

The United States Conference of Mayors

# HUNGER AND HOMELESSNESS SURVEY

A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities

A 22-City Survey / December 2015



THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS





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The U.S. Conference of Mayors is the official nonpartisan organization of cities with populations of 30,000 or more. There are 1,393 such cities in the country today, each represented in the Conference by its chief elected official, the Mayor.

This report was prepared at The U.S. Conference of Mayors by Assistant Executive Director Eugene T. Lowe with the assistance of Gail Thomas and Gianna Salmas. The report may be downloaded at The U.S. Conference of Mayors Website, [www.usmayors.org](http://www.usmayors.org).



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# Executive Summary

This report presents the results of a survey of 22 of the cities whose mayors serve on The U.S. Conference of Mayors' Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness. Officials were asked to provide information on the extent and causes of hunger and homelessness in their cities, and the emergency food assistance and homeless services provided between September 1, 2014 and August 31, 2015. They also were asked for their assessment of the demand for services and the resources available to them in the year ahead. This year's survey found continuing increases in demand for services and continuing shortfalls in meeting service needs. Among its key findings:

## Hunger

- Sixty-six percent of the survey cities reported that the number of requests for emergency food assistance increased over the past year. Across the survey cities, emergency food assistance increased by an average of 2.8 percent.
- Among those requesting emergency food assistance, 67 percent were persons in families, 42 percent were employed, 23 percent were elderly, and 10 percent were homeless.
- Low-wages led the list of causes of hunger cited by the survey cities, followed by poverty, and high housing costs.
- City officials said that more jobs with higher wages, including a living wage, as well as more affordable housing are actions that should be taken to reduce hunger. Access to preventive health and an increase in SNAP benefits are other important actions to take to reduce hunger.
- The cities reported a 3 percent average increase in the number of pounds of food distributed during the past year.
- Across the responding cities, budgets for emergency food assistance increased by 7.2 percent.
- Across the survey cities, 23 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance is estimated to have been unmet.
- In 47 percent of the responding cities, the emergency kitchens and food pantries had to reduce the quantity of food persons could receive at each food pantry visit or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens. In 57 percent of the cities, they had to reduce the number of times a person or family could visit a food pantry each month. Also in 57 percent of the cities, facilities had to turn away people because of lack of resources.
- Sixty-five percent of the survey cities expect requests for emergency food assistance to increase moderately over the next year. The remaining cities expect requests to continue about the same level. None of the cities expect a decrease in requests.

- Fifty-nine percent of the cities expect that resources to provide emergency food assistance will remain the same over the next year, with 35 percent of the cities expecting a moderate increase, and 5 percent (one city) expecting a moderate decrease.

## Homelessness

- Over the past year, the total number of homeless persons increased across the survey cities by an average of 1.6 percent, with 58 percent of the survey cities reporting an increase, and 42 percent reporting a decrease.
- The number of homeless families experiencing homelessness decreased across the survey cities by an average of 5.2 percent, with 53 percent of the cities reporting a decrease, 42 percent reporting an increase, and 5 percent said it was the same.
- The number of unaccompanied individuals experiencing homelessness over the past year increased across the survey cities by an average of 1.7 percent, with 43 percent of the cities reporting a decrease, 43 percent reporting an increase, and 13 percent saying the number stayed the same.
- The survey cities reported that on average, 29 percent of homeless adults were severely mentally ill, 22 percent were physically disabled, 18 percent were employed, 17 percent were victims of domestic violence, 12 percent were veterans, and 4 percent were HIV Positive.
- City officials identified lack of affordable housing as the leading cause of homelessness among families with children. This was followed by poverty, unemployment and low-paying jobs.
- Across the cities over the past year, an average of 25 percent of the demand for emergency shelter is estimated to have gone unmet. Because no beds were available, emergency shelters in 76 percent of the survey cities had to turn away homeless families with children. Shelters in 61 percent of the cities had to turn away unaccompanied individuals.
- City officials cited actions such as providing more assisted housing and more permanent supportive housing for people with disabilities are actions that should be taken to reduce homelessness.
- City officials also identified lack of affordable housing as the leading cause of homelessness among unaccompanied individuals. This was followed by poverty, mental health and the lack of needed services, and substance abuse and the lack of needed services.
- Officials in 50 percent of the cities expect the number of homeless families to increase moderately next year. Thirty percent expect the number to continue at the same level, and 20 percent expect it to decrease moderately.
- Officials in 38 percent of the cities expect the number of unaccompanied individuals to increase moderately next year. Officials in 31 percent expect the number to decrease moderately, and in 31 percent they expect it to continue about the same level.
- Officials in 60 percent of the cities believe resources will stay at about the same level over the next year. Officials in 20 percent of the cities expect resources to provide emergency shelter to increase moderately, and 10 percent expect the resources to increase substantially, and 10 percent expect resources to decrease moderately.

# Introduction

## Background

Since October 1982, when The U.S. Conference of Mayors and The U.S. Conference of City Human Services Officials first brought the shortage of emergency services – food, shelter, medical care, income assistance, and energy assistance – to national attention through a survey of cities of all sizes across all regions of the country, the Conference of Mayors has continued to report each year on the problems of hunger and homelessness in America’s cities. That first, groundbreaking report described increasing demand for emergency services in cities, and the cities’ inability to meet even half of that demand. Each succeeding report has updated the nation on the severity of the problems and the adequacy of the resources available to respond to them.

In September 1983, to spearhead the Conference of Mayors’ efforts to respond to the emergency services crisis, the President of the Conference appointed 20 mayors to a Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness. That first Task Force, chaired by New Orleans Mayor Ernest "Dutch" Morial, assembled a group of cities that would be the focus of the surveys to be conducted in future years – a group that would constitute the core of the cities that would provide information each year on the magnitude and causes of these problems, the local responses to them, and the national responses that city leaders believed were needed for the problems to be adequately addressed. Currently, the Task Force is co-chaired by Memphis Mayor A.C. Wharton, Jr. and Santa Barbara Mayor Helene Schneider, and its members continue to provide data each year for this annual survey and report.

## Survey Cities

The 22 Task Force cities responding to this year’s survey are:

Asheville, NC – Mayor Esther Manheimer  
Baltimore, MD Mayor Stephanie Rawlings-Blake  
Charleston, SC – Mayor Joseph P. Riley, Jr.  
Chicago, IL – Mayor Rahm Emanuel  
Cleveland, OH – Mayor Frank G. Jackson  
Dallas, TX – Mayor Mike Rawlings  
Des Moines, IA – Mayor Frank Cownie  
Los Angeles, CA – Mayor Eric Garcetti  
Louisville, KY – Mayor Greg Fischer  
McKinney, TX – Mayor Brian Loughmiller  
Memphis, TN – Mayor A.C. Wharton, Jr.  
Nashville, TN – Mayor Megan Barry

Norfolk, VA – Mayor Paul D. Fraim  
Philadelphia, PA – Mayor Michael A. Nutter  
Providence, RI – Mayor Jorge Elorza  
Saint Paul, MN – Mayor Chris Coleman  
Salt Lake City, UT – Mayor Ralph Becker  
San Antonio, TX – Mayor Ivy Taylor  
San Francisco, CA – Mayor Edwin M. Lee  
Santa Barbara, CA – Mayor Helene Schneider  
Seattle, WA – Mayor Ed Murray  
District of Columbia – Mayor Muriel Bowser

## Data and Analysis

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

The Task Force cities included in the survey vary greatly in size and in their approach to collecting data on hunger and homelessness. Cities were asked to provide information on the data sources they used to answer each question, and any clarifying information that would aid data analysis. Of the cities responding to this year's survey, one did not complete the section on homelessness. In some cases, cities left individual questions on the survey unanswered. In calculating survey results for an individual survey question, counts and percentages are based on the number of cities answering that question.

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



# Hunger

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, 2014 and August 31, 2015. It also includes brief descriptions of exemplary programs or efforts underway in the cities that prevent or respond to the problems of hunger, and provides information on the survey cities' outlook on hunger in the coming year.

## Need for Food Assistance

**Sixty-six percent** of the survey cities reported that the number of requests for emergency food assistance increased over the past year. Across the cities, the overall number of requests for food assistance increased by an average of 5.9 percent. The rate of increase ranged from 27 percent in Washington, D.C., 20 percent in Des Moines, 8 percent in Charleston and Dallas, 7 percent in Norfolk and Philadelphia, 4 percent in Saint Paul, 3.5 percent in San Francisco, 3 percent in Seattle, and 1.4 percent in Santa Barbara. The rate of decreased ranged from 6 percent in San Antonio, 4 percent in Nashville, and 2 percent in Los Angeles. It remained the same in Chicago, Cleveland, and Memphis.

Among those requesting emergency food assistance, 67 percent were persons in families, 42 percent were employed, 23 percent were elderly, and 10 percent were homeless. (These categories are not mutually exclusive and the same person can be included in more than one.)

Eighty-eight percent of the cities reported an increased in the number of persons requesting food assistance for the first time. Among these, 75 percent characterized the increase in first-time requests as moderate and 25 percent saw it as substantial.

Increased requests for food assistance were accompanied by more frequent visits to food pantries and emergency kitchens. Fifty-six percent of the cities reported an increase in the frequency of visits to food pantries and/or emergency kitchens each month. Among these, 66 percent characterized the increase in frequency as moderate and 33 percent said it was substantial.

When asked to identify the three main causes of hunger in their cities, low wages was cited most frequently (16 cities); this was followed by poverty (11 cities), and high housing costs (11 cities). Seven cities said health costs, and 6 cities cited unemployment. Lack of SNAP benefits (4 cities) and inadequate benefits lack of education each were cited once.

## Availability of Food Assistance

The survey cities reported a 3 percent increase in the pounds of food distributed. Sixty-five percent of the cities saw an increase, 24 % saw a decrease, and 11 % remained the same.

Seventy-eight percent of the cities reported that their total budget for emergency food purchases increased over the year, 22 % said it remained the same. Across the responding cities, the budget food purchases increased by 7.2 percent.

Donations from grocery chains and other food suppliers accounted for 51 percent of the food distributed. This source was followed by purchased food which accounted for 19 percent, and federal emergency food assistance, which accounted for 16 percent. Donations from individuals and those from other sources each accounted for 7 percent.

Sixty-eight of the cities reported that they had made at least some significant changes in the type of food purchased. These changes generally involved the purchase of fresher, healthier, more nutritious foods, particularly fresh produce and foods high in protein and low in fat, sodium, and sugar.

## Unmet Need for Emergency Food Assistance

In 47 percent of the responding cities, the emergency kitchens and food pantries had to reduce the quantity of food persons could receive at each food pantry visit or the amount of food offered per meal at emergency kitchens. In 57 percent of the cities, they had to reduce the number of times a person or family could visit a food pantry each month. Also in 57 percent of the cities, facilities had to turn away people because of lack of resources:

Nine of the survey cities were able to estimate the overall demand for food assistance that went unmet during the past year; they reported that an average of 23 percent of the need went unmet. The following table shows these cities' estimates of unmet demand for emergency assistance:

City	Percent Unmet Need
Cleveland	19
Des Moines	30
Memphis	35
Norfolk	10
Philadelphia	10
San Antonio	36
San Francisco	16
Santa Barbara	5
Washington, D.C.	24

## Exemplary Programs that Respond to Hunger

**Charleston:** The Lowcountry Food Bank's (LCFB) Senior Grocery Program strives to alleviate hunger among low-income senior citizens. The Senior Grocery Program provides 25-pound monthly boxes of shelf-stable food and seasonal fresh produce to at least 180 seniors at sites, such as housing facilities and community centers, serving low-income seniors in Charleston County.

Senior hunger is a significant issue in a state ranked number 8 on The Meals on Wheels Association of America's list of "Top 10 Senior Hunger States." Over 18 percent of seniors in South Carolina are food-insecure, and seniors currently comprise almost 25 percent of the LCFB's clients.

Seniors are particularly vulnerable to the problem of food insecurity. Because they often live on fixed incomes and may face healthcare costs beyond what Medicare covers, purchasing and adequate and quantity and quality of food can be challenging. According to Feeding America's Hunger in America 2014 study, over 50 percent of the clients that the LCFB serves live in households with an annual income of \$10,000 or less. Therefore, many of these individuals face difficult choices every day; a recent hunger

study showed that over 70 percent of the LCFB's clients have to choose between paying for food or utilities, and 75 percent choose between food and medicine.

**Chicago:** The City of Chicago has continued to pursue innovative approaches to increase the amount of fresh food(s) to those in need of emergency food assistance. In keeping with this approach, the Greater Chicago Food Depository operates the "FRESH Truck."

"The FRESH truck is a great way to get fresh produce to communities whose residents may not be able to afford healthy food or where there are limited grocery store options," said Cook County Commissioner Luis Arroyo Jr. whose district includes Logan Square Health Center.

In addition, the Greater Chicago Food Depository (GCFD) has developed partnerships with healthcare providers that recognize the impact of food access on health outcomes. These organizations are screening clients for food insecurity and referring those at risk (of hunger) to nutritious food resources, including the GCFD, SNAP outreach services program, local food pantries and the opportunity to receive fresh produce bi-monthly from the Greater Chicago Food Depository's FRESH Truck.

Also, over the past 5 years, the City of Chicago has offered EBT LINK card services for patrons at 16 city-run farmers markets under contract with The Experiment Station. By providing this service, individuals/families receiving SNAP benefits are able to use their LINK card to purchase food products offered at the markets. Food products include fruit, vegetables, eggs, meat, cheese, honey, breads and bakery. For the 2014 Farmers Market season to include the winter market, the Double Value Coupon program was offered at the 16 City-run markets as well as an additional 15 independent markets capable of accepting LINK cards. On-site EBT LINK operators distributed Double Value Coupons up to \$10 per LINK cardholder per market day at each location.

