage Foreclosure Protection Plan in June 2008. The plan consists of a number of measures designed to help Philadelphia homeowners affected by the

mortgage foreclosure crisis, including free housing counseling services, a public door-to-door outreach program, and a hotline to call with mortgage concerns. The hotline – Save Your Home Philly – connects homeowners with a housing counseling agency that works with the homeowner and the mortgage lender to negotiate affordable repayment terms. In addition, Philadelphia established the Residential Mortgage Foreclosure Diversion Pilot Program, a case management alternative designed to provide early court intervention in residential owner-occupied mortgage foreclosure cases. The process involves early identification of suitable properties for the program and diversion of those cases to counselors and pro bono attorneys for possible interest renegotiation, loan restructuring, or other settlement options prior to foreclosure. Final agreements are made during conciliation conferences held before pro bono judges and attended by pro bono attorneys representing the homeowner and the attorney representing the lender. This Pilot Program has been recognized nationally as an innovative effort to stem the mortgage foreclosure crisis.

Phoenix: To address the severe foreclosure issue, Phoenix has developed foreclosure prevention strategies and provided funding to increase access to affordable housing for the homeless. These initiatives have focused largely on geographic areas in the hardest-hit neighborhoods. For example, through the Neighborhood Stabilization Program, a local nonprofit acquired and is in the process of rehabilitating an 80-unit efficiency and one-bedroom apartment project for permanent housing for the homeless. Additionally, Phoenix doubled the amount of Community Development Block Grant funding for housing counseling and designated all of the funds to foreclosure prevention and counseling. Phoenix is also coordinating funding and initiatives with the Arizona Foreclosure Prevention Task Force and the Arizona Department of Housing to address the foreclosure issue.

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

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

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

Foreclosure Prevention Program can provide financial assistance (up to \$10,000 due-on-sale loan at zero percent) to eligible homeowners.

Other Cities Citing Efforts:

- **Denver** uses its current network of service providers to help people who are going into foreclosure to access services like foreclosure assistance and homelessness prevention.
- **Minneapolis** reports that the state has adopted a policy allowing a household, in most instances, to stay in the home for six months after a sheriff's sale.
- **Providence** requires notification of foreclosure and mediation prior to foreclosure.
- **Trenton** reports that the Mayor developed a Task Force on Foreclosure whose purpose is to increase and improve the information for residents who are seeking to preserve their homes.

2.9 Policies to Reduce Homelessness

Asked to identify the top three actions needed to reduce homelessness, 92 percent of the cities (22) called for providing more mainstream assisted housing (e.g., Housing Choice Vouchers), 83 percent (20) of the cities cited the need for more permanent supportive housing for people with disabilities, and 71 percent (17) called for more or better-paying employment opportunities. Nine (37.5 percent) called for more substance abuse services, and two cities called for more employment training programs.

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

Asheville: A partnership of the city, county, local Housing Authority, and agencies which provide outreach and housing stabilization/supportive housing services has allowed the community to identify people who are frequent users of the jail, hospital, and emergency services and people experiencing chronic homelessness who would be candidates for housing and supportive services. (In some cases, candidates for the program have spent a greater percent of time in jail than out of jail over the course of a year). Through the partnership, services are offered to candidates through street outreach. Once people agree to participate, they apply for housing and receive support to maintain housing once they move into an apartment. In just over a year, over 20 people have benefited from this collaboration, improving their quality of life and ability to give back to the community, and reducing the costs the community was absorbing in emergency call responses, jail beds, emergency room visits, and shelter stays.

Boston: Mayor Thomas M. Menino’s “Leading the Way III” housing strategy includes major goals that address adult and family homelessness. One that is showing great progress and promise is the effort to house all long term shelter stayers. In 2009, the city’s Regional Network to End Homelessness launched a collaborative, multi-agency housing initiative focused on placing individuals in housing that had been in shelter the longest – a group that utilizes a high proportion of bed nights and shelter services. Success in placing long-term stayers can free up shelter beds that can then serve a greater number of shorter term stayers who may more quickly return to the workforce or rebound from episodes of homelessness into permanent housing.

In November 2009 a “Long Term Stayer” list was generated using Boston’s Homelessness Management Information System data. The list was populated by compiling a de-identified bed utilization list of all individuals in adult shelter with at least one bed night in the 30 nights prior to November 1. That list was narrowed down to those individuals in the shelter system who had at least one full year of homelessness, or more than 364 bed nights. De-identified client data was then referred back to agencies that could look at their bed records to identify the clients and develop individual housing plans tailored to each individual’s needs. Four shelter providers served the majority of clients on the list in seven sites: Boston Public Health Commission Homeless Services (Long Island Shelter, Woods-Mullen Shelter), Children’s Services of Roxbury (Pilgrim Shelter), HopeFound (Shattuck Shelter), and Pine Street Inn (Men’s Inn, Women’s Inn, and Anchor Inn). Agencies confirmed the data; removed inactive clients who were housed, moved out of state, or passed away; and added individuals who would have been on the list but were in lengthy hospital or medical respite stays in the month prior to November 1.

A final list of 569 individuals was confirmed and, in less than one year, the provider network has housed 128 of 569 long-term stayers (22.5 percent) through a variety of housing partnerships. Given their lengthy histories of homelessness, the majority of these individuals need permanent supportive housing. Several were placed in Boston Housing Authority SRO Mod-Rehab program units with limited on-site supportive services. Some with disabilities received targeted rental assistance for chronically homeless adults created through Boston’s McKinney-Vento permanent housing reallocation. Others received Section 8 Housing Choice vouchers with the Boston Housing Authority preference for the chronically homeless. Housing stabilization services have been provided by the homeless agencies that placed the clients, with funding support from the Massachusetts Interagency Council on Housing and Homelessness. Boston’s Regional Network goal is to house all of these long-term stayers by December 31, 2012.

Charleston: Crisis Ministries provides food, shelter, and hope to end homelessness and hunger one person at a time, one family at a time. Since 1984, when it was founded by a group of committed individuals representing the faith community, local government, business, and civic organizations, it has been providing emergency shelter, transitional housing, and supportive services to Charleston’s homeless population. The largest homeless provider in South Carolina, Crisis Ministries shelters approximately 84 men each night in the Men’s Shelter. The Family Center is a dedicated building for single women and men with children, and intact families. The Family Center houses up to 40 individuals each night. The Transitional Living Center for Homeless Families provides private bedroom and bath facilities for four families. Each year, Crisis Ministries shelters approximately 1,700 individuals. By providing basic food, shelter, healthcare, social services, and counseling onsite at the shelters, it enables approximately 300 individuals to return to homes of their own each year.

Cleveland: The Cleveland/Cuyahoga County Continuum of Care program is using Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program funds to implement a "Central Intake" function in the community. This effort creates a better understanding of the needs of persons entering the shelter system, and can direct available resources to specifically address those needs. When fully implemented, the Central Intake will be able to more effectively manage the available beds and services for persons seeking emergency shelter, and assure that the permanent supportive housing resources are being appropriately targeted. A primary focus of the Central Intake system is rapid re-housing – assisting households to attain permanent housing as quickly as possible. This is necessitating an increase in home-based stabilization case management services instead of the previously employed facility-based service approach.

Dallas: Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance, the Continuum of Care lead agency and operator of the City of Dallas' homeless alliance center, The Bridge, has begun collaborating with the Dallas Housing Authority to provide permanent supportive housing services. The Alliance and the Dallas Housing Authority work to determine the most efficient way to combine their resources through the use of vouchers and operating agreements that fund the permanent supportive housing. Currently, two site-based programs have been established utilizing apartments owned by the housing authority. One apartment complex is fully devoted to single women, 16 of whom are chronically homeless, and women with children. Another apartment complex houses 50 chronically homeless men and women with other housing authority-eligible residents. Both of these sites have full-time case workers from LifeNet Community Behavioral Healthcare who assist the residents with such things as medical care and job searches. Community-based organizations, such as churches and citizen advocates, provide activities for the residents, including help with a community garden, bible studies, and recreation.

This collaboration has enabled the Dallas to move more quickly in establishing new supportive housing units for the formerly homeless. The city has proven through the Point-in-Time Count results that a reduction in the number of chronically homeless people during the past five years has occurred. The additional permanent supportive housing units directly correlate to fewer chronically homeless men and women.

Denver: Denver's Road Home has partnered with several organizations to form a Street Outreach Collaborative to help engage and house Denver's homeless youth and adults. The collaboration includes several local area nonprofits, the Denver Police Department, and the Downtown Denver Partnership. This collaboration is designed to provide coordinated outreach services; the goal is to move people living/sleeping on the streets and in shelters or public places into permanent housing. Many of these individuals are the most chronic and vulnerable of Denver's homeless population who may suffer from severe and persistent mental illness and/or substance abuse disorders. They may be found on the streets, staying in shelters for extended periods of time, in bus/train stations, under bridges, in abandoned buildings, and in parks. Outreach workers locate, engage, and cultivate relationships with hard-to-reach homeless individuals. Face-to-face contact is made, needs are assessed, and connections with appropriate services are established. Outreach workers meet emergency needs directly; when necessary, they provide transportation assistance to service sites. Throughout this engagement process, outreach workers identify obstacles that limit or prevent each homeless individual from accessing available services, including housing. Through the first nine months of 2010, the Outreach Collaborative has helped house 400 homeless individuals.

Kansas City: The mission of the city's Homelessness Task Force, established by City Council Resolution in September 2009, is to find solutions to end homelessness in the metro area through

partnerships among nonprofit agencies, private businesses, governmental entities, philanthropic organizations, the investment community, and citizens. Its plan integrates many of the strategies defined in the federal Interagency Council on Homelessness' "Opening Doors" plan to prevent and end homelessness. The task force recently completed a preliminary plan – the Greater Kansas City Housing Sustainability Plan – which details 12 goals and preliminary outcomes, and which will be implemented when it becomes final. Examples of goals include:

- People of Greater Kansas City are safely housed,
- Community commits to having safe multi-income housing throughout Greater Kansas City,
- Community commits to ending homelessness in Greater Kansas City,
- Community commits to providing Prevention/Support/Resources/Services to all who need them,
- An accountable, responsive infrastructure is established and maintained,
- Private and community stakeholders invest in Prevention/Support/Resources and Safety-Net Services,
- Private and community stakeholders invest in neighborhoods and safe multi-income housing,
- People who become homeless are re-housed on emergency basis.

Louisville: Several innovative training and employment programs are offered by local homeless service providers. The Boys and Girls Haven in Louisville has developed a program that leads to employment within the horse industry. The program targets children who are aging out of foster care and/or already homeless, and provides on-site training by horse industry experts. The city's Salvation Army is offering a culinary training program which is led by a nationally-known chef and is geared toward employment in the food industry. Graduates are helped to make connections with local employers and are eligible for scholarships to a local private culinary school. Excellent job placement outcomes have been reported for both programs.

Nashville: HUD's Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program has enabled 713 households (comprising a total of 1,467 individuals and members of families) to stay housed or to return to mainstream housing quickly. Included in the list of nine local agencies assisting individuals and families are Renewal House and Operation Stand Down. Renewal House provides Nashville's only long-term residential program that makes it possible for homeless, substance-addicted mothers to live with their children while in treatment so that families can heal together. The Residential Program serves an average of 35 mothers and their children each year. The mothers face multiple challenges trying to keep their families intact and lead sober, economically self-sufficient lives. All have low incomes, are homeless, and have a substance-use disorder. Limited formal education, co-occurring mental health disorders, physical health problems, a history of domestic violence and/or abuse in childhood, inadequate life skills, poor parenting skills, and entanglement with the legal and child welfare systems are also common barriers. During six to 15 months, a mother and her children reside in the drug-free environment at Renewal House while the mother completes a structured program that integrates: addiction treatment; parenting, life skills and job readiness education; and employment placement assistance. To graduate, a mother must have held a job for at least 90 days and must have arranged stable, permanent housing for her family. Mothers receive aftercare case management support for six months following graduation to help ensure their continuing recovery. Over the past ten years, residential program mothers have given birth to 41 healthy babies. By helping to prevent complications that are common for babies born to women who have used drugs or alcohol during pregnancy, Renewal House has spared infants severe medical complications and disabilities that can plague them for life.

