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ON STRIKE to Lift My Family Up

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WORKING BUT HUNGRY

Low Wages and Federal Cut-Backs Keep NYC Hunger Sky-High

New York City Hunger Report, 2015
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Executive Summary

- Nearly half of all working-age New York State and New York City residents who can’t afford enough food live in households where at least one person is employed. In both the state and city, the minimum wage is now $8.75 per hour, equaling $15,925 for a year of full-time work, leaving a worker with even one child below the federal poverty line.

- Many New Yorkers are paid at or near the minimum wage – and significant numbers are even illegally paid below that. As a result, in 2012-2014, one million New York State residents lived in households that included at least one person working but food insecure or, in other words, were unable to afford enough food. Of the adults between the ages of 15 and 65 in the state who were food insecure, 47% were working.

- In New York City alone in 2012-2014, more than 450,000 residents lived in food insecure households that included at least one person working. Forty-eight percent of all adults between 15 and 65 in the city who were food insecure were employed.
• The national recession which began in 2007, formally ended in 2009, but six years later, hunger and food insecurity are still sky-high in New York State and New York City, at virtually the same levels as during the height of the recession. Statewide, three million people, and citywide, 1.4 million people, live in households that cannot always afford enough food.

• Between December 2012 and September 2015, participation in New York City in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP (the legal name for the old Food Stamp Program), dropped from 1,898,028 to 1,696,174 – a 201,854-person (11 percent) reduction. At the same time, President Barack Obama and Congress cut the average size of SNAP benefits. While Governor Andrew Cuomo was able to take executive action to ameliorate some of that federal cut, much of the reduction was beyond the power of the State or the City, and the average SNAP benefit in New York City declined from $162 per person per month in December 2012 to about $148 per person per month in September 2015.

• The combined impact of the lower average benefit size and the lower caseload led to a decrease in annual federal SNAP spending in New York City from $3.539 billion in 2012 to an estimated $3.003 billion in 2015, a $536 million (15 percent) drop.

• On top of that pain, food prices during that time period rose by more than five percent according to the federal Consumer Price Index – higher than the overall rate of inflation – further reducing the food purchasing power of low-income New Yorkers. As a result, despite some marginal improvements in the economy, hunger and food insecurity are still soaring in New York City.

• Due to the combined impact of low wages, SNAP cuts, and food inflation, one in five New York City children – an estimated 403,780 – suffered from food insecurity in 2012–2014.
• One in eight New York City seniors – an estimated 164,695 – suffered from food insecurity in 2012–2014.

• Statewide in New York one in six children in the state – 726,317 – were food insecure. One in seven seniors in the state – 554,756 – could not afford enough food.

• New York City’s food pantries and soup kitchens faced a five percent increase in demand in 2015, on top of an increase of seven percent in 2014, 10 percent in 2013, five percent in 2012, 12 percent in 2011, seven percent in 2010, and 20 percent in 2009.

• Coupled with city data indicating near-record continuing levels of homelessness, this hunger data demonstrates that the city’s overall economic recovery has yet to significantly benefit its lowest income residents.

• Eighty percent of New York City food pantries and soup kitchens reported that the SNAP cuts had “increased the number of our clients and/or increased the food needs of our existing clients.” Thirty-eight percent said the demand had increased “significantly” and 42 percent said the demand had increased “somewhat.” Only 10 percent said the cuts had no impact.

• Because demand outstripped their resources, only half of the agencies reported that they had sufficient resources to meet the growing demand.
A Message from the Coalition’s Executive Director

What’s happened to the American dream?

When my grandparents, all of whom were immigrants, arrived in the United States early in the 20th century, the American dream offered a beacon of hope to the world.

If you “worked hard and played by the rules,” as my old boss, President Bill Clinton, used to say, you got ahead.

But today, that dream is in serious danger. Nearly half of all the working-age people in New York State and City who face the threat of hunger are employed, with some of them holding more than one job. In New York City alone, in 2012-2014, nearly half a million residents lived in households that included at least one person working but were still food insecure.

Citywide, 1.4 million children, seniors, people with disabilities, veterans, and other adults struggled against hunger. One in five of the city’s kids and one in eight of the city’s seniors suffered from food insecurity.

Our data again proves that charitable food pantries and soup kitchens across the nation and New York simply can’t meet this increased demand. The lines are longer, the need is greater, and emergency food providers are now forced to turn people away at an alarming rate. The resulting hunger harms health, hampers education, traps families in poverty, fuels obesity, and eviscerates hope. Hunger harms us all.

And it’s not just the poorest who are at risk. Median family income in New York City is now only $52,259. Given our soaring housing costs, even many people working in what were previously middle-class professions are at risk of falling into poverty, hunger, and perhaps even homelessness.

Shameful.

Meanwhile, the 57 New York City residents fortunate enough to have made it onto this year’s Forbes 400 list have a net worth of $325 billion. That number doesn’t include the city’s other billionaires who had only slightly more than a billion dollars, but not enough to get them on the Forbes list anymore.

In contrast, the entire 2015 budget of the City of New York is $79 billion. In other words, the 57 wealthiest New Yorkers have more than four times the money as every penny spent by the City on schools, drinking water, police, parks, firefighters, subways, cultural institutions, and roads.

I am not bashing individual billionaires. Many of them worked very hard to get ahead. Some donate generously to charity. Rather, I am bashing our entire political and economic system, which has replaced the opportunity capitalism of my grandparents’ time with the crony capitalism of today.
Something is surely wrong when the number of empty apartments in New York City that are owned as investments or vacation homes far exceeds the number of homeless people living in shelters.

Something is wrong when federal nutrition assistance funding to New York City is reduced by half a billion dollars, at a time when hunger is still sky-high.

Something is wrong when half of all the food pantries and soup kitchens in New York City – the richest city in the history of the world – don’t have the money and food to feed all the desperate New Yorkers forced to their doors.