**Cleveland:** According to new Census data, Cleveland has the highest rate of child poverty (58%) among the fifty largest cities in the United States. As a way to respond to the growing number of children living in poverty, the Food Bank has piloted a school pantry program that delivers nutritious food to children within its service area. This program delivers pallets of nutritious food to schools that are distributed on school grounds – usually a gym, cafeteria, or parking lot – at the end of the school day. At a typical school pantry distribution, pallets include potatoes, cabbage, onions, apples, watermelons, greens, yogurt, bread and more. Starting in 2015, the Food Bank began adding shelf-stable foods to the offering such as dried beans, grains, canned goods, and peanut butter. This allows parents or guardians to receive nutritious food during pick-ups of their children after school.

The program was piloted in 2014 with 34 distributions throughout Cuyahoga County. Between 2015 and 2017, we will provide 127 school pantry distributions at 5 partner schools through the Healthy Cities Cleveland initiative, thanks to a grant opportunity through Morgan Stanley. As part of the Healthy Cities Cleveland initiative, the Food Bank has partnered with community health providers to conduct regular health screenings at the schools and address major health concerns, including obesity and asthma.

**Dallas:** The mission of the Dallas Coalition for Hunger Solutions is to ensure that all Dallas county residents are empowered to gain equal access to healthy food. The Coalition of over 100 organizations and individuals works to achieve this goal through five action teams focused on strategic priorities – Child Hunger, Senior Hunger, Faith Community Hunger Solutions, Neighborhood Organizing, and Urban

Agriculture. Each action team consists of community leaders who are already working to address hunger and who join to have a greater impact. The Coalition's accomplishments include:

- Expanding the Dallas ISD After School Meals program from 28 campuses for the 2013-2014 school year to 136 campuses for the 2014-2015 school year.
- Piloting a family garden project that introduced 120 low income families to growing their own fruits and vegetables.
- Creating a Hunger Solutions Guide for the Faith Community that explains six tested, effective solutions to the problem of hunger that congregations and faith based organizations can implement.
- Launching a neighborhood empowerment project to organize residents around improving access to healthy food and addressing other community challenges in South Oak Cliff.
- Initiating and promoting efforts to amend Dallas city codes that will advance local urban food production and sales.
- Developing a strategic plan for addressing Senior Hunger in Dallas.
- Engaging 200 attendees at the 3<sup>rd</sup> annual Dallas Hunger Summit to learn about strategies underway to effectively lessen hunger in Dallas County and how they could get involved.

**Des Moines:** The partnership for a Hunger-Free Polk County represents a diverse range of concerned individuals and organizations, including health care providers, religious institutions, universities, senior and community centers, government agencies, food banks and food pantries focused on addressing the hunger crisis in our metropolitan area. To better assess the hunger crisis, the partnership commissioned a food insecurity study to identify obstacles, barriers and opportunities for both food providers and recipients as it applies to meet the needs for emergency food providers, the Partnership developed a plan and will act as a catalyst for change in ensuring residents have access to needed food.

**Los Angeles:** The Los Angeles Regional Food Bank continues to focus on several initiatives to alleviate hunger and reduce food waste in our local communities. A continued emphasis on acquiring fresh fruits and vegetables both locally from produce companies and from farms outside the area is a critical aspect in providing the most nutritious food available to people served by our 700 agency partners and through Food Bank direct service programs. The Food Bank has also expanded its Extra Helpings Program where agencies pick-up perishable, frozen and prepared food from a variety of local sources. Both of these initiatives combined with our traditional outreach to manufacturers, retailers, food service companies and other food sources has a significant impact in reducing food waste while ensuring that nutritious food reaches people struggling with the impact of food insecurity. The Food Bank has also expanded its efforts serving children, seniors and others requiring additional food assistance. Children's programs, such as Summer Lunch, After-School Meal, Backpack and Produce 4 Kids, have increased service during the past year. Seniors are reached directly through the Brown Bag and Commodity Supplement Food Program. In addition, our CalFresh/SNAP Outreach Program identifies food assistance recipients who are eligible and not receiving these benefits. The low CalFresh/SNAP participation rate for California continues to be a significant program and is missed opportunity to provide help to hungry people while spurring economic activity in local communities.

**McKinney:** The Samaritan Inn Homeless Program provides high quality, nutritious meals to residents. Homeless shelters are often thought of as soup kitchens, but a full salad bar with protein, vegetables, and fruit is provided at each lunch and dinner. Restoring a person to independence starts with feeding their body what it needs.

**Memphis:** The Mid-South Food Bank has implemented a Back-Pack program that addresses the needs of Hungry youth that are food insecure over the weekends, due to lack of money and they live in food insecure areas. Additionally, in conjunction with MIFA, the organization has implemented a “No Hungry Senior” program which addresses the need of home found seniors with delivered shelf stable meals weekly.

**Nashville:** Second Harvest Food Bank of Middle TN runs a perishable distribution every Friday at 4 different locations in Davidson County (Metro Nashville) where we distribute healthy produce and dairy. Last year this program distributed over 285,000 pounds of healthy nutritious foods to the food insecure populations with the least amount of access and ability to afford these much needed and highly desired products.

**Norfolk:** A new program launched this year named “We Feed Norfolk” has the potential to dramatically improve the community’s ability to support food donations to the Foodbank of SEVA. The program, launched by a Norfolk citizen who operates a local software development company, allows a citizen to indicate their willingness to donate food items through an “app” on their smart phone. The process begins with the delivery of a reusable grocery bag to every residence in a section of Norfolk. In the bag a resident will find a description of the “We Feed Norfolk” program and directions on how to download the program’s app. The resident then uses the app to indicate the availability of their donations; fills the reusable bag with food items; and, sets the bag outside their entry door. Volunteers then utilize the app to map their collection route, gather the food items and then deliver the donations to the Foodbank of Southeastern Virginia. In its initial period of operation food donations have exceeded expectations and with the support of the City of Norfolk the program is spreading citywide.

**Philadelphia:** The SHARE Food Program (SHARE) has partnered with the Philadelphia Horticultural Society (City Harvest) to connect food cupboards with local gardeners. Through this program, food cupboards provide participants with locally-grown produce. For many participants, the Gardening Project is their only source of fresh produce. Through the SHARE Package Program, participants who complete community service or “do a good deed” are able to purchase fresh produce for – 30% less than their local grocery stores. SHARE has developed an educational farm with 11,000 square feet of raised beds, 2 hoop houses, and 1 green house. 50% of the food grown on the SHARE Nice Roots Farm is donated to food cupboards. SHARE has supported 120 food cupboards start their own gardens. In partnership with Penn State, Health Promotion Council, Food Trust, and Einstein Nutrition Program, SHARE provides nutrition education at SHARE and food cupboards.

Share has partnered with the Eat Right now Program, offering the SHARE Package Program and Farmers Markets at 8 Philadelphia schools every other month. SHARE partnered with Independence Blue Cross to offer the SHARE Package Program and Farmers Markets at 5 Healthy Future Schools once a month.

SHARE’s Sunday Suppers program provides a Sunday evening meal to families with programming on nutrition, parenting, budgeting, and family communication. Families are given food to prepare a meal together during the week.



SHARE's partner Penn State Extension provides quarterly nutrition training to SHARE participants. The 6-week class for families focuses on purchasing affordable, healthy food and preparing it in ways that their families will enjoy.

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

SHARE sources healthy food for The Coalition Against Hunger Green Light Pantries, pantries where people receive healthy canned fruits, vegetables, and fresh produce.

SHARE sources healthy food items for Nutritional Development Services for food cupboards supported by the Archdioceses.

The Junior League provides monthly workshops on eating healthy for parents with children at SHARE.

The Anti-Hunger Committee of the Food Policy Advisory Council has completed the Philly Food Finder, a food resource guide available online, as well as in hard copy. The Food Policy Advisory Council is also working with soup kitchens to provide healthy food options and training that ranges from CPR to Food Safety.

Many organizations and individuals are working in partnership to reduce hunger, provide healthier food options, and support food cupboards, soup kitchens and shelters. Until we address the root causes of poverty – education, training programs, and employment earning a living wage, we will always have hunger in our communities. We are hopeful that this collaborative partnership will have an impact on reducing hunger in our city.

**Saint Paul:** Second Harvest Heartland proactively seeks new sources of fresh fruit and vegetables for our neighbors in need. As an example, the Share Fresh MN program is a significant source of fresh food as more than 8.4 million pounds of fruits and vegetables is collected from more than 55 growers. In the past, Second Harvest Heartland has worked with generous owners and volunteers to distribute fresh apples. Furthermore, Second Harvest Heartland secures agricultural surplus by implement a just-in-time harvest-through delivery systems to ensure that agricultural surplus is not left behind. While food banks increase their capacity to distribute fresh produce, it should also be noted that the sophisticated logistics of managing a high volume of perishable produces requires strong support of multiple organizations, such as Hunger-Free Minnesota, Cargill, Seneca Foods, Pinnacle Foods, Inc., General Mills, C.H. Robinson, numerous local growers, and a team of Feeding America Food Banks.

It should also be noted that some Saint Paul low-income neighborhoods are now being served by mobile markets – grocery stores on wheels, including Wilder Foundation's Twin Cities Mobile Market that fills a gap between food shelters and full service supermarkets by providing a wide selection of fresh foods to under-resourced neighborhoods.

**San Antonio:** Addressing Food Insecurity and Chronic Diseases through Collaboration with Healthcare Providers Food insecurity is a risk factor for chronic diseases such as obesity, high blood pressure, diabetes, and even at times, cancer. The San Antonio Food Bank is partnering with hospitals and other healthcare providers with the purpose of stabilizing the lives of people affected with food insecurity to help them prevent or better manage chronic diseases. The San Antonio Food Bank is partnering with the local chapter of the Bexar County University Health System to establish a food pantry for discharged patients experiencing food insecurity. The hospital is renovating a space to house the pantry, and the San Antonio Food Bank will staff it with a nutritionist who will be on site to run the pantry and educate the patients. A patient who has been discharged and is experiencing food insecurity will receive a prescription from their doctor for produce. Patients will be deemed food insecure when they respond “often true” or “sometimes true” to these two statements: (1) Within the past 12 months we worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more.” and (2) “Within the past 12 months the food we bought just didn’t last and we didn’t have money to get more.” The patient will then redeem the prescription at the pantry, while also receiving education from the nutritionist on site to better manage or prevent a chronic condition. In addition, the patient will be referred to the San Antonio Food Bank’s client services department for assistance signing up for federal nutrition benefits, health insurance benefits and workforce development assistance. However, not all healthcare entities have space for a food pantry. So, in the near future the San Antonio Food Bank will be launching its “Mobile Mercado” produce truck. The Mobile Mercado is an affordable farmers market on wheels that can travel to food deserts and other locations throughout the city. In an effort to offer fresh produce to more patients in need, the San Antonio Food Bank Mobile Mercado will partner with different hospitals that do not have room for a pantry. Doctors will write a prescription for produce to patients experiencing food insecurity. The patient will redeem the prescription at the Mobile Mercado while receiving nutrition, health and wellness education, along with a referral to our Client Services Department for assistance applying for federal benefits. This program is designed to not only help patients currently in need to receive healthy food today, but to teach them how to live a healthier lifestyle for a more fulfilling future.

**San Francisco:** Pantry Network: The Food Bank’s Pantry Network continues to be innovative, efficient, and effective. With 246 distribution sites throughout San Francisco and Marin, we serve an average of 144,000 people each week. Because our pantries are open weekly, rather than monthly, and are held farmers-market-style, the SF-Marin Food Bank provides more fresh produce per person than any other food bank in the country. Home-Delivered Groceries: For people with limited mobility who are unable to attend a pantry but who are able to prepare and cook food for themselves or have in-home support, a new citywide Home Delivered Groceries (HDG) program addresses a critical need in San Francisco. The HDG program maximizes seniors’ ability to remain in their homes, as opposed to requiring residential care, and allows the city to extend community-based services through known service providers. We estimate that up to 5,000 low-income seniors and adults with disabilities in San Francisco have the capacity to cook meals at home but are not physically able to attend a food pantry.

**Santa Barbara:** Our Mobile Food program and Healthy School Pantries offer farmer's market style food assistance to families throughout Santa Barbara, including nutrition education, physical activities and outreach to families. We have been able to offer these types of "pop up" programs that target at-risk populations, and the programs help tie together all of the services needed by the people we serve.

**Seattle:** Solid Ground's Food Access and Community education (FACE) Project responds comprehensively to hunger and malnutrition through interconnected programs that enable people facing

food insecurity to grow, harvest, cook, and eat nutritious food while also taking care of their health. The FACE Project provides a comprehensive approach to food insecurity that empowers communities through classroom-based nutrition education for K-5 students, community-based nutrition and cooking education for adults and families, and urban farm-based education which promotes changes in individual and family behaviors and practices around nutrition and healthy cooking/eating on a budget. The Cooking Matters program curricula provides hands-on cooking, nutrition and food budgeting education. The curricula includes My Plate, sanitation and safe food handling, fruits and vegetables, whole grains, lean and low-fat cooking, the importance of breakfast, and grocery store tours with an emphasis on maximizing food budgets. The Apple Corps program K to 5th grade classes are hands-on cooking style classes with a focus on My Plate, produce, whole grains, lean protein, low fat dairy, food preparation techniques and taste testing. One-time events include two Family Farmers Market Nights and four 4th Grade Cooks! events in which 4th grade students showcase what they have learned to their families, as well as engage their parents in healthy cooking. The Lettuce Link program focusses on gardening techniques/activities, fresh fruits and vegetables, preparation of produce, and tasting. And also includes summertime activities for Pre-K - High School students in the form of Series classes, with session approximately 30-60 min in length. To day 1,317 people received food and nutrition education from the three programs above.