During October's 18th annual Operation Stand Down event, 408 honorably discharged veterans had the opportunity to eat and sleep peacefully, get a haircut, go through a legal review, and receive medical, dental, audiology, and podiatry services, eye exams and treatment, with follow-up appointments at the VA Medical Center as needed. They received briefings from counselors and representatives from over 35 separate social service agencies. They also got immunizations and new clothes, learned from trained counselors about their veteran benefits, and were given help filing various Veteran Benefit claims. A total of 275 veterans received legal assistance with a variety of issues such as driver's licenses and divorces. They also attended AA or NA 12-step meetings and made appointments for further employment assistance.

Norfolk: The launch of the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program provided the community with an opportunity to revise prevention and re-housing strategies for families and single adults. HPRP has increased the city's ability to engage single adults who are homeless with the resources and case management to exit homelessness and stabilize in housing in a way that had not been previously available to single adults at this level. Shifting to a focus of providing more aggressive outreach with re-housing for those already experiencing homelessness is a practice that the community is committed to continuing post-HPRP, and officials are working to identify resources to do this. Work is also underway on ways to target the most significant barriers of under-employment and transportation, to help facilitate successful re-housing activities. The work of the Housing Broker team in conjunction with the city's prevention, re-housing programs, and HPRP has helped increase access to housing for persons with legal and financial/credit barriers. Without this partnership, officials say, re-housing efforts could not have been as successful.

Philadelphia: Philadelphia received \$21,486,240 through the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program. The Office of Supportive Housing (OSH), administrator of the HPRP program, contracted with 11 community-based providers to deliver services to eligible households and to develop an HPRP module in the Homeless Management and Information System to accurately assess and track all households served with HPRP funding. HPRP services began citywide on October 1, 2009. Philadelphia prepared its HPRP application with the input and support of public and private stakeholders. As a part of the public comment process, OSH convened committees to review the HPRP guidelines and to provide recommendations on the programmatic design and implementation strategy. A local decision was made to divide the assistance evenly between prevention and rapid re-housing activities.

The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a cornerstone of the work done in HPRP. Through a series of screens, including an initial interview screen, financial screens, self-sufficiency assessment and accounting screens, providers are able to complete thorough assessments in order to determine household eligibility and the level of stabilization services needed. Further, the HMIS has been programmed to provide computer-based decisions on initial eligibility. HMIS can produce reports detailing who has received assistance, monies spent and projected spending as well as demographics of the households served. With the wealth of information that is collected on households assisted through HPRP, OSH intends to use this data to identify client profiles. These profiles will allow staff at the point of intake to determine the level of assistance needed and to better predict the most appropriate long term housing placement. OSH intends to continue contracting with community-based nonprofit providers to deliver HPRP services through August 24, 2012.

Portland: In late 2009, HUD awarded Portland's Housing Bureau approximately \$4.2 million in Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program funds. Unique partnerships developed through Portland's 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness enabled the city's Housing Bureau to work with the Housing Authority's Short-Term Rent Assistance Program and the 19 community-based agencies that deliver the program's services to begin connecting the assistance to families almost immediately. In the first full year of program funding, housing service providers throughout Multnomah County used federal stimulus-funded rent and utility assistance to help more than 2,800 people in more than 1,000 households avoid homelessness or move rapidly from homelessness back into housing.

Though HUD requires that the funds be used within three years, Portland housing officials have spent more than half of the funds in only one year due to unprecedented demand for this type of assistance. To date, area providers have delivered more than \$2.2 million in direct assistance, an average of approximately \$2,100 per household. With remaining funds, housing officials expect to assist as many as 1,000 additional households. More than three-quarters of the households assisted were currently housed, but were at imminent risk of becoming homeless, most due to the current economic recession. Preventing homelessness for these families doesn't just help them avoid the crises associated with homelessness, it also means that they won't require much costlier emergency assistance, like lengthy stays in shelters. For those moving from homelessness back into housing, small amounts of one-time assistance often made the difference between continuing to live on the streets or regaining the stability of an affordable place to call home.

Of the more than 2,000 people who have left the program, 99 percent remain housed, with 83 percent retaining their own housing without subsidies from other housing programs. Anyone needing rent, utility, or other assistance can learn more about agencies providing assistance by contacting 211Info, the region's resource and referral line, at www.211info.org, or by dialing 2-1-1. Last year, through the combined efforts of the community's 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness, area housing and service providers helped nearly 2,000 people move from homelessness into housing, assisted more than 1,000 households to avoid homelessness through short-term rent assistance, and broke ground on the new Resource Access Center, which will provide basic daily services to thousands of people experiencing homelessness and 130 new permanent supportive housing units for formerly homeless individuals.

Sacramento: Launched in October 2009, the city's Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program uses three core service providers – Volunteers of America, The Salvation Army, and Lutheran Social Services – which rapidly transition participants to long-term housing stability with short-term assistance that provides: help finding new housing, making applications, and paying deposits; help with eviction services and limited help with past-due utility or rental payments to preserve current housing; short-term help with rent, with families continuing to pay a portion; and short-term services aimed at housing stabilization and connection to employment and other community services.

Sacramento's HPRP has aligned a total of \$11 million in one-time funding and will be operational through September 2011. Funding includes HPRP and Community Development Block Grant funds from the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency, Community Services Block Grant funds from the Sacramento Employment and Training Agency, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families-Emergency Contingency Funds and CalWORKs Single Allocation funds from Sacramento County, and private donations through the Sacramento Region Community Foundation. In March 2010 the

"One Day to Prevent Homelessness" campaign raised over \$400,000 from 80 churches, synagogues, mosques and private donors and a 15-hour telethon. These dollars leveraged \$1.6 million in TANF-ECF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Emergency Contingency funds), enough to assist 600 families through HPRP. As of October 2010, 581 homeless households have been housed and 966 households have received assistance to prevent homelessness.

Saint Paul: "Heading Home Ramsey," established in 2007 as part of Minnesota's statewide strategy to end homelessness, set an aggressive five-year goal of creating 920 permanent supportive housing units. In response, the city and its housing partners have worked together to create 894 permanent supportive housing units by financing capital developments and operating subsidies and securing rental-assistance for long term homeless residents of Ramsey County. More than 75 percent of these units are located in Saint Paul and meet the diverse needs of city residents. In 2005, for example, the city partnered with Catholic Charities and the state to develop the Saint Paul/Saint Anthony Residence – 60 affordable supportive housing units for single adults and 60 Safe Haven units for late-stage chronic alcoholic men. The Jeremiah Program, Sanfoka, and Life Haven provide supportive housing for young parents with children. Most recently, the city and county staff worked together to develop Birmingham Place, a six-bed transitional housing program for returning homeless veterans.

The city recognized that homeless persons with mental illness often access permanent supportive housing only after establishing trust with street outreach workers. In response, the Saint Paul Police Department now works with Listening House, a drop-in center for homeless citizens, and South Metro Human Services, a mental health service provider, to develop police services responsive to homeless residents with mental illness. The Police Department and Listening House "cross-train" new police cadets and street social workers to better serve homeless residents. With modest CDBG support, the Police Department and South Metro Human Services also developed a street outreach program with a housing component for chronically homeless residents. The Health Care for the Homeless program serves approximately 3,500 unduplicated homeless residents annually at emergency shelters and drop-in centers. Using federal Emergency Shelter Grant funds, Twin Cities Community Voice Mail provides innovative communication services, including voice messaging services for homeless citizens which gives them the ability to access employment, housing, and community services.

The city administers the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program for families, single adults, and youth who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless, collaborating with Ramsey County to leverage the funds with state Family Homelessness Prevention and Assistance Program funds. As part of its comprehensive approach, the city allocated some HPRP funds for additional emergency assistance workers so that homeless citizens can access the county's emergency assistance funds faster, along with the city's funds. HPRP funding also provides mental health counseling for homeless citizens with mental health challenges. Most importantly, the city is able to provide multi-cultural and multi-lingual homelessness prevention and rehousing services to more residents, especially underserved populations such as new Americans (i.e., refugees and Vietnamese, Karen, and Hmong communities), homeless youth, and returning homeless veterans.

San Antonio: San Antonio's Haven for Hope is currently the largest and most comprehensive homeless "transformation campus" in the USA. The mission is to transform and save the lives of homeless men, women, and children by addressing the root causes of homelessness through job training, education, and behavioral health services. A \$100 million private-public partnership comprised of 15 buildings on 37 acres of land in San Antonio, Haven for Hope is located on a site

where over 200 formerly homeless individuals lived in abandoned buildings, and in an area occupied by the working poor of San Antonio in need of supportive services. The purpose of a “transformation campus” is to engage and empower homeless individuals to become self-sufficient citizens by working through a comprehensive regimen of life and work skills training. A transformation campus goes beyond basic sheltering, clothing, and food services, working holistically with individuals in all areas of their lives: psychological, physiological, educational, vocational, and spiritual. Haven for Hope has built a partnership of over 80 nonprofit and government “partner” agencies which provide over 100 different services on the campus. On any given night, 1,500-1,700 homeless individuals will be living on the campus. Haven for Hope also serves as the centralized intake facility for all prevention services. San Antonio has a large population of individuals living paycheck to paycheck, on the brink of becoming homeless. Haven for Hope will provide individuals at risk of becoming homeless with information and services they need to maintain their home, employment, and family unit.

San Francisco: Since May 2010, the City and County of San Francisco Human Services Agency has been working closely with two established San Francisco homeless service providers – Compass Community Services and Catholic Charities CYO – in implementing the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program. The target population is homeless families who have been living in a shelter or on the streets for at least seven consecutive days and exhibit a moderate barrier to housing (e.g., temporary financial strain, inadequate employment, inadequate childcare, poor credit history, etc.). The program goal is to serve 100 families over a three-year period. The \$2 million federal grant can be used for rent subsidies, supportive services and program oversight.

The goal is to minimize the amount of time families experience homelessness by helping them secure housing with a rental subsidy. Families who are accepted must be actively engaged with a case manager to develop a housing action plan that will serve as a guide for the family as they work toward transitioning from the subsidy. A key component of the plan is to have families increase their income so that they will be able to rent their own unit or move into an affordable rental housing development at the end of their rent subsidy period, the maximum being 15 months. Families will also be able to access supportive services that include case management, housing placement, financial counseling, educational/vocational/employment services, childcare assistance, legal assistance, health care referrals, life skills workshops, therapy, peer groups, parenting assistance, and direct assistance that covers, for example, food, transportation, diapers, and hygiene products.

Seattle: The Landlord Liaison Project (LLP) connects families and individuals who are homeless to rental housing. LLP was developed by the Committee to End Homelessness; it is funded by the city, King County, and the United Way of King County, and managed by the YWCA of Seattle-King County-Snohomish County. Expanding access to private market rental housing is a key strategy for ending homelessness, using existing housing inventory rather than building new units of homeless housing. LLP is a partnership among landlords, property managers, participating human services agencies, and homeless people with barriers to accessing permanent housing. The goal is to successfully house homeless families and individuals who could not otherwise access housing due to rental barriers. Participating landlords agree to apply alternative screening criteria to applicants referred for housing through this program. In exchange, participating agencies will provide continuing case management support to LLP tenants and will rapidly respond to landlords’ concerns. The participating families are encouraged to attend LLP tenant training, which covers tenants’ basic rights and responsibilities, understanding a lease, and problem-solving ideas. These services ensure

that tenants and landlords receive support and assistance to sustain thriving tenancies and communities.

