

Hunger in America 2001: The New York City Report

Prepared for Food For Survival, Inc.



"Hunger in America 2001: The New York City Report" was part of a nationwide survey conducted by America's Second Harvest, the national hunger relief organization representing over 200 food banks and food rescue programs. The research was collected and analyzed by Mathematica Policy Research, one of the nation's preeminent social policy research firms.

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HUNGER IN AMERICA 2001 Local Report Prepared for Food for Survival, Inc. (3503)

Final Report

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1. HIGHLIGHTS OF FINDINGS

This report presents information on the clients and agencies served by Food for Survival, Inc.. The information is drawn from a national study, Hunger in America 2001, conducted for America's Second Harvest (A2H), the nation's largest organization of emergency food providers. The national study is based on completed in-person interviews with more than 32,000 clients served by the A2H network, as well as completed questionnaires from nearly 24,000 A2H agencies. This report is based on surveys of 367 clients and 632 agencies served by Food for Survival, Inc..

Key findings are summarized below:

HOW MANY CLIENTS RECEIVE FOOD FROM A2H EMERGENCY FOOD PROVIDERS?

- The A2H system served by Food for Survival, Inc. provides food for an estimated 1,577,481 different people annually.
- 479,931 different people receive assistance in any given week.

WHO RECEIVES EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE?

A2H agencies served by Food for Survival, Inc. provide food for a broad cross-section of households. Key characteristics include:

- 33.8% of the members of households served by Food for Survival, Inc. are children under 18 years old (Table 5.3.2).
- 4.2% of the members of households served by Food for Survival, Inc. are children age 0 to 5 years (Table 5.3.2).
- 20.8% are elderly (Table 5.3.2).
- Approximately 10.2% of clients are white; 43.4% are African American, and the rest are from other racial or ethnic groups. 34.3% are Hispanic (Table 5.6.1).

- 23.1% of households include at least one employed adult (Table 5.7.1).
- 62.7% have incomes below the official federal poverty level (Table 5.8.2.1) during the previous month.
- 2.0% are receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and 6.9% are receiving General Assistance (Table 5.8.3.2).
- 1.7% are homeless (Table 5.9.1.1).

MANY A2H CLIENTS ARE FOOD INSECURE OR ARE EXPERIENCING HUNGER

- Among all clients of Food for Survival, Inc., 70.5% are classified as food insecure, using the U.S. government's official food security scale. This includes both clients who are food insecure without hunger and those classified as food insecure with hunger (Table 6.1.1).
- 29.6% of all clients of Food for Survival, Inc. are classified by the scale as experiencing hunger (Table 6.1.1).
- Among households with children, 79.8% are food insecure and 36.4% are experiencing hunger (Table 6.1.1).

MANY CLIENTS REPORT HAVING TO CHOOSE BETWEEN FOOD AND OTHER NECESSITIES

- 32.1% of clients report having to choose between paying for food and paying for utilities or heating fuel (Table 6.5.1).
- 25.8% had to choose between paying for food and paying their rent or mortgage bill (Table 6.5.1).
- 26.8% had to choose between paying for food and paying for medicine or medical care (Table 6.5.1).

DO A2H CLIENTS ALSO RECEIVE FOOD ASSISTANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT?

- 27.1% of A2H client households are receiving Food Stamp Program benefits (Table 7.1.1); however, it is likely that many more are eligible (Table 7.2.1).
- Among A2H households with pre-school children, 49.2% participate in the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (Table 7.4.1).

• Among A2H households with school-age children, 65.5% and 37.7%, respectively, participate in the federal school lunch and school breakfast programs (Table 7.4.1).

MANY A2H CLIENTS ARE IN POOR HEALTH

• 30.9% of A2H households report having at least one household member in poor health (Table 8.1.1)

MOST A2H CLIENTS ARE SATISFIED WITH THE SERVICES THEY RECEIVE FROM THE A2H PROVIDER AGENCIES

• 95.0% of adult clients said they were either "very satisfied" or "somewhat satisfied" with the amount of food they received from their A2H provider; 96.6% were satisfied with the quality of the food they received (Table 9.2.1).

HOW LARGE IS THE A2H PROVIDER NETWORK?

• Food for Survival, Inc. includes approximately 774 agencies.

WHAT KINDS OF ORGANIZATIONS OPERATE A2H EMERGENCY FOOD PROGRAMS?

- 73.2% of pantries, 78.2% of kitchens, and 65.3% of shelters are run by faith-based agencies affiliated with churches, mosques, synagogues, and other religious organizations (Table 10.6.1).
- Most of the other agencies are private nonprofit organizations with no religious affiliation (Table 10.6.1).

HAVE AGENCIES BEEN EXPERIENCING CHANGES IN THE NEED FOR THEIR SERVICES?

• 77.6% pantries, 59.6% kitchens, and 54.9% shelters reported that there had been an increase since 1998 in the number of clients who come to their emergency food program sites (Table 10.8.1).

WHERE DO A2H AGENCIES OBTAIN THEIR FOOD?

• Food banks are by far the single most important source of food for most A2H agencies, accounting for 57.1% of the food used by pantries, 45.6% of kitchens' food, and 27.1% of shelters' food (Table 13.1.1).

- Other important sources of food include religious organizations and direct purchases from wholesalers and retailers (Table 13.1.1).
- Government commodity programs account for about 15.5% of food for pantries, 14.4% for kitchens, and 3.3% for shelters (Table 13.1.1).

VOLUNTEERS ARE EXTREMELY IMPORTANT IN THE A2H NETWORK

- 93.5% of pantries, 95.5% of kitchens, and 73.0% of shelters use volunteers (Table 13.2.1).
- Many programs rely *entirely* on volunteers; 64.2% of pantry programs and 51.6% of kitchens have no paid staff at all (Table 13.2.1).

2. INTRODUCTION

Recent government data indicate that at least 9.2 million households in the United States were food insecure in 1999, and that approximately 3 million households had experienced hunger at some point in that year. The food insecure households contained an estimated 27 million people, of whom 11 million were children. The existence of large numbers of people without secure access to adequate nutritious food represents a serious national concern.¹

An important response to this problem has been the growth of private-sector institutions that have been created to provide food for the needy. In particular, throughout the United States, food pantries, emergency kitchens, and homeless shelters play a critical role in meeting the nutritional needs of America's low-income population. By providing people who need assistance with food for home preparation (pantries) and with prepared food that can be eaten at the agencies (kitchens and shelters), these organizations help meet the needs of people and households that otherwise, in many instances, would lack sufficient food.

America's Second Harvest (A2H) plays a critical role in helping these organizations accomplish their mission. A2H, a network of about 80% of all food banks in this country, supports the emergency food system by obtaining food for the system from national organizations, such as major food companies, and providing technical assistance and other services to the food banks and food rescue organizations. A2H also represents the interests of the emergency food community in the national political process.

¹Andrews, Margaret, Mark Nord, Gary Bickel, and Steven Carlson. "Household Food Security in the United States, 1999." U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, 1999.

Over the years, A2H has periodically studied the workings of its network and the characteristics of the clients the network serves, both to assess the severity of nutrition-related problems of the poor in America and to identify ways of increasing the effectiveness of its operations. This report presents the results of the third comprehensive study sponsored by A2H. The study provides detailed information about the programs and agencies that operate under A2H-affiliated food banks and the clients the programs serve.

This chapter of the report provides important background for the findings. Subsequent subsections:

- Highlight the objectives of the study
- Provide an overview of the Second Harvest Network
- Identify the groups of organizations involved in conducting the study
- Provide an overview of the rest of the report

2.1 **OBJECTIVES**

The Hunger in America 2001 study comprises a national survey of A2H emergency food providers and their clients. The study had the following primary objectives:

- To describe the national demographic characteristics, income levels, food stamp utilization, food security status, and service needs of low-income clients who access emergency food assistance from the A2H network at the national level
- To describe the demographic profiles of clients of local agencies and to examine the ability of local agencies to meet the food security needs of their clients
- To compare data, where possible, between the 1997 and 2001 A2H research studies, to identify trends in emergency food assistance demands, and to relate observed trends to welfare policies
- To compare local-level and national-level data on the characteristics of agencies in describing the charitable response to hunger throughout the nation

The Hunger in America 2001 study was designed to provide a comprehensive profile of the extent and nature of hunger and food insecurity as experienced by people who access A2H's national network of charitable feeding agencies. Information was collected on clients' sociodemographic characteristics, including income and employment, benefits from food stamp and other federal or private programs, frequency of visits to emergency feeding sites, and satisfaction with local access to emergency food assistance. Information obtained from provider agencies included sizes of programs, services provided, sources of food, and adequacy of food supplies.

2.2 OVERVIEW OF THE SECOND HARVEST NETWORK

A2H has 191 member food banks. These certified-affiliate members are regularly monitored by A2H staff and food industry professionals to ensure compliance with acceptable food handling, storage, and distribution standards and practices. Food banks distribute food and grocery products to charitable organizations in their specified service areas, as shown in Chart 2.2.1.

Within this system, a number of different types of charitable organizations and programs provide food, directly or indirectly, to needy clients. However, there is no uniform use of terms identifying the essential nature of the organizations. Hunger relief organizations are usually grassroots responses to local needs. As such, they frequently differ throughout the country and use different nomenclatures. For clarity, the terms used in this report are defined as follows:

Food Bank. A food bank is a charitable organization that solicits, receives, inventories, stores, and distributes donated food and grocery products to charitable agencies that directly serve needy clients. These agencies include churches and qualifying nonprofit [Internal Revenue Code 501(c) (3)] charitable organizations.

CHART 2.2.1
SOURCES OF FOOD AND CHANNELS OF FOOD DISTRIBUTION FOR FOOD BANKS

AMERICA'S SECOND HARVEST NETWORK NATIONAL FOOD SOURCES AMERICA'S SECOND HARVEST National Donors & National Food Drives LOCAL FOOD SOURCES National Donors 191 FOOD BANKS Purchased Food Programs Produce Programs Food Salvage & Reclamation Prepared Food Programs DIRECT SERVICE Local Food Drives Example: Kids Cafe Local Farmers Local Retailers, Growers, & Manufacturers USDA Commodities SUBSIDIARY DISTRIBUTION ORGANIZATION (SDO) EMERGENCY FOOD PROGRAMS NON-EMERGENCY FOOD PROGRAMS (Primary Purpose to Provide Food (Primary Purpose Other than to Provide to People in a Hunger Crisis) Food in a Hunger Crisis) Youth Programs Emergency Emergency Emergency Pantries Kitchens Shelters Drug & Alcohol Rehab Programs Senior Programs

Other Programs

Subsidiary Distribution Organization (SDO). SDOs are smaller food banks or larger agencies allied with affiliated food banks. SDOs are private, nonprofit, charitable organizations providing important community services. Although some are agencies, all SDOs distribute part of their food to other charities for direct distribution to clients.

Agencies and Food Programs. Food banks distribute food to qualifying charitable agencies, most of which provide food directly to needy clients through food programs. Some agencies operate single-type and single-site food programs, while others operate food programs at multiple sites and may operate multiple types of food programs.

For this research, there are two general categories of the food programs served by A2H food banks: (1) emergency food programs, and (2) nonemergency food programs.

Emergency food programs include food pantries, soup kitchens, and shelters. The people the emergency agencies feed typically need short-term or emergency assistance.

- *Emergency Food Pantries*, also called "Food Shelves," distribute nonprepared foods and other grocery products to needy clients, who then prepare and use these items where they live. Food is distributed on a short-term or emergency basis until clients are able to meet their food needs. An agency that picks up boxed food from the food bank to distribute to its clients was included as a food pantry. An agency that does not directly distribute food to clients was excluded from the pantry category. An agency that only distributes bulk food on a basis other than emergency need (such as U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] commodities to all people over age 60) was not considered as a pantry program. On the other hand, a food bank distributing food directly to clients, including clients referred from another agency, qualified as a food pantry.
- *Emergency Soup Kitchens* provide prepared meals served at the kitchen to needy clients. These clients do not reside on the premises. In some instances, kitchens may also provide lighter meals or snacks, such as sandwiches, for clients to take with them for use when the kitchen is closed. This category includes "Kids Cafe providers."
- *Emergency Shelters* provide shelter services and serve one or more meals a day on a short-term basis to low-income clients in need. Shelter may be the primary or secondary purpose of the service. Examples include homeless shelters, shelters with substance abuse programs, and transitional shelters such as those for battered

women. Residential programs that provide services to the same clients for an extended time period are not categorized as shelters for the purpose of this study. Other examples of programs that are not included as shelters are mental health/mental retardation group homes and juvenile probation group homes.

Nonemergency organizations refer to any programs that have a primary purpose other than emergency food distribution but also distribute food. Examples include day care programs, senior congregate-feeding programs, and summer camps.

2.3 GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN THE STUDY

The study was conceived and coordinated by the national offices of A2H. Data collection for the study was conducted largely by 100 food banks or consortia (representing 104 food banks) around the country that participated in the research. A2H's research contractor, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. (MPR), provided technical advice throughout the study and implemented the sampling and data analysis activities.

Throughout all stages of the study, oversight and advice were provided by a Technical Advisory Group convened by A2H. The co-chairs of this group were John Cook of Boston Medical Center Department of Pediatrics and Beth Osborne Daponte of Carnegie Mellon University. Other members were Joda Derrickson of Full Plate, Inc., Lynn Parker of the Food Research and Action Center, Janet Poppendieck of Hunter College, and Ken Rice of Leo J. Shapiro and Associates.

2.4 OVERVIEW OF THE REST OF REPORT

Chapter 3 provides an overview of the methodologies used in the study and shows the proportion of agencies that participated in this study among all eligible agencies of the A2H national network. Chapter 4 makes projections of the numbers of clients served by Food for Survival, Inc.. Chapters 5 through 9 present detailed findings from the client survey, including

information about characteristics of Food for Survival, Inc. clients, their levels of need, and their experiences with the program. Chapters 10 through 14 present findings from the agency survey, including data on agency characteristics and program operations in Food for Survival, Inc. service area.

3. METHODS

This study had two components. An agency survey was conducted to collect information about the food programs operating in the A2H network. A client survey was carried out to characterize the people using food pantries, emergency kitchens, and shelters to better understand their needs. Each of the participating food banks helped MPR with the development of the sampling frame and with the data collection. MPR provided technical assistance with the implementation of the agency and client surveys.

This section provides an overview of the methods used in the survey and analysis work. More detailed information is contained in the technical volume of the report. We first discuss two key activities common to both surveys: (1) instrument development, and (2) training food bank staff on survey procedures. We then describe each of the two surveys.

3.1 INSTRUMENT DEVELOPMENT

The data collection instruments were based on the questionnaires used in the 1997 study, revised to reflect the needs of A2H and the results of extensive pretesting. MPR worked closely with A2H and the Technical Advisory Group to develop questionnaires that met their needs and that would provide high-quality data.

3.2 TRAINING

MPR conducted two-day, in-depth training sessions for the participating food banks, to ensure that each food bank study coordinator had the proper knowledge to administer the surveys. The majority of the training dealt with showing the study coordinators how to prepare

local interviewers to conduct the client survey. Each study coordinator also received a training manual that contained sample materials and an outline of the food banks' responsibilities.

3.3 AGENCY SURVEY

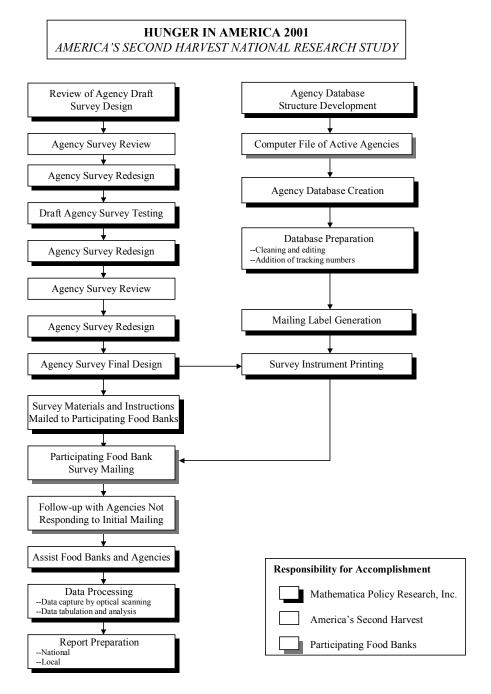
The sampling frame for the agency survey was developed by obtaining, from participating Second Harvest food banks, lists of all active agencies served by each of the food banks. When MPR received these lists, they were entered into a database to be used for the agency survey. The agency survey sample consisted of a census of the agencies provided by the participating food banks.

After entering a food bank's list of active agencies into the database, MPR staff printed bar-coded mailing labels to identify the agencies and their addresses. MPR then shipped the proper number of questionnaires, bar-coded labels, and mailing envelopes to each of the participating food banks. Some food banks mailed advance letters informing agencies of the planned survey. Study coordinators were instructed, at the training and in the manual, how to assemble and mail the questionnaires. Each envelope included a personalized cover letter.

The cover letter and the instructions on the questionnaire stated that the agency should complete the questionnaire and mail it back to MPR. In most instances, agencies mailed the questionnaire back to MPR. Some food banks collected the questionnaires from their agencies and mailed them to MPR in bulk. When MPR received a questionnaire, it was logged into a database by scanning the bar code on the mailing label. Each week, MPR sent a fax to the food banks listing all the questionnaires received the previous week. These faxes helped the food bank study coordinators schedule reminder calls and also were the basis for a second mailing of questionnaires to agencies that did not return the first one within four weeks of the initial

CHART 3.3.1

AGENCY SELF-ADMINISTERED SURVEY PROCESS



mailing. Food banks were also asked to tell MPR about agencies that no longer provided food services so that they could be identified as ineligible in the database.