**Washington, DC:** One in three children in D.C. live in a household that struggles with hunger, one of the highest rates in the nation. Hunger is most prevalent in Wards 7 & 8, which face high levels of poverty alongside limited access to healthy foods. These factors strongly impact the health and well-being of residents. Wards 7 & 8 have the highest rates of obesity, among other diet-related illnesses, in the city. To reduce hunger, increase access to and encourage consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables, The Capital Area Food Bank and Martha's Table are in the process of launching Joyful Food Markets at all public, public charter, and qualifying private and parochial elementary schools in Wards 7 & 8. Joyful Food Markets build on the success of both organizations in operating similar school-based grocery programs. Joyful Food Markets are free, monthly grocery markets at which students and their families shop for 23 pounds of fresh produce and non-perishable groceries per enrolled student. Markets are joyful community events where children and parents watch cooking demonstrations and participate in easy food prep tutorials while sampling healthy, simple recipes they can recreate at home using what is available at the market that month. Joyful Food Markets help fill the SNAP gap while extending the success of the D.C. Healthy Schools Act to the home. Family attitudes and practices shift toward healthy food at an age when parents and caregivers are most likely to change behaviors and children establish lifelong habits. Markets also provide schools with the opportunity to further engage their parent communities on a regular basis. The Joyful Food Market model is unique to Washington, D.C., a city which has already demonstrated success in increasing access to high quality school meals. A school-based grocery program has never been scaled to this extent.

## Outlook for Next Year

Sixty-five percent of the survey cities expect requests for emergency food assistance to increase moderately over the next year. The remaining cities expect requests to continue about the same level. None of the cities expect a decrease in requests.

Fifty-nine percent of the cities expect that resources to provide emergency food assistance will remain the same over the next year, with 35 percent of the cities expecting a moderate increase, and 6 percent (one city) expecting a moderate decrease

# Homelessness

This section of the report provides information on the numbers and types of people experiencing homelessness in the Task Force survey cities and on the availability of emergency shelter across these cities between September 1, 2014 and August 31, 2015. It also includes brief descriptions of exemplary programs and efforts underway in the cities that respond to the problems of homelessness, concludes with city officials' outlook on problems of homelessness in the coming year.

## Extent of Homelessness

Over the past year, the total of persons experiencing homelessness increased in 58 percent of the survey cities responding, decreased in 42 percent of the cities. Across these cities, there was an overall increase of 1.6 percent in the total number of persons experiencing homelessness.

## Homelessness Among Families

The survey cities reported that, over the past year, the number of homeless families decreased in 53 percent of the survey cities, increased in 42 percent of the cities, and stayed the same in 5 percent of the cities. Across the cities, there was an overall decrease of 5.2 percent in the total number of families experiencing homelessness.

Asked to identify the three main causes of homelessness among families with children, 85 percent (17) cited lack of affordable housing, 55 percent (11) cited poverty, and 35 percent (7) cited unemployment and, and 35 percent also cited low-paying jobs. Next came family dispute, eviction, and domestic violence, each cited by 20 percent (four) of the cities; mental illness and substance abuse and lack of needed services for both were each cited by 10 percent (2) of the cities, and poor social networks was cited by 5 percent or one city.

## Homelessness Among Unaccompanied Individuals

The survey cities reported that, over the past year, the number of unaccompanied homeless individuals increased in 43 percent of the responding cities, decreased in 43 percent of the cities, and stayed the same in 13 percent. Across the cities, there was an overall increase of 1.7 percent in the total number of unaccompanied individuals experiencing homelessness.

When asked to identify the three main causes of homelessness among unaccompanied individuals, 80 percent (16) of the cities cited lack of affordable housing, 50 percent (10) cited poverty, 40 percent (8) cited mental health and lack of needed services, and 35 percent (7) cited substance abuse and the lack of needed services. Thirty percent (6) cited each unemployment and low-paying jobs. Fifteen percent (3) cited family disputes. Five percent (1) cited poor social networks and evictions.

## Number of Homeless Persons

The survey cities were asked to report on the number of persons who were homeless on an average night over the past year. In the most cases, cities used the data from the annual Point-in-Time count they are required to submit to HUD each year. The following table shows the total of the counts provided by 20 survey cities.

<b>Homeless Persons on Average Night in 21 Survey Cities</b>			
<b>Household Type</b>	<b>On the Streets</b>	<b>In Emergency Shelter</b>	<b>In Transitional Housing</b>
<b>Single Adults</b>	29,955	21,160	9,752
<b>Persons in Families</b>	1,843	29,765	11,000
<b>Unaccompanied Youths</b>	480	554	864

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 following table shows the totals of the counts provided by 18 of the survey cities.

<b>Unduplicated Number of Homeless Persons over Past Year in 22 Survey Cities</b>		
<b>Household Type</b>	<b>In Emergency Shelter</b>	<b>In Transitional Housing</b>
<b>Single Adults</b>	72,191	17,390
<b>Persons in Families</b>	23,771	13,775
<b>Unaccompanied Youths</b>	1,547	545

Across the 16 survey cities able to respond to a question on permanent supportive housing, a total of 5,941 unaccompanied individuals and 2,277 persons in families entered permanent supportive housing over the past year.

## Characteristics of Homeless Adults

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

29 percent of homeless adults were severely mentally ill,

22 percent were physically disabled

18 percent were employed

17 percent were victims of domestic violence

12 percent were veterans, and

4 percent were HIV Positive

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

## Emergency Shelter and Other Housing for Homeless Persons

The survey cities provided information on the number of beds available for homeless persons in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing. This is also information that cities provide to HUD as part of their Continuum of Care application. Twenty of the survey cities responded to the question. The following table shows totals of counts provided.



Emergency Shelter and Other Housing for Homeless Persons			
Housing Type	Total Number of Beds	Number of HMIS Participating Beds	Number of New Beds Added during Past Year
Emergency Shelter	31,215	20,007	1,057
Transitional Housing	22,397	16,324	430
Permanent Supportive Housing	67,058	52,535	3,776

### Unmet Need for Shelter

Seventy-six of the survey cities report that emergency shelters had to turn away families with children experiencing homelessness because there were no beds available for them. Sixty-one percent had to turn away homeless unaccompanied individuals. An average of 25 of the demand for emergency shelter is estimated to have gone unmet over the past year in the 12 cities able to provide an estimate. Those estimates are listed in the table below:

#### UNMET NEED FOR SHELTER

City	Percent Unmet Need
Charleston	60
Los Angeles	39
Louisville	39
McKinney	86
Nashville	15
Norfolk	7
Providence	10
Salt Lake City	0
San Antonio	20
San Francisco	0
Santa Barbara	15
Washington, D.C.	10

## Exemplary Programs to Alleviate Homelessness Among Veterans

**Baltimore:** Through the Veterans Challenge, the Mayor's Office of Human Services, VA, and all veteran service providers have established a partnership and meet regularly to plan for, implement, and monitor effectiveness of strategies to prevent and end veteran homelessness. This partnership is revolutionary and has resulted in significant new achievements:

- Identifying all veterans experiencing homelessness and maintaining a real-time by-name list of each veteran and their housing status

- Biweekly case conferencing among all partners to review the housing goals of each veteran, expedite permanent housing referrals, ensure coordination of care, and verify each veteran's eligibility for benefits, income, and housing.
- Reduced the average length of homelessness by approximately 30%, from 275 days to 202 days (approximately 95% of these veterans are sheltered in transitional housing, where the maximum stay is two years)
- Each veteran has a permanent housing plan within 7 days of becoming homeless
- Created 65 new units of scattered-site permanent supportive housing that will utilize the housing first model and be able to serve veterans with other than honorable military discharges, limited length of military service, and difficult-to-house criminal offenses (units coming online in 2016).

**Charleston:** One80 Place's SSVF program has been instrumental in our City's ability to end homelessness for veterans and their families. Our community has been engaging with the Zero: 2016 campaign and since January 2015 we have returned an average of 22 veterans to housing per month every month, decreasing our population of homeless veterans by about half at the end of September 2015. The SSVF program is so successful because of the pairing of supportive services with rental assistance to ensure that veterans and their families return to housing as quickly as possible and then maintain stability there.

**Chicago:** Chicago has launched the Ending Veteran Homelessness Initiative to leverage collaborative efforts around the goal of ensuring all Chicagoans who served our country have a home. A community team of more than 25 non-profit providers, government agencies and advocates have built a coordinated access system that includes the by-name list of Veterans, a comprehensive outreach process to engage homeless Veterans, a standardized housing assessment that identifies the appropriate housing intervention and a coordinated referral process. Through August 31st, 1,127 Veterans moved to permanent housing. A leadership team comprised of leaders from HUD, Jesse Brown VAMC, DFSS, CHA, CSH and All Chicago guides these efforts.

**Cleveland:** Two agencies receive SSVF funds. They coordinate with Central Intake, the VA, and VASH/PHA, to house homeless veterans immediately (SSVF) and bridge them to a long-term subsidy (VASH) if needed.

**Dallas:** Our CoC has adopted the Zero2016 Challenge and although we will not end veterans' homelessness by 2015, we are taking strides that will allow us to meet this challenge at the end of 2016. The creation of the byname list is assisting with this challenge. We've also instituted a flex fund which will allow clients to financially remove barriers to housing.

**Des Moines:** The continuum of care for Polk County has organized a work-group around the Mayor's Challenge to end veteran's homelessness. Representatives of the shelters in town where veterans are identified to be staying, the street outreach agency, veterans affairs, the mission shelter, the HMIS provider, and permanent supportive housing program in the community get together every 2 weeks to go through a list of currently homeless veterans with details about their length of homelessness, their impediments, and possibilities. At each meeting someone in the room takes responsibility for each name on the list. This process has accelerated the placement of homeless veterans and is being shown around as a model for other localities and other targeted populations in Polk County.

**Los Angeles:** The Homeless Family Solutions System (HFSS) is a regionally-coordinated system of care for homeless families that provides rapid re-housing and ongoing case management to assist families secure and maintain safe, stable permanent housing. Partner agencies participating in the HFSS include those who administer SSVF vouchers. The regional approach to the system assists homeless families stay

in their communities-close to school, employment, family and community-based supportive services-to help reduce the de-stabilizing effect of homelessness.

Additionally, Los Angeles County's Coordinated Assessment System for families and singles provides a single computerized portal and replaces a confusing patchwork of entry points to housing homeless families and individuals. A community-based approach was adopted to help meet the goal of ending chronic and veteran homelessness and family homelessness and relied heavily on the input and participation from homeless service and housing providers. As part of this process, the community chose to redesign the HMIS system to incorporate a Coordinated Entry System (CES) and create a more effective community based data system for the CES and HFSS.

The United Way Home for Good Funders Collaborative supports these initiatives and includes the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the City of Los Angeles Housing Authority, Los Angeles County Health Services and Mental Health, the Conrad N. Hilton and Weingart foundations, the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority, and many other private and public agencies. This Funders Collaborative supports the Home for Good Plan to End Chronic Homelessness & Veterans' Housing by 2016, and has contributed significantly to the development and implementation of CES and HFSS systems, including the initiatives targeting the prevention of and the response to the problems of homeless veterans.

**Louisville:** 1. Louisville Metro Government, via the dept. of Community Services has committed CSBG funding for the provision of security deposits for homeless veterans who qualify for VASH or other Housing Choice Vouchers.

2. A new homeless veteran coordination team has been developed to coordinating the housing of local homeless veterans. A by-name list of homeless veterans has been created and the VA has gotten waivers signed for all known homeless veterans so that data can be shared and no veterans were missed.

3. The Louisville Metro Housing Authority has created a preference and set-aside for homeless veterans through the Housing Choice Voucher program.

4. A new SAMHSA grant has been received by Family Health Centers in Louisville, KY for the provision of services to homeless veterans. VASH and Housing Choice Vouchers are providing the rental assistance for the project and Family Health Centers is providing the supportive services.

**Nashville:** 2016 by 2016 is our community's push to end Veterans homelessness and chronic homelessness in Nashville. Part of the city's ambitious How's Nashville effort, our goal is to assist 2,016 households (individuals or families) who are homeless veterans or who experience chronic homelessness by the end of 2016. More specifically, the How's Nashville goal is to assist 595 Veterans by the end of 2015 with permanent housing. In addition, the goal includes helping 1,421 people who experience chronic homelessness access permanent housing by the end of 2016.

The 2016 by 2016 campaign focuses on:

- Implementing permanent supportive housing (moving people from the streets/shelters directly into permanent housing and linking them with the support services needed to remain stably housed)

- Collecting data (so we, as a community, understand the populations we are serving)
- Tracking our progress (evaluating outcomes allows us to improve our approach)
- Improving our local system (streamlining our systems will benefit all populations)

The purpose for the 2016 by 2016 campaign is to look at all existing resources, revamp our current community effort by setting new goals, and recruit even more community partners, especially landlords. Staff at shelters and other frontline staff have been using a common assessment tool called the VI-SPDAT since February 2014 to identify and prioritize Veterans and non-Veterans for permanent housing. Staff that use the VI-SPDAT also complete a 2-hour “housing navigation” training that outlines processes to connect people experiencing homelessness to housing and support service resources. These efforts have led to more coordination, data sharing, and prioritization among providers.

Further enhancing housing opportunities for homeless veterans in Nashville is a partnership between Buffalo Valley (a nonprofit offering housing and services to people with substance use disorders), the VA, and MDHA. Construction is underway on a 30-unit apartment complex for homeless veterans, called Patriot Place.