And something is definitely wrong when full-time workers and their children go hungry.

As bad as things are now, we do have the power to entirely end hunger in New York and America, and there are finally some glimmers of hope that we can move in that direction.

After a seven-year campaign by the New York City Coalition Against Hunger, Mayor Bill de Blasio and the New York City Council agreed to serve school breakfasts in the classroom in every elementary school in the city, which will eventually feed at least 300,000 more low-income kids per day. I recently visited P.S. 18 in the Bronx, which just doubled the amount of children eating breakfasts. In this one school alone, children in need will get an extra 50,000 nutritious breakfasts this school year.

Mayor De Blasio also appointed an exemplary commissioner to the city’s Human Resources Administration, Steven Banks, and Banks is tearing down barriers that have existed for decades, which have made it far too difficult for struggling families to obtain food aid and other assistance.

On top of that, there is a growing national movement, jump-started by activists in New York, to once again make work pay, starting with a minimum wage of $15 per hour.

The “Fight for Fifteen” has successfully passed into law a $15 minimum wage in four cities. It has helped convince New York State Governor Andrew Cuomo to use his administrative authority to raise the wage to $15 per hour for fast food workers, and then to call for that same wage increase for all workers in the state. We will work closely with labor unions and other progressive groups to make such hikes a reality, and to index future raises to inflation.

To truly end hunger, not only do we need to raise wages, we also need to create jobs, empower families to climb out of poverty, and ensure an adequate government safety net.

Together we can get that done, and we will all benefit. Ending hunger lifts us all.

Sincerely,

Joel Berg
Executive Director, New York City Coalition Against Hunger
Report Methodology

This report is based on two entirely different sets of data. The first set is federal food insecurity/hunger statistics collected by the U.S. Census Bureau on behalf of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and analyzed by the Coalition. It is based on three-year averages, with the most recent year being 2014. The second set of data was collected by the Coalition in the fall of 2015 from a survey of the city’s more than 1,100 soup kitchens and food pantries, of which a large sample size of 202 responded, providing data for all of 2015.

Federal Food Insecurity Data Methodology

Data for this section of the report is from an annual survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau as a supplement to the monthly Current Population Survey. The USDA sponsors the annual survey and the USDA’s Economic Research Service compiles and analyzes the responses. The 2014 food security survey covered 43,253 households nationwide, comprising a representative sample of the U.S. civilian population of 124 million households. The food security survey asked one adult respondent in each household a series of questions about experiences and behaviors that indicate food insecurity, such as being unable to afford balanced meals, cutting the size of meals because of too little money for food, or being hungry because of too little money for food. The food security status of the household was assigned based on the number of food insecure conditions reported. The raw data was collected from thousands of households in New York City, and the weighted responses were calculated by NYCCAH.

According to the USDA, the number of food insecure conditions and behaviors that the household reports determines the food insecurity status of each interviewed household. Households are classified as being food secure if they report no food insecure conditions or if they report only one or two food insecure conditions. USDA defines “food insecure” as the condition under which: “At least some time during the year, the food intake of one or more household members was reduced and their eating patterns were disrupted at times during the year because the household lacked money and other resources for food.”

Food insecure households are further classified as having either low food security or very low food security. The very low food security category identifies households in which food intake of one or more members was reduced and eating patterns disrupted because of insufficient money and other resources for food. Low and very low food security differ in the extent and character of the adjustments the household makes to its eating patterns and food intake. Households classified as having low food security have reported multiple indications of food access problems, but typically have reported few, if any, indications of reduced food intake.

Those classified as having very low food security have reported multiple indications of reduced food intake and disrupted eating patterns due to inadequate resources for food. In most, but not all households with very low food security, the survey respondents reported that he or she was hungry at some time during the year, but did not eat because there was not enough money for food.
Food Pantry and Soup Kitchen Year-Long Survey Data Methodology

The 2015 questionnaire was originally mailed and e-mailed to a list of 1,053 agencies in New York City that were believed to operate food pantries, soup kitchens, and/or some variety of emergency food program (EFP). The Coalition attempted to ensure that the list of EFPs we used for our survey mailing eliminated soup kitchens or food pantries no longer in operation, if possible. It is not uncommon for EFPs to operate without a connection to the local food bank or without assistance from a government resource stream. To that end, this year’s list of survey recipients was updated after making hundreds of phone calls to our current list of pantries and kitchens to determine which were still in operation.

Following our original request for information, Coalition staff and volunteers made follow-up emails, phone calls, and faxes to the list of survey recipients in order to solicit responses and guarantee a viable sample size on which to base our findings. Agencies were encouraged to either mail or fax the completed survey questionnaire to the Coalition, or to complete it online using Survey Monkey, a web-based data collection service.

All mailed, faxed, and hand-delivered surveys were entered into the Survey Monkey database by Coalition staff. In total, 202 agencies returned surveys, equating a response rate of 18 percent.

Because it is impossible to determine how many people served by pantries and kitchens are also served by other pantries and kitchens, this report does not determine the total number of people served by the agencies citywide in any given year. Rather, it determines the rate of change between years.

It is also important to note that the soup kitchen and food pantry response is not entirely random. We mail and e-mail the survey to every food pantry and soup kitchen we can find in the city, and then we use every response we get. However, soup kitchens and food pantries vary dramatically in size and scope, but most are very small so a handful of the larger ones serve a very high proportion of the charitable meals served in the city. The larger agencies tend to be more likely to respond to this annual survey year after year, and since we report on rate of change not raw numbers of people served, we do think that our focus on the larger agencies actually gives a better picture of the numerical trends than if we used a random sample.