After the questionnaires were logged in the database as received, they were boxed for shipment to a subcontractor for data capture and imaging. The subcontractor optically scanned all questionnaires and produced data files and CD-ROMs with images of each completed questionnaire for MPR. Chart 3.3.1 summarizes the process of the agency survey.

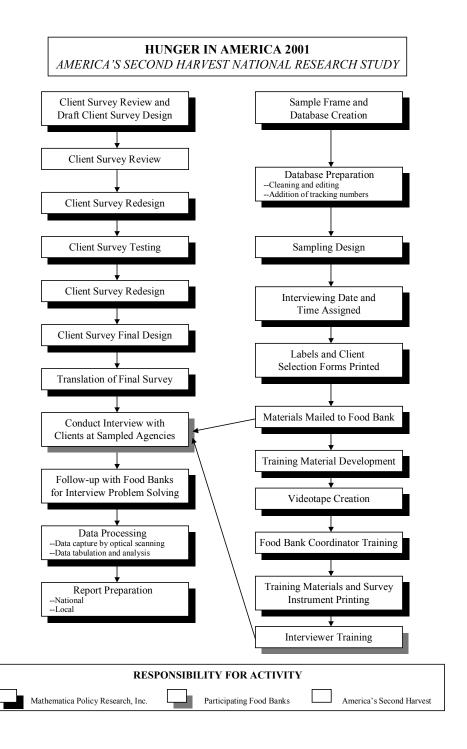
3.4 CLIENT SURVEY

The agency lists obtained for the agency survey sample were also used for the two-stage sampling process for the client survey. In the first stage, 63 agencies from each food bank were sampled with probability-proportional-to-size. Sampled agencies were limited to those with pantries, kitchens, and shelters. Food banks were then asked to provide MPR with information on the hours of operation and the number of clients that each of the sampled agencies served on an average day. The second-stage sampling process used this additional information to randomly select 40 agencies for client interviews. Each agency was randomly assigned a preferred date and time for the interviews. The remaining eligible agencies from the 63 originally selected in phase one sampling were designated as replacements. Replacements were used only when an agency refused to participate in the client interviews or if, after speaking with the agency, food banks determined that they were ineligible for the study. In some instances, it was discovered during the process of obtaining additional information that an agency was no longer operating or did not run a pantry, kitchen, or shelter. In such instances, the agency was dropped from the sample.

MPR prepared bar-coded labels with identification numbers for the client questionnaires.

Client selection forms were also printed for interviewers to implement a random selection of

CHART 3.4.1
CLIENT INTERVIEWING PROCESS



program participants and to account for refusals and ineligible respondents during on-site data collection. These materials and client questionnaires were shipped to food banks.

Food bank study coordinators mailed completed questionnaires and client selection forms back to MPR. Each of the questionnaires was logged into a database by scanning the bar-coded label on the cover page. Each Monday morning, MPR sent a fax to the food banks listing the agencies where client questionnaires were completed the previous week. The faxes allowed the food bank study coordinators to monitor their progress in completing the client survey portion of the study.

After MPR received the questionnaires, they were logged into the database and shipped to the subcontractor for data capture and imaging. The subcontractor optically scanned the questionnaires and produced data files for MPR. As with the agency survey, MPR received data files and CD-ROMs with electronic images of all completed client questionnaires. Chart 3.4.1 summarizes the client interview process.

3.5 RESPONSE RATES FOR THE NATIONAL STUDY

Food Bank Participation. As Chart 3.5.1 shows, of the 191 food banks in A2H's network, 104 individual food banks covering all or part of 32 states and the District of Columbia participated in the agency survey. Of those food banks, 93.3% fully participated in the client survey.

Client Survey. A total of 97 individual food banks contacted 3,958 agencies to gain access for on-site client data collection. Of those contacted, 3,466 agencies, or 87.6%, cooperated. Food bank staff and volunteers sampled 43,470 clients at the eligible agencies,

CHART 3.5.1

STUDY OVERVIEW

HUNGER IN AMERICA 2001

AMERICA'S SECOND HARVEST NATIONAL RESEARCH STUDY

America's Second Harvest Food Banks

- --191 Food Banks Serve the United States
- --104 Food Banks Participated in Primary Agency Research
- --97 Food Banks Participated in Primary Client Research
- --Research Conducted in 32 States and Washington, DC

Data Collection from Clients:

- --93 Food Banks or Consortia (Representing 97 Food Banks) Interviewed on Average 354 Clients Each
- --Respondents
 - -32,759 Total
- --Methodology
 - -Representative Sampling by Agency Type
 - -In-Person Interviews
- --Design/Analysis by MPR
- --Review of Design by A2H and TAG

Data Collection From Member Agencies

- --Food Banks Mailed Questionnaires to
 - All Agencies of 100 Food Banks or Consortia (Representing 104 Food Banks)
 - -30,963 Total Mailed
 - -2,186 Ineligible
 - -23,952 Returned Information on 27,512
 - Programs
- -- Methodology
 - -Universal Sampling
 - -Written Questionnaires
- --Design/Analysis by MPR
- --Review of Design by A2H and TAG

Reports

- --Comprehensive National Report
- --Summary Report
- --Local Reports
 - -Food Bank Level
 - -State Level
- -- Technical Appendix volume

determined 663 to be ineligible because of age, and completed interviews with 32,759, or 75.4%, of the eligible respondents.²

Agency Survey. Food banks sent questionnaires to 30,963 eligible agencies.³ MPR received completed questionnaires from 23,952, or 77.4%.

3.6 FOOD FOR SURVIVAL, INC. RESEARCH INVOLVEMENT

Chart 3.6.1 shows an overview of the process Food for Survival, Inc. followed in its participation in this study. It also identifies the completed numbers of responses from the client interviews and the agency survey, by program type. For the service area of Food for Survival, Inc., see Chart 3.6.2.

²Interviews were only conducted with respondents age 18 or older.

³Some additional questionnaires were mailed out to agencies who were later found no longer to be operating or otherwise ineligible.

CHART 3.6.1
ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN THE RESEARCH PROCESS

HUNGER IN AMERICA 2001 AMERICA'S SECOND HARVEST NATIONAL RESEARCH STUDY MATHEMATICA AMERICA'S SECOND HARVEST (A2H) POLICY RESEARCH, INC. ADVISORY COMMITTEE Food for Survival, Inc. Client Interviews: 367 Clients Interviewed at Emergency Food Programs Agency Survey: 774 Agency Questionnaires Mailed, 632 Agencies Responded Reporting on 848 Programs NONEMERGENCY FOOD **PROGRAMS** EMERGENCY FOOD PROGRAMS (Primary Purpose Other than to (Primary Purpose to Provide Food to People in Provide Food in a Hunger a Hunger Crisis) Crisis) Food Emergency Emergency Other Emergency Program Programs Pantries Kitchens Shelters Types 287 Clients Client 61 Clients 19 Clients Interviewed Interviews Interviewed Interviewed Reported on Reported on Reported on Agency Reported on Survey 512 Programs 209 Programs 47 Programs 80 Programs

CHART 3.6.2 FOOD FOR SURVIVAL, INC. SERVICE AREA



3.7 ANALYSIS METHODS

Most of the findings presented in this report are based on tabulations of the survey data. In this section, we describe the methods used in this work.

3.7.1 Tables

In the descriptive data tabulations of clients presented in Chapters 5 through 9, the percentage figures in the tables are based on the total weighted number of usable responses to the client survey, unless specified otherwise. Responses are weighted to represent clients or households of all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc.. In general, weights are based on the inverse probabilities of selection in the sampling and also account for survey nonresponse.⁴ Weights were scaled so that the final weights represent a month-level count of different clients, as derived in Chapter 4 of the national report.⁵

Similarly, all tables containing information obtained from the agency survey, as presented in Chapters 10 through 14, are based on the total weighted number of usable responses to the agency survey, unless specified otherwise. The descriptive data tabulations in these chapters represent all emergency food programs in Food for Survival, Inc.. The weights, calculated based on the sampling frame, also reflect survey nonresponse.

Percentage distributions in the client tables are presented by the type of the programs where clients were interviewed (pantries, kitchens, or shelters). When appropriate, the

⁴Weights with extremely large values were truncated to reduce variances in the analysis. To keep the sum of weights unchanged, however, weights were then adjusted by an adjustment factor, which is the ratio of the sum of the original weights to the sum of the truncated weights.

⁵Weights were originally computed to make the sample representative at the weekly level. They were converted to a monthly scale to take into account the fact that, compared to kitchen and shelter users, a majority of pantry users do not visit the program in any given week.

percentage distribution for "all clients" is shown in the last column. Tabulations in the agency tables are presented by the type of programs operated by the agencies.

The percentages in the tables are rounded to one decimal place and are based only on the valid responses. They exclude missing, don't know, refusal, and other responses deemed inappropriate for the question.

The sample sizes presented at the bottom of single-panel tables (or at the bottom of each panel of multipanel tables) reflect the total number of responses to the question. Where the question relates to a subset of the respondents, the appropriate sample size is presented. In general, these sample sizes include missing responses, as well as don't know and refusal responses. We report the percentages of item nonresponse in notes to each table.

The main reason for including only valid responses is to appropriately present the weighted percentage distribution among the main response categories of interest. Our preliminary analysis of item nonresponse revealed little evidence of any systematic biases. Excluding missing data also has the advantage of being consistent with the convention used for two previous studies commissioned by A2H in 1993 and in 1997.

Some tables also present the average (i.e., the mean) or the median values associated with the variable of interest. The average, a measure of central tendency for continuous variables, is calculated as the sum of all valid values in a distribution, divided by the number of valid responses. The median is another measure of central tendency. It is the value that exactly divides an ordered frequency distribution into equal halves. Therefore, 50% of the observations have values smaller than the median and the remaining 50% of the observations have values larger. The median is only suitable for describing central tendency in distributions where the categories of the variable can be ordered, as from lowest to highest.

3.7.2 Other Methodological Considerations

Certain other conventions should be noted in interpreting the findings of the study and how they are presented. Below we discuss the distinction between clients and respondents, and we describe the structure of reports available from the project.

Clients Versus Respondents. Clients are defined differently by program type. The kitchen and shelter programs are viewed as serving only those who are present at the program site. (Thus in general for these providers, the survey respondents are representative of all clients.)⁶ However, pantry programs are regarded as serving all members of respondents' households.

At the kitchen and shelter sites, the sampling unit was the individual. That is, the interviewers were instructed to treat members of a single household as separate respondents if they were selected by our random sampling process and met other eligibility criteria (such as being at least 18 years of age). At the pantry programs, on the other hand, the sampling unit was the household, and only one interview was completed for each randomly selected household, even when two or more members of the household were present at the program.

Ideally, the survey would have obtained all relevant information about every member of the household, especially among pantry users. However, to minimize the burden on the respondents, the survey was designed to acquire information about at most six members of the household, including the respondent, on a limited set of variables of interest, such as sex, age, relationship to the respondent, citizenship, and employment status. Because households with

⁶One exception was children at the kitchens and shelters. They were clients, but they were not respondents, because only clients age 18 or older were interviewed for this study. However, the children were taken into account in estimating total clients.

more than six members are uncommon, we do not believe that this has significantly affected our estimates.

National Versus Local Reports. Hunger in America 2001 has produced a set of reports to serve both national- and local-level interests and to be useful to a wide range of audiences with varying needs.

The national report consists of information gathered through 104 participating food banks. In addition, in most cases, a local report was generated containing information on clients and agencies served by a particular food bank. There are approximately 100 food-bank-level local reports. In addition, state-level reports were produced when all A2H-affiliated food banks in a particular state participated in this study. Approximately 20 states achieved full participation of their food banks.

In addition to the comprehensive national and local reports, A2H has disseminated "Hunger in America 2001: Extended Executive Summary." This executive summary contains key findings from the comprehensive national report. A technical appendix, which describes the methodologies of the current study in detail, is available under a separate cover for distribution for audiences with technical interests.

Tables in the local and national reports are numbered comparably. This will facilitate comparisons between the local and national findings. Not all tables from the national report are reproduced in the local documents.

3.8 REPORTING CONVENTIONS IN FOOD BANK REPORTS

For some food banks, there were certain client-based tabular analyses for which fewer than 20 observations were available. (This mostly happened with shelters and, to a lesser extent,

kitchens.) In these instances, the relevant tabulations have not been included in the tables, because there are too few observations for the results to be statistically reliable.⁷

When client tabulations have been suppressed because of small sample sizes, the relevant columns of the tables have been filled with the letters, "n.p. (for "not presented"). In these cases, the relevant observations *are* included in computing the "total" column which is aggregated across the three types of agencies.

In some instances, there may be no observations available at all for a column of a table..

In those instances, we have filled the column with N.A. (for "not available").

Due to a limitation of the computer system being used to generate the food bank-level reports, in some instances it is possible that a chart corresponding to a table with the n.p. or N.A. conventions may actually have a graphic corresponding to the suppressed column in the table. In those instances, that part of the chart should be ignored.

⁷When presenting agency findings, we have reported tabulations with fewer than 20 observations, in part because some of the smaller food banks do not have as many as 20 kitchens or shelters.

4. ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF AGENCIES AND CLIENTS

As background for the detailed tabulations in subsequent chapters, this section presents estimates of the A2H clients and agencies in the area served by Food for Survival, Inc.. These estimates are derived from the sampling and data collection work in the area covered.

In assessing the estimates presented below, it is important to note that the A2H system is a dynamic one, which is constantly changing. Also, the available estimation methodologies sometimes involve substantial margins of error, because of various factors which are detailed later in the chapter. Thus the estimates presented below should be viewed as approximations rather than exact numbers.

Within this context, Sections 4.1 and 4.2 below present an overview of our estimates. Section 4.3 then discusses the limitations of these projections.

4.1 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF AGENCIES

During the preparation for the survey work, food banks were asked to supply MPR with lists of all of the agencies to which they distributed food. These lists were then carefully reviewed by MPR, and in some instances several stages of interaction took place between MPR and the food banks to refine the lists. On the basis of the final list of agencies generated by this process, we estimate that Food for Survival, Inc. serves approximately 774 agencies.

The Agency Survey questionnaire was sent to all apparently eligible agencies. For Food for Survival, Inc., responses were received from 632. These responses contained usable information on 512 pantries, 209 kitchens, 47 shelters, and 80 other (nonemergency) programs.

4.2 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CLIENTS

Food for Survival, Inc. attempted interviews with clients at certain agencies that it serves, determined as a subsample of agencies selected by MPR using randomized procedures. Based on the results of this agency-level sampling process and of the random sampling of clients implemented at the sites, MPR has developed survey weights which make the sample approximately representative of all clients of Food for Survival, Inc..

Estimates of the numbers of A2H clients served within the areas of Food for Survival, Inc. have been developed, based on these weights. The weighting was originally done at the weekly level, to make the sample representative of clients ever served in a given week. These weekly estimates were then been extrapolated up to cover an annual period, using the same percentage projection factors as those used with the national data, as described in the Hunger in America 2001, National Report.

Based on this approach, the estimated number of different clients served per week by A2H emergency food providers in the area served by Food for Survival, Inc. is 479,931 people. The estimate of different clients served annually is 1,577,481.

4.3 BACKGROUND AND LIMITATIONS OF THE ESTIMATES

The estimation process drew on several data sources in order to derive estimates of the size of the Second Harvest system. These include:

- Information from the survey sample frame of providers, which was compiled from food bank records
- Information from the sampling and data collection operations concerning the observed numbers of clients served by providers, the providers' days of operation, and similar factors
- Information from the client survey concerning respondents' length and frequency of use of the emergency food system

• Information from A2H administrative files concerning the relative sizes of the food banks that participated in the study compared with those that did not participate

Given these rich data sources, several approaches could be taken in the estimation work. In much of the work below, we drew primarily on an approach, rooted in standard statistical estimation theory, whereby we (1) computed the probabilities of various providers and clients being in our survey sample, (2) computed analysis weights based on these probabilities, and (3) estimated the underlying population totals by summing the relevant analysis weights. In some instances, however, as described in subsequent subsections, we employed alternative approaches to develop certain estimates, compensate for limited information availability, add intuition to the estimation process, and test the robustness of our conclusions.

There is unavoidably some uncertainty in the estimates presented. This uncertainty derives from several factors, including:

- **Statistical Sampling Error.** Sampling error results from the fact that many of the estimation parameters are based on *statistical samples* rather than surveys of all the relevant groups of providers and clients.
- **Reporting Error.** Some of the interview questions on which our estimates are based were unavoidably somewhat complex. As a result, there is undoubtedly some error caused by respondents not always understanding the questions and not always reporting accurately.
- *Nonresponse Bias.* As with any survey, it must be assumed that there is at least some nonresponse error caused by the agencies and clients who did not respond to our surveys being different from those that did.
- Alternative Estimation Methods. As the subsequent discussion makes clear, several methods could be used in deriving the results presented below. Our discussion explains the reasons for the choices we make, but some judgment is involved in this and may influence the final results.
- **Seasonality.** Because of logistical requirements, most of the data were collected during the winter and spring of 2001. It is therefore not possible with this data set to fully examine and correct for fluctuations in providers of Food for Survival, Inc. and clients over the entire year.