**Norfolk:** The South Hampton Roads Regional Initiative to End Veteran's Homelessness brings together the resources of three CoC's who have been developing joint policies, outreach strategies, data gathering methodologies and housing resources which will allow the region to reach the federal goal of resolving veteran homelessness by Veterans Day - 2015. Since October 2014 this regional effort has identified 393 veteran households and as of September 30, 2015 only 24 households had not been re-housed; resolved their own homelessness and exited the system; or, not been matched to resources which would provide them with housing within 90 days.

The city of Norfolk was certified by the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) as having met the National Mayors Challenge on Veterans Day – November 11, 2015. In doing so, the City joined the Commonwealth of Virginia which was the first State in the Union to meet the challenge.

## Exemplary Programs to Alleviate Homelessness

**Baltimore:** The Journey Home Board, which oversees the city’s 10-year plan to end homelessness, created a Children’s Program Coordinator fund for local shelters serving families to address the educational and developmental needs of children experiencing homelessness. The program funds four full-time staff, one in each family shelter in the city, to coordinate school enrollment, transportation, services, and ensure that homeless student rights afforded by the McKinney-Vento Act are upheld. Children Program Coordinators also assess the social, emotional, and developmental needs of each child residing in the shelters and ensures they are enrolled in appropriate services, which can include counseling and mental health treatment, Individual Education Plans, and supportive pre-Kindergarten programs.

Over the course of the last two years, the program has increased academic outcomes and attendance, increased participation of families in therapeutic and developmentally-appropriate services, and provided on-site activities at shelters to ensure that children are residing in enriching, positive environments.

**Charleston:** Palmetto Community Action Partnership and Family Services Inc. both operate Permanent Supportive Housing programs for chronically homeless persons. These programs are so important because without dedicated housing for persons with long histories of homelessness and disabling conditions, these persons would likely die living on the streets. Permanent Supportive Housing pairs supportive services with permanent housing for some amazing outcomes. Health and housing stability outcomes are consistently very positive with these programs. In addition, these programs save our City thousands and thousands of dollars through preventing frequent visits to the ER and incarceration. 6 chronically homeless persons in Charleston County cost the hospital system 5.8 million dollars over three years. Permanent Supportive Housing would drastically reduce these costs if we only had more investment in this proven strategy.

**Chicago:** The City of Chicago's Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS), through its contracted vendors, operates the Homeward Bound Project which engages individuals living on the street and works to facilitate a successful transition to permanent supportive housing.

The City has invested \$250,000 in conjunction with a \$400,000 commitment for approximately 50 housing subsidies from the Chicago Low-Income Housing Trust Fund. The project leverages other permanent supportive housing options to serve more than 100 individuals.

**Cleveland:** Coordinated Entry establishes one front door to Continuum resources. It standardizes data collection and enables the Continuum of Care to use limited resources most effectively, as well as link newly homeless persons with mainstream resources.

**Dallas:** Our Coc has adopted the Zero2016 Challenge and we are taking strides that will allow us to meet this challenge at the end of 2016. A flex fund has been instituted which will allow clients to financially remove barriers to housing (birth certificates, ss cards, IDs, evictions, deposits, application fees, etc.).

**Des Moines:** In response to the USICH Mayor's Challenge to End Veterans Homelessness, a local work team was convened to formulate a strategy to address the challenge and actively work to meet the goal. The work team is composed of local homeless service providers (emergency shelter staff, street outreach workers, and permanent supportive housing providers), VA staff representing outreach, GPD, SSVF, and VASH programs, as well as representation from the City of Des Moines, and Polk County. The team meets and utilizes a comprehensive named list of all veterans experiencing homelessness to determine a course of action to engage and provide housing to each person. The team's success has been impressive. As of this writing, since January of 2015, the team has served 249 veterans, with only 18 returning to the homeless system and only 10 chronic veterans remaining to be served. This effort has been recognized by the local continuum of care and local service providers are hoping to replicate the methods used to achieve similar successes with chronically homeless individuals and families.

**Los Angeles:** LAHSA has fully implemented the coordinated assessment and access system for homeless families known as the Homeless Family Solutions System (FSS). The design and funding of this innovative new system has been a collaborative effort by the City and County of Los Angeles, the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, Shelter Partnership, Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) and non-profit providers. The FSS assists imminently at-risk and homeless families navigate the housing and social service system with a specific focus on the long-term housing stability of the family. Each FSC



provides, at minimum, homeless prevention services, rapid rehousing assistance including financial assistance for security deposits, utility set up and short term rental assistance.

The Los Angeles CES for individuals experiencing homelessness was designed and implemented under the umbrella of Home For Good, with planning support from Rapid Results Institute and Community Solutions, national providers of technical assistance, and in close partnership with the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA), the agency that administers the LA City and County Continuum of Care, as well as nonprofit, philanthropic, and public sector partners throughout the region.

Home For Good is a public-private partnership launched by the United Way of Greater Los Angeles and the LA Area Chamber of Commerce with the goal of ending veteran homelessness by 2015, chronic homelessness by 2016, and ultimately all homelessness. CES was implemented first as a pilot program in a small geographic area of LA County in 2013. In 2014, CES was expanded in two stages, first in regional pilots and then, with grant support from Home For Good's Funders Collaborative, scaled to the entire county.<sup>1</sup> Home For Good also set up the planning and policy structure of the CES by bringing together city and county PHAs, public agencies, and private funders.

As of mid-2015, Home For Good and its partners have focused on establishing a structure for the Los Angeles CES which covers an enormous geographic area and involves a large set of stakeholders. Particular emphasis has been placed on developing the infrastructure for the system and implementing a systematic approach to assessment that identifies the highest-needs people. Since coordinated entry is a system, rather than a new "project" or "resource," providers have not all embraced putting time, energy, and resources into it. The next phase of work will focus on ensuring that CES is a fully-functioning system, such as: recruiting additional housing providers; working through the logistics of aligning housing providers' eligibility and entry criteria work with CES; and resolving the technological issues. In the recently released RFP, permanent supportive housing will be dedicated to our most vulnerable homeless residents and it supports them to be able to get off the street and into housing as quickly as possible.

**Louisville:** Louisville Metro Government, via the dept. of Community Services has been able to devote new resources to Rapid Re-Housing for the homeless over the past year. A new Rapid Re-Housing program has been developed to house 30 homeless families with income. This program is funded with local General Funds and will provide 12 months of continuous rental and supportive services. In addition, the dept. of Community Services has been able to use older and unused ESG funding for additional Rapid Re-Housing assistance for homeless veterans. This program will provide 12 months of continuous rental and supportive services to homeless veterans and is specifically set aside for those homeless veterans who do not qualify for either the VASH or the SSVF programs.

**Nashville:** Oasis Center's Street Outreach Program, Drop-In Center, Warming Shelter and Youth Emergency Shelter provide supports for over 250 young people annually who are experiencing homelessness. This work often begins with the agency's Street Outreach Program, which canvasses the streets several nights each week to locate, engage, and build relationships with unsheltered youth. Great care is taken to build trust and a safe relationship with youth we meet, as these bonds with caring adults are vital for transitioning through trauma and towards stabilization. Often this starts by providing a simple "survival backpack" (filled with emergency supplies and informational materials). Oasis Center also helps youth walk through an individual assessment of their needs, assist in creating a safety plan, provide case management to help youth connect to safe shelter and other community resources.

An extension of its street-based efforts, their Drop-In Center provides a safe place where youth can come each day to eat a hot meal, take a shower, do laundry, and connect with a caring adult and other services (e.g., counseling). Open for groups Monday-Friday (11am–2pm, with extended hours for case management), the Drop-In Center serves 20-30 homeless youth each day. In the past year, illustrative of both a growing problem and how youth are embracing the agency's services, the Drop-In Center received over 4,500 visits – a 49% increase from the previous year.

Youth, ages 13-17, who have run away or whose families are experiencing homelessness are served through the Youth Emergency Shelter. At the youth shelter youth receive safety planning, individual counseling, group counseling and family counseling with the goal to reunite the families. If family reunification is not possible Oasis staff work with the youth to secure a safe long term living arrangement.

From November 1–March 31, Oasis Center transforms its Drop-In Center into an overnight Warming Shelter, providing unsheltered young people a safe place to find refuge and prevent suffering during the coldest nights of the year. This year, in response to growing demand and limited options for youth, the agency will expand its Warming Shelter model to three nights each week (up from one night a week last year) and anticipates serving approximately 20 youth per night. They are also carrying out these efforts in collaboration with similar shelters to prevent duplication and ensure young people have a safe place to go on the nights the Warming Shelter is not open.

**Norfolk:** The City of Norfolk's Department of Human Services HART (Housing Action Response Team) Team is chiefly responsible for responding to families with children who are facing the loss of their residence. Over the last three years HART has focused on enhancing the diversion and in-home case management components of their program. As a result, in FY2015 the HART Team was able to report that they were able to divert approximately 85% of the families initially seeking shelter to alternate living situations (family, friends, etc.) and less than 11% of these households returned to the homeless service system for additional shelter assistance.

**Philadelphia:** The City of Philadelphia's Permanent Supportive Housing Clearinghouse (CH) is a consolidation of the housing resources of the social service departments in the City. The role and purpose of the CH is to provide a streamlined, single point of access to permanent supportive housing, eliminate redundancies and multiple access points, promote coordination between housing and services, and manage new housing partnerships and resources. Resources are dedicated to households served by City social service agencies who have a services and a housing need, including individuals and families with mental illness, chronic substance abuse and related health disabilities; and those who are homeless or at the highest risk of homelessness. The CH began in 2012 and now includes access to 39 programs, including the housing that is provided through a partnership with Philadelphia Housing Authority.

The City of Philadelphia has developed a successful system that has successfully housed homeless veterans in Philadelphia, effectively ending homelessness among veterans. The system includes the Veterans Administration, U.S. Housing & Urban Development and seven non-profit partners which has successfully housed 1390+ veterans. Only a few veterans are now considered “street” homeless and will have housing at any point in time that they choose to no longer live on the street.

**Saint Paul:** For several years, Saint Paul has experienced overcrowding at Dorothy Day Center – the City's adult emergency shelter operated by Catholic Charities. As a first response, the City and County

funded additional overnight shelter beds during the winter months. However, the overcrowding continued, and a more permanent solution was needed. During 2013-2014, Mayor Coleman created a Community Task Force to evaluate the needs of homeless residents at the Dorothy Day Center while also providing real estate search for locations for a new Dorothy Day Center.

As a result of community discussions and the herculean work by Catholic Charities, the Dorothy Day Center ReVision Project will be a new 40 million housing project that will provide emergency shelter, pay-for-stay housing, respite medical care housing, and 193 permanent supportive housing units in downtown Saint Paul – using the “Higher Ground” housing model. This transformational housing facility is being built with a major financial commitment of \$25 million from the State of Minnesota and major financial support from private corporations, local business leaders, and private foundations.

Together, “the [State of Minnesota] investment being made here in Saint Paul will help ensure the dignity of all people through new and improved shelters, preservation of existing housing and construction of new affordable housing opportunities all of which are vital to the city’s future growth and success,” said Mayor Chris Coleman in a statement.

At the same time, it is also important to recognize another long-term homelessness initiative partnership in downtown Saint Paul. For several years, the Saint Paul Police Department and Listening House – a day drop-in center for homeless adult residents – have hosted the Downtown Police/Homeless Community Forum at which representatives from Saint Paul Police Department, Listening House, St. Paul Hospitals, City/County staff, Metro Transit, and social service agencies meet bi-monthly to discuss the needs of downtown Saint Paul homeless residents. These proactive community discussions have created many positive responses, including the Community Resource Outreach Project which provides weekly outreach to homeless residents who can access community referrals in the quiet stable environment of the Saint Paul Central Library.

Finally, the City of Saint Paul proactively is addressing the problems of homelessness in numerous ways. Most important, the City has strong working partnerships with Ramsey County and service providers to establish a coordinated system that serves homeless and “at-risk of being homeless” residents. Together, the City’s Housing staff, Ramsey County Continuum of Care Coordinator and 18+ community agencies have created comprehensive homelessness prevention delivery services that assist homeless single adults, homeless families, and homeless unaccompanied youth. The City participates with the Ramsey County Continuum of Care Governing Board and the Ramsey County Family Homelessness Prevention Assistance Program to develop program services and program funding strategies in order to assist homeless residents of Saint Paul, including underserved homeless populations, such as new refugee families and homeless veterans. At the same time, the City also owns the Saint Paul Residence (120 units) at which Catholic Charities serves sixty (60) chronically-inebriated single adults (using a Housing First model) and sixty (60) at-risk of being homeless residents.

**Salt Lake City:** Salt Lake City has committed to build 300 new permanent supportive housing units.

**San Antonio:** SAMMinistries – Prevention Services

SAMMinistries provides Homeless Prevention Services in support of families or individuals facing imminent homelessness. This support includes receiving one time or short term rental/financial assistance

in order to remain in their home in addition to support services with Case managers. Case Managers work closely with the family/individual to identify barriers that may affect their stability, identify mainstream resource that may enhance their housing stability, and work with landlords to identify affordable housing opportunities where relocation is necessary. Financial literacy and budgeting classes are offered for clients receiving assistance. Prevention staff conducts three, six, nine, twelve and eighteen month follow ups with clients that received financial assistance. Follow up with clients has shown Prevention Services have made an impact in their housing stability, as approximately 97% remained housed.

#### Haven for Hope – Recovery Oriented Systems of Care/Trauma Informed Care

Haven for Hope's mission is to offer a place of hope and new beginnings. We do this by providing, coordinating and delivering an efficient system of care for people experiencing homelessness in San Antonio. Haven for Hope is a non-profit initiative that seeks to go far beyond just feeding, clothing and sheltering people experiencing homelessness – we seek to help individuals transform their lives and become self-sufficient on a long-term basis. In a single, central location, we serve men, women and children experiencing homelessness. Over 35 partner agencies jointly provide services on campus, making Haven for Hope the largest transformational campus in the U.S. and a model for future programs nationwide. By improving access to resources and providing an opportunity for individuals to participate in multiple programs and activities concurrently, Haven for Hope expedites a journey towards self-sufficiency and creates a solid foundation that can be used to prevent returns to homelessness.

