The Uneaten Big Apple: Hunger's High Cost in NYC

New York City Hunger Report, 2018
Executive Summary

Key Findings:

- Hunger decreased in New York City, the New York Metropolitan Region, and New York State over the last six years, but remained higher than before the recession. This is the first time in at least the last two decades that food insecurity in the state, city, and region have demonstrated sustained, multi-year reductions, likely because of increases in wages and employment.

- In New York City, the number of people living in food insecure households -- unable to afford an adequate supply of food -- decreased by 22 percent during the past six years, declining from 1.40 million people in 2012-2014 to 1.09 million in 2015-2017. However, the number is still 22 percent higher than the level of 0.892 million in 2005-2007, before the recession, and one in eight of city residents still struggled against hunger.

- In 2015-17, 12.8 percent of the city’s population suffered from food insecurity, including 8.6 percent of all children, 8.9 percent of all employed adults, and 10.9 percent of all seniors.

- The Bronx remains New York City’s hungriest borough in every category, with more than one in four Bronx residents (26 percent) experiencing food insecurity. This includes more than 20 percent of all children, nearly 17 percent of working adults, and almost 24 percent of seniors.

- The number of children living in food insecure households in New York City is not decreasing as quickly as the overall number of food insecure people. While the number of food insecure individuals in New York City decreased by 22 percent from 2012-2014 to 2015-2017, the number of food insecure children (329,990 in 2015-2017) fell by 13 percent. Conversely, the number of food insecure working adults (351,912 in 2015-2017) experienced a larger drop of 26 percent in the same time period, likely due to the minimum wage increase.

- New York City food pantries and soup kitchens fed five percent more people in 2018 than the previous year, compared to annual increases of six percent in 2017, nine percent in 2016, and five percent in 2015.
• In 2018, 34 percent of pantries and kitchens in New York City were forced to turn people away, reduce their portion sizes, and/or limit their hours of operation due to a lack of resources. In contrast, the proportion of feeding agencies that were forced to reduce food distribution due to lack of resources was 38 percent in 2017 and 40 percent in 2016.

• In the New York City Metropolitan area (including New York City and suburbs in New York State, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania), the number of people struggling against hunger decreased by 25 percent during the past six years, declining from 2.61 million people in 2012-2014 to 1.96 million in 2015-2017. However, the number is still 25.7 percent higher than the level of 1.56 million in 2005-2007, and one in ten Metropolitan region residents still struggled against hunger. This is the first time food insecurity rates have been published for the region.

• In 2015-2017, 9.6 percent of the Metropolitan area’s population suffered from food insecurity, including 6.3 percent of all children, 7.1 percent of all employed adults, and 7.1 percent of all seniors.

• In all of New York State, the number of people who can’t afford an adequate supply of food decreased by 27 percent during the past six years, declining from 2.98 million people in 2012-2014 to 2.17 million in 2015-2017. However, the number is still 18 percent higher than the level of 1.83 million in 2005-2007, before the recession, and one in nine State residents still struggle against hunger.

• In 2015-2017, 11.1 percent of the state’s population suffered from food insecurity, including 7.2 percent of all children, 7.3 percent of all employed adults, and 7.2 percent of all seniors.

• For the first time ever, Hunger Free America calculated how much it would take to end hunger in the city, state, and region, by increasing the food purchasing power of hungry people (through a combination of increased wages and increased government food benefits) in order to equal the food purchasing power of non-hungry people. The cost of ending hunger in this way would be, per year, approximately $569 million in New York City, $1.02 billion in the Metropolitan Region, and $1.13 billion all of New York State.

• While food insecurity among working adults declined, most likely due to minimum wage increases, the area is still facing a “working hungry epidemic.” The number of adults working, but still struggling against hunger, in 2015-2017, was 351,912 in New York City, 666,852 in New York State, and 692,937 in the New York Metropolitan region.
I. A Message from Hunger Free America CEO Joel Berg

On September 6, 2018, the New York Times reported that a study from USDA found that 15 million U.S. households (with 40 million people, including 12 million American children) still struggled against hunger in 2017, a number far higher than before the last recession.

The Times story included my reaction:

“We must not accept mass deprivation in the wealthiest nation in world history as any sort of ‘new normal,’” said Joel Berg, the chief executive of Hunger Free America, a nationwide advocacy group. “Hunger is unacceptable in any society, but it’s particularly outrageous in the United States.”

Unfortunately, the findings in this report we produced for New York City, New York State, and the New York Metropolitan Region mirror the findings of the national report – hunger decreased over the past six years but is still significantly higher than before the recession.

We can’t – we simply can’t – allow such mass suffering to continue in a nation as wealthy and as agriculturally abundant as the United States.

To make matters even worse, President Trump and key Congressional Republicans have been pushing to take billions of dollars of food aid away from millions of struggling Americans.

If that weren’t bad enough, the Trump Administration recently unveiled a proposed administrative rule that would force legal immigrant families to make an unfathomable choice: either turn down temporary food, housing, and health care aid that their family needs to avoid hunger, homelessness, or unnecessary disease or risk losing a path to citizenship that could keep their family together.

Make no mistake about it: If this proposal is implemented as proposed, it will increase poverty – and the worst symptoms of poverty such as hunger, homelessness, and early deaths – in New York City and nationwide.

Hunger Free America and Hunger Free New York are fighting back hard – and effectively – against all these attacks on hungry New Yorkers and Americans, but we continue to depend upon your support to do so.

On a positive note, now that some of the top antagonists of hungry Americans were removed from Congress by voters, we will try to make a renewed push to build a bipartisan coalition in Congress to work for serious improvements in anti-hunger and anti-poverty policies. To achieve that goal as well, we will need strong support from our friends and allies.