5. CLIENTS: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

One of the most important purposes of the evaluation has been to develop a description of the people and households served by the A2H network. Key findings are presented in this section.

We begin by describing the client sample on which the analysis is based. Following that, Section 5.2 provides an overall profile of clients in Food for Survival, Inc.. Subsequent sections then provide additional details about clients' demographic characteristics, citizenship, education levels, household income levels, and other resources.

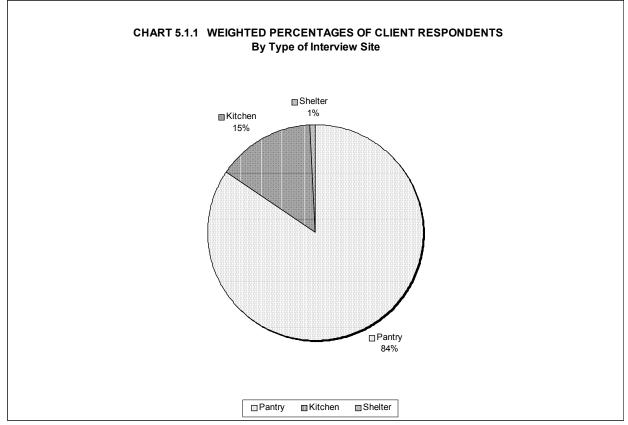
5.1 NUMBER OF CLIENT RESPONDENTS

A total of 367 clients were interviewed at selected program sites of Food for Survival, Inc.. The clients interviewed at the pantry programs (287 clients) account for 78.2% of all client respondents. Those interviewed at the kitchen programs (61 clients) make up 16.6% of the total, and those interviewed at the shelter programs (19 respondents) account for the remaining 5.2% (see Table 5.1.1). Table 5.1.1 also shows the percentage distribution after the weights described earlier were applied to each observation.

TABLE 5.1.1

NUMBER OF CLIENT RESPONDENTS

		Client Respondents				
Site of Interview	Number	Unweighted Percentages	Weighted Percentage			
Pantry	287	78.2%	84.5%			
Kitchen	61	16.6%	14.8%			
Shelter	19	5.2%	0.7%			
TOTAL	367	100.0%	100.0%			



6633

5.2 SUMMARY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Client respondents provided information about various demographic characteristics of themselves and/or their households. Table 5.2.1 summarizes the demographic profile of the clients of Food for Survival, Inc..

TABLE 5.2.1

SUMMARY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
(Adults Interviewed at A2H Emergency Food Providers and Their Households)

34.9%			
34.9%			
	46.0%	n.p.	36.4%
65.1%	54.0%	n.p.	63.6%
81.8%	80.5%	n.p.	81.7%
32.3%	9.6%	n.p.	29.0%
62.7%	43.7%	n.p.	59.5%
10.7%	10.2%	n.p.	10.7%
0.0%	1.8%	n.p.	0.3%
35.0%	57.5%	n.p.	38.4%
38.5%	33.7%	n.p.	38.0%
19.9%	8.1%	n.p.	18.0%
6.6%	0.6%	n.p.	5.7%
100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
2.7	1.9	n.p.	2.5
2	1	n.p.	2
4.3%	2.6%	n.p.	4.0%
	• • • • • •		
		n.p.	23.1%
24.0%	9.4%	n.p.	21.9%
51.0%	30.1%	n n	48.6%
51.070	50.170	n.p.	70.070
30.8%	20.8%	n,p.	29.2%
	81.8% 32.3% 62.7% 10.7% 0.0% 35.0% 38.5% 19.9% 6.6% 100.0% 2.7	81.8% 80.5% 32.3% 9.6% 62.7% 43.7% 10.7% 10.2% 0.0% 1.8% 35.0% 57.5% 38.5% 33.7% 19.9% 8.1% 6.6% 0.6% 100.0% 100.0% 2.7 1.9 2 1 4.3% 2.6% 23.2% 20.2% 24.0% 9.4% 51.0% 30.1%	81.8% 80.5% n.p. 32.3% 9.6% n.p. 62.7% 43.7% n.p. 10.7% 10.2% n.p. 0.0% 1.8% n.p. 35.0% 57.5% n.p. 38.5% 33.7% n.p. 19.9% 8.1% n.p. 100.0% 100.0% n.p. 2.7 1.9 n.p. 2 1 n.p. 4.3% 2.6% n.p. 23.2% 20.2% n.p. 24.0% 9.4% n.p. 51.0% 30.1% n.p.

Table 5.2.1 (continued)

	Pantry	Kitchen	Shelter	All
Households with any children ages 0-5 years	8.4%	3.7%	n.p.	7.8%
Households with any member 65 years or older	41.7%	28.1%	n.p.	39.9%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 11a, 12, 81a, and 82 of the client survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses, except for the percentage of employed clients (See Table 5.7.2). All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Table 5.2.1 shows that 36.4% of the clients visiting emergency food programs are men, while 63.6% are women. This gender composition takes into account only the client population who come to the program sites. Since the pantries' client base is not limited to the individual members who come to pick up food, but includes all members of such clients' households, it is also of interest to examine tabulations based on all individual members of client households. A subsequent table, Table 5.3.2, presents age, gender, and citizenship composition of all members of client households.

Additional demographic characteristics of the clients at program sites and the client households are as follows:

- 81.7% of all clients are U.S. citizens.
- 29.0% of all clients are married or living as married.
- 59.5% of all clients are high school graduates.
- 10.7% of all clients are currently working.

^aData are available for at most six members of household. See Chapter 3 for details.

^bThe sample size is 94 for the pantry, 12 for the kitchen, 1 for the shelter, and 107 for all.

- 0.3% of the clients are served in programs located in suburban or rural areas.
- The mean household size is 2.5.
- 38.4% of the client households are single-person households.
- 5.7% of the client households have more than six members.
- 23.1% of the client households have one or more adults currently working.
- Among client households with children younger than age 18, 48.6% are single-parent households.
- 29.2% of the client households have at least one member younger than age 18.
- 7.8% of the client households have one or more children ages 0 to 5 years.
- 39.9% of the households have at least one member age 65 years or older.

5.3 AGE, GENDER, AND CITIZENSHIP COMPOSITION

Clients interviewed were asked to provide information on age, gender, and U.S. citizenship for themselves and for at most six members of their households. Table 5.3.1 shows the distribution of each variable only among the population represented by clients interviewed at program sites. Table 5.3.2 shows the distribution among all members of client households.

TABLE 5.3.1

AGE, GENDER, AND CITIZENSHIP COMPOSITION (Adults Interviewed at A2H Emergency Food Providers)

	Adult Clients Who Pick Up Food at a Pantry	Adult Clients at a Kitchen	Adult Clients at a Shelter	Adult Clients at All Program Sites
Age				
18-29	3.4%	11.9%	n.p.	4.7%
30-49	33.6%	26.2%	n.p.	32.2%
50-64	28.9%	38.7%	n.p.	30.3%
65 and over	34.2%	23.2%	n.p.	32.8%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
Gender				
Male	34.9%	46.0%	n.p.	36.4%
Female	65.1%	54.0%	n.p.	63.6%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
U.S. Citizen				
Yes	81.8%	80.5%	n.p.	81.7%
No	18.2%	19.5%	n.p.	18.3%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 2, 3, and 5 of the client survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

For age, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.7% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.6% for all clients.

For gender, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.1% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.1% for all clients.

Table 5.3.1 (continued)

For citizenship, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.6% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.5% for all clients.

Among the clients who come to program sites, 4.7% are ages 18 to 29; 32.2% ages 30 to 49; 30.3% ages 50 to 64; and 32.8% ages 65 and older. In addition:

- Among the pantry clients who were represented at the interview sites (not including all members of their households), 3.4% are ages 18 to 29; 33.6% ages 30 to 49; 28.9% ages 50 to 64; and 34.2% ages 65 and older.
- 34.9% of pantry clients at program sites are male.
- 81.8% of pantry clients at program sites are U.S. citizens.
- Among the kitchen clients, 11.9% are ages 18 to 29, 26.2% ages 30 to 49, 38.7% ages 50 to 64, and 23.2% ages 65 and older.
- 46.0% of kitchen clients at program sites are male.
- 80.5% of kitchen clients at program sites are U.S. citizens.
- n.p. of shelter clients at program sites are U.S. citizens.

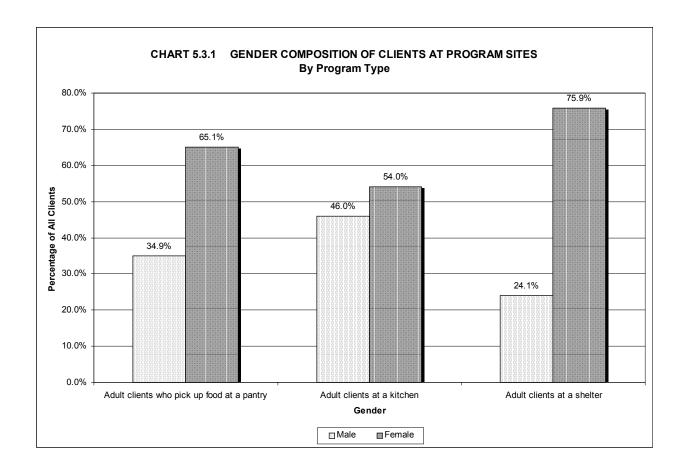


TABLE 5.3.2

AGE, GENDER, AND CITIZENSHIP COMPOSITION
(All Members of Households)^a

	All Members of Household, Pantry	All Members of Household, Kitchen	All Members of Household, Shelter	All Members of Household, All Programs
Age				
0-5	4.1%	4.3%	8.8%	4.2%
6-17	30.3%	24.5%	8.8%	29.6%
18-29	9.8%	14.4%	6.8%	10.3%
30-49	19.9%	17.9%	4.7%	19.6%
50-64	14.5%	23.6%	32.3%	15.6%
65 and over	21.4%	15.2%	38.6%	20.8%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N) ^b	767	137	33	937
Gender				
Male	43.9%	47.0%	30.8%	44.2%
Female	56.1%	53.0%	69.2%	55.8%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
U.S. Citizen				
Yes	80.0%	77.2%	99.5%	79.8%
No	20.0%	22.8%	0.5%	20.2%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	647	123	32	802

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 2, 3, and 5 of the client survey.

NOTE:

The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

For age, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.9% for pantry clients, 0.2% for kitchen clients, 8.5% for shelter clients, and 0.9% for all clients.

For gender, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 1.7% for pantry clients, 1.7% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 1.7% for all clients.

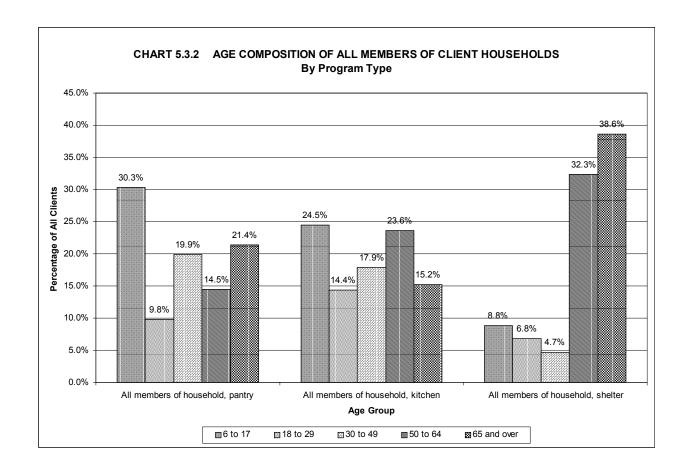
For citizenship, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 1.5% for pantry clients, 0.2% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 1.3% for all clients.

^aData available for at most six members of household. See the Technical Appendix volume for details.

^bThe sample sizes for age variables may be larger than those for other two variables in this table. This is because the client questionnaire had additional questions to identify household members who are younger than age 18 and whether the household has any children between ages 0 and 5.

When we consider all members of client households, 4.2% are ages 0 to 5, 29.6% ages 6 to 17, 10.3% ages 18 to 29, 19.6% ages 30 to 49, 15.6% ages 50 to 64, and 20.8% age 65 and older. Information on age distribution, as well as gender and citizenship distributions, by program type follows:

- Among all members of pantry client households, 4.1% are ages 0 to 5; 30.3% ages 6 to 17; 9.8% ages18 to 29; 19.9% ages 30 to 49, 14.5% ages 50 to 64, and 21.4% age 65 and older.
- 43.9% of all members of pantry client households are male.
- 80.0% of all members of pantry client households are U.S. citizens.
- Among all members of kitchen client households, 4.3% are ages 0 to 5; 24.5% ages 6 to 17; 14.4% ages 18 to 29; 17.9% 30 to 49; 23.6% ages 50 to 64, and 15.2% age 65 and older.
- 47.0% of all members of kitchen client households are male.
- 77.2% of all members of kitchen client households are U.S. citizens.
- Among all members of shelter client households, 8.8% are ages 0 and 5; 8.8% ages 6 and 17; 6.8% are ages 18 to 29; 4.7% ages 30 to 49; 32.3% ages 50 to 64; and 38.6% age 65 and older.
- 30.8% of all members of shelter client households are male.
- 99.5% of all members of shelter client households are U.S. citizens.



5.4 MARITAL STATUS

Clients were asked about their marital status. Table 5.4.1 presents the results.

TABLE 5.4.1

MARITAL STATUS
(Adults Interviewed at A2H Emergency Food Providers)

Clients' Marital Status	Adult Clients Who Pick Up Food at a Pantry	Adult Clients at a Kitchen	Adult Clients at a Shelter	Adult Clients at All Program Sites
Married	29.1%	6.3%	n.p.	25.7%
Living as married	3.2%	3.3%	n.p.	3.2%
Widowed	14.5%	16.0%	n.p.	14.8%
Divorced	10.9%	2.7%	n.p.	9.7%
Separated	14.3%	30.1%	n.p.	16.7%
Never been married	27.9%	41.6%	n.p.	29.9%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 9 of the client survey.

NOTE:

The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 1.0% for pantry clients, 0.7% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.9% for all clients.

Key findings include:

- Overall, 25.7% of the clients at all program sites are married.
- The percentage of married clients at pantry programs is 29.1%.
- The percentage of married clients at kitchen programs is 6.3%.
- 3.2% of the clients at all program sites are living as married.
- 14.8% of the clients at all program sites are widowed.
- 16.7% of the clients at all program sites are separated.
- 29.9% of the clients at all program sites have never been married.

5.5 HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL ATTAINED

Clients were asked the highest education level they had attained. Education levels of clients based on their responses are provided in Table 5.5.1.

TABLE 5.5.1

HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL ATTAINED
(Adults Interviewed at A2H Emergency Food Providers)

	Adult Clients Who Pick Up			
Clients' Education Level	Food at a Pantry	Adult Clients at a Kitchen	Adult Clients at a Shelter	All Adult Clients
Less than high school	37.3%	56.3%	n.p.	40.5%
Completed high school or equivalent degree	40.7%	33.1%	n.p.	39.4%
Completed noncollege business/trade/ technical school	3.4%	0.6%	n.p.	2.9%
Some college/two-year degree	14.9%	9.9%	n.p.	14.0%
Completed college or higher	3.7%	0.1%	n.p.	3.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 10 of the client survey.

Note:

The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.3% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.3% for all clients.

As Table 5.5.1 shows, 40.5% of the clients at emergency food programs have not completed high school. The comparable percentage for the entire United States population is 31.9%. More details follow:

• 39.4% of all clients are high school graduates or completed an equivalent degree.

⁸Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2000. Table 40.

- 14.0% of all clients have some college education or completed a two-year degree.
- 3.1% of all clients have completed college or beyond.

5.6 RACIAL AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND

Clients were asked about their racial and ethnic background. Table 5.6.1 summarizes the results.

TABLE 5.6.1

RACIAL AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
(Adults Interviewed at A2H Emergency Food Providers)

Clients' Racial and Ethnic Background ^a	Adult Clients Who Pick Up Food at a Pantry	Adult Clients at a Kitchen	Adult Clients at a Shelter	All Adult Clients
White	10.4%	9.5%	n.p.	10.2%
African American	45.4%	28.2%	n.p.	43.4%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	2.9%	3.0%	n.p.	2.9%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.4%	0.0%	n.p.	0.3%
Asian	0.2%	0.6%	n.p.	0.2%
Spanish, Latino, Hispanic				
Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano	1.3%	10.7%	n.p.	2.7%
Puerto Rican	13.1%	46.2%	n.p.	18.0%
Cuban	0.2%	5.4%	n.p.	1.0%
Other Spanish, Hispanic, or			•	
Latino	12.7%	11.1%	n.p.	12.3%
SUBTOTAL	27.4%	73.7%	n.p.	34.3%
Other ^b	19.9%	0.1%	n.p.	17.1%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 11, 11a, and 12 of the client survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

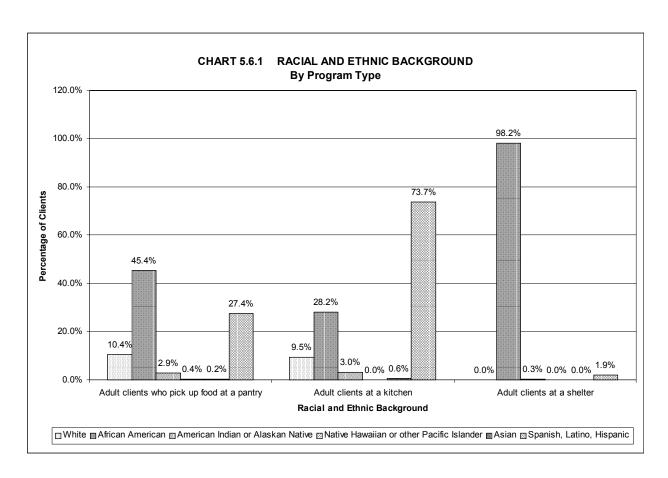
Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.9% for pantry clients, 10.6% for kitchen clients, 0.1% for shelter clients, and 2.3% for all clients.