Haven for Hope provides services through a Recovery Oriented Systems of Care (ROSC) framework. ROSC is a framework for coordinating multiple systems, services, and supports that are person-centered, self-directed and designed to readily adjust to meet the individual's needs and chosen pathway to recovery. The system builds upon the strengths and resilience of individuals, families, and communities to take responsibility for their sustained health, wellness, recovery from substance use disorders and improved quality of life. In concurrence with ROSC, Trauma Informed Care (TIC) is a framework which guides Haven for Hope's policies, practices and decision making to support client's recovery from homelessness, and the underlying conditions contributing their experience of homelessness. TIC is an organizational structure and treatment framework that involves understanding, recognizing, and responding to the effects of all types of trauma on individuals who have experienced it. TIC also emphasizes physical, psychological and emotional safety for both consumers and providers.

**San Francisco:** The Navigation Center was launched on March 30, 2015 as a new initiative to provide chronically homeless individuals on the streets of San Francisco with a coordinated program toward housing and other permanent placements. The target population includes individuals and encampment groups with little history of using existing services or engagement with the homeless outreach team. With lead non-profit provider Episcopal Community Services and in partnership with many city agencies, individuals are brought to this 70 bed program. City agencies include the Human Services Agency, Department of Public Health, the SF Police Department, Department of Public Works, Animal Care and Control and the Mayor's Office of HOPE, and the City's Controller's Office.

The program is structured with flexible access, the ability to take couples and groups (adults only), space that allows for larger amounts of belongings and pets, and a high level of case management and services that come to the site. Located at 1950 Mission, a former school site with a number of bungalows in a densely populated community, the site offers a variety of sleeping buildings, a 24-hour community space, bathrooms, laundry facilities and an enclosed outdoor area separated from street activity that have proven

to be both comfortable and attractive to clients who have been living on the streets. The process for guests is to meet the clients where they are at, invite them to the Navigation Center, provide an intake and assessment that identifies issues, needs and barriers, make a plan toward an exit and support the client through the steps leading to the exit, usually a placement in permanent supportive housing.

Innovations of the site include:

- Bringing many services initial to the site to meet the clients.
- Coordination with the Police, the Homeless Outreach Team and the Department of Public Works to identify candidates and remove the attraction of the sites being vacated so other street homeless do not settle there.
- Providing a program that has minimal rules, freedom to come and go while maintaining the need to participate in order to stay, and providing storage for belongings and a place for pets.
- Specific efforts to overcome significant barriers related to benefits, obtaining IDs, getting pets certified as service/companion/support animals, and support to follow through with plan steps and appointments.
- Providing intense case management, accompanying individuals to appointments off-site and working on creating a functional transition to the eventual placement.
- Having the participation of the San Francisco Controller's Office from the beginning to develop and oversee the collection and analysis of data and information to evaluate the program.
- From March 30, 2015 – October 4, 2015, the Navigation Center has served a total of 211 individuals: 64 are in process; 38 left without a permanent placement of their own choice, for shelter or due to actions that resulted in their being asked to leave; and 109 have been placed in a permanent setting.

**Santa Barbara:** In October 2012, the Central Coast Collaborative on Homelessness (C3H) was formed to be a regional body to coordinate programs and policies to end homelessness and its impacts countywide. During the past year, C3H has made progress in the following areas:

Coordination of Point in Time Count (PIT) and Vulnerability Index and Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT)

- The County's 2015 PIT Count was conducted utilizing the VI-SPDAT, which assists providers in quickly assessing the health and social needs of homeless persons. Of the 893 persons encountered in the City of Santa Barbara, 585 VI-SPDATs were completed. The use of this tool gives service providers a much better idea of who is homeless and which support and housing interventions are most appropriate for each individual.

Regional Coordination

- C3H has been instrumental in the formation of seven regional coordination meetings. The groups meet monthly in Santa Barbara, Carpinteria, Goleta, Isla Vista, Santa Ynez Valley, Lompoc, and Santa Maria. Membership in each area varies, but most include C3H staff, outreach staff and volunteers, faith community representatives, service and housing providers, law enforcement, and peer navigators. Each regional coordination committee sets its own goals and deliverables to meet the unique needs of each community.



### Housing Placement Tracking

- Housing placements have been tracked countywide since May 2013. From July 2014 to June 2015, a total of 187 housing placements were made in the City of Santa Barbara, totaling 306 individuals. Of these, 104 were vulnerable individuals per the Vulnerability Index, 40 were Veterans, and 101 were children. Another 14 individuals were reunified with family and/or employment. These placements are reported from service and housing providers on a monthly basis, and the report serves as the City's first unduplicated report of housing placements. Full data integration will allow for more detailed information regarding persons experiencing homelessness and retention of those who have obtained housing.

### Outreach Programs

- During the past two years, C3H has been working with local business providers and service providers on a pilot project to house the most vulnerable and/or nuisance-causing individuals on a specific street in town. Ten individuals, which were identified by merchants and the Restorative Policing Program, were chosen for the pilot. To date 9 have been successfully housed. Considerable effort is now focused on ensuring that these people remain housed. There are 7 additional individuals that the group is actively working with to obtain housing. During the past year, this project was expanded to the downtown area of Santa Barbara. The Downtown Organization identified 8 individuals, and 2 have been housed to date. Housing the individuals on the new list has proven especially challenging because most need "Housing First," and Santa Barbara has not been able to establish any true Housing First units.

### Increased C3H Sponsors

- Ongoing, secure funding from each sponsor entity is vital in order to support the backbone structure of C3H, and for the first time since its development, all of the cities in the County and the two hospitals are funding C3H.

**Washington, DC:** The Department of Human Services launched the Homeless Prevention Program (HPP) through the Virginia Williams Family Resource Center (VWFRC). The goal of the Homeless Prevention Program is to prevent families, at imminent risk of losing their housing, from becoming homeless. The program offers services and resources to help stabilize families in the community before they reach the point of crisis with the need to enter the shelter system. Families are currently referred directly to Prevention sites from VWFRC. There are four Homeless Prevention Program sites located in the District.

Services include: Mediation, Case Coordination, TANF Engagement, Connections to mainstream/community resources, Rapid Rehousing, Financial and Utility Assistance.

## Outlook for Next Year

Officials in 50 percent of the cities expect the number of homeless families to increase moderately next year. Thirty percent expect the number to continue at the same level, and 20 percent expect it to decrease moderately.

Officials in 38 percent of the cities expect the number of unaccompanied individuals to increase moderately next year. Officials in 31 percent expect the number to decrease moderately, and in 31 percent they expect it to continue about the same level.

Officials in 60 percent of the cities believe resources will stay at about the same level over the next year. Officials in 20 percent of the cities expect resources to provide emergency shelter to increase moderately, and 10 percent expect the resources to increase substantially, and 10 percent expect resources to decrease moderately.

## City Profiles

### ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

MAYOR ESTHER MANHEIMER

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li><li>• MEDICAL OR HEALTH COSTS</li><li>• POVERTY</li></ul>

#### Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 80 percent are in families, 80 percent are employed, and 10 percent are elderly.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens have had to turn additional people away because of lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food received at each food pantry visit and/or the amount of food offered per-meal, and reduce the number of times a person could visit each month.
- For the next year, city officials expect both requests for food assistance and resources to provide food assistance to increase moderately.

**POPULATION: 87,882**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$44,077**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 4.4%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 18.20%**

# BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

## MAYOR STEPHANIE RAWLINGS-BLAKE

REPORTED CAUSES	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES</li> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EVICTION</li> <li>• FAMILY DISPUTES</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>

### Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 14.3 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by 27.1 percent.
- Among homeless adults, 7.9 percent are employed, 10.42 percent are veterans, 9.56 percent are physically disabled, 6.16 percent are HIV Positive, 39.85 percent are severely mentally ill, and 4.05 percent are domestic violence victims.
- To accommodate an increase in demand, shelters have to increase the number of persons or families that may sleep in a single room, and consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements.
- Homeless shelters have had to turn away homeless families and homeless individuals because there were no beds available for them.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families to decrease moderately and the number of homeless individuals to decrease moderately; they expect resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at the same level.

**POPULATION: 662,7933**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$41,385**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 5.4%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 23.8%**

# CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

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

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LOW WAGES</li> <li>• HIGH HOUSING COSTS</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• LOW-PAYING JOBS</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• LOW-PAYING JOBS</li> <li>• EVICTION</li> </ul>

## Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 8 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 69 percent are in families, 31 percent are employed, 19 percent are elderly, and 10 percent are homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens have had to reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per-meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to decrease moderately.

## Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families decreased by 25 percent and the number of homeless individuals increased by 10 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 20 percent are severely mentally ill, 20 percent are physically disabled, 20 percent are employed, 30 percent are veterans, 3 percent are victims of domestic violence, and 2 percent are HIV positive.
- Shelters had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 60 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet last year.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of both homeless families, homeless individuals, and resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at about the same level.

**POPULATION: 130,113**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$52,297**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 5.0%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 19.00%**

# CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

## MAYOR RAHM EMANUEL

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LOW WAGES</li> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAMILY DISPUTES</li> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> <li>• LOW-PAYING JOBS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAMILY DISPUTES</li> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> <li>• LOW-PAYING JOBS</li> </ul>

### Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance stayed the same over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to a lack of resources and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level.

### Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families decreased by 4.4 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 33 percent are severely mentally disabled, 20 percent are victims of domestic violence, 19 percent are physically disabled, 14 percent are employed, 7 percent are veterans, and 4 percent are HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in demand, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room and increase the number of beds in the current facilities.
- Shelters did not have to turn away either homeless individuals or homeless families.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families to continue at about the same level, the number of homeless individuals to decrease moderately, and resources to provide emergency shelter are expected to continue at about the same level.

**POPULATION: 2,772,238**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$47,831**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 5.1%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 22.7%**

# CLEVELAND, OHIO

## MAYOR FRANK G. JACKSON

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LOW WAGES</li> <li>• INADEQUATE BENEFITS</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES</li> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>

### Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance stayed about the same over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 60 percent are in families and 20 percent are elderly.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens have had to turn additional people away because of lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food received at each food pantry visit and/or the amount of food offered per-meal, and reduce the number of times a person could visit each month.
- For the next year, city officials expect both requests for food assistance and resources to provide food assistance to increase moderately.

### Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 10 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by 8 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 20 percent are severely mentally ill, 51 percent are physically disabled, 17 percent are employed, 11 percent are veterans, 8 percent are victims of domestic violence, and 2 percent are HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in demand, shelters have utilized overflow space at shelters and have added space at churches.
- Homeless shelters did not turn away homeless families or homeless individuals.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families, the number of homeless individuals, and resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at about the same level.

**POPULATION: 389,521**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$26,179**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 4.2%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 35.90%**

# DALLAS, TEXAS

## MAYOR MIKE RAWLINGS

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LOW WAGES</li> <li>• MEDICAL OR HEALTH COSTS</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES</li> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> </ul>

### Profile of Hunger:

- The number of requests for emergency food assistance increased by 8 percent over the past year.
- For the next year, city officials expect both requests for food assistance and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level.

### Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families decreased by 26 percent and the number of homeless individuals increased by 50 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 40 percent are severely mentally ill, 17 percent are physically disabled, 26 percent are employed, 13 percent are veterans, 7 percent are victims of domestic violence, and 3 percent are HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in demand, shelters consistently had to have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; and distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- Homeless shelters did not turn away either homeless families or homeless individuals.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families to increase moderately, the number of homeless individuals to increase substantially, and resources to provide emergency shelter also to increase substantially.

**POPULATION: 1,281,047**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$43,359**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 4.0%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 24.10%**



# DES MOINES, IOWA

## MAYOR FRANK COWNIE

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LOW WAGES</li> <li>• HIGH HOUSING COSTS</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> <li>• POOR SOCIAL NETWORKS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> <li>• POOR SOCIAL NETWORKS</li> </ul>

### Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 20 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 78 percent are in families, 25 percent are employed, 9 percent are elderly, and 2 percent are homeless.
- City officials estimate that 30 percent of the overall demand for food assistance went unmet over the past year.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase substantially and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level.
- Food pantries reduced the quantity of food persons can receive at each food pantry visit.

### Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families decreased by 9.1 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by 0.6 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 35 percent are severely mentally ill, 18 percent are physically disabled, 15 percent are employed, 11 percent are veterans, 23 percent are victims of domestic violence, and none are HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in demand, shelters consistently have had clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; distributed vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available; and introduced weather amnesty programs.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away homeless families because there were no beds available but did not have to turn away homeless individuals.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families, the number of homeless individuals, and resources to provide emergency shelter to increase moderately.

**POPULATION: 209,220**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$46,430**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 3.0%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 19.90%**

# LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

## MAYOR ERIC GARCETTI

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIGH HOUSING COSTS</li> <li>• LACK OF SNAP BENEFITS</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• LOW-PAYING JOBS</li> <li>• EVICTION</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• LOW-PAYING JOBS</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>

### Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance decreased by 2 percent over the past year.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources, reduce the quality of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per-meal at emergency kitchens, and reduce the number of times a person or family could visit each month.
- For the next year, city officials expect both requests for food assistance and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level.

### Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families decreased by 2.9 percent and the number of homeless individuals increased by 15.8 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 30 percent are severely mentally ill, 20 percent are physically disabled, 10 percent are veterans, 21 percent are victims of domestic violence, and 2 percent are HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in demand, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room; consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available; and convert buildings into temporary shelters.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 39 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet over the past year.
- For the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families to decrease moderately, the number of homeless individuals to increase moderately, and the resources to provide emergency shelter to increase moderately.