We know we can count of you.
II. Methodology

**Federal Food Insecurity Data**

Data from this report was gathered from the USDA’s Food Security Supplement to the December 2017 Current Population Survey (CPS). In total, 37,389 households completed the Food Security Supplement, which is nationally representative after applying the Food Security Supplement weights. Data was analyzed by Hunger Free America staff using the U.S. Census Bureau’s DataFerret tool.

Citywide data was analyzed by county, with “citywide” being comprised of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond counties. While Staten Island (Richmond County) is utilized in the citywide data, the sample size is too small to conduct an accurate separate analysis specific to the county. The metropolitan area is defined as the New York - Newark - Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA Metropolitan Statistical area, which encompasses 26 counties across three states.

All analyses except for those involving children used the 12 Month Food Security Summary variable, HRFS12M1, which is the same variable used by the USDA to analyze overall household food insecurity. Data on employed adults was obtained by layering those classified as “employed” in the PREXPLF demographic variable. Calculations for food insecure seniors used the PRTAGE variable, restricted to those 60+ years old. The analysis on food insecurity among children used the 12 Month Children’s Food Security Status variable HRFS12MC.

Numbers were calculated as three year averages to increase statistical accuracy due to the relatively small sample size at the county and metropolitan area levels. In order to obtain food insecurity data at the individual level as opposed to the household level, person-level weighting was used in this analysis. Food insecurity figures represent those classified by the USDA as having “low” and “very low” food security.

The cost of ending hunger in each of the areas was estimated using the overall number of individuals living in food insecure households previously obtained from the Food Security Supplement. The number of food insecure individuals was then multiplied by the difference in median weekly food spending per person between food-secure households and food-insecure households, as reported by the USDA [Coleman-Jensen et al., 2018]. This number was then multiplied by the amount of weeks in a year, producing the final cost estimation.

It is important to note that the statistics on food insecurity from the USDA should be interpreted as
“individuals living in food insecure households” as opposed to “food insecure individuals”. This is due to the fact that the food security survey measures food security status at the household level. Because household members experience food insecurity differently, with some members being more affected than others, this distinction is necessary.

Survey of Food Pantries and Soup Kitchens

Our 2018 survey of NYC food pantries and soup kitchens was sent both digitally and in paper format to a list of 741 agencies in New York City that were believed to operate food pantries, soup kitchens, and/or some variety of emergency food program (EFP). This list of agencies was extracted from Hunger Free America’s database that is used to produce our Neighborhood Guides to Food and Assistance, which is regularly updated and maintained.

HFA staff and volunteers followed up via phone and email with organizations that did not respond to our original request for information. Responses were collected through either mail, fax, or online using Survey Monkey, a web-based data collection service. All responses received through mail and fax were entered into the Survey Monkey database.

In total, 201 responses were collected, equating a response rate of 27.1%. Responses were analyzed by HFA staff and volunteers, with follow-up calls being made to those responses which required clarification.

III. Food Insecurity in New York City

Overall Food Insecurity

Across New York City, 12.8% of the population, or 1,090,936 people, are living in food insecure households (table 1). While this is a significant drop from the 2012-14 time period, it represents a 22% increase from the number of food insecure individuals in the 2005-07 time period (892,214 people).

The Bronx remains New York City’s hungriest borough in terms of prevalence, with 26.3% of residents (290,469 people) living in food insecure households. Brooklyn contains the highest number of individuals living in food insecure households, reaching 368,799 people in the 2015-17 time period.

Trends over the last decade for Citywide, Bronx, and Brooklyn align closely with national trends, with hunger rates falling from the 2012-14 time period but still remaining higher than pre-recession rates (figure 1). The rate of food insecurity in Manhattan has dropped below pre-recession rates while Queens has stayed relatively stagnant over the past decade. However, both Manhattan and Queens still has a larger number of hungry individuals than that of the 2005-07 time period.
Table 1 – Overall Food Insecurity in New York City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NYC Citywide</th>
<th>Bronx</th>
<th>Brooklyn</th>
<th>Manhattan</th>
<th>Queens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-17</td>
<td>1,090,936 [12.8%]</td>
<td>290,469 [26.3%]</td>
<td>368,799 [11.5%]</td>
<td>180,326 [11.3%]</td>
<td>202,417 [8.7%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-14</td>
<td>1,403,496 [16.9%]</td>
<td>396,326 [29.6%]</td>
<td>569,659 [20.3%]</td>
<td>227,261 [13.6%]</td>
<td>192,416 [8.4%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-07</td>
<td>892,214 [12.1%]</td>
<td>246,128 [20.6%]</td>
<td>211,988 [9.5%]</td>
<td>179,016 [13.5%]</td>
<td>200,366 [8.8%]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1 – Overall Food Insecurity by Borough

Food Insecurity Among Children

Citywide, food insecurity among children has dropped to its lowest point in the past decade, with 329,990 food insecure children in 2015-17 representing 8.6% of the population (table 2). Conversely, there are more hungry children in the Bronx than in 2012-14 and 2005-07, with the rate of hunger increasing by roughly 7 percentage points. Brooklyn tracked closer to overall food insecurity trends, with hunger decreasing among children from 2012-14 to 2015-17, however still remaining higher than 2005-07 numbers (figure 2).
Low sample sizes in Manhattan and Queens make it difficult to draw conclusions, however the data generally shows a decrease in the food insecurity among children since 2005-07.