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<tr>
<th>Breakdown of Respondent Agency Type:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soup Kitchens</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Pantries</td>
<td>64.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both Soup Kitchens and Food Pantries</td>
<td>21.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2.97%</td>
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<tr>
<th>Ratio of Respondents to Total Agencies by Borough</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borough</td>
<td>Respondents/Total Agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>68/319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>42/211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>52/262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>39/222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staten Island</td>
<td>10/39</td>
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</table>
Federal Food Insecurity Data for New York City

One in Six New York City Residents – 1.4 Million – Are Food Insecure

In 2012-2014, an estimated average of more than 1.4 million (1,403,466) New York City residents, or approximately 16.80 percent of New Yorkers, were food insecure, meaning they were unable to consistently afford an adequate supply of food throughout the year. That number, which represents one in six New Yorkers, also includes children and seniors over the age of 60. In addition, it represents, at minimum, a 300,000-person increase from 2006-2008 when there were approximately 1.12 million food insecure New Yorkers.

In comparison, more than 1.7 million New Yorkers, or one in five, lived below the federal poverty line ($19,790 for a family a three) in 2014, compared to 1.6 million in 2010 – an increase of 100,000 New Yorkers. It is important to note that the official federal poverty measure does not take into account most living costs, so, in high-cost cities like New York, it underestimates the number of people living in impoverished conditions.

Brooklyn contained the highest number of food insecure residents, but the Bronx (the urban county with the highest poverty in the U.S.) has the highest percentage of food insecure residents, with more than one-quarter of Bronx residents struggling against hunger.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>Number of Food Insecure (2012-2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>396,326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>569,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>227,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>192,416</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>Percent Food Insecure (2012-2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>29.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>19.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>13.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>8.62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In general, due to sampling issues, the data for the percentage of people is more accurate than the data for the total number of people who are food insecure. Citywide numbers and percentages for food insecurity include Staten Island, but there is not enough federal food insecurity data for that borough to adequately calculate a borough-specific food insecurity rate for Staten Island. According to U.S. Census data, Staten Island had a poverty rate of 6.67 percent for 2014; the food insecurity rate is likely similar. In 2014, according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 15 percent of Staten Island residents, and 22 percent of Staten Island children lived in poverty; the overall food insecurity rate and child food insecurity rate are likely similar.
Over One in Five New York City Children – Nearly Half a Million – Are Food Insecure

In 2012-2014, an estimated 403,780 children in New York City lived in food insecure households that did not have an adequate food supply throughout the year. This number represents 22 percent, or over one in five of the city’s youth population. It also represents a nine percent increase from 2006 - 2008, when 369,415 of New York City children lived in food insecure homes.

Brooklyn had the highest number of children in food insecure households, but the Bronx had the highest percentage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough*</th>
<th>Number of Food Insecure Children (2012-2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>107,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>197,411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>43,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>49,547</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough*</th>
<th>Percent of Children in Food Insecure Homes (2012-2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>31.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>25.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>18.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>11.12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In general, due to sampling issues, the data for percentage of people is more accurate than the data for the total number of people who are food insecure. Note that, given smaller sub-samples for these boroughs and sub-populations, margins of error are higher. Citywide numbers and percentages for child food insecurity include Staten Island, but there is not enough federal food insecurity data for that borough to adequately calculate a borough-specific child food insecurity rate for Staten Island. In 2014, according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 10.06 percent of Staten Island children lived in poverty; the food insecurity rate is likely similar.
Note: The sample size, by borough, for the sub-category of children is smaller, and less reliable, than the sample size for the city overall. We know, more reliably, that citywide child food insecurity increased a bit over this time period. It is possible that Bronx, Manhattan, and Queens did not, as the chart implies, have decreases during this time period, just as it is likely that the increase in Brooklyn was less severe than this chart indicates.
Over One in Eight New York Seniors (Over The Age of 60) Are Food Insecure

In 2012-2014, there were an estimated 164,695 food insecure seniors over the age of 60. This number represents 13.98 percent, or one in ten of the city’s senior population. It also represents a 25 increase percent increase from 2006-2008, when 132,133 New York City seniors lived in food insecure homes.

Brooklyn had both the highest number and the greatest percentage of food insecure seniors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough*</th>
<th>Number of Food Insecure Seniors (2012-2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>32,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>64,946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>29,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>25,387</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough*</th>
<th>Percent of Food Insecure Seniors (2012-2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>20.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>22.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>11.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>8.47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In general, due to sampling issues, the data for percentage of people is more accurate than the data for the total number of people food who are food insecure. Note that, given smaller sub-samples for these boroughs and sub-populations, margins of error are higher. Citywide numbers and percentages for food insecurity include Staten Island, but there is not enough federal food insecurity data for that borough to adequately calculate food security rates. According to U.S. Census data, Staten Island had a senior poverty rate of 9.1 percent for the years of 2011-2013; the food insecurity rate is likely similar.
Note: The sample size, by borough, for the sub-category of seniors, is smaller, and less reliable, than the sample size for the city overall. We know, more reliably, that citywide food insecurity among seniors increased a bit over this time period. It is possible that Bronx, Manhattan, and Queens did not, as the chart implies, have decreases during this time period, just as it is likely that the increase in Brooklyn was less severe than this chart indicates.
Federal Food Insecurity Data for New York State

In 2012-2014 there were 2,979,114 food insecure individuals in New York State. This number represents 15 percent of the population, or over one in ten New Yorkers. This is a 56 percent increase from 2006-2008, when 1,912,164, or 12 percent, of New Yorkers were food insecure.

In 2012-2014, 726,317 children in New York State (17.2 percent) lived in food insecure homes. This is a five percent increase from 2006-2008 when 693,066 children lived in food insecure homes, or 17 percent.

In 2012-2014, 554,750 seniors in New York State (14.68 percent) lived in food insecure homes, a number that more than doubled from 2006-2008, when 247,632 seniors lived in food insecure homes, or 19 percent.
Percent of New York State Residents that Live In Food Insecure Households

- Individuals
- Seniors
- Children

- 2006-2008
- 2012-2014
Citywide Results of the Coalition’s Food Pantry and Soup Kitchen Survey

Growing Demand, Coupled With SNAP Cuts, Forces Food Rationing

The city’s food pantries and soup kitchens faced an increased demand of five percent in 2015 and seven percent in 2014, on top of increases of ten percent in 2013, five percent in 2012, 12 percent in 2011, and seven percent in 2010.