**POPULATION: 3,928,864**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$49,682**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 5.5%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 22.40%**

# LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

**MAYOR GREG FISCHER**

REPORTED CAUSES	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>

## Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families decreased by 29 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by 11 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 29 percent are severely mentally ill, 27 percent are physically disabled, 15 percent are employed, 11 percent are victims of domestic violence, 16 percent are veterans, and 2 percent are HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in demand, shelters consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or other subpar sleeping arrangements. In addition, a new space has been converted into a shelter.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 39 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet over the past year.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families to continue at about the same level, the number of homeless individuals to decrease moderately, and resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at about the same level.

**POPULATION: 3,928,864**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$49,682**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 5.5%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 22.40%**

# MCKINNEY, TEXAS

**MAYOR BRIAN LOUGHMILLER**

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LOW WAGES</li><li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li><li>• HIGH HOUSING COSTS</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LOW-PAYING JOBS</li><li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li><li>• EVICTION</li></ul>

## **Profile of Hunger:**

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased over the past year.
- For the next year, city officials expect both requests for food assistance and resources to provide food assistance to increase moderately.

## **Profile of Homelessness:**

- The number of homeless families increased by 10 percent and the number of homeless individuals stayed the same over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 20 percent are severely mentally ill, 5 percent are physically disabled, 25 percent are employed, 25 percent are victims of domestic violence, and 5 percent are veterans.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away homeless families because there were no beds available to them.
- City officials estimate that 86 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet over the past year.
- For the next year, city officials expect both the number of homeless families and resources to provide emergency shelter to increase moderately.

**POPULATION: 156,767**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$82,988**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 4.0%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 8.10%**

# MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

**MAYOR A.C. WHARTON, JR.**

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LOW WAGES</li><li>• LACK OF SNAP BENEFITS</li><li>• POVERTY</li></ul>

## **Profile of Hunger:**

- Requests for emergency food assistance stayed the same over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 42 percent are in families, 26 percent are elderly, 22 percent are employed, and 10 percent are homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens have had to turn additional people away because of lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food received at each food pantry visit and/or the amount of food offered per-meal, and reduce the number of times a person could visit each month.
- Officials estimate that 55 percent of demand for food assistance went unmet over the past year.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level.

**POPULATION: 656,861**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$37,099**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 6.1%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 27.40%**

# NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

**MAYOR MEGAN BARRY**

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIGH HOUSING COSTS</li> <li>• MEDICAL OR HEALTH COSTS</li> <li>• LOW WAGES</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES</li> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• LOW-PAYING JOBS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES</li> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• LOW-PAYING JOBS</li> </ul>

## Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance decreased by 4 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting assistance, 70 percent are in families, 21 percent are employed, 9 percent are elderly, and 5 percent are homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens have had to turn additional people away because of lack of resources, reduce the quantity of food received at each food pantry visit and/or the amount of food offered per-meal, and reduce the number of times a person could visit each month.
- For the next year, city officials expect both requests for food assistance and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level.

## Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families stayed the same and the number of homeless individuals increased by 9 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 11 percent are severely mentally ill, 29 percent are employed, 19 percent are victims of domestic violence, 12 percent are veterans, and 7 percent are HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in demand, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room; consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; and convert buildings into temporary shelters.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 15 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet over the past year.
- For the next year, officials expect the number of both homeless families and homeless individuals to increase moderately, and resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at about the same level.

**POPULATION: 644,041**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$46,758**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 4.3%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 19.20%**

# NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

**MAYOR PAUL D. FRAM**

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIGH HOUSING COSTS</li> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> <li>• LOW WAGES</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• FAMILY DISPUTES</li> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• FAMILY DISPUTES</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>

## Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 7 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting assistance, 72 percent are in families, 44 percent are employed, 8 percent are elderly, and 13 percent are homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to reduce the number of times a person or family can visit each month.
- Officials estimate that 10 percent of the demand for food assistance went unmet over the past year.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level.

## Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 2 percent and the number of homeless individuals stayed the same over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 12 percent are severely mentally ill, 10 percent are physically disabled, 31 percent are employed, 13 percent are veterans, 11 percent are victims of domestic violence, and 1 percent are HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in demand, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room; consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; and distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 7 percent of the demand for emergency shelter went unmet.
- For the next year, city officials expect both the number of homeless families and the number of homeless individuals to continue at about the same level, and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

**POPULATION: 245,428**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$44,150**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 4.7%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 20.50%**

# PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

**MAYOR MICHAEL A. NUTTER**

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> <li>• LOW WAGES</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES</li> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• EVICTION</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>

## Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 7 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 69 percent are in families, 61 percent are elderly, 55 percent are employed, and 20 percent are homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens have had to reduce the quantity of food received at each food pantry visit and/or the amount of food offered per-meal, and reduce the number of times a person could visit each month.
- Officials estimate that 10 percent of the demand for food assistance went unmet over the past year.

## Profile of Homelessness:

- Among homeless adults, 34 percent are severely mentally ill, 7 percent are physically disabled, 16 percent are employed, 8 percent are veterans, 11 percent are victims of domestic violence, and 5 percent are HIV positive.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- For the next year, officials expect the number of both homeless families and homeless individuals to increase moderately, and resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at about the same level.

**POPULATION: 1,560,297**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$37,514**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 4.9%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 26.70%**



# PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

**MAYOR JORGE ELORZA**

REPORTED CAUSES	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li><li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li><li>• POVERTY</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li><li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li><li>• POVERTY</li></ul>

## Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families decreased by 15 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by 5 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 38 percent are severely mentally ill, 35 percent are physically disabled, 18 percent are employed, 9 percent are veterans, 30 percent are victims of domestic violence, and 2 percent are HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in demand, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room and distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away homeless families because there were no beds available to them.
- City officials estimate that 10 percent of the demand for emergency shelter went unmet over the past year.
- For the next year, city officials expect both the number of homeless families and the number of homeless individuals to decrease moderately, and resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at about the same level.

**POPULATION: 179,154**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$37,514**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 4.7%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 29.70%**

# SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

## MAYOR CHRIS COLEMAN

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> <li>• LOW WAGES</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• LOW-PAYING JOBS</li> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• LOW-PAYING JOBS</li> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> </ul>

### Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 4 percent over the past year.
- Among the people requesting food assistance, 68 percent are employed and 10 percent are elderly.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away because of lack of resources.
- For the next year, city officials expect both requests for food assistance and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level.

### Profile of Homelessness

- The number of homeless families decreased by 9 percent and the number of homeless individuals increased by 5 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 26 percent are severely mentally ill, 51 percent are physically disabled, 24 percent are employed, 9 percent are veterans, and 1 percent are HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in demand, shelters had to consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families, the number of homeless individuals, and resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at about the same level.

**POPULATION: 297,640**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$48,258**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 2.9%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 22.90%**

# SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

**MAYOR RALPH BECKER**

REPORTED CAUSES	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES</li> <li>• SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES</li> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES</li> <li>• SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES</li> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> </ul>

## Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 1 percent and the number of homeless individuals increased by 2 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 35 percent are severely mentally ill, 16 percent are veterans, 22 percent are victims of domestic violence, and 2 percent are HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in demand, shelters had to consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; and distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available.
- City officials estimate that none of the demand for shelter went unmet.
- For the next year, city officials expect both the number of homeless families and the number of homeless individuals to increase moderately, and resources to provide emergency shelter to increase substantially.

**POPULATION: 190,884**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$45,833**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 3.1%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 20.90%**

# SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

## MAYOR IVY TAYLOR

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MEDICAL OR HEALTH COSTS</li> <li>LOW WAGES</li> <li>POVERTY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAMILY DISPUTES</li> <li>SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES</li> <li>UNEMPLOYMENT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNEMPLOYMENT</li> <li>FAMILY DISPUTES</li> </ul>

### Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance decreased by 6 percent over the past year.
- Among people requesting emergency food assistance, 69 percent are in families, 46 percent are employed, 26 percent are elderly, and 7 percent are homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away because of lack of resources, and reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per-meal at emergency kitchens.
- Officials estimate that 36 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance went unmet over the past year.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to decrease moderately.

### Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 19 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by 12 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 19 percent are severely mentally ill, 25 percent are physically disabled, 7 percent are employed, 11 percent are veterans, 11 percent are victims of domestic violence, and 15 percent are HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in demand, shelters have had to increase the number of persons or families that can sleep in a single room; consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or use other subpar sleeping arrangements; distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stays because shelter beds were not available; and convert buildings into temporary shelters.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that 20 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet over the past year.
- For the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families to increase moderately, the number of homeless individuals to decrease moderately, and resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at about the same level.

**POPULATION: 1,436,697**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$46,317**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 3.8%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 20.10%**

# SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

**MAYOR EDWIN M. LEE**

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIGH HOUSING COSTS</li> <li>• INADEQUATE BENEFITS</li> <li>• LACK OF SNAP BENEFITS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• UNEMPLOYMENT</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>

## Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 3.5 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 29 percent are in families and 45 percent are elderly.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away because of lack of resources and reduce the number of times a person or family can visit a food pantry each month.
- City officials estimate that 16 percent of the demand for emergency food assistance went unmet over the past year.
- For the next year, officials expect that both requests for food assistance and resources to provide food assistance will increase moderately.

## Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families decreased by 34 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by 7 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 48 percent are severely mentally ill, 48 percent are physically disabled, 11 percent are employed, 8 percent are veterans, 46 percent are victims of domestic violence, and 11 percent are HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in demand for shelter, shelters for LGBT adults were expanded.
- Shelters did not have to turn away homeless families or homeless individuals.
- City officials estimate that none of the demand for shelter went unmet over the past year.
- For the next year, officials expect the number of homeless families to decrease moderately, the number of homeless individuals to continue at about the same level, and resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at about the same level.

**POPULATION: 852,469**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$78,378**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 4.0%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 13.30%**

# SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

**MAYOR HELENE SCHNEIDER**

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LOW WAGES</li> <li>• HIGH HOUSING COSTS</li> <li>• LACK OF EDUCATION</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES</li> <li>• LOW-PAYING JOBS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• LOW-PAYING JOBS</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>

## Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 3 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 35 percent are employed, 15 percent are elderly, and 13 percent are homeless.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away because of lack of resources, and reduce the quantity of food provided during each visit and/or the amount of food offered per-meal at emergency kitchens.
- City officials estimate that 5 percent of the overall demand for emergency food assistance went unmet over the past year.
- For the next year, city officials expect requests for food assistance to increase moderately and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level.

## Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 7 percent and the number of homeless individuals decreased by 2.5 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 49 percent are severely mentally ill, 30 percent are physically disabled, 14 percent are employed, 15 percent are veterans, 32 percent are victims of domestic violence, and 4 percent are HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in demand, shelters have had to consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or other subpar sleeping arrangements; divert families to other shelters outside of the City of Santa Barbara; and use Warming Centers during the winter months.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- Officials estimate that 15 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet during the past year.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families to increase moderately, the number of homeless individuals to decrease moderately, and resources to provide emergency shelter to decrease moderately.

**POPULATION: 91,196**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$78,378**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 4.8%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 15.10%**

# SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

## MAYOR ED MURRAY

REPORTED CAUSES	HUNGER	HOMELESSNESS	
	INDIVIDUALS & HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN	INDIVIDUALS	HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LOW WAGES</li> <li>• HIGH HOUSING COSTS</li> <li>• MEDICAL OR HEALTH COSTS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• MENTAL ILLNESS AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES</li> <li>• SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND LACK OF NEEDED SERVICES</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING</li> <li>• DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</li> <li>• POVERTY</li> </ul>

### Profile of Hunger:

- Requests for emergency food assistance increased by 3 percent over the past year.
- Among persons requesting food assistance, 100 percent are in families and 34 percent are elderly persons.
- Food pantries and emergency kitchens have had to reduce the number of times a person or family can visit a food pantry each month.
- For the next year, city officials expect both requests for food assistance and resources to provide food assistance to increase moderately.

### Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased over the past year.
- To accommodate an increase in demand, shelters have had to consistently have clients sleep on overflow cots, in chairs, in hallways, or other subpar sleeping arrangements and distribute vouchers for hotel or motel stay because shelter beds were not available.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families, the number of homeless individuals, and resources to provide emergency shelter to increase moderately.

**POPULATION: 668,342**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$67,365**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 4.5%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 14.00%**

# DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## MAYOR MURIEL BOWSER

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

### Profile of Hunger:

- Food pantries and emergency kitchens had to turn additional people away due to lack of resources.
- Officials estimate that 24 percent of the demand for food assistance went unmet over the past year.
- For the next year, city officials expect both requests for food assistance and resources to provide food assistance to continue at about the same level.

### Profile of Homelessness:

- The number of homeless families increased by 60 percent and the number of homeless individuals increased by 11 percent over the past year.
- Among homeless adults, 20 percent are severely mentally ill, 13 percent are physically disabled, 34 percent are employed, 10 percent are veterans, 6 percent are victims of domestic violence, and 3 percent are HIV positive.
- To accommodate an increase in demand, hotels have been utilized as overflow shelter locations for families.
- Homeless shelters had to turn away both homeless families and homeless individuals.
- Officials estimate that 10 percent of the demand for shelter went unmet during the past year.
- For the next year, city officials expect the number of homeless families to increase moderately, the number of homeless individuals to continue at about the same level, and resources to provide emergency shelter to continue at about the same level.