**Table 2 – Food Insecurity Among Children in New York City**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NYC Citywide</th>
<th>Bronx</th>
<th>Brooklyn</th>
<th>Manhattan*</th>
<th>Queens*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-17</td>
<td>329,990</td>
<td>105,246</td>
<td>124,644</td>
<td>27,532</td>
<td>58,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(8.6%)</td>
<td>(20.1%)</td>
<td>(8.3%)</td>
<td>(4.8%)</td>
<td>(5.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-14</td>
<td>378,148</td>
<td>99,170</td>
<td>214,269</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>47,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(9.5%)</td>
<td>(13.7%)</td>
<td>(13.6%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(4.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-07</td>
<td>351,797</td>
<td>102,013</td>
<td>86,560</td>
<td>50,617</td>
<td>100,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(9.4%)</td>
<td>(13.0%)</td>
<td>(7.7%)</td>
<td>(11.3%)</td>
<td>(8.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Lack of sampling results in low counts and a higher probability of error for data in Manhattan and Queens.*

**Low sample size resulted in inaccurate data for the years 2014 and 2013 in Manhattan. An estimate could be drawn from 2012 results with 51,609 children living in food insecure households, which comprises 21.1% of the population.*

**Figure 2 – Food Insecurity Among Children by Borough**

*Low sample size resulted in inaccurate data for the years 2014 and 2013 in Manhattan. An estimate could be drawn from 2012 results with 51,609 children living in food insecure households, which comprises 21.1% of the population.*

**Food Insecurity Among Employed Adults**
Citywide, 351,912 employed adults lived in food insecure households in 2015-17, which accounts for 8.9% of the population (table 3). Trends in food insecurity among employed adults remained rather consistent across all boroughs, with food insecurity falling from the 2012-14 time period but still remaining slightly higher than rates from 2005-07 (figure 3). While citywide rates (8.9%) of food insecurity for 2015-17 are only slightly higher than 2005-07 rates (8.3%), the number of employed adults living in food insecure households has increased by 27% in the last decade.

**Table 3 – Food Insecurity Among Employed Adults in New York City**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NYC Citywide</th>
<th>Bronx</th>
<th>Brooklyn</th>
<th>Manhattan</th>
<th>Queens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-17</td>
<td>351,912</td>
<td>67,896</td>
<td>113,148</td>
<td>74,509</td>
<td>75,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(8.9%)</td>
<td>(16.7%)</td>
<td>(7.9%)</td>
<td>(8.4%)</td>
<td>(6.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-14</td>
<td>476,604</td>
<td>128,796</td>
<td>175,422</td>
<td>80,456</td>
<td>88,015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(12.7%)</td>
<td>(27.0%)</td>
<td>(14.9%)</td>
<td>(9.3%)</td>
<td>(7.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-07</td>
<td>277,550</td>
<td>69,606</td>
<td>65,454</td>
<td>58,827</td>
<td>72,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(8.3%)</td>
<td>(15.5%)</td>
<td>(6.8%)</td>
<td>(8.3%)</td>
<td>(6.8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 3 – Food Insecurity Among Employed Adults by Borough**

**Food Insecurity Among Seniors (60+)**
Between 2015-17, an estimated 183,290 seniors lived in food insecure households in New York City, representing 10.9% of the population (table 4). This is down from 209,892 seniors (14.3%) in 2012-14, however it is still 2.5 percentage points higher than pre-recession rates. All four boroughs followed the citywide trends closely, with hunger being more prevalent among seniors than a decade ago (figure 4).

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NYC Citywide</th>
<th>Bronx</th>
<th>Brooklyn</th>
<th>Manhattan</th>
<th>Queens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-17</td>
<td>183,290</td>
<td>45,665</td>
<td>67,789</td>
<td>26,530</td>
<td>42,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(10.9%)</td>
<td>(23.7%)</td>
<td>(10.7%)</td>
<td>(9.0%)</td>
<td>(8.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-14</td>
<td>209,892</td>
<td>59,753</td>
<td>80,160</td>
<td>39,248</td>
<td>29,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(14.3%)</td>
<td>(27.1%)</td>
<td>(18.5%)</td>
<td>(11.6%)</td>
<td>(7.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-07</td>
<td>96,609</td>
<td>19,438</td>
<td>24,860</td>
<td>21,004</td>
<td>27,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(8.5%)</td>
<td>(12.2%)</td>
<td>(6.9%)</td>
<td>(9.5%)</td>
<td>(8.1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 4** – Food Insecurity Among Seniors (60+) by Borough

**IV. Borough-by-Borough Data**
A. Bronx

“We are in need of more funding to be able to meet the needs of all our clients who come to our pantry. We have had to close several times each month because we do not have food for our clients. The rising cost of everything makes it very difficult for families to be able to feed their families. We need more funding.”

— Alice Jackson, Pantry Coordinator, New St. John Baptist Church – Bronx

“St. Frances of Rome is committed to feeding our community. This year we have successfully got some of our parishioners who were embarrassed to get food to come to our pantry. Many of them work and we try to make accommodation when they cannot come. We also try to support as many advocacy events as we can. Our biggest challenge is refrigeration.”

— Lorrin Johnson, Director, St. Frances of Rome Food Pantry – Bronx

“I have many seniors losing food stamps. They are totally dependent on soup kitchens and food pantries.”