Agencies Struggle to Meet Heightened Demand

- Only half of the agencies reported that they currently distribute enough food to meet demand.

- 46 percent of respondents reported that they were not as equipped to meet demand due to the SNAP cuts. 19 percent reported having to turn away significantly more people, reduce the amount of food distributed per person greatly, and/or significantly limited hours of operation.

- While 27 percent of respondents reported having to turn away slightly more people, reduce the amount of food distributed per person somewhat, and/or slightly limit hours of operation.

![Pie chart showing distribution of food](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer Choices</th>
<th>Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES, we do distribute enough food to meet our current demand.</td>
<td>50.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO, we do not distribute enough food to meet our demand.</td>
<td>42.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure.</td>
<td>7.66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Funding Cut As Demand Skyrockets

Nearly 33 percent (32.9) of respondents reported a decrease in total funding with 32.24 percent reporting a decrease in government/public funding, 29.6 percent reporting a decrease in private funding, 15.78 percent reporting a decrease in paid staff, and 16.45 percent reporting a decrease in unpaid staff/volunteers.

We know from conversations the Coalition staff has had with food pantry and soup kitchen directors that many of the staff and volunteers at EFPs have limited incomes themselves. However, 47.37 percent of EFPs reported their staff or volunteers at least sometimes use their personal money to fund their feeding programs. 17.77 percent reported that staff often or always use their personal money.

How often do you or your staff spend personal money on your food program? (Choose ONE)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answer Choices</th>
<th>Responses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>27.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rarely</td>
<td>17.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>30.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Often</td>
<td>6.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Always</td>
<td>10.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsure / Don't know</td>
<td>7.24%</td>
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</tbody>
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SNAP Cuts Exacerbate Already Scarce Resources

Due to both caseload reduction and federal benefits cuts, federal SNAP funding in New York City is now half a billion dollars less than five years ago.

90.5 percent of responding agencies report being impacted by the SNAP cuts. 40.25 percent of respondents reported that the SNAP cuts have significantly increased the number of clients and/or
significantly increased the food needs of existing clients. 50.31 percent of respondents reported that the SNAP cuts have somewhat increased the number of clients and/or significantly increased the food needs of existing clients.

Overall, 82 percent of responding agencies reported an increased demand in people needing food, with 37.74 percent reporting that demand has greatly increased.

Increase Among Various Populations Being Served by EFPs

The survey questionnaire asked food pantries and soup kitchens if they noticed a change in the types of clients/customers they served over the past year. 51 percent of responding agencies saw an increase in people with paid work; 81 percent saw more families with children; and 50 percent reported serving more immigrants over the past year. There was also a significant increase in the number of seniors being served, over 74 percent. Finally, 50 percent of agencies reported an increase in homeless clients. It should be noted, however, that only a few of the responding agencies conduct comprehensive client intake that records socio-economic data of their clients, so most agencies provided an educated guess about their client populations based on a mix of records and conversations with clients.

Findings on Agency Volunteer Needs

Every year between October and December, people think of volunteering at food pantries and soup kitchens during the holidays. This year’s survey of emergency food providers reinforced the Coalition’s emphasis that while volunteers are necessary to provide direct food service, most agencies do not need additional unskilled volunteers. What pantries and kitchens really need are skilled volunteers to help with such tasks as website design, grant writing, and computer assistance throughout the year.

Just 13 percent of responding programs need only unskilled volunteers to do things such as serve soup, pack cans, or work in the pantry at some time during the year. On the other hand, 26.5 percent of responding agencies reported needing long-term skilled volunteers, while 19.7 percent reported the need for both skilled and unskilled volunteers.

Thus, if New Yorkers gave their time and skills to pantries and kitchens year-round – and/or aided policy advocacy efforts – emergency food providers would be better able to assist hungry families. Tellingly, 41 percent of the agencies said they did not need any more volunteers at all, thereby bolstering the Coalition’s long-held belief that while increasing volunteerism can marginally aid the fight against hunger (and should surely be encouraged), such efforts are wholly inadequate and cannot substitute for volunteer efforts to help people enroll in safety net programs and advocate for national policies that ensure living wage jobs and an adequate government social safety net.

In response to this reality, the New York City Coalition Against Hunger, has launched a nationwide Ending Hunger Through Citizen Service Initiative to give volunteers better tools to fight the problem year-round. The public can access these tools online at www.hungervolunteer.org.
Year-to-Year Comparison of NYC Food Pantry and Soup Kitchen Data

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<td>10.40%</td>
<td>11.40%</td>
<td>14.30%</td>
<td>12.00%</td>
<td>14.00%</td>
<td>13.00%</td>
<td>11.00%</td>
<td>11.00%</td>
<td>9.00%</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| % of responding programs that are food pantries only | 64.85% | 63.10% | 58.30% | 65.80% | 66.00% | 64.00% | 66.00% | 70.00% | 65.00% | 65.00% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| % of responding programs that are both soup kitchens and food pantries | 21.29% | 20.80% | 21.40% | 22.80% | 23.00% | 21.00% | 20.00% | 17.00% | 21.00% | 18.00% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| % of responding agencies that don't have enough food to meet the current demand | 42.14% | 44.00% | 45.30% | 63.20% | 62.00% | 51.00% | 55.00% | 67.00% | 59.00% | 47.00% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| % of responding agencies at which government money and food decreased in the past year | 32.24% | 34.30% | 50.50% | 68.50% | 79.00% | 63.00% | 50.00% | 72.30% | 51.00% | 40.00% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| % of agencies at which overall money and food decreased in the past year | 32.96% | 31.70% | 56.70% | 68.20% | 74.00% | 58.00% | 52.00% | 71.80% | 50.00% | 41.00% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