^aMultiple responses were accepted.

^bMost respondents who marked "Other" as their choice did not provide further information. Those who provided an answer sometimes indicated their nationality, but recoding of those responses based on this information was not performed due to a small number of usable responses.

Racial or ethnic background of the clients at emergency food program sites follows:

- Among the clients who come to all program sites, 10.2% are white; 43.4% African American; and 2.9% American Indian or Alaskan Native.
- 0.3% are native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander and 0.2% are Asian.
- A total of 34.3% of the clients at all program sites indicate they are Spanish, Latino, or of Hispanic descent or origin.



5.7 EMPLOYMENT OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD

Client respondents provided information on their households' current employment status.

Tables 5.7.1 and 5.7.2 present the findings regarding all adults in the households.⁹

TABLE 5.7.1
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD

	Pantry	Kitchen	Shelter	All
Percentage of employed adults				
Among adult clients coming to				
program sites	10.7%	10.2%	n.p.	10.7%
Among all adults in client	16.8%	16.00/		17 10/
households ^a	10.8%	16.9%	n.p.	17.1%
Percentage of client households with				
one or more adults employed	23.3%	20.2%	n.p.	23.1%
Employment status of adults in the client households				
Zero working	76.7%	79.8%	n n	76.9%
	, , , , ,	,,,,,	n.p.	
One working	19.5%	19.1%	n.p.	19.8%
Two working	2.6%	0.9%	n.p.	2.4%
Three working	1.1%	0.0%	n.p.	0.9%
Four or more working	0.0%	0.1%	n.p.	0.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on all responses to Question 6 of the client survey.

NOTE: For adult clients coming to program sites, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.1% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.1% for all clients.

The percentages in this table, unlike those in most other tables, were calculated without leaving out item nonresponses. Because this table was constructed combining responses to several questions, excluding item nonresponses could have caused confusion.

^aThe sample sizes for this variable are 469 for the pantry, 94 for the kitchen, 25 for the shelter, and 588 for all combined. For all adults in the household, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.1% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.1% for all clients.

⁹Data are available for at most six members of the household. See Technical Appendix volume for details.

Among the adults who come to program sites, 10.7% are currently employed. When we consider all adults in client households, 17.1% are employed.

- 23.3% of the pantry client households have one or more adults currently employed.
- 20.2% of the kitchen client households have one or more adults currently employed.

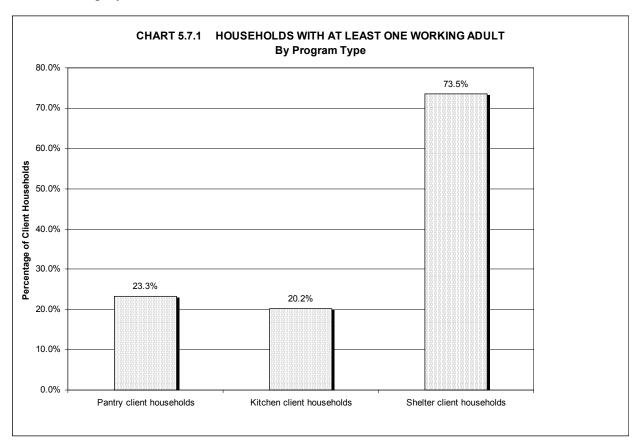


TABLE 5.7.2 DETAILED EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD

9.0%
8.1%
82.9%
588
4.9%
5.9%
0.0%
10.7%
10.770
1.9%
1.0%
1.1%
1.5%
10.5%
69.3%
0.3%
85.5%
83.370
3.7%
0.1%
100.0%
367
22.007
23.9%
346
J40
0.0%

Table 5.7.2 (continued)

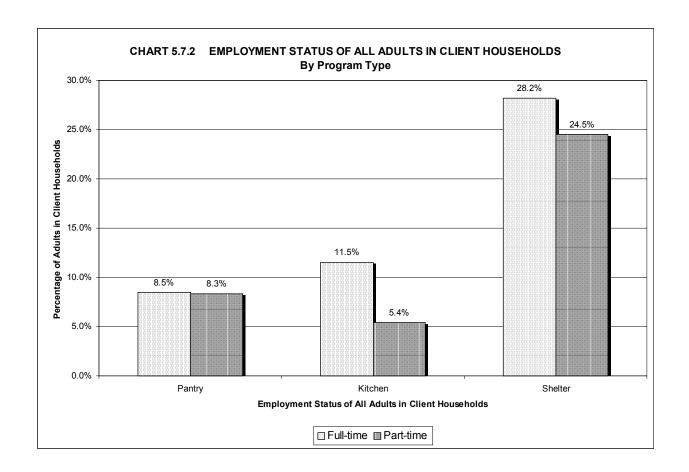
	Pantry	Kitchen	Shelter	All
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Clients who have never worked	15	5	0	20

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on all responses to Questions 6, 12a, 13, 14a, and 15 of the client survey.

The percentages in this table, unlike those in most other tables, were calculated without leaving out item nonresponses (labeled "unknown"). Because this table was constructed combining responses to several questions, excluding item nonresponses could have caused confusion. All responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients or households of Food for Survival, Inc..

As shown in Table 5.7.2, when we consider the employment status of all adults in client households, 9.0% are employed full-time, 8.1% are employed part-time, and the remaining 82.9% are currently unemployed. Details of the employment status of adult clients who come to program sites follow:

- Overall, 4.9% of the adult clients at program sites are currently employed full-time; 5.9% employed part-time.
- 1.9% of the clients have recently lost their job, having been unemployed for three months or less.
- 10.5% of all clients have been unemployed for one to two years.
- 69.3% of all clients have not worked for more than two years.
- Among those who have worked before or are currently working, 23.9% either had or currently have managerial or professional jobs.
- 3.7% of the clients had never worked; of these, 0.0% are participating in government-sponsored job training or work experience programs.



5.8 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Lack of sufficient income usually plays a major role in forcing a person or a family to seek assistance from an A2H emergency food provider. In this section, we examine patterns of income receipt, both for monthly and annual income.

5.8.1 Federal Poverty Level

The Poverty Levels are established periodically by the federal government to provide an indication of the levels of income below which many observers would consider households of various sizes to be impoverished. In parts of the analysis in this section, it will be useful to refer to these quidelines as a tool in understanding the meaning of various income levels. For reference, Table 5.8.1.1 presents 100% of these federal poverty levels.

TABLE 5.8.1.1

100 PERCENT OF FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL – MONTHLY INCOME
(Effective October 2000 through September 30, 2001)

Household Size	48 States ^a	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$696	\$870	\$800
2	\$938	\$1,172	\$1,078
3	\$1,180	\$1,475	\$1,356
4	\$1,421	\$1,777	\$1,635
5	\$1,663	\$2,080	\$1,913
6	\$1,905	\$2,382	\$2,191
7	\$2,146	\$2,685	\$2,470
8	\$2,388	\$2,987	\$2,748
Each Additional Member	+\$242	+\$303	+\$279

SOURCE: http://www.fns.usda.gov/fsp/MENU/APPS/ELIGIBILITY/income/INCOMECHART.HTM.

^aIncludes District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

5.8.2 Household Income for the Previous Month

Clients were asked to report the amount of their total household income for the previous month or to choose from a set of predefined income brackets. The results are provided in Table 5.8.2.1.

TABLE 5.8.2.1 HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR THE PREVIOUS MONTH

	Adult Clients Who Pick Up Food at a Pantry	Adult Clients at a Kitchen	Adult Clients at a Shelter	Adult Clients a All Program Sites
Total Monthly Income				
No income	2.8%	1.9%	n.p.	2.6%
\$1-\$500	15.3%	23.7%	n.p.	16.4%
\$500-\$999	42.7%	59.9%	n.p.	45.3%
\$1,000-\$1,499	11.7%	5.4%	n.p.	10.8%
\$1,500-\$1,999	2.7%	0.3%	n.p.	2.4%
\$2,000-\$2,499	2.1%	0.1%	n.p.	1.8%
\$2,500-\$2,999	0.3%	0.0%	n.p.	0.2%
\$3,000 or more	0.5%	0.2%	n.p.	0.4%
Unknown	22.0%	8.4%	n.p.	19.9%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
Average monthly income among valid responses (in dollars) ^a	751	592	n.p.	726
Median monthly income among valid responses (in dollars)	617	600	n.p.	616
Income as Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level b	[
0% (No income)	2.8%	1.9%	n.p.	2.6%
1-50%	19.9%	22.3%	n.p.	20.3%
51-75%	16.4%	38.2%	n.p.	19.6%
76-100%	20.2%	20.9%	n.p.	20.2%
101-130%	11.4%	5.7%	n.p.	10.7%
131-150%	2.2%	0.0%	n.p.	1.9%
151-185%	1.2%	2.0%	n.p.	1.4%
186% or higher	2.3%	0.3%	n.p.	2.1%
Unknown	23.4%	8.5%	n.p.	21.2%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
Average monthly income as percentage of the poverty level				
among valid responses	75.5%	66.0%	n.p.	74.1%

TABLE 5.8.2.1 (continued)

	Adult Clients Who Pick Up Food at a Pantry	Adult Clients at a Kitchen	Adult Clients at a Shelter	Adult Clients at All Program Sites
Median monthly income as percentage of the poverty level among valid responses	74.0%	64.0%	n.p.	71.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on all responses to Questions 29 and 29a of the client survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table, unlike those in most other tables, were calculated without leaving out item nonresponses (labeled "unknown"). To ensure that key percentages, such as that for no income, appear consistent within this table and across related tables, a constant denominator, which includes item nonresponses, was used. All responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients or households of Food for Survival, Inc..

For total monthly income, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 22.0% for pantry clients, 8.4% for kitchen clients, n.p. for shelter clients, and 19.9% for all clients. The missing rates we report here were obtained after we cross-imputed missing responses for monthly and yearly income variables.

For income as percentage of federal poverty level, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 23.4% for pantry clients, 8.5% for kitchen clients, n.p. for shelter clients, and 21.2% for all clients.

According to Table 5.8.2.1, 2.6% of all client households had no income at all for the month prior to the interview. More details on income follow:

- 2.8% of the pantry client households had no monthly income.
- 1.9% of the kitchen client households had no monthly income.
- 64.4% of all client households had monthly household income less than \$1,000.

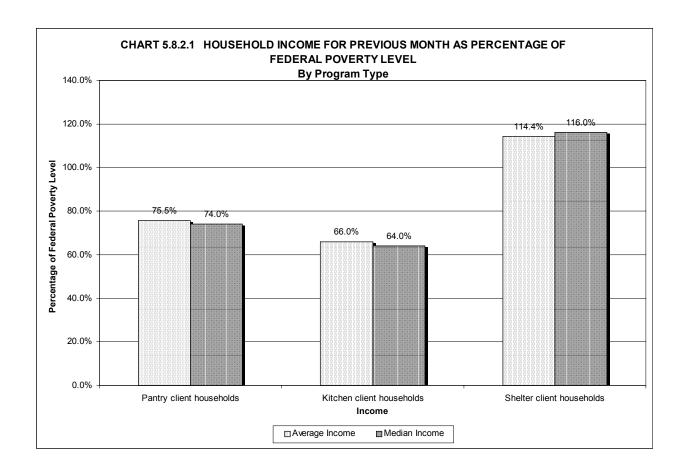
^aFor the calculation of the average and the median, responses given as a range were recoded to be the midpoint of the range.

^bThe percentages in this panel may not be equal to those in the corresponding row of the upper panel of this table because the two panels of data may have different item nonresponse rates. The calculation in the lower panel required information about household size as well as household income.

- Average household income among all clients during the previous month was \$726 (median: \$616). By contrast, the mean for the United States population as a whole in 2000 was \$4,754 (median: \$3,512). 10
- Average monthly household income among the pantry clients was \$751 (median: \$617).
- Average monthly household income among the kitchen clients was \$592 (median: \$600).
- 73.4% of client households had an income of 130% or below the federal poverty level during the previous month.
- Average monthly household income among all client households as a percentage of the federal poverty level was 74.1% (median: 71.0%).
- Average monthly household income among pantry client households was 75.5% (median: 74.0%) of the federal poverty level.
- Average monthly household income among kitchen client households was 66.0% (median: 64.0%) of the federal poverty level.
- Average monthly household income among shelter client households was n.p. (median: n.p.) of the federal poverty level.

CH 5. CLIENTS: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

 $^{^{10}\}mathrm{U.S.}$ Census Bureau. Current Population Reports. September 2001, pp. 60-213, Table A.1.



5.8.3 Sources of Household Income for the Previous Month

Clients were asked to indicate the major source of their household income for the previous month. Then, they were asked to name all sources of their household income. Tables 5.8.3.1 and 5.8.3.2 summarize the findings.

TABLE 5.8.3.1

MAIN SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR THE PREVIOUS MONTH

Main Source of Household Income for Previous Month	Pantry Client Households	Kitchen Client Households	Shelter Client Households	All Client Households
Job	13.5%	17.5%	n.p.	14.1%
Government Welfare Assistance				
Temporary Assistance for Needy				
Families (TANF)	2.4%	0.0%	n.p.	2.0%
General Assistance (GA)	7.4%	4.0%	n.p.	6.9%
SUBTOTAL	9.8%	4.0%	n.p.	8.9%
Other Government Sources				
Social Security	26.2%	21.8%	n.p.	25.7%
Unemployment compensation	0.8%	2.6%	n.p.	1.0%
Disability (SSDI)/Workers'				
Compensation	10.5%	13.7%	n.p.	10.9%
Supplemental Security Income				
(SSI)	11.5%	27.6%	n.p.	13.8%
SUBTOTAL	48.9%	65.6%	n.p.	51.4%
Nongovernment, Nonjob Sources				
Pension	6.8%	1.8%	n.p.	6.1%
Child support	0.7%	0.0%	n.p.	0.6%
Churches	0.9%	2.6%	n.p.	1.2%
Alimony	1.1%	0.0%	n.p.	0.9%
Relatives	5.6%	2.6%	n.p.	5.1%
SUBTOTAL	15.1%	6.9%	n.p.	13.8%
Other ^a	4.1%	0.5%	n.p.	3.6%
No Income	2.8%	1.9%	n.p.	2.6%
Unknown	5.8%	3.5%	n.p.	5.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on all responses to Questions 29 and 29b of the client survey.

TABLE 5.8.3.1 (continued)

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table, unlike those in most other tables, were calculated without leaving out item nonresponses (labeled "unknown"). To ensure that key percentages, such as that for no income, appear consistent within this table and across related tables, a constant denominator, which includes item nonresponses, was used. All responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients or households of Food for Survival, Inc..

Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 5.8% for pantry clients, 3.5% for kitchen clients, n.p. for shelter clients, and 5.5% for all clients.

Overall, 14.1% of the clients indicated that a job was the main source of income for their households for the previous month. Other sources of income are as follows:

- For 8.9% of all clients, welfare assistance from the government such as TANF and GA was the main source of their household income.
- For 51.4% of all clients, other government assistance such as social security or unemployment compensation was the main source of their household income.
- 13.8% of all clients had their main source of income from nongovernment, nonjob sources, including pension, child support, etc.

^aThis includes some form of limited savings.

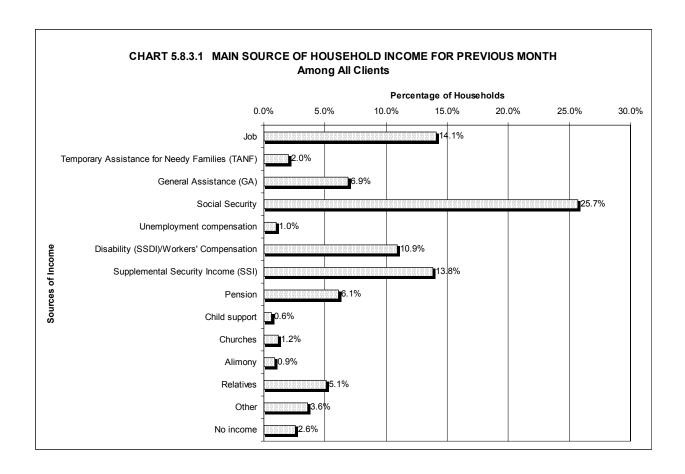


TABLE 5.8.3.2

ALL SOURCES OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR PREVIOUS MONTH

Did You (or Anyone in Your Household) Get Money in the Last Month from Any of the Following? ^a	Pantry Client Households	Kitchen Client Households	Shelter Client Households	All Client Households
Job	23.3%	20.2%	n.p.	23.1%
Government Welfare Assistance				
Temporary Assistance for Needy				
Families (TANF)	3.1%	0.0%	n.p.	2.6%
General Assistance (GA)	9.9%	15.1%	n.p.	10.6%
Other Government Sources				
Social Security	36.1%	32.6%	n.p.	35.9%
Unemployment compensation	2.0%	2.6%	n.p.	2.1%
Disability (SSDI)/Workers'				
Compensation	12.6%	13.9%	n.p.	12.9%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	19.3%	44.0%	n.p.	22.9%
Government assistance with child care				
costs	0.1%	0.2%	n.p.	0.1%
Nongovernment, Nonjob Sources				
Pension	11.6%	3.4%	n.p.	10.5%
Child support	2.1%	0.0%	n.p.	1.8%
Alimony	1.8%	0.0%	n.p.	1.5%
Relatives	7.3%	3.0%	n.p.	6.6%
No income	2.8%	1.9%	n.p.	2.6%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on all responses to Questions 6, 25, and 29 of the client survey.