— Mirna Cruz, Chief of Operations, Manna of Life Ministries, Inc. – Bronx

Federal Data for 2015-17

- 26.3% - one in four – residents lived in food insecure households, the highest of any other borough
- 20.1% - one in five – children lived in food insecure households
- 16.7% - one in six - employed adults lived in food insecure households
- 23.7% - one in four - seniors lived in food insecure households

Food Pantry and Soup Kitchen Survey Data

- 30.4% of respondents reported they did not distribute enough food to meet current demand
- The proportion of organizations who reported an increase in the past year:
  - 82.6% in the overall number of people served
  - 39.1% in homeless populations
  - 30.4% in employed individuals
  - 76.1% in families with children
  - 67.4% in senior citizens/elderly
  - 45.7% in immigrants
  - 54.3% in people who have lost or had reductions in SNAP benefits
- 41.7% reported having to turn people away, reduce the amount of food distributed per person, or limit their hours of operation because they lacked enough resources in 2018
B. Brooklyn

“Allow persons coming home from prison a second chance [and] access to employment opportunities; policies involving that population need to be revamped. It’s a challenge to assist individuals who request assistance for employment if they have a felony; most doors are closed and options for employment are rare or non-existent. This population is grateful for the food received, but eager to work and make a contribution to their families and society. The nutritious food provided for families with children promote education and enable children an opportunity to learn since learning on an empty stomach is difficult. The lunch we provide is often dinner for many.”

— Sheila Williams, Executive Director, St. Stephen Outreach CDC – Brooklyn

“We think that the community needs to have vegetables on their plate. There is also a demand for fresh chicken. Nevertheless, most people are so grateful to you for putting food on their table. People face hunger in New York because of [the] cost of living, especially paying rent. We’re aware that it’s not everyone who got the opportunity to go to college. So, as a result their income is below the poverty line. Some families are struggling to send their child or children to college. In the meantime, they can’t even afford to cook a proper meal for their family. So many are coming to pantries in order to stretch their income. People need jobs and rent needs to decrease.”

— Carmine Straker, Director, Brownsville Temple SDA Church – Brooklyn

“We are aware that some of the clients who come to the program are homeless and that some are unemployed. Others have limited resources to purchase food and express this by telling us that keeping the soup kitchen open allows them to take their clothes to the laundry with the money saved. Some clients even ask for extra food (when there is excess) to use as their meal later in the day.”

— Brenda Alexander, Coordinator, United Community Baptist Church Soup Kitchen – Brooklyn

“Systemic inequality and economic inequality have parallels within the food system. Costs are too great for food and that is reflected in the food system. We need to look at ways to empower low-income communities to have more sovereignty over their food. So often it seems that anti-hunger programs focus solely on putting more food on the plate, when more resources also need to be invested in community food programs.”

— Zach Williams, Food Access Manager, Southside United HDFC – Los Sures – Brooklyn
Federal Data for 2015-17
- 11.5% - one in nine - residents lived in food insecure households
  - This equates to 368,799 individuals, which is the most of any other borough
- 8.3% of children lived in food insecure households
- 7.9% of employed adults lived in food insecure households
- 10.7% - one in nine - seniors lived in food insecure households

Food Pantry and Soup Kitchen Survey Data
- 38.1% of respondents reported they did not distribute enough food to meet current demand
- The number of organizations who reported an increase in the past year:
  - 86.5% in the overall number of people served
  - 71.9% in homeless populations
  - 48.6% in employed individuals
  - 75.7% in families with children
  - 81.1% in senior citizens/elderly
  - 64.9% in immigrants
  - 59.5% in people who have lost or had reductions in SNAP benefits
- 28.3% reported having to turn people away, reduce the amount of food distributed per person, or limit their hours of operation because they lacked enough resources in 2018

C. Manhattan

“Ironically, unemployment is at an all-time low, but the reality is that the jobs are mostly part-time and although more people are employed, the desperation is higher because this same population that is working no longer qualifies for SNAP benefits. I have seen a 30 percent-plus increase in the number of people coming to the program.”

— Teresa Concepcion, Executive Program Director, U.M. Church of the Village – Manhattan

“We need to continue working together as a community to protect all needs of all families, including SNAP, and including protection of immigrant families.”

— Hayley Davis, Development and Communications Coordinator, West Side Campaign Against Hunger – Manhattan

“Many of our guests are food challenged and are on fixed incomes. Soup kitchens and food pantries supplement this need. Without them, people could not survive. I believe that more food resources/spaces need to be made available in all communities. Getting people involved at an early age, starting in schools educating the need for people to help each other.”

— Ann Eka Reilly, Coordinator/Core Team Member, Mother’s Kitchen – Manhattan
Federal Data
- 11.3% - one in nine - residents lived in food insecure households between 2015-17.
- 4.8% of children lived in food insecure households
- 8.4% of employed adults lived in food insecure households
- 9.0% of seniors lived in food insecure households

Food Pantry and Soup Kitchen Survey Data
- 21.6% of respondents reported they did not distribute enough food to meet current demand
- The number of organizations who reported an increase in the past year:
  - 72.5% in the overall number of people served
  - 49.0% in homeless populations
  - 29.4% in employed individuals
  - 49.0% in families with children
  - 62.7% in senior citizens/elderly
  - 41.2% in immigrants
  - 49.0% in people who have lost or had reductions in SNAP benefits
- 36.7% reported having to turn people away, reduce the amount of food distributed per person, or limit their hours of operation because they lacked enough resources in 2018

D. Queens

“We need all the help we can in our community due to high rents, low income, and loss of jobs. People are hungry and need the services to provide for those in need.”

— Nina Perez, Administrator, Agape Christian Center – Queens

“One will never know that there are hundreds of people needing food unless they have a food pantry. In Far Rockaway, we served over 2,000 a month in our food pantry line. The benefits they get from our government are not enough to sustain a family of four or more, and the elderly cannot survive on the social security and food stamps they receive. There must be a better way to serve the community. We only have a satellite office in Far Rockaway so people line up outside our office through rain, snow, or under the sun during the hot summer days. We try to provide other services to the people while waiting to be served and we have gotten clients who are in dire need of so many services and on the brink of homelessness. So the pantry line does not only give out food but it is a gateway to other services that they might need.”