Borough Comparisons in Pantry and Kitchen Responses to Demand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>Agencies who saw overall increase of people in need</th>
<th>Agencies who reported not having enough food to meet growing demand</th>
<th>Agencies who reported decrease in total funding and food sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>66.08%</td>
<td>52.94%</td>
<td>38.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Bronx</td>
<td>83.87%</td>
<td>48.39%</td>
<td>37.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>82.93%</td>
<td>29.27%</td>
<td>23.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>78.78%</td>
<td>39.39%</td>
<td>42.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staten Island</td>
<td>62.50%</td>
<td>37.50%</td>
<td>28.57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bronx-Specific Results

“We have had to drastically reduce the amount of food that we give our clients and that has resulted in lowering our numbers because clients don’t receive enough food to sustain, so they visit other pantries that give out more food.” Alice Jackson, Pantry Coordinator, New St John Baptist Church,

Food Security Data

- 29.07 percent – nearly one in three – of Bronx residents lived in food insecure households in 2012-2014.
- 21.35 percent – one in five – of Bronx seniors lived in food insecure homes in 2012-2014.

Food Pantry and Soup Kitchen Data

- 45.16 percent of responding agencies reported not having enough food to meet current demand.
- 94.4 percent reported being impacted by the SNAP cuts, with 50 percent reporting a significant increase in the number of clients and/or a significant increase in the food needs of existing clients.
- 66.67 percent of responding agencies reported that if they received more food, they would have enough capacity (storage space, refrigeration, staff, and/or volunteers) to increase the amount of food they distribute; just 8 percent believed that they would not have the capacity to accommodate an increase in the amount of food they distribute.
- 83.87 percent of agencies reported an increase in the number of people they served over the past year. 35.48 percent reported a “big” increase.
- The following increases were reported:
  - 61.29 percent: People with paid work
  - 87.1 percent: Families with children
  - 58.07 percent: Immigrants
  - 70.97 percent: Seniors (age 60 and older)
  - 51.61 percent: Homeless
- 34.48 percent of responding agencies reported a decrease in government/public funding for food in the last 12 months; 10.34 percent reported a “big” decrease.
- 27.58 percent of responding agencies reported a decrease in private funding for food in the last 12 months; 13.79 percent reported a “big” decrease.
- 64 percent reported having to turn away clients, have reduced the amount of food distributed to each person, or have limited hours of operation because of a lack of resources in 2015.
• 44.82 percent of responding agencies reported using personal money always/often/sometimes to support their feeding programs.

• 31.03 percent of responding agencies reported the need for more long-term skilled volunteers (accounting, fundraising, web design, legal assistance, etc.); 10.34 percent reported a need for both skilled and unskilled volunteers (serving meals or packing pantry bags).

Brooklyn-Specific Results

“This year, 2015, for our food pantry and soup kitchen has been a trying time. We didn’t want to close, but had to after a day of not having enough food for our community. We have gone in pocket more often than we would like to admit and our volunteers are retired individuals on a fixed income. Going forward I am happy to see pantry and soup kitchen experience more help from the federal government.” Program Director/Administrator, Crossover Baptist Church Community Outreach Help Center

Food Security Data

• 20.14 percent – one in five – of Brooklyn residents lived in food insecure households in 2012-2014.

• 25.60 percent – one in four – of Brooklyn children lived in food insecure homes in 2012-2014.

• 19.67 percent – one in five – of Brooklyn seniors lived in food insecure homes in 2012-2014.

Food Pantry and Soup Kitchen Data

• 52.94 percent of responding agencies reported not having enough food to meet current demand.

• 90.2 percent reported being impacted by the SNAP cuts, with 45 percent reporting a significant increase in the number of clients and/or a significant increase in the food needs of existing clients.

• 82.76 percent reported that if they received more food, they would have enough capacity (storage space, refrigeration, staff, and/or volunteers) to increase the amount of food they distribute; 10.34 percent of responding agencies believed that they would not have the capacity to accommodate an increase in the amount of food they distribute.

• 70.58 percent of responding agencies reported an increase in the number of people they served over the past year. 37.25 percent reported a “big” increase.
The following increases were reported:

- 53 percent: People with paid work
- 86 percent: Families with children
- 39 percent: Immigrants
- 76 percent: Seniors (age 60 and older)
- 43 percent: Homeless

40 percent of responding agencies reported a decrease in government/public funding for food in the last 12 months; 8 percent reported a “big” decrease.

34 percent reported a decrease in private funding for food in the last 12 months; 20 percent reported a “big” decrease.

43.48 percent of responding agencies reported having to turn away clients, have reduced the amount of food distributed to each person, or have limited hours of operation because of a lack of resources in 2015.

60 percent of agencies reported using personal money always/often/sometimes to support their feeding programs.

33.3 percent reported the need for more long-term skilled volunteers (accounting, fundraising, web design, legal assistance, etc.); 18.75 percent reported a need for both skilled and unskilled volunteers (serving meals or packing pantry bags).

**Manhattan-Specific Results**

“We are seeing more families needing food supplementation. Many are being moved around in shelters and they appreciate the food and the ability to connect.” *Marian Hutchins, Chief Operating Officer, The Father’s Heart Ministries*

**Food Security Data**

- 13.77 percent – nearly one in seven – of Manhattan residents lived in food insecure households in 2012-2014.
- 18.01 percent – nearly one in five – of Manhattan children lived in food insecure homes in 2012-2014.
- 12.52 percent – one in eight – of Manhattan seniors lived in food insecure homes in 2012-2014.