NOTE:

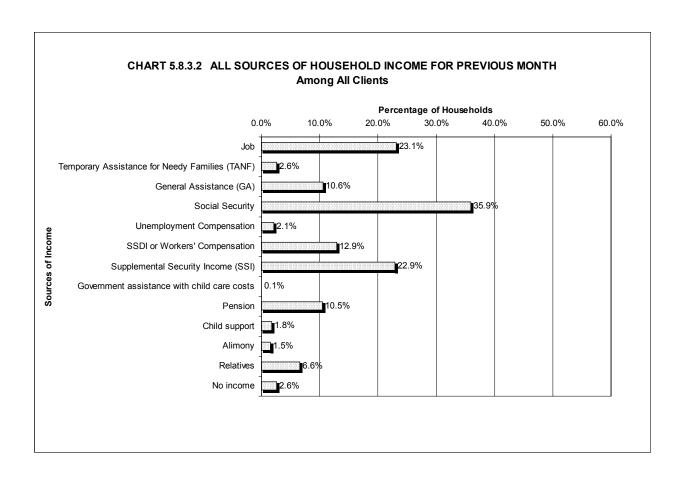
The percentages presented in this table, unlike those in most other tables, were calculated without leaving out item nonresponses (labeled "unknown"). To ensure that key percentages, such as that for no income, appear consistent within this table and across related tables, a constant denominator, which includes item nonresponses, was used. All responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients or households of Food for Survival, Inc..

Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.1% for pantry clients, 2.6% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.5% for all clients.

When clients were asked about *all* sources of their household income for the previous month, 23.1% included a job as a source.

^aMultiple responses were accepted.

- For 2.6% of all clients, TANF was a source of household income during the previous month.
- For 10.6%, GA was a source of household income.
- 35.9% of all clients said they received social security benefits
- 12.9% chose SSDI or workers' compensation as a source of household income.
- 22.9% mentioned SSI as a source.
- In addition, 10.5%, 1.8%, and 6.6% of the clients indicate pension, child support, and their relatives, respectively, as a source of income.



5.8.4 Annual Household Income in 2000

Clients also provided estimates of their total household income in the year 2000. Table 5.8.4.1 shows their annual income in dollars and as a percentage of the federal poverty level.

TABLE 5.8.4.1
HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR 2000

	Pantry Client Households	Kitchen Client Households	Shelter Client Households	All Client Households
Total Annual Income				
No income	2.7%	1.9%	n.p.	2.6%
\$1-\$5,000	16.9%	23.4%	n.p.	17.8%
\$5,000-\$9,999	35.5%	59.0%	n.p.	39.1%
\$10,000-\$14,999	12.0%	1.5%	n.p.	10.4%
\$15,000-\$19,999	5.9%	5.2%	n.p.	5.9%
\$20,000-\$24,999	3.8%	0.0%	n.p.	3.3%
\$25,000-\$29,999	0.6%	0.0%	n.p.	0.5%
\$30,000-\$34,999	0.2%	0.4%	n.p.	0.3%
\$35,000-\$39,999	0.0%	0.0%	n.p.	0.0%
\$40,000-\$44,999	0.0%	0.0%	n.p.	0.0%
\$45,000-\$49,999	0.0%	0.0%	n.p.	0.0%
\$50,000 and over	0.3%	0.1%	n.p.	0.3%
Unknown	22.0%	8.4%	n.p.	19.9%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
Average annual income among valid responses (in dollars) ^a	8,467	6,528	n.p.	8,159
Median annual income among valid responses (in dollars)	7,404	6,000	n.p.	7,200
Income as Percentage of the Federal Poverty Level ^b				
0% (No income) ^c	2.7%	1.9%	n.p.	2.6%
1-50%	25.0%	32.9%	n.p.	26.1%
51-75%	15.3%	33.9%	n.p.	18.0%
76-100%	16.1%	19.8%	n.p.	16.6%
101-130%	13.1%	0.7%	n.p.	11.4%
131-150%	1.0%	0.0%	n.p.	0.8%
151-185%	1.1%	2.0%	n.p.	1.4%
186% or higher	2.3%	0.2%	n.p.	2.0%
Unknown	23.4%	8.5%	n.p.	21.2%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%

TABLE 5.8.4.1 (continued)

	Pantry Client Households	Kitchen Client Households	Shelter Client Households	All Client Households
Average annual income as percentage of the poverty level among valid responses	71%	60%	n.p.	69%
Median annual income as percentage of the poverty level				
among valid responses	71%	58%	n.p.	67%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on all responses to Questions 29 and 30 of the client survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table, unlike those in most other tables, were calculated without leaving out item nonresponses (labeled "unknown"). To ensure that key percentages, such as that for no income, appear consistent within this table, a constant denominator, which includes item nonresponses, was used. All responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients or households of Food for Survival, Inc..

For total annual income, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 22.0% for pantry clients, 8.4% for kitchen clients, n.p. for shelter clients, and 19.9% for all clients. The missing rates we report here were obtained after we cross-imputed missing responses for monthly and yearly income variables.

For income as percentage of the federal poverty level, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 23.4% for pantry clients, 8.5% for kitchen clients, n.p. for shelter clients, and 21.2% for all clients.

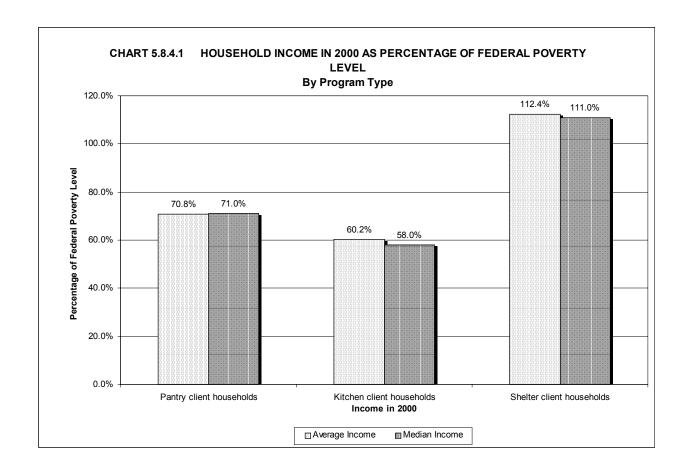
^aFor the calculation of the average and the median, responses given as a bracket were recoded to be the midpoint of the bracket.

^cThe percentages in this row may not be equal to those in the corresponding row of the upper panel of this table because the two panels of data may have different item nonresponse rates. The calculation in the lower panel required information about household size as well as household income.

In the year 2000, 59.4% of all clients had a household income less than \$10,000. More information about annual income of client households follows:

- Average household income among all clients in year 2000 was \$8,159.
- 74.6% of the clients' households had an income of 130% or below the federal poverty level.
- Average household income as percentage of the federal poverty level was 69% (median: 67%).

^bSee Table 5.8.1.1 for the federal poverty levels.



5.9 HOUSING

5.9.1 Housing Status

Table 5.9.1.1 shows the housing status of the clients. It shows whether they have a place to live, what kind of housing they have, whether they own or rent a place, and their other housing-related experiences.

TABLE 5.9.1.1 HOUSING STATUS

	Adult Clients Who Pick Up Food at a Pantry	Adult Clients at a Kitchen	Adult Clients at a Shelter	Adult Clients at All Program Sites
The kind of place you live now?				
Clients with a Place to Live				
House	21.8%	5.8%	n.p.	19.3%
Mobile home/trailer	0.0%	0.0%	n.p.	0.0%
Apartment	68.4%	80.7%	n.p.	70.4%
Room	8.9%	3.2%	n.p.	8.0%
Live with family, friends	0.7%	0.0%	n.p.	0.6%
SUBTOTAL	99.8%	89.7%	n.p.	98.3%
Clients Without a Place to Live				
Homeless, living in shelter				
or mission	0.1%	10.3%	n.p.	1.6%
Homeless, living on the				
street	0.1%	0.0%	n.p.	0.1%
Car, van, or recreational				
vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	n.p.	0.0%
Abandoned building	0.0%	0.0%	n.p.	0.0%
SUBTOTAL	0.2%	10.3%	n.p.	1.7%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367
Among clients who have a place				
to live				
Own the place you live	8.4%	0.5%	n.p.	7.5%
Rent your place	87.1%	94.7%	n.p.	88.0%
Live free with someone else	3.6%	2.1%	n.p.	3.4%
Other ^a	0.9%	2.7%	n.p.	1.2%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%

TABLE 5.9.1.1 (continued)

	Adult Clients Who Pick Up Food at a Pantry	Adult Clients at a Kitchen	Adult Clients at a Shelter	Adult Clients at All Program Sites
Clients late paying the last month's rent or mortgage	19.9%	25.1%	n.p.	20.6%
Clients whose households receive Section 8 or Public Housing Assistance	14.2%	26.8%	n.p.	15.9%
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Clients with a place to live	281	56	17	354

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 16, 17, 18, and 81 of the client survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

For the kind of place where living, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.2% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.2% for all clients.

For those with a place to live, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.4% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.3% for all clients.

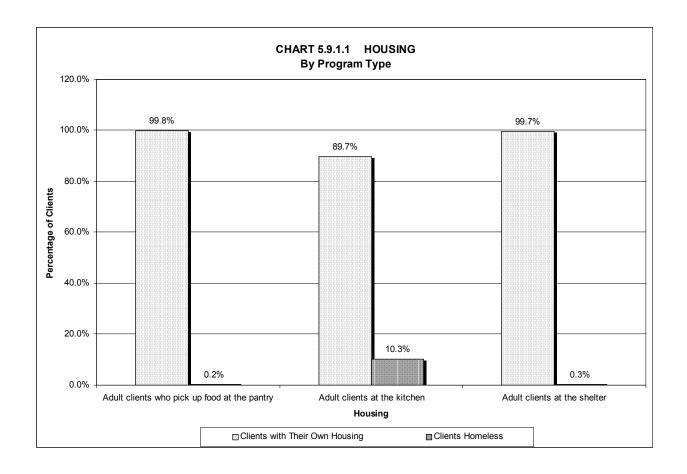
For those late paying rent or mortgage, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 3.0% for pantry clients, 4.8% for kitchen clients, 0.6% for shelter clients, and 3.2% for all clients.

For those receiving Section 8, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 1.2% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.1% for shelter clients, and 1.0% for all clients.

Among all adult clients, 1.7% were without a place to live. More details on housing status of the clients follow:

- 10.3% of kitchen clients were homeless.
- 0.2% of pantry clients were homeless.
- 8.4% of pantry clients own the place where they live.
- 20.6% of the clients with a place to live were late paying the previous month's rent or mortgage.
- 15.9% of the clients with a place to live said they received Section 8 or Public Housing Assistance at the time of the interview.

^aThis includes shelters and halfway houses.



5.9.2 Household Resources

Clients indicated if their households have access to a kitchen, a working telephone, or a working car. Responses are presented in Table 5.9.2.1.

TABLE 5.9.2.1 HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES

	Pantry Client Households	Kitchen Client Households	Shelter Client Households	All Client Households
Clients with access to a place where they can prepare a meal				
Yes	98.7%	88.8%	n.p.	97.2%
No	1.3%	11.2%	n.p.	2.8%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
Clients with a working telephone				
Yes	82.4%	71.8%	n.p.	81.0%
No	17.6%	28.2%	n.p.	19.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
Clients with a working car				
Yes	16.8%	2.6%	n.p.	14.8%
No	83.2%	97.4%	n.p.	85.2%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 19 of the client survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The

sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

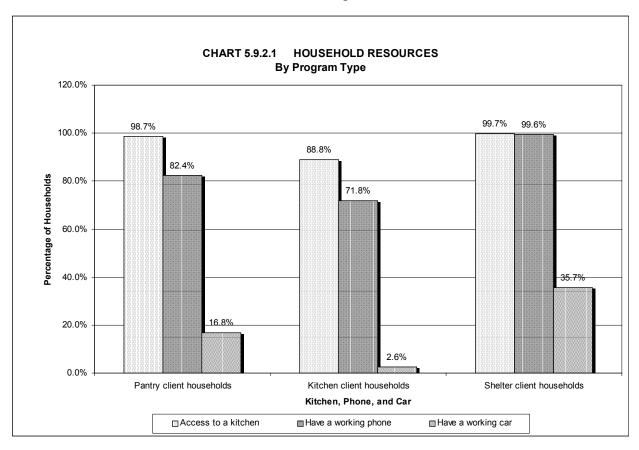
For access to a place, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.1% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.1% for all clients.

For working telephone, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.2% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.2% for all clients.

For clients with running cars, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.2% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.1% for all clients.

Findings about selected household resources presented in Table 5.9.2.1 include:

- Overall, 97.2% of the clients have access to a place where they can prepare a meal.
- 98.7% of the pantry clients have access to a place where they can prepare a meal.
- 88.8% of the kitchen clients have access to a place where they can prepare a meal.
- Overall, 81.0% of the clients have a working telephone.
- 82.4% of the pantry clients have a working telephone.
- 71.8% of the kitchen clients have a working telephone.
- Overall, 14.8% of the clients have a working car.
- 16.8% of the pantry clients have a working car.
- 2.6% of the kitchen clients have a working car.



6. CLIENTS: FOOD INSECURITY AND HUNGER

A scaling tool recently developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture provides an important approach which is being increasingly used to assess food security and hunger among households, and the questions needed to operationalize this scale were included in the client survey. This chapter begins by assessing A2H clients' levels of food security, first for all households in the A2H system and then separately for households with children and for households with elderly members. Subsequent sections then provide data on household responses to the specific questions used in constructing the food security scores.

6.1 HOUSEHOLD FOOD INSECURITY

Clients responded to a six-item short module for classifying households by food security status level. Food security scale scores were assigned and households were classified according to the "Guide to Measuring Household Food Security, Revised 2000."¹¹

TABLE 6.1.1 HOUSEHOLD FOOD INSECURITY

Food Security Among Clients' Households	Pantry Client Households	Kitchen Client Households	Shelter Client Households	All Client Households
Food Security Among All Households				
Food secure	29.1%	30.5%	n.p.	29.5%
Food insecure				
Food insecure without hunger	39.5%	49.4%	n.p.	40.9%
Food insecure with hunger	31.5%	20.1%	n.p.	29.6%
SUBTOTAL	70.9%	69.5%	n.p.	70.5%

¹¹Bickel, Gary, Mark Nord, Cristofer Price, William Hamilton, and John Cook. "Guide to Measuring Household Food Security, Revised 2000." U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, March 2000.

TABLE 6.1.1 (continued)

Food Security Among Clients' Households	Pantry Client Households	Kitchen Client Households	Shelter Client Households	All Client Households
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367
Food Security Among				
Households with Children				
Younger than Age 18				
Food secure	17.8%	n.p.	n.p.	20.2%
Food Insecure				
Food insecure without hunger	44.6%	n.p.	n.p.	43.4%
Food insecure with hunger	37.7%	n.p.	n.p.	36.4%
SUBTOTAL	82.2%	n.p.	n.p.	79.8%
TOTAL	100.0%	n.p.	n.p.	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Households with children younger than age 18	94	12	1	107
Food Security Among Households with Seniors Age 65 or Older				
Food secure	41.7%	41.2%	n.p.	42.0%
Food insecure				
Food insecure without hunger	45.0%	50.5%	n.p.	45.4%
Food insecure with hunger	13.3%	8.3%	n.p.	12.6%
SUBTOTAL	58.3%	58.8%	n.p.	58.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Households with seniors age 65 years or older	106	22	7	135

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47 of the client survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Constructed according to "Guide to Measuring Household Food Security, Revised 2000."

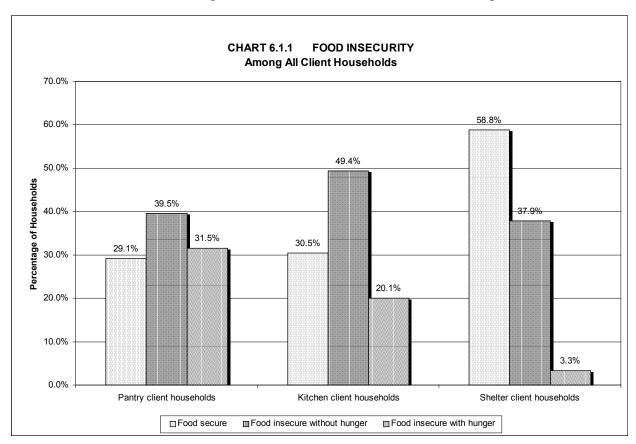
For all households, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.1% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.1% for all clients.