— Nat Liengsiriwat, Case Management Services Director, AIDS Center of Queens County

“It would be helpful if the City Council understood that food pantries need more than food to operate the food pantry. We lost over $50,000 from Fiscal Year 17 to Fiscal Year 18 because funding was cut and only available to purchase food, of which we already had plenty.”

— Paul Engel, Executive Director, Flushing Jewish Community Council, Inc.
**Federal Data**
- 8.7% of residents lived in food insecure households between 2015-17.
- 5.2% of children lived in food insecure households
- 6.9% of employed adults lived in food insecure households
- 8.8% of seniors lived in food insecure households

**Food Pantry and Soup Kitchen Survey Data**
- 24.6% of respondents reported they did not distribute enough food to meet current demand
- The number of organizations who reported an increase in the past year:
  - 70.2% in the overall number of people served
  - 45.6% in homeless populations
  - 40.4% in employed individuals
  - 64.9% in families with children
  - 64.9% in senior citizens/elderly
  - 45.6% in immigrants
  - 43.9% in people who have lost or had reductions in SNAP benefits
- 32.7% reported having to turn people away, reduce the amount of food distributed per person, or limit their hours of operation because they lacked enough resources in 2018

**E. Staten Island**

Because of the small sample size, we are not able to report statistically significant food security data for Staten Island. However, poverty data tracks closely with food insecurity data. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2017, 12.9 percent of all Staten Island residents, lived below the meager federal poverty line.

**Food Pantry and Soup Kitchen Survey Data**
- 55.6% of respondents reported they did not distribute enough food to meet current demand
- The number of organizations who reported an increase in the past year:
  - 88.9% in the overall number of people served
  - 66.7% in homeless populations
  - 44.4% in employed individuals
  - 88.9% in families with children
  - 66.7% in senior citizens/elderly
  - 77.8% in immigrants
  - 66.7% in people who have lost or had reductions in SNAP benefits
- 55.6% reported having to turn people away, reduce the amount of food distributed per person, or limit their hours of operation because they lacked enough resources in 2018

**V. Emergency Food Provider Survey Citywide Results**
**Distribution by Borough**

Out of the respondents to our Annual Hunger Survey, 29.9% operated in Manhattan, 25.9% operated in Brooklyn, 20.9% operated in the Bronx, 31.8% operated in Queens, and 6% operated in Staten Island (figure 5).

**Figure 5 - Respondents by Borough**

**Program Type**

Out of the respondents, 12.1% were soup kitchens, 61.3% were food pantries, 22.6% were both a soup kitchen and food pantry, and 4% operated other emergency food programs, like mobile trucks, senior congregate feeding sites, and brown bag programs (figure 6). 97.4% were open to the public and only 4.2% require a referral to be served.

**Figure 6 – Respondents by Program Type**
Changes in Demand

60% of respondents indicated that they distributed enough food to meet their current demand, while more than a fourth of respondents (27.4%) said they did not distribute enough food to meet current demand (figure 7). The remaining 12.6% of respondents were unsure if they were meeting demand.

Figure 7 – Perceptions on Meeting Demand
Food pantries and soup kitchens experienced an estimated 5.3% increase in the number of people served in 2018. This is in addition to an increase of 6% in 2017, 9% in 2016, 5% in 2015, and 7% in 2014.

When asked how the overall number of people of needing food has changed in the last year, 30.3% reported that it had greatly increased, while 45.7% said it had somewhat increased (figure 8). Collectively, 10.3% reported that the number of people needing food had decreased and 10.9% reported no change. When asked about specific populations, 45.7% reported an increase in homeless populations, 35.4% reported an increase in employed individuals, 65.2% reported an increase in families with children, 65.1% reported an increase in senior citizens/elderly, 47.4% reported an increase in immigrants, and 48.57% reported an increase in people who have lost or had reductions in their SNAP benefits.

**Figure 8** – Change in Overall Number of People Needing Food
It is important to note the persistent increase in demand facing emergency food programs in conjunction with the decrease in overall food insecurity witnessed in recent years. Although food insecurity is dropping in New York City, it is evident that food pantries and soup kitchens are a strong contributor to this success.

**Resources**

34% of respondents reported that they were forced to turn people away, reduce the amount of food distributed per person, or limit their hours of operation because they lacked enough resources in 2018. This number is up slightly from the 32.6% who reported the same for 2017.

Out of the respondents, 45.6% reported that they provided nutrition education sometimes, often, or always. Under the same parameters of sometimes, often, or always, 58.2% of respondents said they provided client choice pantry, 49.7% helped clients/customers obtain SNAP or other government benefits, and 26.2% provided job training and/or placement services. 68 respondents (33.8%) said they provided additional services other than the ones specified above.

Nearly one third of respondents (29.7%) said they could use more skilled volunteers, while a similar 31.5% said they could use more volunteers to serve customers/clients directly. 9.1% of respondents said they could use more volunteers but do not have the staff to manage them, while 52.1% said they did not need more volunteers.
Advocacy

48.5% of respondents said they never or rarely engaged clients/customers in public policy education and/or advocacy. A slightly less discouraging 37.7% reported that they never or rarely engaged staff, volunteers, and/or board members in public policy education and/or advocacy.

When asked about volunteerism, 28.5% of respondents said they could use more volunteers to advocate for their populations or government funding for their programs. 14 respondents then said they would like advocacy materials as an additional resource.