Since the launch of LLP in 2009, hundreds of individuals and families have been successfully placed in private market rental units. Clients housed have serious barriers to obtaining private market rental housing. About half of the households (48 percent) have a criminal background, another 25 percent have very poor rental histories, and the remaining households report other barriers to renting, such as poor credit or drug or alcohol problems. Barriers such as these can prolong the search for rental housing, and often result in tenants paying higher rents, renting substandard housing, and/or living in unsafe neighborhoods. In its first operating year (March to December 2009), LLP helped 147 homeless households move into private market rental housing, and 96 percent of LLP client households retained their housing six months after moving in. In early 2010, the project steeply increased the number of clients served and housed and is on track to more than double the number of households moved into non-time-limited private market rental housing this year.

Other Examples of Best Practices: Several other survey cities also provided brief descriptions of initiatives to combat homelessness that are underway or being planned.

Charlotte: Charlotte's Homeless Services Network meets monthly, as does several of its sub-committees, to address the issues surrounding homelessness. Committees include Database Management and Research, Coordination of Services and Housing, and Advocacy. Programs specific to creating housing include WISH (Workforce Investment and Supportive Housing), which targets homeless working families, and Moore Place, a permanent supportive Housing First program for 85 chronically homeless individuals, which is set to open in 2011.

Chicago: Chicago's Street-to-Home Initiative houses people living on the street and supports them through services that focus on housing retention, connecting participants to a source of income, and engaging participants in substance abuse treatment and mental health services, if needed. Since the inception of this initiative, over 125 people have been moved directly from the street into permanent supportive housing.

Gastonia: A 24-hour homeless shelter with police substation is being developed in nearby Shelby by the nonprofit Interfaith Alliance with the help of a \$500,000 deferred loan and a 2010 HUD Continuum of Care grant. The loan was provided by the North Carolina Housing Trust Fund. The Alliance, established in February 2009, took over operation of the existing men's homeless shelter in July of this year.

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

2.10 The Outlook for Next Year

Based on current local projections of economic conditions, unemployment, and other factors affecting homelessness, officials in 72 percent of the cities expect the number of homeless families to increase

next year, with 68 percent (17) of the survey cities expecting the increase to be moderate and one city (San Antonio) expecting it to be substantial. Those in 28 percent of the cities expect the number to continue at about the same level. Boston expects it to decrease moderately.

Officials in 77 percent of the cities expect the number of homeless unaccompanied individuals to increase next year, with 62 percent (16) of the cities expecting the increase to be moderate and 15 percent (four cities) expecting it to be substantial. Those cities are Dallas, Gastonia, Kansas City, and Providence. Officials in one-fifth of the survey cities expect it continue at about the same level. Boston expects the number to decrease moderately.

Given the current state of public and private agency budgets, officials in 48 percent (12) of the cities expect resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at about the same level. Those in 40 percent (10) of the cities expect these resources to decrease moderately, and Gastonia and Sacramento project a substantial decrease in these resources – meaning that a total of 48 percent of the cities expect a decrease in these resources. Saint Paul expects a moderate increase in resources to provide emergency shelter next year.

3. City Profiles

This section of the report provides profiles of cities that participated in this 2010 survey on hunger and homelessness. The data included in the profiles are self-reported by city staff and the profiles were compiled by selecting information from the survey responses. Information selected is intended to summarize for the reader the nature and extent of the problems of hunger and homelessness in the city during the past year.

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

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

One city did not complete the hunger section of the survey and another did not complete the homelessness section; their profiles include information only for the section completed.



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

Profile of Hunger:

Asheville experienced a 15 percent increase in requests for emergency food assistance over the past year. Food pantries reduced the quantity of food received at each pantry visit due to lack of resources. Based on current projections of economic conditions, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase substantially in the next year, and expect resources to provide food assistance to continue at the same level. Asheville needs more affordable housing, utility assistance programs, and increases in SNAP benefits to help reduce hunger.

Profile of Homelessness:

Over the past year, Asheville saw an 18 percent increase in the number of homeless families and a 3 percent decrease in the number of homeless individuals. Officials reported that homeless shelters have not turned away homeless families or homeless individuals in the past year. In order to further reduce homelessness in Asheville, officials say, more permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities, more mainstream assisted housing, and more or better-paying employment opportunities are needed.

MAYOR: TERRY M. BELLAMY	TOTAL POPULATION: 72,915
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 878 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$34,457
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 7.4%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 20.6%



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

Profile of Hunger:

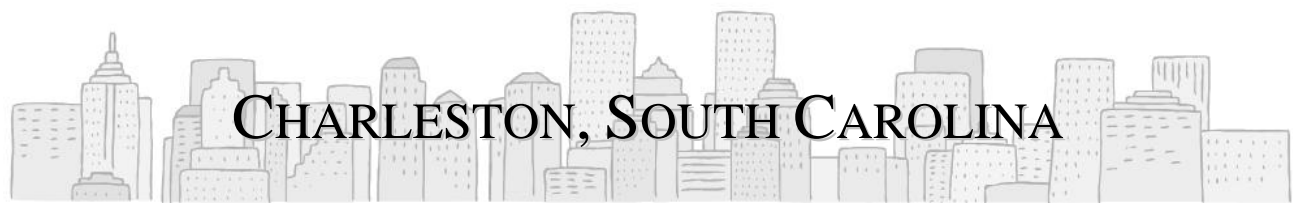
Boston reported a 4 percent increase in the amount of food distributed over the past year. While the budget for emergency food decreased by 4 percent, the amount of requests for emergency food assistance increased by 9 percent. Boston city officials reported that the frequency of people visiting food pantries and emergency kitchens also increased substantially over the past year. In 2010, half of all Bostonians requesting emergency food assistance were in families, and employed people comprised 25 percent of the people in need of emergency food assistance.

Officials say their biggest current challenge is distributing enough food products to meet the increased need. They estimate that 25 percent of requests for food assistance went unmet in the past year. Boston's emergency kitchens and food pantries had to turn people away due to lack of resources, reduce meal quantities, and reduce the number of times a family or individual could visit each month. Officials project that, over the next year, food assistance requests will increase substantially due to current economic conditions, and resources to provide that food assistance will decrease moderately, considering the current state of public and private agency budgets.

Profile of Homelessness:

The city reported a 2 percent decrease in the number of individuals using emergency shelters over the past year. Homeless shelters had to provide vouchers for motels and hotels when beds were no longer available. Over the past year, there has been an 18 percent unmet need for emergency shelter. City officials expect a moderate decrease in the number of both homeless families and homeless individuals in the year ahead. Needed to reduce homelessness, they say, are more permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities, mainstream assisted housing, and employment training programs.

MAYOR: THOMAS M. MENINO	TOTAL POPULATION: 611,121
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 617 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$55,979
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 7.0%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 16.9%



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"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LACK OF ACCESS TO SNAP • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • UNEMPLOYMENT • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • UNEMPLOYMENT • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

In the past year, Charleston experienced a 10 percent increase in the number of requests for emergency food assistance, with over half of these requests coming from people in families. Even with a 20 percent increase in the food assistance budget, officials estimate that they were unable to meet 28 percent of the total demand for assistance, and clients have been turned away from emergency kitchens and food pantries due to the lack of resources. Funding cuts at the federal and state level as a result of the economic crisis will require the local Lowcountry Food Bank to redouble its efforts to meet the demand for emergency food assistance in the next year. Charleston needs more affordable housing, utility assistance programs, and increases in SNAP benefits to help reduce hunger.

Profile of Homelessness:

The number of homeless families in Charleston increased by 81 percent and the number of homeless individuals increased by 25 percent. To accommodate more homeless persons, shelters have increased the number of people in single rooms and allowed people to sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, and in other subpar sleeping arrangements. In the last year, 50 percent of the overall demand for emergency shelter went unmet. City officials believe that more mainstream assisted housing, more substance abuse services, and more or better-paying employment opportunities are needed to help reduce homelessness in Charleston.

MAYOR: JOSEPH P. RILEY, JR.	TOTAL POPULATION: 111,227
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 556 UNITS IN COUNTY	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$47,942
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.8%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 18.2%



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

Profile of Hunger:

In the last year, requests for food assistance increased 21 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. Charlotte's biggest challenge in tackling hunger is raising money to make more food purchases. City officials expect requests for food assistance in the coming year to increase moderately, while resources to provide food assistance are expected to decrease moderately.

Profile of Homelessness:

Over the past year in Charlotte, there was a 14 percent increase in overall homelessness. The number of homeless families increased by 36 percent and the number of homeless individuals increased 1 percent. To accommodate the increase in homeless individuals, shelters have allowed clients to sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, and in hallways. Buildings have also been converted into homeless shelters to meet the increased demand for emergency shelter, and shelters have turned away homeless families and individuals in the past year because beds were not available. The number of both homeless individuals and families in Charlotte is expected to increase moderately in the coming year.

MAYOR: ANTHONY FOXX	TOTAL POPULATION: 691,286
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 351 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$49,779
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 10.2%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 15.3%



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

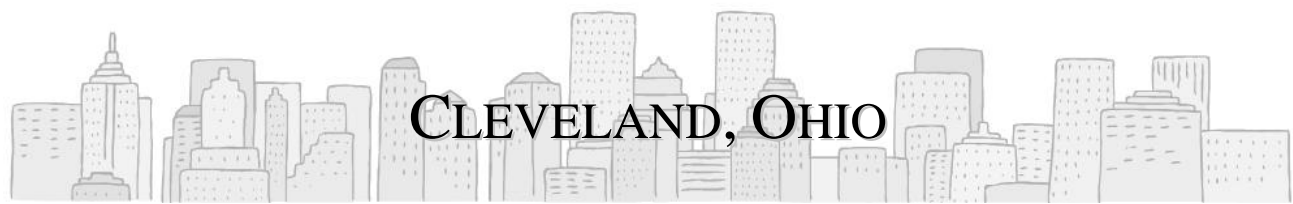
Profile of Hunger:

Over the past year, Chicago distributed over 70 million pounds of food to pantries and emergency kitchens, a 35 percent increase over the previous year. As a result of ARRA funding, the city experienced a 47 percent increase in the budget for emergency food purchases in the past year. Correspondingly, the number of requests for food assistance increased 17 percent. Because of the weak economy, Chicago officials anticipate a continued increase in the demand for food assistance in 2011, and see decreasing federal assistance with emergency food as a challenge in their efforts to fight hunger.

Profile of Homelessness:

Chicago experienced a 9 percent increase in homelessness during the past year. While the number of homeless families stayed the same, the number of homeless individuals increased by 11 percent. Although an individual shelter within Chicago's system may reach capacity, the City's overall system has never reached full capacity. The City has the ability to transfer clients from a full shelter to other facilities with available beds.

MAYOR: RICHARD M. DALEY	TOTAL POPULATION: 2,798,785
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 272 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$45,734
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 9%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 21.6%



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

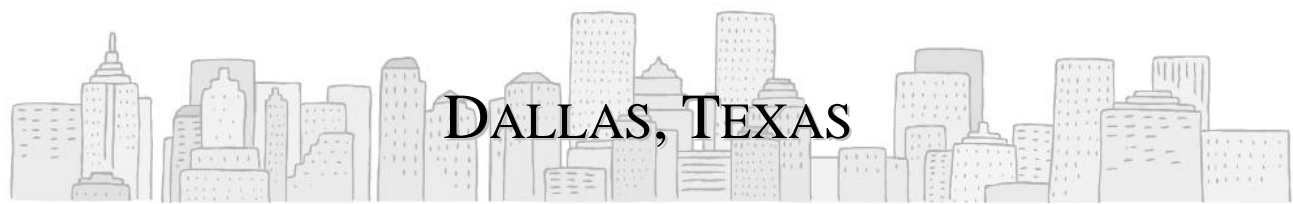
Profile of Hunger:

Requests for emergency food assistance increased 46 percent in Cleveland in the last year. Approximately 78 percent of emergency food requests came from people in families, and the number of persons requesting food assistance for the first time increased substantially. In the past year, Cleveland has increased food volume to meet the increased demand for food assistance, and officials expect to raise money to purchase more food. To reduce hunger, the city needs employment training programs, utility assistance programs, and more public support for food assistance programs.