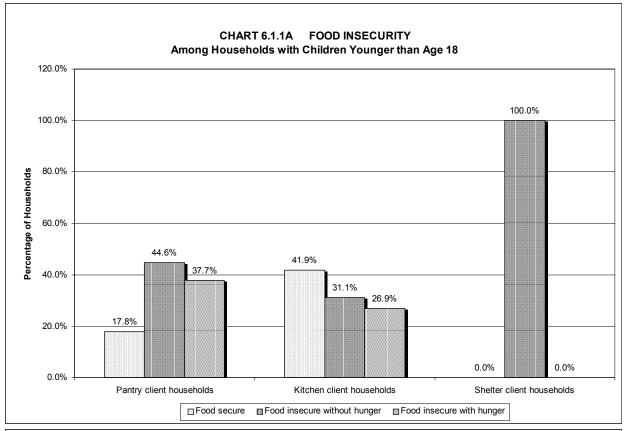
For households with children younger than age 18, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.0% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.0% for all clients.

For households with seniors, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.0% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.0% for all clients.

According to the six-item short module, 40.9% of all client households of the emergency food programs were food insecure without hunger. Another 29.6% were food insecure with hunger. Combined, a total of 70.5% were food insecure.

- Among the client households with children younger than age 18, 43.4% were food insecure without hunger and 36.4% were food insecure with hunger.
- Among the client households with seniors age 65 years or older, 45.4% were food insecure without hunger and 12.6% were food insecure with hunger.





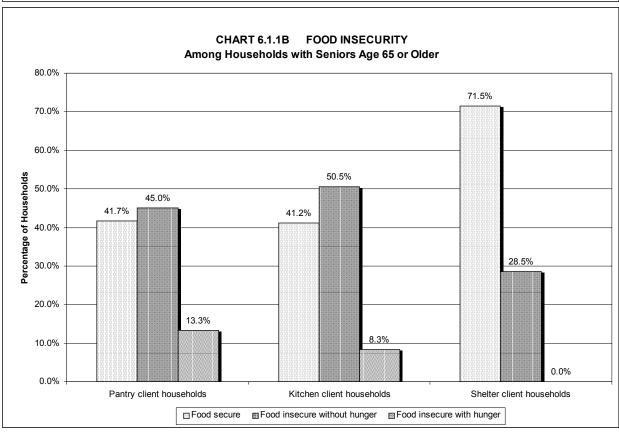


TABLE 6.1.2
FOOD STAMP PROGRAM PARTICIPATION AND FOOD SECURITY

Food Security Among Clients' Households	Pantry Client Households	Kitchen Client Households	Shelter Client Households	All Client Households
Food Stamp Program Participants				
Food secure	29.1%	30.5%	n.p.	29.5%
Food insecure				
Food insecure without hunger	39.5%	49.4%	n.p.	40.9%
Food insecure with hunger	31.5%	20.1%	n.p.	29.6%
SUBTOTAL	70.9%	69.5%	n.p.	70.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Food Stamp Program participants	287	61	19	367
Food Stamp Program Nonparticipants				
Food secure	17.8%	n.p.	n.p.	20.2%
Food Insecure				
Food insecure without hunger	44.6%	n.p.	n.p.	43.4%
Food insecure with hunger	37.7%	n.p.	n.p.	36.4%
SUBTOTAL	82.2%	n.p.	n.p.	79.8%
TOTAL	100.0%	n.p.	n.p.	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Food Stamp Program nonparticipants	94	12	1	107

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47 of the client survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Constructed according to "Guide to Measuring Household Food Security, Revised 2000."

For all households, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.1% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.1% for all clients.

For households with children younger than age 18, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.0% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.0% for all clients.

For households with seniors, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.0% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.0% for all clients.

As will be discussed in detail in Chapter 7 below, approximately 27.1% of A2H clients also receive benefits from the Food Stamp Program. Table 6.1.2 compares food security status among Food Stamp Program participants to that of nonparticipants.

- 40.9% of the client household receiving food stamps were food insecure without hunger. Another 29.6% were food insecure with hunger.
- In comparison, among the client households not receiving food stamps, 43.4% were food insecure without hunger and 36.4% were food insecure with hunger.

6.2 INDICATORS OF FOOD INSECURITY IN HOUSEHOLDS

Table 6.2 presents responses to two of the questions involved in the six-item short module.

TABLE 6.2.1 INDICATORS OF FOOD INSECURITY IN HOUSEHOLDS

Two Questions in the Six-Item Short Module ^a	Pantry Client Households	Kitchen Client Households	Shelter Client Households	All Client Households
"The food we bought just didn't last, and we didn't have money to get more." In the last 12 months, was that?				
Often true	16.6%	6.2%	n.p.	15.0%
Sometimes true	59.1%	67.5%	n.p.	60.1%
Never true	24.3%	26.2%	n.p.	24.8%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
"We couldn't afford to eat balanced meals." In the last 12 months, was that?				
Often true	15.4%	14.7%	n.p.	15.3%
Sometimes true	47.8%	42.0%	n.p.	46.9%
Never true	36.8%	43.3%	n.p.	37.8%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 42 and 43 of the client survey.

NOTE:

The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

For food didn't last, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.4% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.4% for all clients.

For not eating balanced meals, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.4% for pantry clients, 0.6% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.4% for all clients.

Overall, 75.2% of the client households reported that, during the previous 12 months, they had been in a situation where the food they bought "just didn't last and they didn't have

^aBickel, Gary, Mark Nord, Cristofer Price, William Hamilton, and John Cook. "Guide to Measuring Household Food Security, Revised 2000." U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, March 2000.

money to get more." In addition, 62.2% of the client households were, often or sometimes during the previous 12 months, in a situation where they "couldn't afford to eat balanced meals."

6.3 INDICATORS OF FOOD INSECURITY AND HUNGER AMONG ADULTS

Table 6.3.1 presents responses to the four questions about adults in the six-item short module.

TABLE 6.3.1 INDICATORS OF FOOD INSECURITY AND HUNGER AMONG ADULTS

	Pantry Client Households	Kitchen Client Households	Shelter Client Households	All Client Households
How often adult clients or other adults in the household cut the size of meals or skipped meals because there wasn't enough money for food for the previous 12 months ^a				
Almost every month	16.9%	18.4%	n.p.	17.0%
Some months but not every month	23.1%	17.3%	n.p.	22.3%
Only one or two months	2.6%	0.2%	n.p.	2.2%
Never	55.3%	64.1%	n.p.	56.6%
Clients who ate less than they felt they should because there wasn't enough money to buy food for the previous 12 months				
Yes	46.3%	31.0%	n.p.	43.8%
No	53.7%	69.0%	n.p.	56.2%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
Clients who were hungry but didn't eat because they couldn't afford enough food for the previous 12 months				
Yes	24.2%	27.4%	n.p.	24.6%
No	75.8%	72.6%	n.p.	75.4%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
Clients or other adults in the household ever did not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food				
Yes	19.6%	24.0%	n.p.	20.1%
No	80.4%	76.0%	n.p.	79.9%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 44, 44a, 45, 46, and 47 of the client survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the

TABLE 6.3.1 (continued)

Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

For cutting meal size, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 3.0% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.1% for shelter clients, and 2.6% for all clients.

For eating less, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.9% for pantry clients, 0.1% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.8% for all clients.

For being hungry because could not afford food, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.1% for pantry clients, 0.1% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.1% for all clients.

For not eating for a whole day, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.3% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.3% for all clients.

^aResponses may not add up to 100% because this panel was constructed from two questions: "Never" came from Question 44, and the other responses from Question 44a.

Adults in 17.0% of the client households had to cut the size of meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food *almost every month* of the previous 12 months. Responses to the remaining three questions are:

- 43.8% of the clients ate less than they felt they should because there was not enough money to buy food during the previous 12 months.
- 24.6% of the clients were hungry but did not eat because they could not afford enough food during the previous 12 months.
- Adults in 20.1% of the client households did not eat for a whole day at least once during the previous 12 months because there was not enough money for food.

6.4 INDICATORS OF FOOD INSECURITY AND HUNGER AMONG CHILDREN

In addition to the six questions shown in Tables 6.2.1 and 6.3.1, clients were asked three additional questions about their children's skipping meals, being hungry, and not eating enough.

TABLE 6.4.1 INDICATORS OF FOOD INSECURITY AND HUNGER AMONG CHILDREN

	Pantry Client Households	Kitchen Client Households	Shelter Client Households	All Client Households
How often during the previous 12 months clients' child/children was/were not eating enough because they just				
couldn't afford enough food				
Often	5.5%	n.p.	n.p.	5.0%
Sometimes	14.2%	n.p.	n.p.	14.5%
Never	80.4%	n.p.	n.p.	80.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	n.p.	n.p.	100.0%
Clients whose child/children ever skipped meals because there wasn't enough money for food during the previous 12 months				
Yes	13.6%	n.p.	n.p.	12.7%
No	86.4%	n.p.	n.p.	87.3%
TOTAL	100.0%	n.p.	n.p.	100.0%
Clients whose child/children was/were hungry at least once during the previous 12 months, but couldn't afford more food				
Yes	21.3%	n.p.	n.p.	19.3%
No	78.7%	n.p.	n.p.	80.7%
TOTAL	100.0%	n.p.	n.p.	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Households with children younger than age 18	94	12	1	107

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 3, 6b, 48, 49, 50, and 51 of the client survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

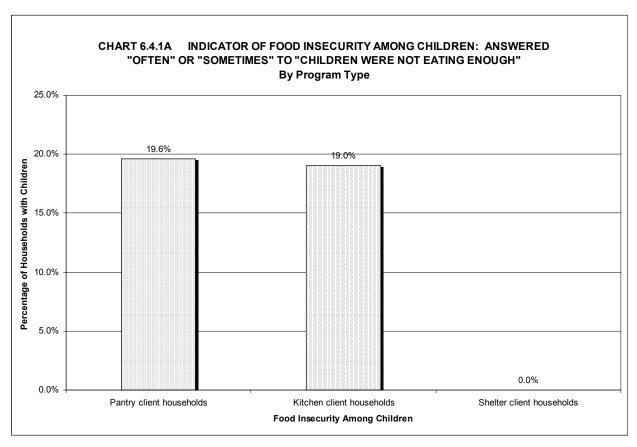
For children not eating enough, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 5.9% for pantry clients, 25.5% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 8.0% for all clients.

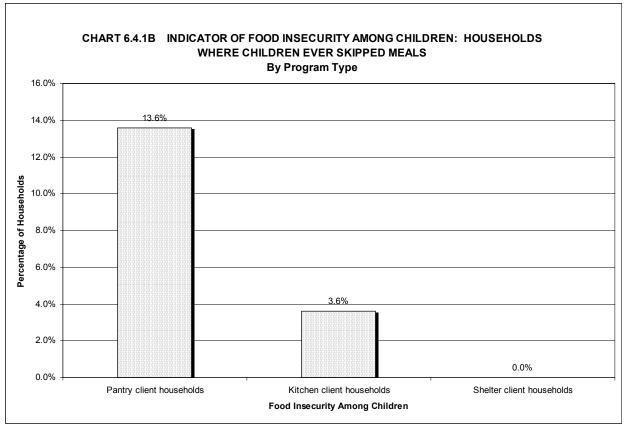
For children skipping meals, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 5.9% for pantry clients, 25.5% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 7.9% for all clients.

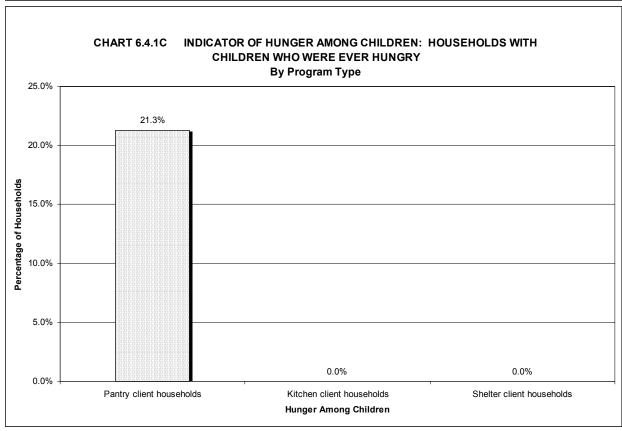
For children hungry, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 8.0% for pantry clients, 25.5% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 9.8% for all clients.

Among all clients with children, 5.0% stated that, during the previous 12 months, their children were *often* not eating enough because they just couldn't afford enough food. Another 14.5% of the clients experienced such a situation *sometimes* during the previous 12 months.

- 12.7% of the clients with children said that their children skipped meals because there was not enough money for food during the previous 12 months.
- 19.3% of the clients with children said that their children were hungry at least once during the previous 12 months, but they could not afford more food.







6.5 CHOICE BETWEEN FOOD AND NECESSITIES

Clients were asked whether their families had to choose between food and necessities during the 12-month period prior to the interview. Table 6.5.1 summarizes the results.

TABLE 6.5.1
CHOICE BETWEEN FOOD AND NECESSITIES

	Pantry Client Households	Kitchen Client Households	Shelter Client Households	All Client Clients
In the previous 12 months, clients or their family who ever had to choose at least once between				
Paying for food and paying for utilities or heating fuel	32.0%	33.2%	n.p.	32.1%
Paying for food and paying for rent or mortgage	24.8%	32.8%	n.p.	25.8%
Paying for food and paying for medicine or medical care	28.5%	17.4%	n.p.	26.8%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 52 of the client survey.

Note:

All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

For choosing between food and utilities, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 1.9% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 1.6% for all clients.

For choosing between food and rent (mortgage), missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 2.4% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 2.1% for all clients.

For choosing between food and medical care, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 2.8% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 2.3% for all clients.

As shown in Table 6.5.1, among pantry client households, 32.0% had to choose between paying for food and paying for utilities or heating bill; 24.8% had to choose between food and rent or mortgage; and 28.5% had to choose between food and medicine or medical care. Results for kitchen and shelter client households are:

• Among kitchen client households, 33.2% had to choose between paying for food and paying for utilities or heating bill; 32.8% between food and rent or mortgage; and 17.4% between food and medicine or medical care.

7. CLIENTS: USE OF FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Given the high levels of need evidenced by many clients in the A2H network, it is important to assess whether the clients of Food for Survival, Inc. are getting all the governmental nutrition assistance that they are entitled to. This issue is examined here. The analysis begins by examining client participation in the Food Stamp Program, since this is the largest and most widely available government nutrition assistance program. Both levels of participation and reasons for non-participation are examined. A subsequent section examines participation in other government nutrition programs.

7.1 USE OF THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Clients were asked a series of questions relating to the Food Stamp Program (FSP). Table 7.1.1 summarizes the findings.

TABLE 7.1.1
USE OF FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

	Pantry Client Households	Kitchen Client Households	Shelter Client Households	All Client Households
Client or anyone in the household had applied for food stamps	51.8%	52.6%	n.p.	51.8%
Client or anyone in the household currently receiving food stamps	29.0%	17.1%	n.p.	27.1%
Client or anyone in the household currently not receiving but received food stamps during the previous 12 months	3.4%	8.3%	n.p.	4.1%
Client or anyone in the household had applied for but had not received food stamps during the previous 12 months	19.7%	27.8%	n.p.	20.9%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367

TABLE 7.1.1 (continued)

	Pantry Client Households	Kitchen Client Households	Shelter Client Households	All Client Households
Number of weeks clients or their households have currently been receiving food stamps (for those who are receiving)				
Less than 2 weeks	2.5%	n.p.	N.A.	2.2%
2-4 weeks	2.0%	n.p.	N.A.	1.8%
5-12 weeks	0.0%	n.p.	N.A.	0.0%
13-51 weeks	10.2%	n.p.	N.A.	11.6%
1-2 years (52-103 weeks)	5.0%	n.p.	N.A.	8.0%
2-4 years (104-207 weeks)	24.6%	n.p.	N.A.	22.5%
4 years or more	55.6%	n.p.	N.A.	53.9%
TOTAL	100.0%	n.p.	N.A.	100.0%
Average number of weeks clients or their households have currently been	247.2		N. A	245.4
receiving food stamps Median number of weeks clients or their households have currently been	247.2	n.p.	N.A.	245.4
receiving food stamps	208	n.p.	N.A.	208
Clients who experienced an increase or a decrease of food stamp benefits during the previous 12 months				
Increased	38.5%	n.p.	N.A.	35.4%
Decreased	15.5%	n.p.	N.A.	14.2%
Remained the same	46.0%	n.p.	N.A.	50.4%
TOTAL	100.0%	n.p.	N.A.	100.0%
Number of weeks during the month over which food stamps usually last				
1 week or less	22.7%	n.p.	N.A.	22.2%
2 weeks	20.0%	n.p.	N.A.	20.2%
3 weeks	45.7%	n.p.	N.A.	41.8%
4 weeks	11.6%	n.p.	N.A.	15.9%
More than 4 weeks	0.0%	n.p.	N.A.	0.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	n.p.	N.A.	100.0%
Average number of weeks during the month over which food stamps usually last	2.5	n.p.	N.A.	2.5
Median number of weeks during the month over which food stamps usually last	3	n.p.	N.A.	3
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Clients who are currently receiving food stamps	105	13	0	118

TABLE 7.1.1 (continued)

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 of the client survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

The second, third, and fourth rows of the first panel do not add up exactly to the first row due to varying item nonresponses to the question involved.