**Food Pantry and Soup Kitchen Data**

- 29.27 percent of agencies reported not having enough food to meet current demand.
- 85.37 percent reported being impacted by the SNAP cuts, with 31.71 percent reporting a significant increase in the number of clients and/or a significant increase in the food needs of existing clients.
87.50 percent of responding agencies reported that if they received more food, they would have enough capacity (storage space, refrigeration, staff, and/or volunteers) to increase the amount of food they distribute.

82.93 percent of agencies reported an increase in the number of people they served over the past year. 26.83 percent reported a “big” increase.

The following increases were reported:
- 42 percent: People with paid work
- 66 percent: Families with children
- 39 percent: Immigrants
- 71 percent: Seniors (age 60 and older)
- 41 percent: Homeless

23.68 percent of responding agencies reported a decrease in government/public funding for food in the last 12 months; 7.89 percent reported a “big” decrease.

15.78 percent of responding agencies reported a decrease in private funding for food in the last 12 months; 7.89 percent reported a “big” decrease.

44.74 percent of responding agencies reported having to turn away clients, have reduced the amount of food distributed to each person, or have limited hours of operation because of a lack of resources in 2015.

31 percent of responding agencies reported using personal money always/often/sometimes to support their feeding programs.

22.22 percent of agencies reported the need for more long-term skilled volunteers (accounting, fundraising, web design, legal assistance, etc.); 27.78 percent reported a need for both skilled and unskilled volunteers (serving meals or packing pantry bags).

Queens-Specific Results

“Every year we ask the same questions about the amount of food we receive or the capacity to store the food. But receive little or no food to distribute each month. We try hard to run an honest program for the people. But with little or no food we always kept people away." Julius White, Director, St. Luke's Baptist Food Pantry

Food Security Data

8.4 percent – nearly one in twelve – of Queens residents lived in food insecure households in 2012-2014.

11.12 percent – one in nine – of Queens children lived in food insecure homes in 2012-2014.

7.86 percent – one in thirteen – of Queens seniors lived in food insecure homes in 2012-2014.
Food Pantry and Soup Kitchen Data

- 39.39 percent of responding agencies reported not having enough food to meet current demand.

- 88.4 percent reported being impacted by the SNAP cuts, with 37.2 percent reporting a significant increase in the number of clients and/or a significant increase in the food needs of existing clients.

- 83 percent of responding agencies reported that if they received more food, they would have enough capacity (storage space, refrigeration, staff, and/or volunteers) to increase the amount of food they distribute.

- 79 percent of responding agencies reported an increase in the number of people they served over the past year. 45.45 percent reported a “big” increase.

- The following increases were reported:
  - 48 percent: People with paid work
  - 92 percent: Families with children
  - 63 percent: Immigrants
  - 79 percent: Seniors (age 60 and older)
  - 49 percent: Homeless

- 39 percent of responding agencies reported a decrease in government/public funding for food in the last 12 months; 12 percent reported a “big” decrease.

- 36 percent of responding agencies reported a decrease in private funding for food in the last 12 months; 18 percent reported a “big” decrease.

- 37 percent of responding agencies reported having to turn away clients, have reduced the amount of food distributed to each person, or have limited hours of operation because of a lack of resources in 2015.

- 52 percent of responding agencies reported using personal money always/often/sometimes to support their feeding programs.

- 16 percent of responding agencies reported the need for more long-term skilled volunteers (accounting, fundraising, web design, legal assistance, etc.); 22 percent reported a need for both skilled and unskilled volunteers (serving meals or packing pantry bags).

Staten Island-Specific Results

“Our primary goal is to feed the hungry. We don’t need to spend time with endless paperwork and applications. The less paperwork, the easier it is to feed the hungry.” Dorothy Marotta, Coordinator/Director, Our Lady of Good Counsel Church

While there is not enough food insecurity data for Staten Island to calculate borough-specific food security numbers, the poverty rate, according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community
Survey, was 15 percent in 2014, up from 13 percent in 2013, 11 percent in 2012, and nine percent in 2008. This 3.9 percent increase equals a whopping 63 percent increase in poverty in just six years. One in seven Staten Island residents now live in poverty. In 2014, 21.5 percent of Staten Island children lived in poverty. The overall food insecurity rate and child food insecurity rate for Staten Island are likely similar.

However, we are able to report on significant other food pantry and soup kitchen data from Staten Island.

- 37.5 percent of responding agencies reported not having enough food to meet current demand.
- 100 percent reported being impacted by the SNAP cuts, with 62.5 percent reporting a significant increase in the number of clients and/or a significant increase in the food needs of existing clients.
- 100 percent of responding agencies reported that if they received more food, they would have enough capacity (storage space, refrigeration, staff, and/or volunteers) to increase the amount of food they distribute.
- 62.5 percent of responding agencies reported an increase in the number of people they served over the past year. Fifty percent reported a “big” increase.
- The following increases were reported:
  - 63 percent: People with paid work
  - 75 percent: Families with children
  - 75 percent: Immigrants
  - 63 percent: Seniors (age 60 and older)
  - 25 percent: Homeless
- 29 percent of responding agencies reported a decrease in government/public funding for food in the last 12 months.
- 29 percent of responding agencies reported a decrease in private funding for food in the last 12 months.
- 12.5 percent reported having to turn away clients, have reduced the amount of food distributed to each person, or have limited hours of operation because of a lack of resources in 2015.
- 57 percent of responding agencies reported using personal money always/often/sometimes to support their feeding programs.
- 14.3 percent reported the need for more long-term skilled volunteers (accounting, fundraising, web design, legal assistance, etc.); 42.9 percent reported a need for both skilled and unskilled volunteers (serving meals or packing pantry bags).
Appendix 1: Selected Quotes From Survey Respondents

Bronx

“Your support is priceless.” Caldwell Soup Kitchen Sandra Reyes Executive Director

“We got many pallets of donated foods several times and the clients were happy with them.” Felicia Omeokwe Food Program Director

“Thank you for your commitment to help those who find themselves with food insecurity, and the hardship that it plays on families.” Sister Lauria Fitzgerald, Food Pantry Coordinator, Tolentine Zeiser Food Pantry