Profile of Homelessness:

Over the past year, overall homelessness in the city decreased 9 percent. Homelessness among families increased 1 percent, and there was a 17 percent decrease in the number of homeless individuals. In spite of high unemployment and the economic downturn, the continued development of permanent supportive housing and the availability of the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing (HPRP) funding prevented a significant increase in homelessness. The city's homeless shelters did not turn away homeless families or individuals in 2010. In the coming year, given current projections of economic conditions and employment, Cleveland expects the number of homeless people in the city to stay the same and the resources available to emergency shelters to decrease moderately.

MAYOR: FRANK G. JACKSON	TOTAL POPULATION: 417,893
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 286 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$24,687
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.6%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 35.0%



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

Profile of Hunger:

Requests for food assistance increased by 8 percent in Dallas over the past year. Staff at food pantries report that much of the increase is being driven by first-time clients. In the past year, the total budget for emergency food purchases increased by 32 percent. Clients have been turned away from food pantries, and pantries have limited the amount of food distributed to clients or the number of times a client can visit in a month.

The biggest challenge to distributing more food faced by the North Texas Food Bank (NTFB) is limited warehouse space, particularly given efforts to provide more nutritious foods. The food pantries that the NTFB supplies cite available funding and food storage capacity as the primary limitations on their own distribution capacity. To help reduce hunger, the city needs employment training programs, increases in SNAP benefits, and universal health coverage. While city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately in the coming year, they expect resources for food assistance to stay the same.

Profile of Homelessness:

The total number of persons experiencing homelessness increased in Dallas last year by 1 percent. Overall, 10 percent of demand for emergency shelter went unmet last year. Emergency shelters had to turn away both families with children and unaccompanied individuals experiencing homelessness because there were no available beds for them. To accommodate increased demand, shelters consistently had to have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or in other subpar sleeping arrangements. Given current conditions, officials expect the number of homeless families to increase moderately next year and the number of homeless individuals to increase substantially; resources are expected to continue at about the same level. To reduce homelessness, they say, the city needs more permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities, more mainstream assisted housing, and more substance abuse services.

MAYOR: TOM LEPPERT	TOTAL POPULATION: 1,275,911
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 572 UNITS IN COUNTY	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$39,829
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.0%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 23.2%



DENVER, COLORADO

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOW WAGES • LACK OF ACCESS TO SNAP • LACK OF ACCESS TO FEDERAL NUTRITION PROGRAMS (E.G., FOOD STAMPS, SCHOOL BREAKFAST AND SUMMER FOOD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • UNEMPLOYMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • UNEMPLOYMENT

Profile of Hunger:

Over the past year, Denver distributed 35.7 million pounds of food, an increase of 23 percent over the previous year, and officials reported a 24 percent increase in requests for food assistance. Denver faces challenges in meeting the increasing need for food assistance and last year was unable to meet 19 percent of the overall demand for food assistance. Given current projections of economic conditions, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately in the coming year while resources to provide emergency food assistance stay the same.

Profile of Homelessness:

Denver's homeless shelters turned away individuals during the past year unable to meet 5 percent of the overall demand for emergency shelter. However, families that were turned away from the shelters were covered by the emergency motel voucher system through Denver Human Services. Nationally, the number of homeless families and first time homeless is on the rise, and Denver may see the same trend in our community. In order to reduce homelessness, Denver officials say, they need to continue along their strategic plan of more permanent supportive housing, continued coordination with mental health service providers, and more substance abuse services. Even in these tough economic times, Denver continues to move chronically homeless individuals from the streets into permanent, supportive housing.

MAYOR: JOHN W. HICKENLOOPER	TOTAL POPULATION: 598,315
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 385 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$46,410
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.2%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 19.1%



HIGHLIGHTS FROM THIS YEAR'S SURVEY			
REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LACK OF ACCESS TO SNAP • LOW WAGES • POVERTY 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EVICTED AND UNABLE TO PAY RENT • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES • UNABLE TO PAY RENT

Profile of Hunger:

Over the past year, Des Moines saw a 60 percent increase in requests for emergency food assistance, with the number of people requesting emergency food assistance for the first time increasing substantially. Food pantries turned away clients due to lack of resources. Although the city's budget for food assistance increased by 9 percent, city officials estimate that 20 percent of the need for emergency food assistance still goes unmet. In Des Moines, the biggest challenges in responding to hunger are high levels of unemployment, budget cuts, and decreasing donations. Budget cuts at the federal, state, and city level have resulted in a reduction of public benefits assistance and increased need among low-income families.

Profile of Homelessness:

The city experienced a 26 percent decrease in the number of people using homeless shelters in the past year, largely because of a decrease in the number of homeless individuals. The number of homeless families has stayed the same over the past year. While homeless families have been turned away from shelters due to lack of available beds, homeless individuals have not. Based on current projections of economic conditions, officials expect the numbers of both homeless families and individuals to stay the same in the coming year, along with resources to address homelessness.

MAYOR: FRANK COWNIE	TOTAL POPULATION: 194,859
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 703 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$42,718
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 6.2%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 17.2%



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

Profile of Homelessness:

Over the past year in Gastonia, the number of homeless families decreased 38 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased 18 percent. Officials say 12 percent of the demand for emergency shelters went unmet last year. Vouchers were offered to the homeless, enabling them to go to hotels and motels when beds were unavailable. Buildings in the city have been converted into homeless shelters to meet the increasing demand for emergency shelter. To address the problem of homelessness in the city, more permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities, more mainstream assisted housing, and more substance abuse services are needed.

MAYOR: JENNIFER T. STULTZ	TOTAL POPULATION: 72,064
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 527 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$38,650
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 10.2%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 17.0%



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

Profile of Hunger:

Kansas City distributed 35,625,666 pounds of food last year, an increase of 10 percent over the previous year. The total number of people requesting emergency food assistance increased by 38 percent, and 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, Kansas City's only food bank, 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, including an increased need for food assistance, a possible reduction in donated food items, and an increase in the cost of food. To fight hunger, they cite the need for more employment opportunities, utility assistance programs, and more affordable housing.

Profile of Homelessness:

Over the past year, the number of families experiencing homelessness decreased 12 percent, but there was a 9 percent increase in the number of homeless individuals. Officials report that shelters accommodated increased demand by allowing clients to sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or in other subpar sleeping arrangements. Shelters sometimes turned away families with children because they were at maximum capacity. The city was unable to meet 41 percent of the overall demand for emergency shelter in the past year.

MAYOR: MARK FUNKHOUSER	TOTAL POPULATION: 477,286
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 697 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$41,999
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.5%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 16.7%



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

Profile of Hunger:

Over the past year, Los Angeles experienced a 50 percent decrease in the budget for emergency food purchases and a 21 percent increase in requests for emergency food assistance. Food bank pantries have limited the amount of food provided at each food pantry visit. Officials report that the biggest challenge in reducing hunger in the city is meeting the increased demand for food assistance despite the loss of resources like food, funds, and volunteers caused by the economic downturn.

Profile of Homelessness:

Los Angeles reported that the number of homeless families and the number of homeless individuals stayed the same in the last year, but homeless shelters still have had to turn away both families and individuals. Approximately 9 percent of the overall demand for emergency shelter went unmet last year. City officials say that more permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities, more mainstream assisted housing, and better targeting of both new and existing beds for the chronically homeless would help to reduce homelessness.

MAYOR: ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA	TOTAL POPULATION: 3,763,830
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 316 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$48,617
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 11.7%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 19.8%



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"> • UNEMPLOYMENT • LOW WAGES • LACK OF ACCESS TO SNAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LOW-PAYING JOBS • POVERTY • SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOMESTIC VIOLENCE • LOW-PAYING JOBS • POVERTY

Profile of Hunger:

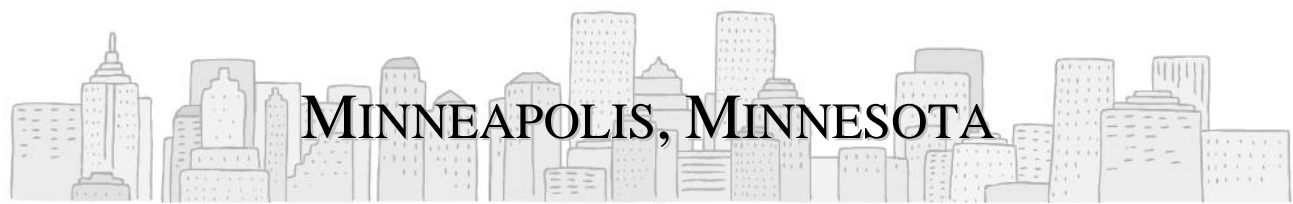
Over the past year, Louisville has experienced an 11 percent increase in requests for food assistance, and neither the city's budget for emergency food purchases nor its overall food distribution matched this growth in demand. Both the number of persons seeking food assistance for the first time and the frequency of persons visiting food pantries increased substantially.

Due to lack of resources, people have been turned away from food pantries. The biggest challenge in Louisville's effort to fight hunger is sustaining the effort needed to increase food volume to meet the increased demand for emergency food assistance. City officials believe that government investment in food assistance programs needs to increase.

Profile of Homelessness:

The city experienced a 16 percent increase in the number of homeless individuals and a 2 percent decrease in the number of homeless families in the past year. Homeless shelters have turned away individuals and families due to lack of available beds. Shelters also have been forced to place more individuals and families in single rooms in order to accommodate more homeless people. Though city officials expect the number of homeless people to increase moderately in the next year, they expect resources at the emergency shelters to remain constant, at a low level. In the past year, the city was unable to meet half of the overall demand for emergency shelter.

MAYOR: JERRY E ABRAMSON	TOTAL POPULATION: 552,864
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 431 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$41,445
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 9.4%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 17.6%



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

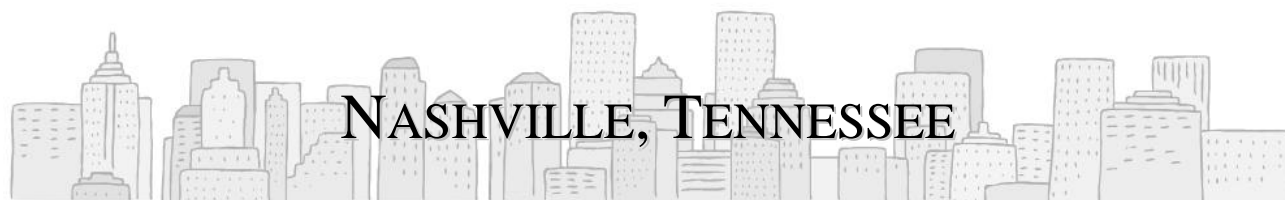
Profile of Hunger:

During the past year, nearly 20.8 million pounds of food were distributed in Hennepin County, a 30 percent increase over the previous year. The county's budget in support of emergency food providers has remained the same, and there has been little change in the type of food purchased. The continued weak labor market resulted in an increased demand for food, the demand in the suburbs of Minneapolis continued from the previous year, and food and cash donations have been pressed to keep pace. Officials say employment training programs and more affordable housing would help them reduce hunger, as would more quality grocery stores in highly impacted areas – and increased demand for goods and services nationwide.

Profile of Homelessness:

Last year, Minneapolis experienced a 46 percent increase in the total number of unaccompanied individuals experiencing homelessness. Homeless shelters did not turn away either homeless individuals or families due to lack of available beds, and the city met the overall demand for emergency shelter. Based on current projections of economic conditions, city officials expect the number of homeless individuals and homeless families, as well as the resources needed to provide emergency shelters, will stay the same in the coming year. To help reduce homelessness, Minneapolis needs more mainstream assisted housing and more or better-paying employment opportunities.