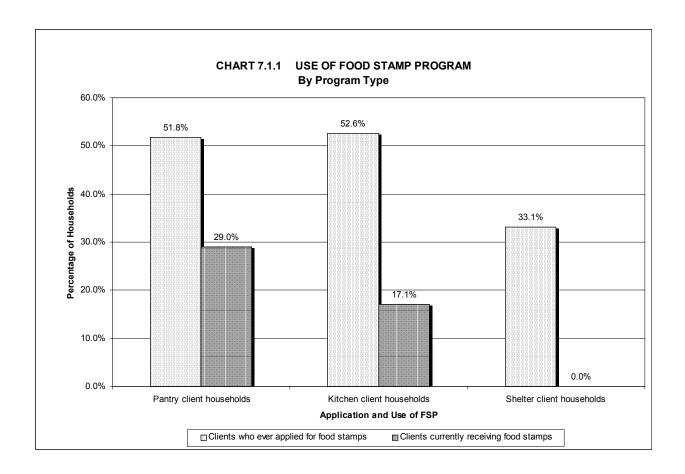
For length of receipt of food stamps, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 7.9% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, N.A. for shelter clients, and 7.1% for all clients.

For increase/decrease in food stamp benefits, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 5.6% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, N.A. for shelter clients, and 5.0% for all clients.

For period of time food stamps lasted, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 3.3% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, N.A. for shelter clients, and 3.0% for all clients.

Overall, 51.8% of the clients have applied for and 27.1% are currently receiving food stamps. More information includes:

- 84.4% of the clients who are receiving food stamps have been receiving food stamps for more than two years.
- 35.4% of the clients currently receiving food stamps experienced increased food stamp benefits, while 14.2% experienced decreased benefits during the previous 12 months.
- For 84.1% of the clients who are receiving food stamps, food stamps last for three weeks or less.
- On average, food stamps last for 2.5 weeks.



7.2 REASONS WHY CLIENTS NEVER APPLIED FOR FOOD STAMPS

Clients who had not applied for food stamps were asked why they or their households never applied for food stamps. Table 7.2.1 shows the results.

TABLE 7.2.1

REASONS WHY CLIENTS NEVER APPLIED FOR FOOD STAMPS

Reasons Why Clients or Their Households Never Applied for Food Stamps ^a	Pantry Client Households	Kitchen Client Households	Shelter Client Households	All Client Households
Ineligibility ^b				
Don't think eligible because of income				
or assets				
All clients	34.9%	15.4%	n.p.	31.9%
Clients with income 130% of the				
federal poverty level or lower	19.5%	14.7%	n.p.	18.7%
Clients with income higher than				
130% of the federal poverty level	4.7%	0.6%	n.p.	4.2%
Unknown	10.7%	0.1%	n.p.	9.1%
Don't think eligible because of				
citizenship status	3.7%	1.4%	n.p.	3.4%
Eligible for only a low benefit amount	0.0%	5.7%	n.p.	0.8%
SUBTOTAL ^c	37.9%	22.5%	n.p.	35.4%
Inconvenience				
Don't know where to go or who to				
contact to apply	1.0%	0.0%	n.p.	0.9%
Hard to get to the food stamp office	4.9%	23.1%	n.p.	7.7%
Application process is too long and				
complicated	2.4%	0.0%	n.p.	2.0%
Questions are too personal	0.0%	8.3%	n.p.	1.2%
Food stamp office staff are				
disrespectful	0.1%	0.0%	n.p.	0.1%
Food stamp office is unpleasant or in				
unsafe area	4.9%	0.0%	n.p.	4.2%
SUBTOTAL	12.3%	31.4%	n.p.	15.3%
No Need				
No need for benefit	1.1%	0.0%	n.p.	0.9%
Others need benefits more	0.0%	0.0%	n.p.	0.0%
Need is only temporary	0.0%	0.0%	n.p.	0.0%
SUBTOTAL	1.1%	0.0%	n.p.	0.9%

TABLE 7.2.1 (continued)

Reasons Why Clients or Their Households Never Applied for Food Stamps ^a	Pantry Client Households	Kitchen Client Households	Shelter Client Households	All Client Households
Social Stigma				
Feel embarrassed applying for benefits	0.0%	0.0%	n.p.	0.0%
Family or friends do not approve of my receiving benefits	0.0%	0.0%	n.p.	0.0%
Dislike relying on the government for assistance	0.1%	0.0%	n.p.	0.1%
Feel embarrassed using benefits	0.5%	5.5%	n.p.	1.2%
SUBTOTAL	0.6%	5.5%	n.p.	1.3%
Other				
Planning to apply, but not yet applied	14.3%	5.7%	n.p.	13.1%
Other ^d	4.2%	24.5%	n.p.	7.5%
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Clients or their households who never applied for				
food stamps	109	26	17	152

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 38 of the client survey.

NOTE:

All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 14.4% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 1.7% for shelter clients, and 12.2% for all clients.

Reasons for having not applied for food stamps include:

- Overall, 35.4% of the clients who had not applied for food stamps did not do so because they believe they are not eligible; 15.3% because it is too much hassle; 0.9% either because there is no need or because they think others would need the benefits more; and 1.3% because there is social stigma associated with food stamps.
- 31.9% of the clients indicated income above the eligible level as a reason for having not applied for food stamps.

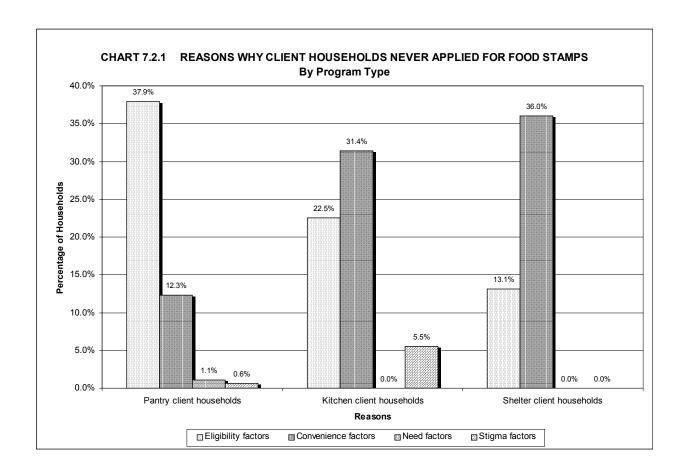
^aMultiple responses were accepted.

^bSee Appendix A for food stamp eligibility criteria.

^cThe subtotal in this table indicates the percentage of people who provided one or more component items as their responses; thus it may differ from the sum of component items.

^dThis includes working, having no mailing address, and being in a temporary living situation.

• That 31.9% was broken down into two categories: those who had an income that is at or below 130% of the federal poverty level (18.7%); and those who had an income that is higher than 130% of the federal poverty level (4.2%). 12,13



¹²Generalizing this result requires caution, as the income data collected through our client survey were not validated.

 $^{^{13}}$ Broadly speaking, a household usually meets the income eligibility requirements for the Food Stamp Program if its gross income is less than 130% of the poverty level. However, it was not possible during the survey to collect all of the detailed data necessary to fully assess Food Stamp Program eligibility.

7.3 REASONS WHY CLIENTS OR THEIR HOUSEHOLDS ARE NOT CURRENTLY RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS, FOR THOSE WHO HAVE APPLIED

Clients who have applied but are not currently receiving food stamps were asked why they are not currently receiving food stamps. Results are shown in Table 7.3.1.

TABLE 7.3.1

REASONS WHY CLIENTS OR THEIR HOUSEHOLDS ARE NOT CURRENTLY RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS, FOR THOSE WHO HAVE APPLIED

Reasons Why Clients or Their Households Are Not Currently Receiving Food Stamps, for Those Who Have Applied for	Pantry Client	Kitchen Client	Shelter Client	All Client
Food Stamps ^a	Households	Households	Households	Households
Ineligibility				
Ineligible income level				
All clients	35.3%	5.8%	n.p.	29.1%
Income 130% of the federal poverty				
level or lower	17.8%	3.7%	n.p.	15.1%
Income higher than 130% of the				
federal poverty level	6.8%	0.9%	n.p.	5.5%
Unknown	10.7%	1.3%	n.p.	8.6%
Change of household makeup	0.0%	0.0%	n.p.	0.0%
Time limit for receiving the help ran out	6.6%	2.5%	n.p.	5.7%
Citizenship status	6.1%	14.7%	n.p.	7.9%
$SUBTOTAL^b$	45.2%	23.0%	n.p.	40.5%
Inconvenience				
Too much hassle	11.0%	16.2%	n.p.	12.0%
Hard to get to food stamp office	3.2%	16.4%	n.p.	6.0%
SUBTOTAL	14.3%	32.6%	n.p.	18.0%
No Need				
No need for benefits	2.3%	0.3%	n.p.	1.9%
Others need benefits more	1.6%	0.0%	n.p.	1.2%
Need is only temporary	2.3%	1.3%	n.p.	2.1%
SUBTOTAL	3.1%	1.6%	n.p.	2.7%
Other				
Other reasons ^c	27.2%	39.2%	n.p.	29.9%
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Clients who have				
applied for but are not currently receiving food stamps	73	22	2	97

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 37 of the client survey.

NOTE:

All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 11.5% for pantry clients, 19.8% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 13.2% for all clients.

As Table 7.3.1 shows, 29.1% of the clients indicated a higher-than-required income level as a reason why they were not currently receiving food stamps. Those clients are further broken down into two categories based on the information about their previous month's household income: those who had an income that is 130% of the federal poverty level or lower (15.1%); and those who had an income that is higher than 130% of the federal poverty level (5.5%). Other findings include:

• Overall, 40.5% of the clients believe that they are not receiving food stamps because they are not eligible.

^aMultiple responses were accepted.

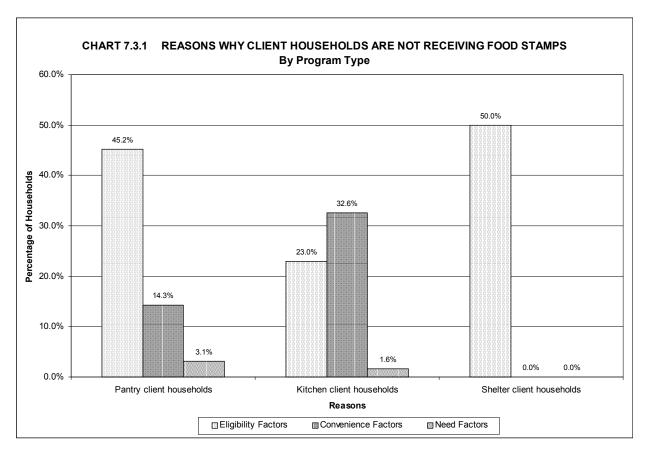
^bThe subtotal in this table indicates the percentage of people who provided one or more component items as their responses; thus it may differ from the sum of component items.

^cThis includes "waiting" and "in progress."

¹⁴Generalizing this result requires caution, as the income data collected through our client survey were not validated.

¹⁵Broadly speaking, a household usually meets the income eligibility requirements for the Food Stamp Program if its gross income is less than 130% of the poverty level. However, it was not possible during the survey to collect all of the detailed data necessary to fully assess Food Stamp Program eligibility.

- 18.0% are not receiving food stamps because it is too much hassle.
- 2.7% are not receiving food stamps either because there is no need or because they think others would need the benefits more.



7.4 USE OF OTHER PROGRAMS

Clients also responded as to what other federal nutrition or child care programs they use.

Table 7.4.1 shows the results.

TABLE 7.4.1
USE OF OTHER PROGRAMS

Other Program(s) Clients or Their Families Currently Participate in ^a	Pantry Client Households	Kitchen Client Households	Shelter Client Households	All Client Households
	Houselloius	Houselloids	Houseliolus	TTOUSCHOIUS
Government Mass Distribution Program or				
TEFAP (Cheese, butter, etc., not from pantries)	54.7%	42.4%	n n	52.5%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	n.p. 19	367
· ·	207			
Senior nutrition sites, such as senior centers that serve lunch	12.2%	32.2%	n.p.	15.4%
Home-delivered meals or meals-on-wheels				
(Usually for seniors or people with	0.20/	0.00/		0.10/
disabilities)	0.2%	0.0%	n.p.	0.1%
Senior brown bag programs that give out groceries and produce	35.5%	30.5%	n.p.	35.4%
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Households with at			· F·	
least one senior member age 65 or				
older	106	22	7	135
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for				
Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	48.8%	n.p.	n.p.	49.2%
Child day care	40.3%	n.p.	n.p.	42.1%
Government assistance for child day care				
among those using child day care ^b	35.1%	n.p.	N.A.	41.7%
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Households with at				
least one child age 0-5 years	31	4	1	36
School lunch program	67.3%	n.p.	n.p.	65.5%
School breakfast program	39.6%	n.p.	n.p.	37.7%
After-school snack program	23.8%	n.p.	n.p.	22.3%
Child care food program, such as meals at subsidized child care centers	0.4%	n.p.	n.p.	1.6%
Summer food program providing free lunches for children	19.2%	n.p.	n.p.	21.1%
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Households with at		1	1	
least one child younger than age 18	94	12	1	107

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 7a, 8, and 41 of the client survey.

Note:

All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Among all client households, 52.5% participate in government mass distribution programs or TEFAP. Participation in other programs is as follows:

- Among the households with at least one senior member age 65 or older, 15.4% use senior nutrition sites; 0.1% use home-delivered meals or meals-on-wheels; and 35.4% participate in senior brown bag programs.
- Among the households with at least one child age 0-5 years, 49.2% participate in the WIC program, and 41.7% of those using child day care benefit from government assistance for child day care.
- Among the households with at least one child younger than age 18, 65.5% and 37.7% benefit from the school lunch and the school breakfast program, respectively; 22.3% use an after-school snack program; 1.6% use a child care food program; and 21.1% participate in the summer food program.

^aMultiple responses were accepted.

^bThe sample size is 6 for the pantries, 2 for the kitchens, 0 for the shelters, and 8 for all.

7.5 GENERAL ASSISTANCE, WELFARE, AND TANF IN THE PREVIOUS TWO YEARS

Clients were asked whether they received general assistance, welfare, or TANF in the previous two years and, if so, whether the assistance had been discontinued. They also provided reasons for the discontinuation. Table 7.5.1 presents the results.

TABLE 7.5.1

GENERAL ASSISTANCE, WELFARE, AND TANF IN THE PREVIOUS TWO YEARS

	Pantry Client Households	Kitchen Client Households	Shelter Client Households	All Client Households
Did you or anyone in the household receive general assistance, welfare, or TANF during the past two years?				
Yes	16.4%	38.3%	n.p.	19.5%
No	83.6%	61.7%	n.p.	80.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367
Clients for whom the assistance stopped				
during the past two years	23.4%	n.p.	N.A.	20.6%
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Clients who received specified assistance	58	17	0	75
Reasons for the discontinuation of the assistance ^a				
Ineligible income level	n.p.	n.p.	N.A.	1.5%
Change in household makeup	n.p.	n.p.	N.A.	0.0%
Time limit for receiving the help ran out	n.p.	n.p.	N.A.	1.0%
Sanctioned by welfare or another agency	n.p.	n.p.	N.A.	10.4%
Citizenship status	n.p.	n.p.	N.A.	0.0%
Too much hassle	n.p.	n.p.	N.A.	0.0%
Chose to stop receiving it	n.p.	n.p.	N.A.	1.5%
Other ^b	n.p.	n.p.	N.A.	48.4%
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Clients who received specified assistance, which then stopped during the previous two	-	-		
years	19	2	0	21

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 26, 27, and 28 of the client survey.

TABLE 7.5.1 (continued)

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

For receiving assistance, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.4% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.3% for shelter clients, and 0.3% for all clients.

For reasons for discontinuation of assistance, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 43.1% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, N.A. for shelter clients, and 37.2% for all clients.

During the previous two years, 19.5% of the clients received general assistance, welfare, or TANF. Details include:

- Among those who had received the specified assistance, 20.6% of them indicated that the assistance was discontinued.
- As for the reasons for the discontinuation, 1.5% ascribed it to having an ineligible income level, 0.0% to change of household makeup, and 1.0% to time limit for the assistance.
- In addition, 10.4% of the clients indicated that the assistance was discontinued because they were sanctioned by welfare or another agency, and 0.0% mentioned their citizenship status as a factor.
- Also, 0.0% of the clients no longer received the assistance because it was too much hassle for them, and 1.5% chose to stop receiving the assistance.

^aMultiple responses were accepted.

^bThis includes relocation and having found work.

7.6 GROCERY SHOPPING PATTERNS

Clients were asked where they do most of their grocery shopping. Results are shown in Table 7.6.1.

TABLE 7.6.1
GROCERY SHOPPING PATTERNS

Where do you do most of your grocery shopping?	Adult Clients Who Pick Up Food at a Pantry	Adult Clients at a Kitchen	Adult Clients at a Shelter	Adult Clients at All Program Sites
Supermarkets or grocery stores	96.5%	80.4%	n.p.	94.2%
Discount stores (e.g., Wal-Mart, Target, K-Mart)	0.6%	4.4%	n.p.	1.1%
Warehouse clubs (e.g., Price Club, Costco, Pace, Sam's Club, BJ's)	0.6%	0.0%	n.p.	0.5%
Convenience stores (e.g., 7-11, Quickshop, Wawa)	0.0%	0.0%	n.p.	0.0%
Ethnic food stores (e.g., bodegas, Asian food markets, or Caribbean markets)	1.2%	11.7%	n.p.	2.8%
Farmer's market	0.0%	0.0%	n.p.	0.0%
Other (including Dollar Stores)	0.2%	0.3%	n.p.	0.2%
Don't know because someone else in family shops	0.5%	0.0%	n.p.	0.4%
Don't buy groceries, free food only	0.4%	3.2%	n.p.	0.9%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 40 of the client survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.2% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.5% for shelter clients, and 0.1% for all clients.