**POPULATION: 658,893**

**MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: \$69,235**

**METRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: 4.3%**

**PERSONS IN POVERTY: 18.20%**



# APPENDIX A

## CITY DATA ON HUNGER

### POUNDS OF FOOD DISTRIBUTED OVER THE PAST YEAR

City	Pounds of Food	Increase/Decrease/Same	Percent Change
Asheville	4184678	Increased	9.9
Charleston	2826801	Increased	12
Chicago	67968653	Same	0
Cleveland	40528099	Same	0
Dallas	46094797	Decreased	-1
Des Moines	2520013	Increased	10
Los Angeles	61469182	Increased	7
Memphis	10583858	Decreased	-20
Nashville	3381399	Increased	3
Norfolk	4851727	Decreased	-5
Philadelphia	26634195	Increased	8.7
Saint Paul	89406000	Increased	6
San Antonio	58000000	Increased	11
San Francisco	40163813	Increased	1
Santa Barbara	3200000	Increased	4
Seattle	11886845	Decreased	-2
District of Columbia	44449187	Increased	5

## BUDGET FOR EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE OVER THE PAST YEAR

City	Total Budget	Increase/Decrease/Same	Percent Change
Asheville	\$635,000	Increase	20.2
Charleston	\$223,252	Increase	11
Chicago	\$13,087,000	Increase	1.06
Cleveland	\$20,319,210	Increase	5.6
Dallas	\$113,469,227	Increase	27
Des Moines	\$2,160,446	Increase	23
Los Angeles	\$66,654,072	Same	0
McKinney	\$150,000	Increase	5
Memphis	\$1,655,852	Same	0
Nashville	\$1,884,000	Same	0
Norfolk	\$6,100,000	Increase	3
Philadelphia	\$3,093,021	Increase	0.5
Saint Paul	\$131,852,203	Same	0
San Antonio	\$119,000,000	Increase	7
San Francisco	\$12,500,000	Increase	1
Santa Barbara	\$1,850,000	Increase	4
Seattle	\$3,502,000	Increase	4.2
District of Columbia	\$68,277,199	Increase	18.6

### SOURCE OF FOOD DISTRIBUTED, BY PERCENT

City	Federal Emergency Food Assistance	Donations From Grocery Store Chains/Other Food Suppliers	Donations From Individuals	Purchased Food	Other
Asheville	20	68	2	6	4
Charleston	17	48	2	7	26
Chicago	23	44	1	32	0
Cleveland	17	48	4	12	19
Dallas	22	56	2	20	0
Des Moines	5	12	10	70	3
Los Angeles	38	58	1	3	0
McKinney	20	30	10	30	10
Memphis	15	50	15	20	0
Nashville	7	55	23	15	0
Norfolk	9	70	4	15	2
Philadelphia	25	15	10	50	0
Saint Paul	2	79	11	5	3
San Antonio	11	80	2	7	0
San Francisco	14	18	2	8	58
Santa Barbara	14	49	12	18	7
Seattle	15	70	5	10	0
District of Columbia	17	68	4	11	0

## NUMBER OF REQUESTS FOR EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE

CITY	INCREASE/DEMAND/STAYED THE SAME	PERCENT CHANGE
Asheville	Increased	N/A
Charleston	Increased	8
Chicago	Same	N/A
Cleveland	Same	N/A
Dallas	Increased	8
Des Moines	Increased	20
Los Angeles	Decreased	-2
McKinney	Increased	N/A
Memphis	Same	N/A
Nashville	Decreased	-4
Norfolk	Increased	7
Philadelphia	Increased	7
Saint Paul	Increased	4
San Antonio	Decreased	-6
San Francisco	Increased	3.5
Santa Barbara	Increased	1.4
Seattle	Increased	3
District of Columbia	Increased	N/A

## PERSONS REQUESTING FOOD ASSISTANCE BY CATEGORY

City	Percent In Families	Percent Elderly	Percent Employed	Percent Homeless
Asheville	80	10	80	-
Charleston	69	19	31	10
Cleveland	60	20	-	-
Des Moines	78	9	25	2
Memphis	42	26	22	10
Nashville	70	9	21	5
Norfolk	72	8	44	13
Philadelphia	69	61	55	20
Saint Paul	-	10	68	-
San Antonio	69	26	46	7
San Francisco	29	45	-	-
Santa Barbara	-	15	35	13
Seattle	100	34	-	-

## OUTLOOK FOR NEXT YEAR

City	Expected Requests for Emergency Food Assistance Over Next Year	Expected Resources to Provide Emergency Food Assistance Over Next Year
Asheville	increase moderately	increase moderately
Charleston	increase moderately	decrease moderately
Chicago	increase moderately	same
Cleveland	increase moderately	increase moderately
Dallas	same	same
Des Moines	increase moderately	same
Los Angeles	same	same
McKinney	increase moderately	increase moderately
Memphis	increase moderately	same
Nashville	same	same
Norfolk	same	same
Saint Paul	same	same
San Antonio	increase moderately	increase moderately
San Francisco	increase moderately	increase moderately
Santa Barbara	increase moderately	same
Seattle	increase moderately	increase moderately
District of Columbia	same	same

## APPENDIX B

### CITY DATA ON HOMELESSNESS

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

City	Total Persons	Percent Change	Homeless Families	Percent Change	Unaccompanied Individuals	Percent Change
Baltimore	decreased	-14.1	increased	14.3	decreased	-27.1
Charleston	increased	9	decreased	-25	increased	10
Chicago	decreased	-3.1	decreased	-4.4	-	-
Cleveland	decreased	-1	increased	10	decreased	-9
Dallas	increased	1	decreased	-26	increased	50
Des Moines	increased	2.5	decreased	-9.1	decreased	-0.6
Los Angeles	increased	11.7	decreased	-2.9	increased	15.8
Louisville	decreased	-14	decreased	-29	decreased	-11
McKinney	increased	5	increased	10	same	0
Nashville	increased	5	same	0	increased	5
Norfolk	increased	1	increased	2	same	0
Providence	decreased	-8	decreased	-15	decreased	-5
Saint Paul	decreased	-2	decreased	-9	increased	5
Salt Lake City	increased	1	increased	1	increased	2
San Antonio	decreased	-3	increased	19	decreased	-12
San Francisco	decreased	-15	decreased	-34	decreased	-7
Santa Barbara	increased	7	decreased	-2.5	-	-
Seattle	increased	21	increased	-	-	-
District of Columbia	increased	28	increased	60	increased	11

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

City	On The Streets			In Emergency Shelter			In Transitional Housing		
	Single Adults	Persons in Families	Unaccompanied Youth	Single Adults	Persons in Families	Unaccompanied Youth	Single Adults	Persons in Families	Unaccompanied Youth
Baltimore	334	0	26	935	148	128	906	455	22
Charleston	149	0	0	61	17	0	46	6	0
Chicago	2032	21	121	1391	162	183	1124	2011	640
Cleveland	68	0	0	906	347	0	556	46	0
Dallas	356	7	0	1469	289	17	343	626	11
Des Moines	93	0	0	294	104	1	177	159	2
Los Angeles	15837	1700	150	2823	21510	38	2393	1228	9
Louisville	66	0	4	505	152	64	299	186	27
McKinney	0	0	0	75	85	0	10	25	0
Nashville	469	0	1	975	142	7	308	252	0
Norfolk	44	2	0	71	44	0	34	67	0
Philadelphia	670	0	0	2033	1512	13	521	1140	0
Providence	33	3	0	530	213	0	143	189	0
Saint Paul	57	13	6	454	296	59	206	338	144
Salt Lake City	72	6	0	1253	809	0	304	345	0
San Antonio	1158	28	3	680	370	13	200	428	1
San Francisco	3882	33	125	1655	341	6	194	226	0
Santa Barbara	350	30	13	233	72	3	315	22	0
Seattle	3741	-	31	2212	679	15	1008	2247	8
District of Columbia	544	0	0	2605	2473	7	665	1004	0



**NUMBER UNDUPLICATED HOMELESS PERSONS BY LOCATION AND CATEGORY OVER PAST YEAR**

City	In Emergency Shelter				In Transitional Housing			
	Single Adults	Persons In Families	Unaccompanied Youth	Total Persons in Emergency Shelter	Single Adults	Persons In Families	Unaccompanied Youth	Total Persons in Transitional Housing
Baltimore	3467	764	579	-	1103	661	5.8	-
Charleston	609	79	0	688	180	13	0	193
Chicago	2645	524	-	3,169	2785	5788	-	8,573
Cleveland	4369	1665	0	6,034	1453	468	0	1,921
Dallas	1469	289	17	1,775	343	626	11	980
Des Moines	1985	794	208	2,987	429	228	9	666
Los Angeles	13037	1600	218	14,855	4336	1313	20	5669
Louisville	4336	903	44	5,283	853	393	1	1,247
McKinney	206	418	0	624	20	50	0	70
Nashville	8832	1787	42	10,661	1147	304	0	1,451
Norfolk	1045	213	0	1,258	95	108	0	203
Providence	2109	774	5	2,888	384	347	4	938
Saint Paul	454	296	59	809	206	296	244	746
Salt Lake City	5765	4045	0	9,801	532	548	0	1,080
San Antonio	4329	1567	0	4,996	824	994	0	1,818
San Francisco	5766	1042	25	6,883	200	361	2	563
Santa Barbara	1610	469	166	2,263	867	93	13	973
District of Columbia	10158	6542	184	16,884	1633	1164	183	2,980

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

<b>City</b>	<b>Unaccompanied Individuals</b>	<b>Families</b>
Baltimore	169	94
Charleston	1	0
Chicago	752	105
Cleveland	228	259
Dallas	118	31
Des Moines	40	16
Los Angeles	946	272
Louisville	242	55
Nashville	1008	305
Norfolk	281	42
Providence	120	57
Salt Lake City	150	100
San Antonio	899	594
San Francisco	666	35
Santa Barbara	152	154
District of Columbia	169	158

## HOMELESS ADULTS BY CATEGORY

City	Percent Employed	Percent Veterans	Percent Physically Disabled	Percent HIV Positive	Percent Severely Mentally Ill	Percent Domestic Violence Victims
Charleston	20	30	20	2	20	3
Chicago	14	7	19	4	33	20
Cleveland	17	11	51	2	20	8
Dallas	26	13	17	3	40	7
Des Moines	15	11	18	0	35	23
Los Angeles	7	10	20	2	30	21
Louisville	15	16	27	2	29	11
McKinney	25	5	5	0	20	25
Nashville	29	12	-	7	11	19
Norfolk	31	13	10	1	12	11
Philadelphia	16	8	7	5	34	11
Providence	18	9	35	2	38	30
Saint Paul	24	9	51	1	26	-
Salt Lake City	0	16	0	2	35	22
San Antonio	7	11	25	15	19	11
San Francisco	11	8	48	11	48	46
Santa Barbara	14	15	30	4	49	32
District of Columbia	34	10	13	3	20	6

# NUMBER OF BEDS BY CATEGORY AVAILABLE FOR HOMELESS PERSONS DURING PAST YEAR

City	Total Number of Beds			Total Number of HMIS Participating Beds			Number of New Beds Added During Past Year		
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
Baltimore	932	1573	3,102	628	1064	2056	58	23	100
Charleston	80	56	5	80	46	5	0	0	0
Chicago	1701	4574	7613	859	3201	6866	0	238	408
Cleveland	1204	614	5166	847	589	4492	0	0	612
Dallas	2389	1327	3138	92	621	2864	0	0	241
Des Moines	415	424	587	233	256	377	0	33	37
Los Angeles	5606	5056	13162	3034	3006	7929	423	41	1077
Louisville	549	513	1847	521	497	1461	0	0	59
McKinney	160	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nashville	1619	583	1452	16	345	952	0	0	28
Norfolk	468	165	734	175	109	404	0	0	6
Philadelphia	3666	1994	5808	2762	1663	5139	172	30	197
Providence	705	460	2031	670	450	1900	70	0	340
Saint Paul	758	487	2871	393	420	2733	40	0	0
Salt Lake City	1513	749	1987	1513	749	1987	-143	12	177
San Antonio	1423	881	2042	1270	745	1881	43	0	0
San Francisco	2317	465	9447	1476	353	6009	53	0	237
Santa Barbara	265	301	386	200	70	0	0	-34	34
Seattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-
District of Columbia	5545	2140	5680	5238	2140	5680	216	87	183

## OUTLOOK FOR NEXT YEAR

City	Expected Number of Homeless Families Over Next Year	Expected Number of Homeless Individuals Over Next Year	Expected Resources to Provide Emergency Shelter Over Next Year
Baltimore	decrease moderately	decrease moderately	same
Charleston	same	same	same
Chicago	same	decrease moderately	same
Cleveland	same	same	same
Dallas	increase moderately	increase moderately	increase substantially
Des Moines	increase moderately	increase moderately	increase moderately
Los Angeles	decrease moderately	increase moderately	increase moderately
Louisville	same	decrease moderately	same
McKinney	increase moderately	-	increase moderately
Nashville	increase moderately	increase moderately	same
Norfolk	same	same	decreased moderately
Philadelphia	increase moderately	increase moderately	same
Providence	decrease moderately	decrease moderately	same
Saint Paul	same	same	same
Salt Lake City	increase moderately	increase moderately	increase substantially
San Antonio	increase moderately	decrease moderately	same
San Francisco	decrease moderately	same	same
Santa Barbara	increase moderately	decrease moderately	decreased moderately
Seattle	increase moderately	increase moderately	increase moderately
District of Columbia	increase moderately	same	same

## Appendix C

### City Contacts

HUNGER CONTACT	HOMELESSNESS CONTACT
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# Appendix D

## Survey Instrument

### The U.S. Conference of Mayors 2015 Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness Survey Instrument

The deadline to submit information is Monday, November 2, 2015

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

**\* Hunger Contact Person**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
Agency: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City: \_\_\_\_\_  
State: \_\_\_\_\_  
ZIP/Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**\* Homelessness Contact Person**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
Agency: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City: \_\_\_\_\_  
State: \_\_\_\_\_  
ZIP/Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

## PART I: HUNGER

### Supply of Emergency Food

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

**The year covered by this survey is September 1, 2014 – August 31, 2015. If you do not have data for this 12-month period, what 12-month period are you reporting on?**

\_\_\_\_\_

1. How many pounds of food did you distribute over the last year?

Pounds of food \_\_\_\_\_

2. Did the total quantity of food distributed \_\_\_\_ increase, \_\_\_\_ decrease, or \_\_\_\_ stay the same over the last year?