MAYOR: R.T. RYBAK	TOTAL POPULATION: 368,929
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 459 UNITS IN COUNTY	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$45,538
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 6.5%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 22.6%



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

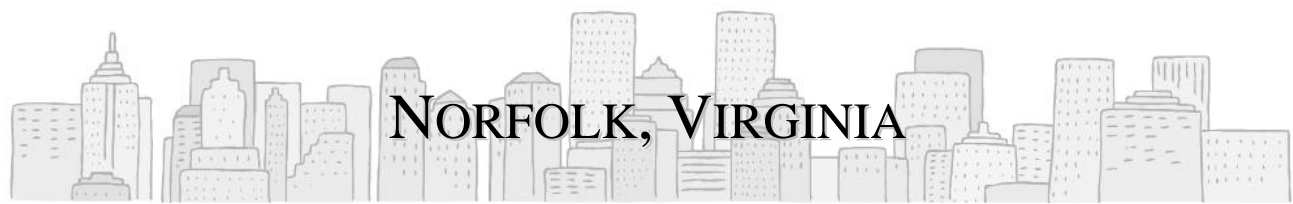
Profile of Hunger:

Over the past year in Nashville, there has been a 22 percent increase in requests for emergency food assistance. During the same period, the city's budget for emergency food purchases increased by 52 percent, but the city was unable to meet 10 percent of the overall demand for food assistance. With agencies concerned about the capacity to meet the increased demand for food assistance with limited resources, the quantity of food distributed and frequency of visits allowed to food pantries were reduced in order to stretch the budget to meet the demand.

Profile of Homelessness:

The total number of homeless individuals in the city increased by 15 percent during the past year, while the total number of homeless families increased by 10 percent. To accommodate increased demand, homeless shelters have either fit more people into tighter spaces or turned people away, and consistently shelter clients have had to sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, or in hallways. In the past year, 18 percent of the overall demand for emergency shelter went unmet. To help reduce homelessness, officials say, the city needs more mainstream assisted housing, more substance abuse services, and more or better-paying employment opportunities.

MAYOR: KARL DEAN	TOTAL POPULATION: 584,475
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 1,012 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$45,540
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.3%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 17.3%



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

Profile of Hunger:

More than 12 million pounds of food were distributed over the past year in Norfolk – an increase of 11 percent over the previous year. The total budget for emergency food purchases increased by 10 percent. Despite this, food pantries have turned people away due to lack of adequate resources. The city has seen a 32 percent increase in requests for emergency food assistance, with the number of people requesting food assistance for the first time increasing substantially. 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 and cover the entire 3,500-square-mile service area.

Profile of Homelessness:

Norfolk reported a 4 percent decrease in the total number of people experiencing homelessness. There was a 2 percent decrease in the number of homeless families and a 7 percent decrease in the number of homeless individuals. Still, to accommodate those seeking emergency shelter, providers have allowed homeless clients to sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, and in hallways. City officials expect the overall number of homeless to stay the same in the coming year.

MAYOR: PAUL D. FRAIM	TOTAL POPULATION: 221,263
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 339 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$42,741
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 7.0%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 16.5%



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

Profile of Hunger:

With a 62 percent increase in requests for emergency food assistance, Philadelphia is struggling to meet the demand. In the last year, there has been a substantial increase in the number of people requesting food assistance for the first time. Philadelphians are also visiting emergency kitchens and food pantries more frequently.

Even with a 42 percent increase in the total budget for emergency food purchases, approximately 35 percent of the overall demand for emergency food assistance went unmet during the past year. Philadelphia expects a substantial decrease in resources and a substantial increase in requests for emergency food assistance in the next year, given projections of economic conditions.

Profile of Homelessness:

The city reported a two percent decrease in the number of homeless individuals using shelters and a 1 percent increase in the number of homeless families using shelters during the past year. Due to the lack of available beds, the city diverted families/individuals from emergency shelter by assisting them to find other housing options or assisting them to “make their own arrangements.” In cases where the family was at risk of violence or other special circumstances, the city made arrangements for a short-term stay in a hotel or other temporary housing unit. Philadelphia’s family shelters are almost all operating at capacity, and the city was unable last year to meet 10 percent of the overall demand for emergency shelter.

MAYOR: MICHAEL A. NUTTER	TOTAL POPULATION: 1,499,474
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 437 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$37,045
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.8%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 25.0%



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

Profile of Hunger:

Phoenix reported a 10 percent increase last year in requests for food assistance. The city's total budget for emergency food purchases decreased 14 percent. Due to lack of resources, food pantries have turned away clients or reduced food quantities distributed, and the city reports that 35 percent of the overall demand for food assistance went unmet. Officials say the biggest challenge in addressing hunger is maintaining state budget funding, much of which has already been redirected by a new state legislature.

Profile of Homelessness:

Phoenix reported a 6 percent decrease in homeless families and a 2 percent increase in homeless individuals during the last year. The shelter system remains at capacity, and both homeless families and individuals have been turned away by shelters. Vouchers have been offered to the homeless to allow them to stay in hotels and motels. Buildings in the city have been converted into homeless shelters to meet the increasing demand. Last year the city was unable to meet 62 percent of the overall demand for emergency shelter.

MAYOR: PHIL GORDON	TOTAL POPULATION: 1,576,661
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 141 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$47,085
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.5%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 21.1%



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

Profile of Hunger:

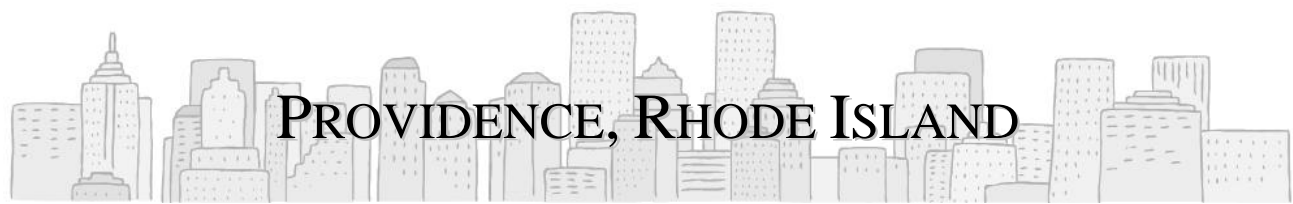
In the past year, Portland has experienced a 2 percent increase in the number of requests for emergency food assistance. City officials expect the demand for emergency food assistance to remain high, as the long-time unemployed will exhaust benefits and seek emergency food soon. Similarly, the newly unemployed will seek emergency food for the first time and will require strong community support to meet their need. Federal and state funding cuts will limit capacity expansion and reduce food purchases at a time when assistance is needed most.

Due to ongoing high demand for emergency food, some food pantries reported occasional reductions in the amount of food given to clients or the number of times clients are allowed to visit each month. Given current economic conditions, the demand for emergency food assistance is expected to increase moderately while the budget for emergency food assistance is expected to decrease moderately.

Profile of Homelessness:

Portland reports an increase in the numbers of homeless individuals and homeless families served. Shelters are operating at maximum capacity and cannot accommodate increases; an estimated 25 percent of the overall demand for emergency shelter in Portland went unmet in the past year. Given the current state of private and public agency budgets, city officials expect resources to provide emergency shelter in the city will decrease moderately.

MAYOR: SAM ADAMS	TOTAL POPULATION: 555,579
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 474 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$50,203
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 9.7%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 16.0%



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

Profile of Hunger:

The demand for food assistance increased in Providence by 10 percent during the last year. The number of people seeking emergency food assistance has increased substantially and, for the third year in a row, agencies report an increase in the number of people requesting food assistance for the first time. Due to lack of resources, food pantries have been forced to reduce the quantity of items in food packages for clients and, in some cases, clients have been turned away from food pantries.

The total budget for emergency food purchases in the city has increased by 42 percent. Nevertheless, the biggest challenge for the city is having enough food to meet the increasing demand, and having enough funding to purchase that food.

Profile of Homelessness:

Over the last year, Providence has experienced an 11 percent increase in homelessness, driven mostly by a 20 percent increase in the number of homeless individuals in the city. Though Providence homeless shelters have not had to turn away homeless families with children, they have had cases where homeless individuals have been turned away. Ten percent of the overall demand for emergency shelter went unmet during the past year. City officials believe the number of homeless individuals will increase substantially, the number of homeless families will increase moderately, and resources that help provide emergency shelter will stay the same.

MAYOR: DAVID N. CICILLINE	TOTAL POPULATION: 158,119
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 391 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$37,619
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 11.0%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 22.4%



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

Profile of Hunger:

Sacramento reported a 22 percent increase in requests for food assistance in the past year. During the same period, there were a substantial number of persons requesting food assistance for the first time. The total quantity of food distributed increased by 29 percent, and the city's total budget for emergency food purchases saw a 12 percent increase. Nevertheless, 25 percent of the demand for food assistance last year went unmet. The city reported that the biggest challenges to addressing hunger are decreased revenues and donations and lack of affordable housing. Officials believe that more employment training programs, more affordable housing, and increases in SNAP benefits can help reduce hunger in their city.

Profile of Homelessness:

The city reported a 31 percent decrease in the number of homeless individuals and a 14 percent increase in homeless families during the last year. When filled to capacity, homeless shelters have provided vouchers for stays in motels and hotels, and both homeless families and homeless individuals have been turned away by homeless shelters. Forty-three percent of the overall demand for emergency shelter went unmet in the last year. In light of current projections for economic conditions, Sacramento expects the number of homeless families and homeless individuals to increase moderately in the next year, but also expects resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease substantially. In order to further reduce homelessness in the city, officials cite the need for more permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities, more mainstream assisted housing, and more or better-paying employment opportunities.

MAYOR: KEVIN JOHNSON	TOTAL POPULATION: 458,436
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 155 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$47,107
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 12.1%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 19.2%



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

Profile of Hunger:

St. Paul reported that the demand for food assistance increased by approximately 13 percent over the past year. Both more affordable housing and an increase in SNAP benefits were cited as necessary measures to reduce hunger in the city. Officials believe that requests for food assistance will increase moderately over the next year, based on current projections of economic conditions and unemployment.

Profile of Homelessness:

St. Paul reported a 4 percent overall increase in homelessness over the past year. The number of homeless individuals stayed the same; the number of homeless families increased by 4 percent. The city's shelters reported an increase in the number of homeless families and homeless individuals that were turned away because of a lack of available beds. To fully address homelessness, the city requires more mainstream assisted housing and more or better-paying employment opportunities.

MAYOR: CHRIS COLEMAN	TOTAL POPULATION: 271,436
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 507 IN COUNTY	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$41,636
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 6.5%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 22.6%



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

Profile of Hunger:

Over the past year, Salt Lake 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. Approximately 59 percent of these requests come from persons in families. The city has experienced a substantial increase in the number of people seeking food assistance for the first time. 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.

Officials say the biggest challenge in the coming year will be the limited funding available to pay for the vehicles and fuel needed to transport food throughout the state. Salt Lake City was unable to meet 5 percent of the overall demand for emergency food assistance during the past year. To reduce hunger, the city needs utility assistance programs, more affordable housing, better public transportation, and a living wage instead of a minimum wage.

MAYOR: RALPH BECKER	TOTAL POPULATION: 180,866
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 288 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$45,754
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 7.3%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 16.6%



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

Profile of Hunger:

Over the past year, the demand for food assistance in San Antonio increased by 33 percent, and 40 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance went unmet. The current state of the economy has caused corporations and foundations to make fewer donations, so funding for operations has been significantly reduced. Officials anticipate that, over the next year, their biggest challenge will be finding funding to continue to provide food assistance.