“We at the Flatbush SDA Food Pantry are very grateful and appreciative of your generous help and support. We know the challenges that you experience to make food pantries operate. Our focus is to feed the hungry in our community, we cannot do this without your help, so we thank you for your continuous support.” Shirley Tyrrell, Director, Flatbush SDA Food Pantry,

Queens

“We are here more than 30 years! We are proud of the fact that every year we continue to get enough grant money from the State, City, and Federal Government to spend for food to meet our families’ needs. We also provide turkeys at Thanksgiving and Hams at Christmastime. We are blessed to have very generous parishioners in our church who supplement the food we hand out twice a month. We are also blessed to have 6-8 volunteers! We now alternate because there are too many at one time, but it’s a good thing! We also give out toys to the families with children. These are all donated by our parishioners as well. Life is good!” Karen Sherlock, Outreach Director, CORPUS CHRISTI FOOD PANTRY,

“There are a lot of people going hungry in United States, which is almost a sin as this is one of the richest countries in the world”. Ana Tejada, Executive Associate/Fund Development, Steinway Food Pantry

Manhattan

“CBOs are committed to serve and provide support to our clients in need, and the funding provided by NYC Health, HPNAP, City Harvest, United Way, is instrumental and commendable.” Fulvia Avelo, Director of Supportive Services, AIDS Service Center NYC (ASCNYC), former AIDS Service Center of Lower Manhattan (ASCLM)

“WE have a strong volunteer basis & parishioner donations to keep our program going.” Catherine Jestice, Parish Secretary, Holy Trinity Church
“Although there was an increase in the funding that we received, there is always a need for additional funds because there are more people who need us more than ever.” Star Love, Pantry Coordinator, Harlem Dowling-West Side Center For Children And Family Services

“The food we receive from the food bank has been very helpful in allowing us to feed our participants with the limited budget that we have.” Sonia Grant, Program Director, Heritage Health and Housing

Staten Island

“The number of working families has increased significantly. It has been a challenge to meet their needs for fresh and dairy products.” Xiomara Peralta, Pastor/ Food Pantry Coordinator, Heavenly Vision Christian Center
Appendix 2: Instrument Used to Survey Pantries and Kitchens

September 4, 2015

Dear Emergency Food Provider:

It’s that time of year again! The New York City Coalition Against Hunger (NYCCAH) urges you to participate in our Annual Hunger Survey, a comprehensive review of the use and resources of food pantries and kitchens throughout the five boroughs.

Filling out the Survey helps fight hunger and food insecurity by:

- Making the case to increase donations to emergency food providers.
- Attracting more media attention to the problem of hunger.
- Providing data used to update our Neighborhood Guides to Food & Assistance. These Guides are a valuable resource for members of the community looking for information about accessing nutrition benefits and food within the five boroughs. We’ll also ask if you’d like to receive copies for your own agency’s use.
- Boosting our efforts to convince political and business leaders to enact governmental and economic policies to reduce poverty. This is especially important because both Mayor de Blasio and Governor Cuomo have publicly committed to reducing hunger.

Last year – with your help – we collected surveys from 237 soup kitchens, food pantries, and brown bag programs citywide. These efforts resulted in media coverage from several major newspapers, television and radio stations, as well as increased attention from many officials, including Mayor Bill de Blasio, Public Advocate Letitia James and Human Resources Administration Commissioner Steven Banks.
Your participation is CRITICAL!

This year, there are questions specific to your program and the customers/clients you serve. Best of all, if you have an internet connection, you can quickly and conveniently complete the survey online: www.nyccah.org/survey.

Paper surveys can be faxed to: 646-649-9156 or mailed to: NYCCAH, Attn: Survey, 50 Broad St. Suite 1520, New York, NY 10004. The deadline to respond is October 16, 2015.

If you have any questions or would like someone to assist you in completing the survey, please contact Joshua Rivera at 212-825-0028 ext.205.

Remember, information is power. Together, we can help empower your clients.

Sincerely,

Joel Berg, Executive Director
Please consider completing this survey ONLINE www.nyccah.org/survey.

It’s quicker, easier, and takes less time than filling out paper forms.

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 October 16, 2015, by mail to NYCCAH, 50 Broad St, Suite 1520, New York, NY 10004, or fax to 646-649-9156. Questions? Call Joshua Rivera at 212-825-0028 ext. 205.

Section 1: Preferred Contact Information

1.) What type of food program do you run? (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) __________________

2.) Your name: ____________________________________________

3.) Your title / role: ____________________________

4.) Your food program / agency formal name: ______________________________________

5.) Where do you serve or distribute food?

Street address: _____________________________________________________

City: ___________________, State: _______Zip: ___________________

6.) Phone number of agency / program: ☐☐☐☐ - ☐☐☐☐ - ☐☐☐☐☐☐
7.) Fax Number of agency / program: ______-______-____

8.) Email Address: ________________________________________________________________

9.) Website Address: ______________________________________________________________

10.) In what borough do you serve or distribute food?

☐ Manhattan  ☐ Queens
☐ Brooklyn  ☐ Staten Island
☐ Bronx

11.) Is your agency/program mailing address the same or different from where you serve food?

☐ Same
☐ Different

12.) If you answered DIFFERENTLY, what is your agency / program’s mailing address?

Address: ________________________________________________________________

City: ______________ State: ______ Zip: __________

Phone: __________________ Fax: ___________________

13.) What are your days and hours of operation?

_________________________________________________________

14.) Is your food program faith-based, religiously affiliated, or physically located in a religious institution (like a church, mosque, or synagogue)?

☐ Yes
☐ No

15.) Is your food program open to the public (either by walk-in or referral)?