VI. Food Insecurity in New York State

More than 11% of New York State residents, or 2,165,567 million people, lived in food insecure households (table 5). This includes 7.2% of children in the state (638,976), 7.3% of employed adults (666,852), and 7.2% of seniors (312,210).

Food insecurity rates are approaching pre-recession rates in all categories, with the prevalence among children and employed adults now below the rate from a decade ago. Although food insecurity rates are approaching pre-recession rates, the number of hungry individuals still exceeds that of a decade ago. Notably, there is an increase of 18% in the overall number of hungry people in New York State in the past decade.

Table 5 – Food Insecurity in New York State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015-17</th>
<th>2012-14</th>
<th>2005-07</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Number of Food Insecure</td>
<td>2,165,567</td>
<td>2,979,114</td>
<td>1,832,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Percentage of Food Insecure</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Number of Food Insecure Children</td>
<td>638,976</td>
<td>836,392</td>
<td>692,746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Percentage of Food Insecure Children</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Number of Food Insecure Employed Adults</td>
<td>666,852</td>
<td>921,882</td>
<td>654,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Percentage of Food Insecure Employed Adults</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Number of Food Insecure Seniors (60+)</td>
<td>312,210</td>
<td>370,769</td>
<td>169,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Percentage of Food Insecure Seniors (60+)</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VII. Food Insecurity in New York Metropolitan Area

In the New York Metropolitan area, 1,962,975 people were food insecure (9.6% of residents) from 2015-17 (table 6). Trends in food insecurity for the Metropolitan area are similar to the citywide and national trends (figure 9, figure 10). The number and percentage of individuals living in food insecure households has fallen from 2012-14 results, although it is still higher than the number and rate from a decade ago. Notably, the number of people living in food insecure households has increased by 26% from 2005-07.

Relative to the rate of hunger in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island combined, food insecurity is slightly less prevalent in the greater Metropolitan area than in the five boroughs. However, food insecurity should still be a large focus at the Metropolitan level with nearly one in ten individuals living in food insecure households (almost 2 million people).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 6 – Overall Food Insecurity in New York Metropolitan Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Food Insecure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Food Insecure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Food Insecurity Among Children in Metropolitan Area

Hunger in the Metropolitan area has decreased from the 2012-14 time period but remains slightly higher than pre-recession rates (figure 11). Relative to citywide data, the percentage of food insecure children has been lower in the Metropolitan region in all three time periods (figure 12). In 2015-17, 598,993 children lived in food insecure households, comprising 6.3% of the population (table 7).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 7 – Food Insecurity Among Children in New York Metropolitan Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Food Insecure Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Food Insecure Children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Food Insecurity Among Employed Adults in Metropolitan Area
Rates of food insecurity among employed adults have tracked very closely to citywide data, with 692,937 employed adults living in food insecure households in 2015-17, comprising 7.1% of the population (table 8, figure 13, figure 14). The increase in the number of food insecure employed adults from 2005-07 to 2015-17 has risen by 26%, which is consistent with the citywide data.

### Table 8 – Food Insecurity Among Employed Adults in New York Metropolitan Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015-17</th>
<th>2012-14</th>
<th>2005-07</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Food Insecure Employed Adults</td>
<td>692,937</td>
<td>910,531</td>
<td>548,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Food Insecure Employed Adults</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Food Insecurity Among Seniors in Metropolitan Area

Food insecurity trends among seniors in the metropolitan area are similar to citywide trends, with the rate in 2015-17 being one percentage point higher than 2005-07 (table 9, figure 15, figure 16). The citywide percentage of seniors living in food insecure households exceeds that of the greater Metropolitan area. In 2015-17, 306,509 seniors lived in food insecure households in New York’s metropolitan area, representing 7.1% of the population.

### Table 9 – Food Insecurity Among Seniors (60+) in New York Metropolitan Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015-17</th>
<th>2012-14</th>
<th>2005-07</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Food Insecure Seniors (60+)</td>
<td>306,509</td>
<td>353,621</td>
<td>168,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Food Insecure Seniors (60+)</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### VIII. Cost of Ending Hunger

For the first time ever, Hunger Free America calculated how much it would take to end hunger in the city, state, and region, by increasing the food purchasing power of hungry people (through a combination of increased wages and increased government food benefits) in order to equal the food purchasing power of non-hungry people. The cost of ending hunger in this way would be, per year, approximately $569 million in New York City, $1 billion total in the Metropolitan region, and $1.1 billion total in New York State in addition to all current spending (table 10).

### Table 10 – Cost of Ending Hunger

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Food Insecure (2015-17 Average)</th>
<th>Cost of Ending Hunger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Food Insecure People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York State</td>
<td>2,165,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Metropolitan Area</td>
<td>1,962,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYC Citywide</td>
<td>1,090,936</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IX. Comparison Charts: NYC vs. Metropolitan Region**

**Figure 9** – Overall Number of Food Insecure People – Citywide vs Metropolitan

**Figure 10** – Proportion of Food Insecure People – Citywide vs Metropolitan
**Figure 11** – Number of Food Insecure Children – Citywide vs Metropolitan

**Figure 12** – Proportion of Food Insecure Children – Citywide vs Metropolitan
**Figure 13** – Number of Food Insecure Employed Adults – Citywide vs Metropolitan Area
**Figure 14** – Proportion of Food Insecure Employed Adults – Citywide vs Metropolitan

**Figure 15** – Number of Food Insecure Seniors – Citywide vs Metropolitan
Dear Food Pantry or Soup Kitchen Contact:

Hunger Free New York City – a division of Hunger Free America (formerly the New York City Coalition Against Hunger) – again requests your participation in our Annual Hunger Survey.