2. a) If increased or decreased, by what percent? (If reporting a decrease, please put a minus sign before the number.) \_\_\_\_\_

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?

4. a) If increased or decreased, by what percent? (If reporting a decrease, please put a minus sign before the number.) \_\_\_\_\_

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 types of food that you purchase?

\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No

6.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?

8. a) If increased or decreased, by what percent? (If reporting a decrease, please put a minus sign before the number.) \_\_\_\_\_

9. If information is available: What percent of requests for emergency food assistance came from persons in the following categories? (NOTE: The categories are not mutually exclusive and the same person can be included in more than one group.)

- a. Persons in families \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Elderly persons \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Persons who are employed \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Persons who are homeless \_\_\_\_\_

10. Over the last year, has there been an increase in the **number** of persons requesting food assistance for the first time? \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No

10a. If yes, would you characterize this increase as moderate or substantial?

- \_\_\_\_ Moderate
- \_\_\_\_ Substantial

11. Over the last year, has there been an increase in the **frequency** of persons visiting food pantries and/or emergency kitchens each month? \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No

11a. If yes, would you characterize this increase as moderate or substantial?

- \_\_\_\_ Moderate
- \_\_\_\_ Substantial

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

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

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

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

### **Causes of Hunger**

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

- \_\_\_\_ Unemployment
- \_\_\_\_ Low wages
- \_\_\_\_ High housing costs
- \_\_\_\_ Inadequate benefits (e.g., TANF, SSI)
- \_\_\_\_ Medical or health costs
- \_\_\_\_ Substance abuse
- \_\_\_\_ Utility costs
- \_\_\_\_ Lack of SNAP benefits
- \_\_\_\_ Lack of education
- \_\_\_\_ Poverty
- \_\_\_\_ Other
- \_\_\_\_ If other, please specify.

## Policy and Programs Addressing Hunger

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

- ☐ Substance abuse/mental health services
- ☐ Employment training programs
- ☐ More jobs
- ☐ Utility assistance programs
- ☐ More affordable housing
- ☐ Increase in SNAP benefits
- ☐ Lower gas prices/ better public transportation
- ☐ Other
- ☐ If other, please specify.

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

## Outlook for the Next Year

17. Given current projections of economic conditions and unemployment for your city, do you expect requests for emergency food assistance over the next year to:

- ☐ Continue at about the same level?
- ☐ Increase moderately?
- ☐ Increase substantially?
- ☐ Decrease moderately?
- ☐ Decrease substantially?

18. Given the current state of public and private agency budgets, do you expect resources to provide emergency food assistance in your city over the next year to:

- ☐ Continue at about the same level?
- ☐ Increase moderately?
- ☐ Increase substantially?
- ☐ Decrease moderately?
- ☐ Decrease substantially?

## PART II: HOMELESSNESS

The year covered by this survey is September 1, 2014 – August 31, 2015. If you do not have data for this 12-month period, what 12-month period are you reporting on?

---

### Persons Experiencing Homelessness

Questions 19 through 25 pertain to the number and characteristics of homeless persons in your city. The best source of information to answer these questions will be your city's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

19. Has the ***total number of homeless persons*** in your city \_\_\_\_ increased, \_\_\_\_ decreased, or \_\_\_\_ stayed the same over the past year?

20. a) If increased or decreased, by what percent? (If reporting a decrease, please put a minus sign before the number.) \_\_\_\_

20. Has the ***number of homeless families*** in your city \_\_\_\_ increased, \_\_\_\_ decreased, or \_\_\_\_ stayed the same over the past year?

21. a) If increased or decreased, by what percent? (If reporting a decrease, please put a minus sign before the number.) \_\_\_\_

21. Has the ***number of homeless unaccompanied individuals*** in your city \_\_\_\_ increased, \_\_\_\_ decreased, or \_\_\_\_ stayed the same over the past year?

22. a) If increased or decreased, by what percent? (If reporting a decrease, please put a minus sign before the number.) \_\_\_\_

22. Please provide the following information to report the number of homeless persons in the following categories on an ***average night*** over the last year.

By Household Type: On the Streets

Single adults \_\_\_\_\_

Persons in families \_\_\_\_\_

Unaccompanied youths \_\_\_\_\_

By Household Type: In Emergency Shelter

Single adults \_\_\_\_\_

Persons in families \_\_\_\_\_

Unaccompanied youths \_\_\_\_\_

By Household Type: In Transitional Housing

Single adults \_\_\_\_\_

Persons in families \_\_\_\_\_

Unaccompanied youths \_\_\_\_\_

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

By Household Type: In Emergency Shelter

Single adults \_\_\_\_\_  
Persons in families \_\_\_\_\_  
Unaccompanied youths \_\_\_\_\_

By Household Type: In Transitional Housing

Single adults \_\_\_\_\_  
Persons in families \_\_\_\_\_  
Unaccompanied youths \_\_\_\_\_

24. How many ***unaccompanied individuals*** entered permanent supportive housing over the past year?  
Number of individuals who entered supportive housing \_\_\_\_\_

25. How many ***families*** entered permanent supportive housing over the past year?  
Number of families who entered supportive housing \_\_\_\_\_

26. Please estimate the ***percentage of homeless adults*** in the following categories. (NOTE: The same person can appear in multiple categories.)

Categories of Homeless Adults

Employed \_\_\_\_\_  
Veterans \_\_\_\_\_  
Physically disabled \_\_\_\_\_  
HIV positive \_\_\_\_\_  
Severely mentally ill \_\_\_\_\_  
Domestic violence victims \_\_\_\_\_

27. Please list below 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.)

By Housing Type: Total Number of Beds

Emergency shelter \_\_\_\_\_  
Transitional housing \_\_\_\_\_  
Permanent supportive housing \_\_\_\_\_

By Housing Type: Number of HMIS Participating Beds

Emergency shelter \_\_\_\_\_  
Transitional housing \_\_\_\_\_  
Permanent supportive housing \_\_\_\_\_

By Housing Type: Number of New Beds Added During the Last Year

Emergency shelter \_\_\_\_\_  
Transitional housing \_\_\_\_\_  
Permanent supportive housing \_\_\_\_\_

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

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



\_\_\_ Other

If other, please specify.

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

\_\_\_ Mental illness and the lack of needed services

\_\_\_ Lack of affordable housing

\_\_\_ Low-paying jobs

\_\_\_ Domestic violence

\_\_\_ Medical or health costs

\_\_\_ Family disputes

\_\_\_ Substance abuse and lack of needed services

\_\_\_ Foreclosure

\_\_\_ Eviction

\_\_\_ Loss of home to fire/other disaster

\_\_\_ Unemployment

\_\_\_ Poverty

\_\_\_ Other

If other, please specify.

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

\_\_\_ Mental illness and the lack of needed services

\_\_\_ Lack of affordable housing

\_\_\_ Foreclosure

\_\_\_ Eviction

\_\_\_ Low-paying jobs

\_\_\_ Domestic violence

\_\_\_ Family disputes

\_\_\_ Substance abuse and lack of needed services

\_\_\_ Emancipation from foster care

\_\_\_ Prisoner reentry

\_\_\_ Unemployment

\_\_\_ Poverty

\_\_\_ Other

If other, please specify.

### **The Unmet Need for Emergency Shelter**

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

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

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

## Homeless Veterans

The Department of Veterans Affairs has set a goal of ending homelessness among veterans by the end of 2015. HUD and VA continue to fund efforts such as the HUD-VA Supportive Housing Program, the VA Homeless Grant and Per Diem Program, and the Supportive Services for Veteran Families Program. Last year, HUD's Point-in-time count of homeless persons showed a drop of 72 percent in the homeless veterans population between 2011 and 2012 – the continuation of a positive year-to-year trend.

Growing numbers of young veterans in the homeless population have been a concern, however, particularly as the U.S. presence in Iraq and Afghanistan lessens and larger numbers of troops return and separate from military service.

Please describe the status of efforts to serve the homeless veterans population in your city. If possible, please include the following:

34. Has your city been successful in obtaining HUD, VA, and any other funds targeted to homeless veterans? \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No

35. Have your efforts to target homeless veterans been successful in terms of reducing the population?

\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No

If yes, please explain.

36. Have your efforts to target homeless veterans been successful in other ways? \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No  
If yes, please explain.

37. What additional public or private resources are required in your city to meet the current unmet need for services to veterans?

38. Does your experience suggest that the VA's goal of eliminating veterans' homelessness by the end of 2015 will be reached? \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No

If yes, please explain.

39. Please provide a brief description (250-500 words) of an exemplary program or effort underway in your city that prevents or responds to the problems of homeless veterans.

## Policies and Programs Addressing Homelessness

40. During the last year, has your city adopted any policies aimed at preventing homelessness among households that have lost their homes to foreclosure? \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No

If yes, please describe.

41. In previous years has your city adopted any such policies? \_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No

If yes, please explain.

42. What are the top THREE things your city needs to help reduce homelessness?

- ☐ More permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities
  - ☐ More mainstream assisted housing (e.g., Housing Choice Vouchers)
  - ☐ Better coordination with mental health service providers
  - ☐ More substance abuse services
  - ☐ More employment training programs
  - ☐ More or better paying employment opportunities
  - ☐ Other
- If other, please specify.

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

### Outlook for the Next Year

44. Given current projections of economic conditions, unemployment, and other factors affecting homelessness in your city, do you expect the number of homeless *families* over the next year to:

- ☐ Continue at about the same level?
- ☐ Increase moderately?
- ☐ Increase substantially?
- ☐ Decrease moderately?
- ☐ Decrease substantially?

45. Given current projections of economic conditions, unemployment, and other factors affecting homelessness in your city, do you expect the number of homeless *unaccompanied individuals* over the next year to:

- ☐ Continue at about the same level?
- ☐ Increase moderately?
- ☐ Increase substantially?
- ☐ Decrease moderately?
- ☐ Decrease substantially?

46. Given the current state of public and private agency budgets, do you expect resources to provide emergency shelter in your city over the next year to:

- ☐ Continue at about the same level?
- ☐ Increase moderately?
- ☐ Increase substantially?
- ☐ Decrease moderately?
- ☐ Decrease substantially?

### Methodology

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

## Appendix E

### List of Past Reports

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

1. Human Services in FY82: Shrinking Resources in Troubled Times, October 1982
2. Hunger in American Cities, June, 1983
3. Responses to Urban Hunger, October, 1983
4. Status Report: Emergency Food, Shelter and Energy Programs in 20 Cities, January, 1984
5. Homelessness in America's Cities: Ten Case Studies, June, 1984
6. Housing Needs and Conditions in America's Cities, June, 1984
7. The Urban Poor and the Economic Recovery, September, 1984
8. The Status of Hunger in Cities, April, 1985
9. Health Care for the Homeless: A 40-City Review, April 1985
10. The Growth of Hunger, Homelessness and Poverty in America's Cities in 1985: A 25-City Survey, January, 1986
11. Responding to Homelessness in America's Cities, June 1986
12. The Continued Growth of Hunger, Homelessness and Poverty in America's Cities in 1986; A 25-City Survey, December, 1986
13. A Status Report on Homeless Families in America's Cities: A 29-City Survey, May, 1987
14. Local Responses to the Needs of Homeless Mentally Ill Persons, May, 1987
15. The Continuing Growth of Hunger, Homelessness and Poverty in America's Cities: 1987. A 26-City Survey, December, 1987
16. A Status Report on The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, June, 1988
17. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1988. A 27-City Survey, January, 1989
18. Partnerships for Affordable Housing an Annotated Listing of City Programs, September, 1989
19. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1989. A 27-City Survey, December, 1989
20. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1990 A 30-City Survey, December, 1990
21. A City Assessment of the 1990 Shelter and Street Night count. A 21-City Survey, June 1991
22. Mentally Ill and Homeless. A 22-City Survey, November 1991
23. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1991, A 28-City Survey, December 1991
24. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1992 A 29-City Survey, December 1992
25. Addressing Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities, June 1993
26. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1993 A 26-City Survey, December 1993
27. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1994. A 30-City Survey, December 1994
28. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1995. A 29-City Survey, December 1995
29. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1996. A 29-City Survey, December 1996

30. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1997, A 29-City Survey, December 1997
31. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1998, A 26-City Survey, December 1998
32. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 1999, A 25-City Survey, December 1999
33. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2000, A 29-City Survey, December 2000
34. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2001, A 29-City Survey, December 2001
35. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2002, A 25-City Survey, December 2002
36. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2003, A 25-City Survey, December 2003
37. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2004, A 27-City Survey, December 2004
38. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2005, A 24-City Survey, December 2005
39. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2006, A 23-City Survey, December 2006
40. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2007, A 23-City Survey, December 2007
41. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2008, A 25-City Survey, December 2008
42. Childhood Anti-Hunger Programs in 24 Cities, November 2009
43. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2009, A 27-City Survey, December 2009
44. Strategies to Combat Childhood Hunger in Four U.S. Cities: Case Studies of Boston, New Haven, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C., November 2010
45. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2010, A 29-City Survey, December 2010
46. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2011, A 29-City Survey, December 2011
47. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2012, A 25-City Survey, December 2012
48. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2013, A 25-City Survey, December 2013
49. A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities: 2014, A 23-City Survey, December 2014







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