Profile of Homelessness:

The city experienced an approximately 1 percent increase in total homeless families during the last year and a 1 percent decrease in total homeless individuals. An estimated 50 percent of the demand for emergency shelter went unmet. To accommodate the increase in homelessness, shelters have increased the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room, allowed clients to sleep on overflow cots and in chairs and in hallways, converted buildings to temporary shelters, and distributed hotel and motel vouchers if there were no shelter beds available.

MAYOR: JULIÁN CASTRO	TOTAL POPULATION: 1,340,107
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 628 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$42,513
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 7.3%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 19.5%



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

Profile of Hunger:

Over the past year, San Francisco distributed more than 42 million pounds of food, an increase of 16 percent over the previous year. Sixty-eight percent of the food distributed was donated by store chains or other food suppliers. The total budget for emergency food purchases increased 64 percent in the past year.

San Francisco experienced a 41 percent increase in requests for food assistance in 2010. Food pantries have turned clients away due to lack of resources. The city was unable to meet 30 percent of the overall demand for food assistance. To reduce hunger in San Francisco, officials say, the city needs more affordable housing, an increase in food stamp payments, and revisions to federal assistance levels to reflect San Francisco's high cost of living.

Profile of Homelessness:

San Francisco officials report that the number of homeless individuals and the number of homeless families have both remained stable. The three main causes of family homelessness are reported to be lack of affordable housing, domestic violence, and poverty. Emergency shelters did not turn away any homeless residents, and zero percent of the overall demand for emergency shelter was unmet in the last year.

MAYOR: GAVIN NEWSOM	TOTAL POPULATION: 805,044
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 839 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$70,770
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 10.1%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 11.6%



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

Profile of Hunger:

Over the past year, Seattle experienced a 10 percent increase in requests for food assistance, and food banks and meal programs have expressed concerns about meeting the needs of a growing number of individuals and families seeking food assistance. Food banks worried particularly about creating the capacity to meet the demand, including food storage and volunteers. In the past year, 18 percent of the overall demand for food assistance went unmet. Officials believe that more employment training programs, more affordable housing, and increases in SNAP benefits can help reduce hunger in their city.

Profile of Homelessness:

Seattle reported an overall increase in the number of homeless people in the past year. There is high demand for emergency shelter and a large number of people turned away, particularly among providers serving homeless youth and young adults as well as homeless families with children. To address homelessness, the city needs more permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities, more mainstream assisted housing, and increased resources to provide flexible, wrap-around services tailored to meet individual need.

MAYOR: MICHAEL MCGINN	TOTAL POPULATION: 598,215
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 646 UNITS	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$60,843
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 8.8%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 10.6%



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

Profile of Hunger:

City officials report that requests for food assistance in Trenton have increased 15 percent in the last year. The total quantity of food distributed has increased by 12 percent while the total budget for emergency food assistance has stayed the same. Despite the increasing demand, the federal TEFAP program food volume is decreasing, and both monetary and food donations are down. There is concern that federal funding may be lost to other programs, and concern because the availability of state funding is uncertain. Food pantries in Trenton have been forced to turn people away, reduce the number of items provided, or limit the variety of items in the food packages distributed to clients.

Profile of Homelessness:

Trenton experienced a 1 percent increase in the number of homeless families during the last year and an 8 percent decrease in the number of homeless individuals. Because of shelter overflow, clients have been forced to utilize subpar sleeping arrangements at shelters and vouchers for hotels and motels have been distributed to them. City officials expect the number of homeless individuals and families to increase moderately, given current economic conditions.

MAYOR: TONY MACK	TOTAL POPULATION: 78,458
MONTHLY FORECLOSURE RATE: 1 IN 667 UNITS IN COUNTY	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$32,887
METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 7.4%	BELOW POVERTY LINE: 26.8%

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:

- Human Services in FY82: Shrinking Resources in Troubled Times, October 1982
- 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: 2006, A 23-City Survey, December 2006
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2007, A 23-City Survey, December 2007
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2008, A 25-City Survey, December 2008
- Childhood Anti-Hunger Programs in 24 Cities, November 2009
- A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2009, A 27-City Survey, December 2009
- Strategies to Combat Childhood Hunger in Four U.S. Cities: Case Studies of Boston, New Haven, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C., November 2010

Appendix B

Survey Cities and Their Mayors

Survey Cities and Their Mayors

City	Mayor
ASHEVILLE, NC	MAYOR TERRY M. BELLAMY
BOSTON, MA	MAYOR THOMAS M. MENINO
CHARLESTON, SC	MAYOR JOSEPH P. RILEY, JR.
CHARLOTTE, NC	MAYOR ANTHONY FOXX
CHICAGO, IL	MAYOR RICHARD M. DALEY
CLEVELAND, OH	MAYOR FRANK G. JACKSON
DALLAS, TX	MAYOR TOM LEPPERT
DENVER, CO	MAYOR JOHN W. HICKENLOOPER
DES MOINES, IA	MAYOR FRANK COWNIE
GASTONIA, NC	MAYOR JENNIFER T. STULTZ
KANSAS CITY, MO	MAYOR MARK FUNKHOUSER
LOS ANGELES, CA	MAYOR ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA
LOUISVILLE, KY	MAYOR JERRY ABRAMSON
MINNEAPOLIS, MN	MAYOR R.T. RYBAK
NASHVILLE, TN	MAYOR KARL DEAN
NORFOLK, VA	MAYOR PAUL D. FRAIM
PHILADELPHIA, PA	MAYOR MICHAEL A. NUTTER
PHOENIX, AZ	MAYOR PHIL GORDON
PORTLAND, OR	MAYOR SAM ADAMS
PROVIDENCE, RI	MAYOR DAVID N. CICILLINE
ST. PAUL, MN	MAYOR CHRIS COLEMAN
SALT LAKE CITY, UT	MAYOR RALPH BECKER
SACRAMENTO, CA	MAYOR KEVIN JOHNSON
SAN ANTONIO, TX	MAYOR JULIÁN CASTRO
SAN FRANCISCO, CA	MAYOR GAVIN NEWSOM
SEATTLE, WA	MAYOR MICHAEL MCGINN
TRENTON, NJ	MAYOR TONY F. MACK

Appendix C

2010 Hunger and Homelessness Information Questionnaire

2010 Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness Information Questionnaire

The 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 collate the results.

If you do not have data for the most recent 12-month period (September 1, 2009 – August 31, 2010) what 12-month reporting period are you using?

Start Date: _____

End Date: _____

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

Persons Receiving Emergency Food Assistance

8. Has the total number of requests for emergency food assistance in your city or county increased, decreased, or stayed the same during the last year?
 - a) If increased or decreased, by what percent?
9. If information is available: What percent of requests for emergency food assistance come from persons in the following categories?

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Unmet Need for Emergency Food Assistance

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

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

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

The Causes of Hunger

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

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

Policy and Programs Addressing Hunger

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse/ mental health services | <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in Food Stamp 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 | |

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

Outlook for the Next Year

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

Part Two: Homelessness

If you do not have data for the most recent 12 month period (September 1, 2009 – August 31, 2010) 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 city's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

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

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

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

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

24. How many unaccompanied individuals *entered* permanent supportive housing over the past year?
25. How many 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 appear in multiple categories)

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

Availability of Emergency Shelter and Other Housing for Homeless Persons

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

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

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

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

The Causes of Homelessness

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

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mental illness and the lack of needed services | <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Prisoner re-entry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of affordable housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Family disputes | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low-paying jobs | <input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse and lack of needed services | <input type="checkbox"/> Poverty |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |

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

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mental illness and the lack of needed services | <input type="checkbox"/> 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) |

The Unmet Need for Emergency Shelter

31. Do emergency shelters in your city have to turn away *unaccompanied individuals* experiencing homelessness because there are no available beds for them?
32. Do emergency shelters in your city have to turn away *families with children* experiencing homelessness because there are no available beds for them?
33. Please estimate the percentage of the overall demand for emergency shelter in your city that was unmet over the past year. (Note: This is the percentage of all persons needing assistance that did not receive it.)

Policies and Programs Addressing Homelessness

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?
 - More permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities
 - Better coordination with mental health service providers
 - More or better-paying employment opportunities
 - More mainstream assisted housing (e.g., Housing Choice Vouchers)
 - More substance abuse services
 - More employment training programs
 - Other (specify):
36. Please provide a brief (250-500 words) description of an exemplary program or effort underway in your city which prevents or responds to the problems of homelessness.

Outlook for the Next Year

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

- Decrease moderately?
- Decrease substantially?

Methodology

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

Appendix D

Results of the Hunger Section of the 2010 Survey

Results of the Hunger Section of the 2010 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
Asheville	3,069,318
Boston	34,355,671
Charleston	7,759,866
Charlotte	10,100,000
Chicago	72,792,101
Cleveland	32,900,000
Dallas	19,725,147
Denver	35,700,000
Des Moines	5,646,960
Kansas City	35,625,666
Los Angeles	57,426,899
Louisville	14,053,774
Minneapolis	20,799,372
Nashville	4,114,327
Norfolk	12,307,484
Philadelphia	19,524,826
Phoenix	69,325,902
Portland	8,800,000
Providence	4,306,081
Sacramento	2,500,000
Saint Paul	59,622,472
Salt Lake City	30,801,432
San Antonio	44,556,017
San Francisco	42,160,932
Seattle	16,787,451
Trenton	2,655,581

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

Increase/Decrease	N	%
Cities that reported an increase	24	96%
Cities that reported a decrease	0	0%
Cities reported the same	1	4%
Total	25	100%

City	Increase/Decrease/ Stay the Same	By what percent?
Asheville	increase	12%
Boston	increase	4%
Charleston	increase	21%
Charlotte	increase	4%
Chicago	increase	35%
Cleveland	increase	20%
Dallas	same	0%
Denver	increase	24%
Des Moines	increase	10%
Kansas City	increase	10%
Los Angeles	increase	15%
Louisville	increase	15%
Nashville	increase	28%
Norfolk	increase	11%
Philadelphia	increase	27%
Phoenix	increase	10%
Portland	increase	6%
Providence	increase	4%
Sacramento	increase	29%
Saint Paul	increase	21%
Salt Lake City	increase	40%
San Antonio	increase	27%
San Francisco	increase	16%
Seattle	increase	6%
Trenton	increase	12%
Asheville	increase	12%

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

City	Total Budget
Asheville	
Boston	\$ 11,270,000
Charleston	\$ 2,009,396
Charlotte	\$ 747,217
Chicago	\$ 19,233,474
Cleveland	\$ 14,300,000
Dallas	\$ 17,430,742
Denver	
Des Moines	\$ 1,184,500
Kansas City	\$ 11,776,741
Los Angeles	
Louisville	\$ 24,700,000
Nashville	\$ 4,343,978
Norfolk	\$ 4,175,800
Philadelphia	\$ 5,638,617
Phoenix	\$ 2,246,300
Portland	\$ 1,570,000
Providence	\$ 2,079,139
Sacramento	\$ 150,000
Saint Paul	
Salt Lake City	\$ 6,875,236
San Antonio	\$ 1,640,000
San Francisco	\$ 10,900,000
Seattle	\$ 3,785,766
Trenton	\$ 600,276

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

Increase/Decrease in total budget	N	%
Cities that reported an increase	17	71%
Cities that reported a decrease	4	17%
Cities that stayed the same	3	12.5%

City	Increase/Decrease/ Stay the Same	By what percent?
Asheville		
Boston	decrease	-4%
Charleston	increase	20%
Charlotte	decrease	-4%
Chicago	increase	47%
Cleveland	increase	26%
Dallas	increase	32%
Denver	increase	20%
Des Moines	increase	9%
Kansas City	increase	8%
Los Angeles	decrease	-50%
Louisville	increase	11%
Minneapolis	same	0%
Nashville	increase	52%
Norfolk	increase	10%
Philadelphia	increase	42%
Phoenix	decrease	-14%
Portland	increase	30%
Providence	increase	42%
Sacramento	increase	12%
Saint Paul		
Salt Lake City	increase	10%
San Antonio	increase	25%
San Francisco	increase	64%
Seattle	same	0%
Trenton	same	0%