Every day, you and your team tirelessly serve New York City’s most vulnerable residents. Every year, we collect and use this data to advocate on behalf of you and your clients. By responding to this survey, you help us tell the stories of your program and your clients to City Hall, Albany, Washington, and the media. You can also use the survey to help us know which kinds of volunteers you need.
Given the efforts of President Trump and the House G.O.P. to cut billions from SNAP, strip immigrants of rights, and gut the overall safety net, this year's survey is more urgent than ever.

In addition, this survey helps us provide the most up-to-date information to New Yorkers in need of immediate assistance, and makes sure your program is included in our Neighborhood Guides to Food & Assistance if you choose to be included in such guides. Your participation helps ensure that these guides are accurate so that people in need can find help as quickly and efficiently as possible.

If you would like electronic versions of the guides and/or to order paper copies in mass quantities, please do so here: https://www.hungerfreeamerica.org/neighborhood-guides-food-assistance

To make your life easier, we've shortened the survey and made it easier for you to quickly and conveniently complete it online at: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/L3LZP5T

Paper surveys can be faxed to: 646-350-3833 or mailed to: HFNYC, Attn: Survey, 50 Broad St. Suite 1103, New York, NY 10004. The deadline to respond is Friday, October 12th.

If you have any questions or would like assistance in completing the survey, please contact Angelica Gibson at AGibson@hungerfreeamerica.org or 212-825-0028, ext. 216.

Remember, information is power. Together, we can build the movement necessary to end hunger!

Sincerely,

Joel Berg, Chief Executive Officer, Hunger Free America

2018 Survey of NYC Food Pantries and Soup Kitchens

Please consider completing this survey ONLINE at: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/922NTGG

If you do not know the answer to any question or part of a question, please check “unsure” or leave blank. Otherwise, return this completed survey to us by Friday, October 12th, by mail to HFNYC, 50 Broad St, Suite 1103, New York, NY 10004, or fax to 646-350-3833.

Questions? Call Angelica Gibson at AGibson@hungerfreeamerica.org or 212-825-0028, ext. 216.

1. Do you want to have your program listed in HFNYC's 2019 Neighborhood Guide to Food and Assistance?
   - Our program is already listed and would like to be listed in 2019
   - Our program is already listed but edits are needed. We'll provide updates below
   - Our program is already listed but would like to be removed
   - Please include us
Do not include us

If you do want to be included, please ensure that all information below is accurate and up to date.

Section 1: General Program Information

2. Which of the following best describes your program? (Check ONE)
   - Soup kitchen
   - Food pantry
   - Both soup kitchen & food pantry
   - Other type of emergency food program (explain) _______________________
   - We have never run a feeding program (if you check this box, we’ll take you off our list)
   - We previously ran a feeding program and it closed on (date) ________________

3. Your name: ____________________________________________

4. Your title / role: _________________________________________

5. Your food program / agency formal name: ____________________________

6. What is your mailing address?
   Street address: ___________________________________________________________________
   City: _____________________, State: _______ ZIP: ___________________

7. What is the address at which you provide your primary services to the public?
   - Same as the mailing address above
   - If different, please fill out all below:
     Street address: ___________________________________________________________________
     City: _____________________, State: _______ ZIP: ___________________

8. Phone number of agency / program: _____________________________

9. Fax Number of agency / program: ___________________________

10. E-mail Address: ____________________________________________

11. Website: ____________________________________________________

12. If you don’t have your own website, would you like assistance in creating one?
   - Yes
13. In which borough(s) do you physically serve or distribute food?
   - Manhattan
   - Brooklyn
   - Bronx
   - Queens
   - Staten Island

14. Is your location wheelchair accessible (sloped curbs, ramps, and elevators, when necessary)?
   - Yes
   - No

15. What are your days and hours of operation?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Opening</th>
<th>Closing</th>
<th>Opening</th>
<th>Closing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Wednesday</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. Is your food program open to the public (either by walk-in or referral)?
   - Yes
   - No

17. Does your program require a referral?
   - Yes
   - No

18. Please provide any additional requirements/instructions that clients/customers need to meet/follow in order to receive food from your program (such as ID, previous registration, etc.) and/or indicate if it's open to only certain populations (seniors, residents of certain zip codes only, people with HIV, etc.):

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
19. Do you know of any food pantries, soup kitchens, or brown bag programs that have shut down in the last year, or any new programs that have opened up since last fall?

☐ Yes
Please provide any information on name(s), location(s), and any other contact information on the program(s) if available:
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

☐ No

Section 2: Program Demand

20. Does your program currently distribute enough food to meet demand? (Check ONE)

☐ YES, we distribute enough food to meet our current demand.
☐ NO, we don’t distribute enough food to meet our current demand.
☐ Unsure

21. Please indicate how the number of people you serve has changed in the last year (October 2017 through September 2018):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In the last year...</th>
<th>Greatly decreased</th>
<th>Somewhat decreased</th>
<th>No change</th>
<th>Somewhat increased</th>
<th>Greatly increased</th>
<th>Unsure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall number of people needing food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homeless people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed individuals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families with children 18 or younger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People 60 years and older</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who have lost OR had reductions in their SNAP (food stamps) benefits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22. ALL PROGRAMS: How many estimated people did you serve?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time period</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
23. **Soup Kitchens ONLY**: How many estimated meals did you provide?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time period</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All of 2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected estimate for ALL of 2018, including months that have not yet occurred</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24. Were you forced to turn people away, reduce the amount of food distributed per person, or limit your hours of operation because you lacked enough resources?