☐ Yes
☐ No

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

☐ Yes
☐ No
If yes, please provide any information on name(s), location(s), and any other contact information on the program(s) if available:

___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________

Section 2: Program Demand

17.) 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
18.) **If you answered “No” above**, which of the following statements best describes your current situation? *(Check ONE)*:

- [ ] If we received more food, we would have enough capacity *(storage space, refrigeration, staff, and/or volunteers)* to increase the amount of food we distribute.
- [ ] Even if we received more food, we would not have enough capacity to increase the amount of food we distribute.
- [ ] I do not know if we have the capacity to distribute more food.

19.) Please indicate if the number of people you serve has changed in the last year. For each line, *check the box* that is closest to the correct answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In the last year... (Oct 2014 through Sept 2015)</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>
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<tr>
<td>Homeless people</td>
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<tr>
<td>People with paid employment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Families with children</td>
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<td>Senior citizens (age 65+)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immigrants</td>
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<td>People currently receiving SNAP (food stamps) benefits who suffered from a cut in benefits</td>
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<tr>
<td>People who lost SNAP (food stamps) benefits entirely</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
20.) **ALL PROGRAMS**: How many **people** did you serve?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time period</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All of 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2015</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Expected estimate for ALL of 2015, including months that have not yet occurred</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

21.) **Soup Kitchens ONLY**: How many **meals** did you provide?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time period</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All of 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected estimate for ALL of 2015, including months that have not yet occurred</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22.) 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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At any time in 2014:</th>
<th>At any time in 2015:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Yes</td>
<td>☐ Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐ No</td>
<td>☐ No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Unsure</td>
<td>☐ Unsure</td>
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</table>
23.) SNAP/food stamps benefits were cut significantly on November 1, 2013, and there have been other SNAP cuts and caseload reductions since then. *Please check one of the following:*

- The SNAP/food stamps cuts have significantly increased the number of our clients and/or significantly increased the food needs of our existing clients.
- The SNAP/food stamps cuts have somewhat increased the number of our clients and/or somewhat increased the food needs of our existing clients.
- We saw no impact of the SNAP/food stamps cuts on our ability to service our clients.

24.) How have the SNAP/food stamps cuts impacted your ability to serve your clients:

- We have either turned away significantly more people, reduced the amount of food distributed per person greatly, and/or significantly limited our hours of operation.
- We have either turned away slightly more people, reduced the amount of food distributed per person somewhat, and/or slightly limited our hours of operation.
- We were able to increase our food and funding enough to make up for your clients’ lost SNAP/food stamps funding.
- We saw no impact of the SNAP/food stamps cuts on our ability to serve our clients.

**Section 3: Program Resources**

25.) How have your resources changed in the LAST YEAR (October 2014 through September 2015)?

*Check the box that is closest to the correct answer for every type of funding source:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Greatly decreased</th>
<th>Somewhat decreased</th>
<th>No change</th>
<th>Somewhat increased</th>
<th>Greatly increased</th>
<th>Unsure / Don't know</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government/Public</td>
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<tr>
<td>Funding for Food</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Funding</td>
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<td>for Food</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL Funding</td>
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<tr>
<td>for Food</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paid staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unpaid staff /</td>
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<tr>
<td>volunteers</td>
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</table>
26.) Does your program currently receive food or funding from any of the following sources?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Unsure</th>
<th>Increase</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
<th>Stay Same</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EFAP (NYC)</strong></td>
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<td>If so, did this funding increase or decrease in the last year?</td>
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<td><strong>HPNAP (NY State)</strong></td>
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<td>awarded through Food Bank, United Way, Catholic Charities, or other sources. If so, did this funding increase or decrease in the last year?</td>
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<td><strong>TEFAP (Federal)</strong></td>
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<td>administered by Food Bank-</td>
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<td>If so, did this funding increase or decrease in the last year?</td>
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<td><strong>FEMA Emergency Food &amp; Shelter Program (EFSP)</strong></td>
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<td>(EFSP) - If so, did this funding increase or decrease in the last year?</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27.) Which best describes your need for volunteers? *Check one box:*

- We already have enough volunteers for unskilled tasks (serving meals or packing pantry bags) but need more long-term, skilled volunteers for tasks such as accounting, fundraising, web design, legal assistance, SNAP outreach, policy advocacy, etc.
- We need BOTH long-term skilled volunteers (accounting, fundraising, web design, legal assistance, etc.) AND help serving meals/packing pantry bags.
- We need volunteers for unskilled tasks like serving meals or packing pantry bags and have no need for any long-term skilled volunteers.
- We don't need any more volunteers at this time.

28.) How often do you or your staff spend personal money on your food program? *(Check ONE)*

- Never
- Rarely
- Sometimes
- Often
- Always
- Unsure/Don’t Know

29.) Would you like someone from NYCCAH to contact you about getting more volunteers?

- Yes
- No
30.) What is your preferred form of communication from NYCCAH?
- Email
- Hard copy/Mail
- All of the above

31.) Do you want to have your program listed in NYCCAH's 2016 Neighborhood Guide to Food and Assistance? Find it here: https://nyccah.org/guides.
If “Yes” we’ll contact you to confirm your agency’s listing.
- Yes
- No

32.) Would you like to receive copies (free of charge) of the Guide covering the neighborhood where your pantry / kitchen is located? (If “Yes” we'll contact you to ask about which versions and quantities you’d like.)
- Yes
- No

Section 5: Other Comments
33.) Talk to us - feel free to attach another sheet of paper if necessary.

- Please check here if we have your permission to quote you in our annual survey.

THANK YOU!
Acknowledgments

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.

This report was written by Magen Allen, Joel Berg, and Rasna Sethi. Joshua Rivera, Rasna Sethi, and Lisa Levy were responsible for gathering and analyzing survey responses. We also wish to thank the entire New York City Coalition Against Hunger Advocacy and Benefits Access Teams for their assistance gathering and updating our food pantry and soup kitchen list. And another big thanks to our volunteers who helped collect the surveys.

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