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%)

Sources	Weighted Average
Federal Emergency Food Assistance	23%
Donations from Grocery Store Chains and Food Suppliers	42%
Donations from Individuals	8%
Purchased Food	17%
Other	10%

City	Federal Emergency Food Assistance	Donations from grocery chains/ other food supplies	Donations from individuals	Purchased Food	Other
Asheville	22%	54%	4%	12%	8%
Boston	24%	27%	0%	4%	45%
Charleston	23%	37%	3%	5%	32%
Charlotte	28%	51%	16%	5%	0%
Chicago	37%	35%	5%	23%	
Cleveland	25%	32%	3%	18%	22%
Dallas	23%	60%	3%	14%	
Denver	40%	49%	1%	10%	
Des Moines	1%		43%	46%	10%
Kansas City	13%	68%	4%	14%	1%
Los Angeles	44%	44%	0%	12%	0%
Louisville	27%	63%	4%	6%	0%
Nashville	5%	10%	20%	65%	
Norfolk	1%	65%	9%	7%	18%
Philadelphia	41%	3%	1%	55%	0%
Phoenix	21%	69%	5%	4%	1%
Portland	17%	50%	10%	23%	0%
Providence	9%	47%	10%	31%	3%
Sacramento	34%	16%	24%	21%	5%
Saint Paul		62%		16%	22%
Salt Lake City	26%	25%	15%	2%	32%
San Antonio	20%	69%	2%	4%	5%
San Francisco	19%	68%	1%	12%	
Seattle	12%	41%	1%	6%	40%
Trenton	55%	10%	10%	10%	15%

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?

Increase or decrease in demand for food assistance	N	%
Cities with an increase in demand for food assistance	25	100%
Cities with a decrease in demand for food assistance	0	0%
Cities in which demand for food assistance remained the same	0	0%
Total	25	100%

City	Increased/Decreased/ Stayed the Same	By what percent
Asheville	increased	15%
Boston	increased	9%
Charleston	increased	10%
Charlotte	increased	21%
Chicago	increased	17%
Cleveland	increased	46%
Dallas	increased	8%
Denver	increased	24%
Des Moines	increased	60%
Kansas City	increased	38%
Los Angeles	increased	21%
Louisville	increased	11%
Nashville	increased	22%
Norfolk	increased	32%
Philadelphia	increased	62%
Phoenix	increased	8%
Portland	increased	2%
Providence	increased	10%
Sacramento	increased	22%
Saint Paul	increased	13%
Salt Lake City	increased	40%
San Antonio	increased	33%
San Francisco	increased	41%
Seattle	increased	10%
Trenton	increased	15%

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

Type of Persons	Average percentage for each
Persons in families	56%
The elderly	19%
Persons who are employed	30%
Persons who are homeless	17%

* For question 9, 11 cities provided responses for persons in families, 12 cities provided responses for the elderly, eight cities provided responses for persons who are employed, and nine 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?

	N	%
Yes	18	90%
No	2	10%
Total	20	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?

	N	%
Yes	18	90%
No	2	10%
Total	20	100%

Appendix E

Results of the Homeless Section of the 2010 Survey

Results of the Homeless Section of the 2010 Survey

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?

Total Persons	Number of cities	Percent of cities
Increased	13	52%
Decreased	9	36%
Stayed the same	3	12%
Families		
Increased	14	58%
Decreased	5	21%
Stayed the same	5	21%
Individuals		
Increased	10	44%
Decreased	9	39%
Stayed the same	4	17%

City	Total Persons	By what percent	Homeless Families	By what percent	Unaccompanied Individuals	By what percent
Asheville	same		increased	18%	decreased	-3%
Boston	decreased	-2%	decreased	-1%	decreased	-2%
Charleston	increased	26%	increased	81%	increased	25%
Charlotte	increased	14%	increased	36%	increased	1%
Chicago	increased	9%	same		increased	11%
Cleveland	decreased	-9%	increased	1%	decreased	-17%
Dallas	Increased	1%				
Denver						
Des Moines	decreased	-26%	same		decreased	-20%
Gastonia	decreased	-7%	decreased	-38%	decreased	-18%
Kansas City	decreased	-12%	increased	9%		
Los Angeles	same		same		same	
Louisville	increased	4%		2%	increased	16%
Minneapolis	same		same		increased	46%
Nashville	increased	15%	increased	10%	increased	15%
Norfolk	decreased	-4%	decreased	-2%	decreased	-7%
Philadelphia	decreased	-1%	increased	1%	decreased	-2%
Phoenix	decreased	-1%	decreased	-6%	increased	2%
Portland	increased	17%	increased	31%	increased	10%
Providence	increased	11%	increased	4%	increased	20%
Sacramento	increased	5%	increased	14%	decreased	-31%
Saint Paul	increased	4%	increased	4%	same	
San Antonio	increased	1%	increased	1%	decreased	-1%
San Francisco	increased	7%	same		same	
Seattle	increased		increased		increased	
Trenton	decreased	-8%	increased	1%	same	

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
Asheville	54		0	168	29	0	167	98	0
Boston	255	0	11	1317	3265	0	795	327	27
Charleston	69	69	0	97	12	0	17	36	0
Charlotte	751	0	0	714	248	8	686	425	9
Chicago				623	76		214	2426	
Cleveland	135	3	0	954	249	8	652	243	0
Dallas	201	0	0	1,313	490	24	815	817	7
Denver	160		25	685	219	38	288	1346	87
Des Moines	62	2	0	194	77	26	403	255	1
Gastonia	113	0	0	86	17	6	28	50	9
Kansas City				264	104		117	421	
Los Angeles	15154	464	153	3037	962	73	3407	1525	85
Louisville	166	0	0	785	181	11	268	204	0
Minneapolis	200	15	85	740	942	38	319	623	80
Nashville	339	6	0	1227	99	7	522	127	10
Norfolk	56	0		285	96		59	60	
Philadelphia	481	0		2128	1462	33	359	1545	4
Phoenix	1615	132	38	666	507	2	211	665	5
Portland				681	203	8	717	1011	3
Providence	50	0	0	146	105	0	57	84	1
Sacramento	894	300	25	498	213	12	400	495	0
Saint Paul	84		5	301	183	38	216	595	21
San Antonio	1512	55	28	600	300	0	150	100	0
San Francisco	2684	25		1187	243	23	329	232	18
Seattle	1974		12	1628	570	6	827	1479	12
Trenton	93	34	0	319	74	0	65	66	0

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	In Transitional Housing			Total Persons in Transitional Housing over the past year
	Single Adults	Persons in Families	Unaccompanied Youth		Single Adults	Persons in Families	Unaccompanied Youth	
Asheville				0				0
Boston	10648	3885	127	14660	1702	525	13	2240
Charleston	771	20	0	791	48	91	0	139
Charlotte	3294	213	61	3568	793	241	5	1039
Chicago	10797	2764		13561	5485	14342		19827
Cleveland	4820	1207	269	6296	1600	488	25	2113
Denver				0				0
Des Moines	1429	638	556	2623	823	481	5	1309
Gastonia	1325	470	35	1830	39	50	39	128
Kansas City	3510	1703		5213	267	632		899
Los Angeles	6841	2167	164	9172	7803	3433	191	11427
Louisville	4293	606	451	5350	684	377	0	1061
Minneapolis				0				0
Nashville	9230	1241	170	10641	181	277	25	483
Norfolk				0				0
Philadelphia	7378	5654	407	13439	469	2250	5	2724
Phoenix	5490	3058	47	8595	600	1280	10	1890
Portland	1816	552	8	2376	1607	1443	14	3064
Providence	611	342	6	959	85	165	1	251
Sacramento	1727	427	36	2190	496	525	0	1021
Saint Paul	301	183	16	500	216	595	28	839
San Antonio	2732	340	0	3072	75	125	0	200
San Francisco	2868	573	23	3464	486	363	18	867
Seattle	6346	1061	45	7452	1204	1425	33	2662
Trenton	1763	186	0	1949	283	104	0	387

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?

City	Unaccompanied Individuals	Persons in Families
Asheville	31	
Boston		
Charleston	19	0
Charlotte	51	
Chicago		1395
Cleveland	260	143
Dallas	263	52
Denver		
Des Moines	64	35
Gastonia	69	25
Kansas City	132	37
Los Angeles	999	131
Louisville	113	60
Minneapolis	134	242
Nashville	459	383
Norfolk	16	9
Philadelphia	321	1100
Phoenix	155	19
Portland	189	20
Providence		
Sacramento	1600	1600
Saint Paul		
San Antonio	70	49
San Francisco	892	56
Seattle	333	19
Trenton	1	54

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	19%
Veterans	14%
Physically Disabled	20%
HIV Positive	3%
Severely Mentally Ill	24%
Domestic Violence Victims	14%

City	Employed	Veterans	Physically Disabled	HIV Positive	Severely Mentally Ill	Domestic Violence Victims
Asheville						
Boston	35%	14%	20%	2%	27%	
Charleston	13%	18%	18%	0.7%	10%	5%
Charlotte	17%	11%	53%	2%	16%	10%
Chicago	24%	7%	14.8%	5.3%	21%	
Cleveland	20%	24%		1%	26%	8%
Dallas	11%	20%	24%	6%	38%	11%
Denver	52%	13%	30%	2%	28%	10%
Des Moines	25.7%	12.7%	46.6%	0.6%	29.7%	20.3%
Gastonia	19%	22%		4%	24%	13%
Kansas City		11%	15%			
Los Angeles	8%	16%	23%	3%	24%	9%
Louisville	22%	17%	27%	1%	29%	19%
Minneapolis	20%	20%	46%	1%	46%	45%
Nashville	27%	15%	12%	2%	22%	17%
Norfolk		18%	12%	6%	12%	9%
Philadelphia		9%	3%	3%	28%	12%
Phoenix	16%	13%	6%	1%	19%	15%
Portland	27%	9%	18%	15%	27%	15%
Providence	12%	11%	38%		21%	11%
Sacramento	12%	15%		2%	27%	25%
Saint Paul	20%	21%	1%	0.5%	59%	22%
San Antonio	4%	19%	13%	2%	6%	3%
San Francisco		11%				
Seattle	13%	15%	28%			29%
Trenton	24%	5%	0.9%	0%	9%	3%

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			Number of New Beds added during the last year			
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	
	Asheville	249	344	226				123	157	
Boston	3584	1513	4319	3547	1513	4319	150	97	344	
Charleston	268	235	178	171	100	90	0	20	0	
Charlotte	799	936	455	763	509	455	0	52	0	
Chicago	1484	4340	6948	945	2875	5654	552	927	50	
Cleveland	1110	974	5016	753	847	2101	0	0	403	
Dallas	2037	1670	949	687	971	947	225	311	273	
Denver	1054	1991	1902	792	1860	1678	4	194	52	
Des Moines	336	751	491	336	729	392			160	
Gastonia	164	35	124	165	35	124	0	0	0	
Kansas City	996	969	1197	661	743	1189				
Los Angeles	4242	5475	14855	1736	2298	1243	117	110	408	
Louisville	891	543	1231	797	421	906	0	12	0	
Minneapolis	1950	1171	4007	1677	995	3005	0		154	
Nashville	935	773	988	100	502	855	0	28	0	
Norfolk										
Philadelphia	3767	2326	4024	2891	2058	3730	45	53	250	
Phoenix	2573	2586	2821	1944	2145	3063	16	4	192	
Portland	638	2371	2165	472	2002	1827	80	0	62	
Providence	630	412	1124	574	384	1107	0	0	4	
Sacramento	750	1021	1996	594	901	1649				
Saint Paul	334	232	545	334	232	545	25		13	
San Antonio	785	926	938	482	397	160	8	0	0	
San Francisco	1792	744	6710	1486	681	6274	0	0	706	
Seattle	2901	2104	2538	1881	1554	2228	0	30	267	
Trenton	284	291	462	110	277	447	0		0	23