**At any time in 2017:**

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] Unsure

**At any time in 2018:**

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] Unsure

**Section 3: Program Resources**

25. Does your program do any of the following, and if so, how often?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Never/We do not provide this service</th>
<th>Rarely</th>
<th>Sometimes</th>
<th>Often</th>
<th>Always</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition Education (i.e. cooking/shopping classes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client choice pantry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engaging clients/customers in public policy education and/or advocacy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engaging staff, volunteers, and/or board members in public policy education and/or advocacy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helping clients/customers obtain SNAP or other government benefits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job training and/or placement services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

26. If your food program provides additional services other than the ones above, please specify:

___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________

27. Please select one or more of the following responses that describe your organization’s volunteer needs. (Please check ALL that apply)

- [ ] We could utilize more skilled volunteers to do things like bookkeeping, website design, and grant writing.
- [ ] We could use more volunteers to advocate for our populations/government funding for our programs
- [ ] We could use more volunteers to serve our clients/customers directly
- [ ] We could use more volunteers but do not have the staff to manage them
28. HungerVolunteer.org is a free website you can use to post volunteer opportunities and manage volunteer hours and assignments. Do you see your organization using HungerVolunteer.org? (Please refer to the supplemental flyer provided.)

- Yes, we will post our volunteer opportunities on HungerVolunteer.org.
- Yes, but we will need assistance with using HungerVolunteer.org. (HFA will follow up)
- No, we already use another volunteer management system. (If so, which one? ________________________________)
- No, we do not want to use a volunteer management system like this.

29. Please check here if you would like HFA to contact you about getting more skilled volunteers or to provide more information about HungerVolunteer.

30. Are there any other resources you would like for your volunteer recruitment and management? (e.g. training materials, recruitment guides, advocacy materials)

_______________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________

31. What is your preferred form of communication from HFA/NYC?

- Email
- Phone
- Hard copy/Mail
- All of the above

32. We would love to quote you in our report, so please tell us anything else you think we and/or policy makers should know. Feel free to explain the successes achieved by your agency and/or the challenges you face. We would also love to know why you think people face hunger in New York and what we need to do to end hunger in America. You may use the back of the last page or attach another sheet of paper if necessary.

_______________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________

33.
☐ Please check here if we have your permission to quote the statement above – all or in part – in our annual survey report.

If you would like to order copies of our *Neighborhood Guides to Food and Assistance*, please email us at guides@hungerfreenyc.org or call us at (212) 825-0028 ext. 216. You can find all of our guides here: https://www.hungerfreeamerica.org/neighborhood-guides-food-assistance

THANK YOU!
Dear Emergency Food Provider,

Thank you for being a part of the fight to end hunger in America. Hunger Free America is a nonprofit organization that has advocated on behalf of New York City’s soup kitchens and food pantries for over 3 decades, and now we are turning to our national allies to join forces to END HUNGER. We know that soup kitchens and food pantries need volunteers to do more than sort, pack, prepare, and distribute food—you need skilled volunteers to assist with projects like website development, grant-writing, and more. We are excited to share our volunteer matching and management website with you to help you find volunteers. It is our belief that HungerVolunteer.org will help you to fulfill your mission and increase your capacity to serve by recruiting skilled, dedicated volunteers in an efficient way. Join us in moving “beyond the soup kitchen” to engaging volunteers in high impact activities, because ENDING HUNGER LIFTS US ALL.

Sincerely,

So what is HungerVolunteer?

HungerVolunteer.org is a free website designed with you in mind! You can post unlimited volunteer and advocacy opportunities for your organization. Using HungerVolunteer will allow you to:

• Save time by efficiently entering your volunteer opportunities online.
• Find skills-based volunteers to strengthen your organization.
• Increase the visibility of your volunteer opportunities to a wider audience.
• Contact volunteers directly through automatic email notifications.
• Find volunteer management resources and templates to download.
Registering Your Organization

- Click “Register” on the Hunger Volunteer homepage.
- After you create an account you will receive an email with log in information.
- You will be prompted to create a new password. Your “current password” is provided in the email.
- You can complete the organizational profile information at any time.

Managing Volunteer Opportunities

- On the “Manage Volunteer Opportunities” page, check the box next to the opportunity you wish to manage.
- In the dropdown menu above, select the task you wish to perform (delete, disable, enable).
- Click “Run.”

Creating Volunteer Opportunities

- Once logged in, click “Find Volunteers” on the Hunger Volunteer homepage.
- Scroll down to the “Manage” button, then select “Add Project.”
- Complete the fields to create your volunteer opportunity. You can create multiple volunteer opportunities under one project.
- Tips for project descriptions:
  - List specific desired knowledge or skills.
  - Be impact focused—tell your volunteers what they will accomplish.
  - List any benefits volunteers will receive.
  - Use bullet points or numbers to highlight important features.
- Make sure you provide your postal code or volunteers will not be able to find your opportunity as easily.
- Once you have completed the basic info page, you will be able to list specific duties and the number of volunteers needed.
- When finished, click “Done.” Now your opportunity is live.
- Once you receive volunteers you can assign them to activities and view your volunteer roster.

Make sure you provide your postal code or volunteers will not be able to find your opportunity as easily.

- Once you have completed the basic info page, you will be able to list specific duties and the number of volunteers needed.
- When finished, click “Done.” Now your opportunity is live.
- Once you receive volunteers you can assign them to activities and view your volunteer roster.
Acknowledgements

First and foremost, we wish to thank the hundreds of soup kitchens and food pantries that took great care and time to respond to our annual survey.

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