Appendix F

City Hunger and Homelessness Contacts

Hunger and Homelessness Contacts by City

Hunger Contact	Homelessness Contact
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA	
<p>Joshua Stack Communications Manna Food Bank 627 Swannanoa River Rd. Asheville, NC 28802 (828) 299-3663 jstack@feedingamerica.org</p>	<p>Amy Sawyer Homeless Initiative Coordinator City of Asheville P.O. Box 7418 Asheville, NC 28802 (828) 259-5851 asawyer@ashevillenc.gov</p>
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	
<p>Kathleen Marre Chief Administrative Officer Greater Boston Food Bank 70 South Bay Ave. Boston, MA 02118 (617) 427-5200 kmarre@gbfb.org</p>	<p>Jim Greene Emergency Shelter Commission 1 City Hall Plaza Boston, MA 02201 (617) 635-4507 Jim.Greene@cityofboston.gov</p>
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA	
<p>Ilze Visocka Director of Development and Programs Lowcountry Food Bank 2864 Azalea Drive North Charleston, SC 29405 (843) 747-8146, ext. 111 ivisocka@lcfbank.org</p>	<p>Anthony Haro HMIS Coordinator Lowcountry Continuum of Care 270 North Shelmore Boulevard Mount Pleasant, SC 29464 (843) 633-1536 anthony@lowcountrycoc.org</p>
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	
<p>Beverly Howard Executive Director Loaves & Fishes, Inc. PO Box 11234 Charlotte, NC 28220 (704) 523-4333 Beverly@loavesandfishes.org</p>	<p>Megan Coffey Program Coordinator Mecklenburg County CSS - Homeless Support Services 945 N. College Street Charlotte, NC 28205 (704) 926-0617 Megan.coffey@mecklenburgcountync.gov</p>

Hunger Contact		Homelessness Contact	
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS			
<p>Lorrie Walls Assistant Director Chicago Department of Human Services 1615 W. Chicago Avenue Chicago, IL 60622 (312) 746-8545 lwalls@cityofchicago.org pkamps@cityofchicago.org cmccracken@cityofchicago.org</p>		<p>Lorrie Walls Assistant Director Chicago Department of Human Services 1615 W. Chicago Avenue Chicago, IL 60622 (312) 746-8545 lwalls@cityofchicago.org pkamps@cityofchicago.org cmccracken@cityofchicago.org</p>	
CLEVELAND, OHIO			
<p>Mary O'Shea Advocacy & Public Education Manager, Cleveland Foodbank 15500 South Waterloo Road Cleveland, OH 44110 (216) 738-2135 moshea@clevelandfoodbank.org</p>		<p>William Resseger Executive Assistant Department of Community Development 320 City Hall Cleveland, OH 44114 Phone: (216) 664-2351 bresseger@city.cleveland.oh.us</p>	
DALLAS, TEXAS			
<p>Richard Amory Senior Manager, Grants and Research North Texas Food Bank 4500 S. Cockrell Hills Road Dallas, TX 75236 (214) 270-2018 richard@ntfb.org</p>		<p>Paula Maroney Housing Coordinator -- Continuum of Care Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance (MDHA) 1818 Corsicana Street Dallas, Texas 75201-6102 (214) 670-1112 PMaroney@MDHADallas.org</p>	
DENVER, COLORADO			
<p>Kathy Underhill Executive Director Hunger Free Colorado 2222 S. Albion St. #360 Denver, CO 80222 720.328.1284 Kathy@hungerfreecolorado.org</p>		<p>Jon Luper Programs Manager, Denver's Road Home Denver Human Services 1200 Federal Boulevard Denver, CO 80204 Phone: (720) 944-3079 jon.luper@denvergov.org</p>	
DES MOINES, IOWA			
<p>Chris Johansen Assistant City Manager Housing Services Department 100 E. Euclid, Suite 101 Des Moines, IA 50313 Phone: (515) 323-8976 Fax: (515) 242-2844 cmjohansen@dmgov.org</p>		<p>Chris Johansen Assistant City Manager Housing Services Department 100 E. Euclid, Suite 101 Des Moines, IA 50313 Phone: (515) 323-8976 Fax: (515) 242-2844 cmjohansen@dmgov.org</p>	

Hunger Contact	Homelessness Contact
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA	
	<p>Stephen Crane Executive Director/CEO Reinvestment in Communities of Gaston County 150 S. York Street, Room 248 Gastonia, NC 28052 704-866-6766 stevecr@cityofgastonia.com</p>
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	
<p>Jacquelyn R. Powell Department Manager City of Kansas City, Human Services Division/ Mohart Center 3200 Wayne Avenue Kansas City, MO 64109 (816) 513-4509 jackie_powell@kcmo.org</p>	<p>Jacquelyn R. Powell Department Manager City of Kansas City, Human Services Division/ Mohart Center 3200 Wayne Avenue Kansas City, MO 64109 (816) 513-4509 jackie_powell@kcmo.org</p>
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	
<p>Jeff Dronkers Chief Programs & Policy Officer Los Angeles Regional Foodbank 1734 East 41st Street Los Angeles, CA 90058 (323) 234-3030 x141 jdronkers@lafoodbank.org</p>	<p>Stephani Hardy Director of Policy and Planning Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority 811 Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90017 (213) 225-6566 shardy@lahsa.org</p>
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY	
<p>Regina L. Warren, Director Human Services Division Louisville Metro Government 810 Barrett Avenue Louisville, KY 40204 (502) 574-1985 regina.warren@louisvilleky.gov</p>	<p>Joseph Hamilton Jr., Director Office on Homelessness, Human Services Division Louisville Metro Government 810 Barrett Avenue Louisville, KY 40204 (502) 574-3325 Joseph.HamiltonJr@louisvilleky.gov</p>
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA	
<p>Robert Hagen, Administrative Manager Hennepin County Research, Planning, and Development 300 South Sixth St. Minneapolis, MN 55487 (612) 348-7465 robert.hagen@co.hennepin.mn.us</p>	<p>Cathy ten Broeke, Coordinator to End Homelessness Minneapolis/Hennepin County 300 South Sixth St. Minneapolis, MN 55487 (612) 596-1606 Cathy.ten.Broeke@co.hennepin.mn.us</p>

Hunger Contact	Homelessness Contact
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE	
<p>Suzie Tolmie Homeless Coordinator Metropolitan Development and Housing Agency 701 S 6th Street Nashville, TN 37206 (615) 252-8574 stolmie@nashville-mdha.org</p>	<p>Suzie Tolmie Homeless Coordinator Metropolitan Development and Housing Agency 701 S 6th Street Nashville, TN 37206 (615) 252-8574 stolmie@nashville-mdha.org</p>
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA	
<p>Karen Joyner CFO Foodbank of Southeastern Virginia 800 Tidewater Drive Norfolk, VA 23504 (757) 627-6599 kjoyner@foodbankonline.org</p>	<p>Sarah Paige Fuller Director Office to End Homelessness 810 Union Street, Suite 306 Norfolk, VA 23510 (757) 664-4488 sarah.fuller@norfolk.gov</p>
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	
<p>Steveanna Wynn Executive Director SHARE Food Program, Inc. 2901 W. Hunting Park Avenue Philadelphia, PA 19129 (215) 223-3028 swynn@sharefoodprogram.org</p>	<p>Roberta Cancellier Deputy Director Office of Supportive Housing 1401 JFK Blvd., Suite 1030 Philadelphia, PA 19102 (215) 686-7105 roberta.cancellier@phila.gov</p>
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	
<p>Brian D. Simpson Director of Communications Arizona Association of Food Banks 2100 N. Central, Suite 230 Phoenix, AZ 85004 (602) 528-3434, ext. 19 brian@azfoodbanks.org</p>	<p>JoAnn Del-Colle Director Family Advocacy Center 2120 N. Central Ave. Ste #250 Phoenix, AZ 85004 (602) 534-3070 joann.del-colle@phoenix.gov</p>
PORTLAND, OREGON	
<p>Shawn DeCarlo Metro Services Manager Oregon Food Bank PO Box 55370 Portland, OR 97238-5370 (503) 282-0555 x263 sdecarlo@oregonfoodbank.org</p>	<p>Wendy Smith HMIS System Administrator Portland Housing Bureau 421 SW 6th Avenue, Suite 1100 Portland, OR 97230 (503) 823-2386 wendy.smith@ci.portland.or.us</p>

Hunger Contact	Homelessness Contact
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND	
<p>Andrew Schiff Executive Director Rhode Island Community Food Bank 200 Niantic Avenue Providence, 02907 Phone: (401) 942-6325 aschiff@rifoodbank.org</p>	<p>Eric Hirsch Professor of Sociology Providence College 1 Cunningham Square Providence, RI 02918 401-865-2510 ehirsch@providence.edu</p>
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA	
<p>Bob Erlenbusch Senior Program Manager Sacramento Hunger Coalition 909 12th Street, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 447-7063 ext. 335 berlenbusch@communitycouncil.org</p>	<p>Tim Brown Director Sacramento Steps Forward 909 12th Street, Suite 200 Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 447-7063 ext. 337 tbrown@communitycouncil.org</p>
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA	
<p>Laura Scheidecker Communication Coordinator Second Harvest Heartland 1140 Gervais Avenue St. Paul, MN 55109 (651) 209-7904 lscheidecker@2harvest.org</p>	<p>Joe Collins, Program Coordinator Saint Paul Planning and Economic Development Department 25 West 4th Street St. Paul, MN 55102 Phone: (651) 266-6020 joe.collins@ci.stpaul.mn.us</p>
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	
<p>Julie Adams-Chatterley Grants & Data Specialist Utah Food Bank 3150 South 900 West Salt Lake City, UT 84119 (801) 887-1225 julieac@utahfoodbank.org</p>	
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	
<p>Melody Woosley Assistant Director City of San Antonio, Department of Community Initiatives P.O. Box 839966 San Antonio, TX 78283-3966 210-207-8134 melody.woosley@sanantonio.gov</p>	<p>Melody Woosley Assistant Director City of San Antonio, Department of Community Initiatives P.O. Box 839966 San Antonio, TX 78283-3966 210-207-8134 melody.woosley@sanantonio.gov</p>

Hunger Contact	Homelessness Contact
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	
Joyce Crum Program Director San Francisco Human Services Agency PO Box 7988 San Francisco, CA 94120-7988 Phone: (415) 558-2846 Joyce.Crum@sfgov.org	Joyce Crum Program Director San Francisco Human Services Agency PO Box 7988 San Francisco, CA 94120-7988 Phone: (415) 558-2846 Joyce.Crum@sfgov.org
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	
Kim von Henkle Survival Services Planner Human Services Department PO Box 34215 Seattle, WA 98124-4215 (206) 615-1573 kim.vonhenkle@seattle.gov	Andrea Akita Survival Services Planner Human Services Department PO Box 34215 Seattle, WA 98124 (206) 684-0113 Andrea.akita@seattle.gov
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY	
Cleophis Roper Director of Community Development Department of Health & Human Services 16 East Hanover Street Trenton, NJ 08608 (609) 989-3363 croper@trentonnj.org	Cleophis Roper Director of Community Development Department of Health & Human Services 16 East Hanover Street Trenton, NJ 08608 (609) 989-3363 croper@trentonnj.org



THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Tom Cochran

Tom Cochran, CEO and Executive Director

1620 Eye Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006
Tel: 202.293.7330
Fax: 202.293.2352

Email: tcochran@usmayors.org
usmayors.org