Among all clients, 94.2% shop mostly at supermarkets or grocery stores. Information about other places where some of the clients do most their grocery shopping follows:

- 0.0% of the clients use convenience stores for most of their grocery shopping.
- 1.1% of the clients shop mostly at discount stores such as Wal-Mart, Target, or K-Mart.
- 0.9% of the clients do not buy groceries. They rely only on free food.

8. CLIENTS: HEALTH STATUS

Health status can be an important determinant of overall household circumstances and need. Therefore, the survey asked clients for information on the health of both themselves and other household members. The responses to these questions are presented below. In addition, data are presented on clients' access to health insurance and health care.

8.1 HEALTH STATUS

Clients were asked to indicate their health status, then to indicate whether anyone (or anyone else) in their household was in poor health. Table 8.1.1 summarizes the results.

TABLE 8.1.1 HEALTH STATUS

	Adult Clients Who Pick Up Food at a Pantry	Adult Clients at a Kitchen	Adult Clients at a Shelter	Adult Clients at All Program Sites
Clients who indicated that their health				
was				
Excellent	11.5%	6.3%	n.p.	10.7%
Very good	14.2%	14.0%	n.p.	14.4%
Good	28.5%	36.1%	n.p.	29.5%
Fair	26.2%	34.5%	n.p.	27.5%
Poor	19.6%	9.0%	n.p.	17.9%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
Clients who indicated that someone else in the household was in poor health				
Yes	23.1%	7.3%	n.p.	20.6%
No	68.2%	69.3%	n.p.	68.5%
Live alone	8.7%	23.4%	n.p.	10.9%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
Households with at least one member				
reported to be in poor health	33.9%	15.7%	n.p.	30.9%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367

TABLE 8.1.1 (continued)

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 20 and 21 of the client survey.

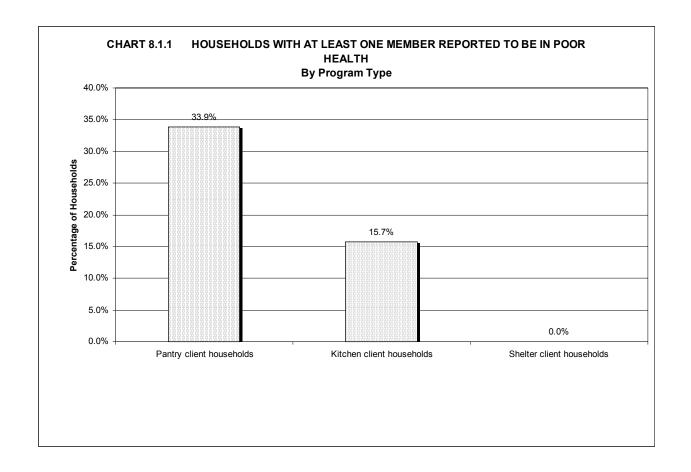
NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

For client health, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.3% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.2% for all clients.

For poor health of anyone in household, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 1.3% for pantry clients, 1.3% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 1.3% for all clients.

Overall, 17.9% of the clients at all program sites are in poor health, and 30.9% of the client households have one or more members in poor health. More details follow:

- Among pantry clients, 11.5% were in excellent health, 14.2% in very good health, 28.5% in good health, and 45.8% in fair or poor health.
- Among kitchen clients, 6.3% were in excellent health, 14.0% in very good health, 36.1% in good health, and 43.6% in fair or poor health.
- 33.9% of the pantry client households had at least one person in poor health.
- 15.7% of the kitchen client households had at least one person in poor health.



8.2 HEALTH INSURANCE AND ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE

Clients were asked whether they or anyone in their households had various kinds of health insurance. Clients also indicated whether they had unpaid medical or hospital bills and whether they had been refused medical care during the previous 12 months. Results are provided in Table 8.2.1.

TABLE 8.2.1 HEALTH INSURANCE AND ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE

	Adult Clients Who Pick Up Food at a Pantry	Adult Clients at a Kitchen	Adult Clients at a Shelter	Adult Clients at All Program Sites
Client or his or her family with following				
types of health insurance ^a Medicare ^b	41.6%	26.7%		39.5%
	41.070	20.770	n.p.	39.370
State Medical Assistance Program or Medicaid	46.0%	49.5%	n.p.	46.3%
State Children's Health Insurance Program or SCHIP	4.0%	0.0%	n.p.	3.4%
Veterans Administration or VA benefits	2.5%	0.1%	n.p.	2.2%
Private health insurance	6.9%	3.1%	n.p.	6.5%
Other health insurance	7.0%	16.3%	n.p.	8.4%
No insurance	13.4%	21.5%	n.p.	14.7%
Clients who had unpaid medical or hospital bills				
Yes	23.3%	12.9%	n.p.	21.8%
No	76.7%	87.1%	n.p.	78.2%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
Clients who had been refused medical care because they could not pay or because they had a Medicaid or Medical Assistance card during the previous 12 months				
Yes	6.5%	9.6%	n.p.	7.0%
No	93.5%	90.4%	n.p.	93.0%
Not refused care, but avoid providers who don't accept medical assistance	0.0%	0.0%	n.p.	0.0%
Not refused care, but finding providers that accept medical assistance is a	0.007	0.007		0.00/
problem	0.0%	0.0%	n.p.	0.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%

TABLE 8.2.1 (continued)

	Adult Clients Who Pick Up			Adult Clients
	Food at a Pantry	Adult Clients at a Kitchen	Adult Clients at a Shelter	at All Program Sites
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 22a-f, 23, and 24 of the client survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

For types of health insurance, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 1.6% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.3% for shelter clients, and 1.3% for all clients.

For unpaid medical bills, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.9% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.8% for all clients.

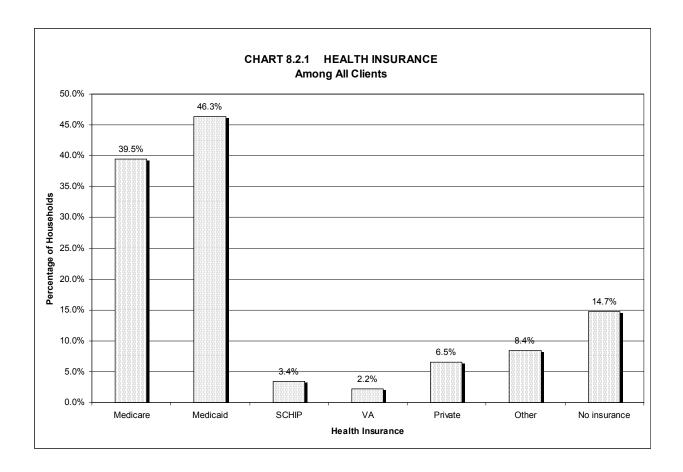
For refused medical care, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.4% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.3% for all clients.

Findings presented in Table 8.2.1 include:

- 21.8% of the clients have unpaid medical or hospital bills.
- 7.0% of the clients report that they have been refused medical care because they could not pay or because they had a Medicaid or Medical Assistance card during the previous 12 months.

^aMultiple responses were accepted.

^bAt the national level, the percentage of people who reported having Medicare coverage is substantially larger than what appears to be appropriate considering the percentage of households with seniors. One possible explanation for the discrepancy is widespread confusion between Medicare and Medicaid programs.



9. CLIENTS: SERVICES RECEIVED AT FOOD PROGRAMS

To better understand how clients use the services of Food for Survival, Inc., the survey asked questions about the numbers of kitchens and pantries that households used. Questions were also asked concerning the degree of satisfaction that respondents felt with the food services they were receiving from the providers and about what clients would do if they did not have access to the provider from which they were receiving food on the day of the interview. The answers to these questions are examined below.

9.1 NUMBER OF PANTRIES OR KITCHENS USED

Clients were asked how many different pantries or kitchens they had used during the previous month. The results are shown in Table 9.1.1.

TABLE 9.1.1 NUMBER OF DIFFERENT PANTRIES OR KITCHENS USED

	Pantry Client Households	Kitchen Client Households	Shelter Client Households	All Client Households
Number of different food pantries clients or their families used during the previous month				
None	n.a.	28.2%	n.p.	4.5%
One or more pantries			-	
1 pantry	76.2%	46.7%	n.p.	71.7%
2 pantries	16.6%	19.7%	n.p.	16.9%
3 pantries	4.9%	1.7%	n.p.	4.4%
4 pantries	1.6%	0.1%	n.p.	1.3%
5 or more pantries	0.7%	3.7%	n.p.	1.2%
SUBTOTAL	100.0%	71.8%	n.p.	95.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
Number of different soup kitchens clients or their families used during the previous month				
None	86.0%	n.a.	n.p.	72.9%

TABLE 9.1.1 (continued)

SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
SUBTOTAL	14.0%	100.0%	n.p.	27.1%
5 or more kitchens	0.2%	1.3%	n.p.	0.3%
4 kitchens	0.9%	1.9%	n.p.	1.1%
3 kitchens	0.0%	6.6%	n.p.	1.0%
2 kitchens	3.1%	16.1%	n.p.	5.0%
1 kitchen	9.8%	74.1%	n.p.	19.7%
One or more kitchens				

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 56 and 57 of the client survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

For pantries used, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 1.1% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.9% for all clients.

For kitchens used, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 3.2% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.3% for shelter clients, and 2.7% for all clients.

n.a. = not applicable.

Among the pantry clients, 76.2% used just one food pantry during the previous month.

More information on the clients' use of the emergency food programs follows:

- 74.1% of the kitchen clients used only one soup kitchen, and 71.8% also used one or more pantries.
- 14.0% of the pantry clients also used one or more kitchens.

9.2 SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES AT FOOD PROGRAMS

Clients were asked how satisfied they were with the amount, variety, and overall quality of food provided at the emergency food programs. Clients were also asked how often they were treated with respect by the staff of those programs. Table 9.2.1 summarizes the findings.

TABLE 9.2.1
SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES AT FOOD PROGRAMS

	Adult Clients Who Pick Up Food at a Pantry	Adult Clients at a Kitchen	Adult Clients at a Shelter	Adult Clients at All Program Sites
Level of satisfaction with the following aspects of the service provided to clients or others in the household:				
Amount of Food Provided				
Very satisfied	67.9%	89.6%	n.p.	71.2%
Somewhat satisfied	26.7%	7.6%	n.p.	23.9%
Somewhat dissatisfied	4.0%	0.0%	n.p.	3.4%
Very dissatisfied	1.3%	2.8%	n.p.	1.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
Variety of Food Provided				
Very satisfied	71.5%	88.2%	n.p.	74.0%
Somewhat satisfied	23.5%	8.1%	n.p.	21.2%
Somewhat dissatisfied	3.6%	0.0%	n.p.	3.1%
Very dissatisfied	1.3%	3.7%	n.p.	1.7%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
Overall Quality of Food Provided				
Very satisfied	79.2%	85.1%	n.p.	80.2%
Somewhat satisfied	16.7%	14.9%	n.p.	16.4%
Somewhat dissatisfied	1.9%	0.0%	n.p.	1.6%
Very dissatisfied	2.1%	0.0%	n.p.	1.8%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%

TABLE 9.2.1 (continued)

	Adult Clients Who Pick Up Food at a Pantry	Adult Clients at a Kitchen	Adult Clients at a Shelter	Adult Clients at All Program Sites
How often clients are treated with respect by the staff who distribute food				
All of the time	92.0%	92.3%	n.p.	92.1%
Most of the time	3.6%	2.4%	n.p.	3.4%
Some of the time	3.2%	0.0%	n.p.	2.7%
Never	0.0%	0.0%	n.p.	0.0%
Never came before	1.2%	5.3%	n.p.	1.8%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	n.p.	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 53 and 54 of the client survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

For amount of food provided, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 1.5% for pantry clients, 5.3% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 2.1% for all clients.

For variety of food provided, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 1.5% for pantry clients, 5.3% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 2.1% for all clients.

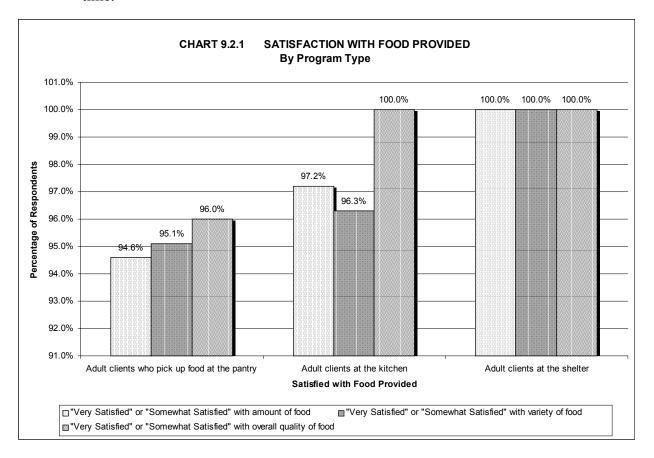
For overall quality of food provided, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 1.5% for pantry clients, 5.3% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.6% for all clients.

For client treatment by staff, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.2% for pantry clients, 0.0% for kitchen clients, 0.0% for shelter clients, and 0.2% for all clients.

Across all three kinds of emergency food programs, the level of satisfaction among their clients is high. 95.0% of the clients are either very satisfied or somewhat satisfied with the amount of the food they receive at the programs. Client satisfaction with specific aspects of the programs follows:

- 95.3% of the clients are either very satisfied or somewhat satisfied with the variety of the food.
- 96.6% of the clients are either very satisfied or somewhat satisfied with overall quality of the food.

• 92.1% of the clients state that they are treated with respect by the staff all of the time.



9.3 WHAT CLIENTS WOULD DO WITHOUT FOOD ASSISTANCE FROM THE AGENCY

Clients were asked what they would do without the agency helping them. Results are shown in Table 9.3.1.

TABLE 9.3.1
WHAT CLIENTS WOULD DO WITHOUT FOOD ASSISTANCE FROM THE AGENCY

If this agency weren't here to help you or your household with food, what would you do? ^a	Pantry Client Households	Kitchen Client Households	Shelter Client Households	All Client Households
Go to another agency	68.8%	88.4%	n.p.	71.8%
Get help from relatives, friends	6.8%	15.7%	n.p.	8.2%
Get help from the government	2.5%	5.3%	n.p.	2.9%
Get a job, more hours, an additional job	3.2%	1.2%	n.p.	2.9%
Sell some personal property	0.7%	0.0%	n.p.	0.6%
Lower expenses	0.7%	0.0%	n.p.	0.6%
Eat less, skip meals, reduce size of meals	0.7%	0.7%	n.p.	0.7%
Would get by somehow	7.3%	16.9%	n.p.	8.7%
I have no other place to get help	0.5%	0.0%	n.p.	0.4%
Do something illegal	0.0%	0.0%	n.p.	0.0%
Other ^b	1.3%	2.8%	n.p.	1.6%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	287	61	19	367

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 55 of the client survey.

NOTE: All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food clients of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 18.2% for pantry clients, 3.8% for kitchen clients, 6.9% for shelter clients, and 16.0% for all clients.

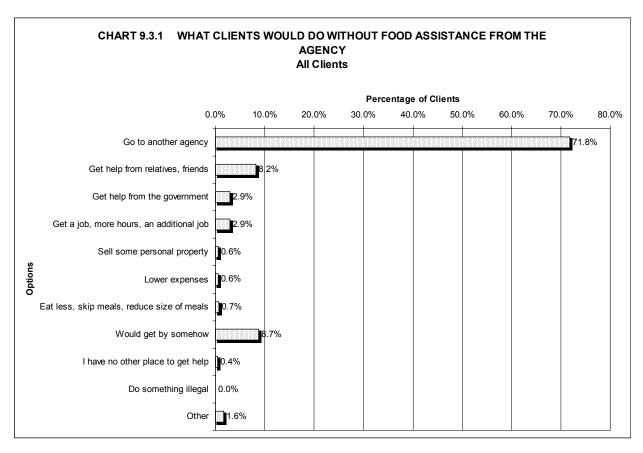
In the absence of the agency helping the clients, 71.8% of them said that they would go to another agency. Other responses include:

• 8.7% of the clients said that they would get by somehow.

^aMultiple responses were accepted.

^bThis includes eating at home and begging.

- 8.2% of the clients said that they would get help from relatives or friends.
- 0.7% of the clients said that they would eat less, skip meals, or reduce the size of meals.



10. AGENCIES AND FOOD PROGRAMS: PROFILES

Up until now, the discussion has focused mainly on information from the *client* survey. This chapter begins the presentation of the results from the survey of *agencies* affiliated with Food for Survival, Inc.. The first section below details the numbers of responses received from various types of agencies. Next we present information on what combinations of programs are operated by the responding agencies. Subsequent sections examine agency characteristics, such as years of program operation, services provided other than food distribution, and the organizational nature of the agencies. Agency estimates of the changes in their numbers of clients between 1998 and 2001 are also presented.

10.1 PARTICIPATING PROGRAMS

All agencies affiliated with Food for Survival, Inc. were sent the survey questionnaires. Among them, 632 agencies completed the survey, and they included information about 848 programs. Table 10.1.1 shows the breakdown of the programs by type.

TABLE 10.1.1
PARTICIPATING PROGRAMS, BY PROGRAM TYPE

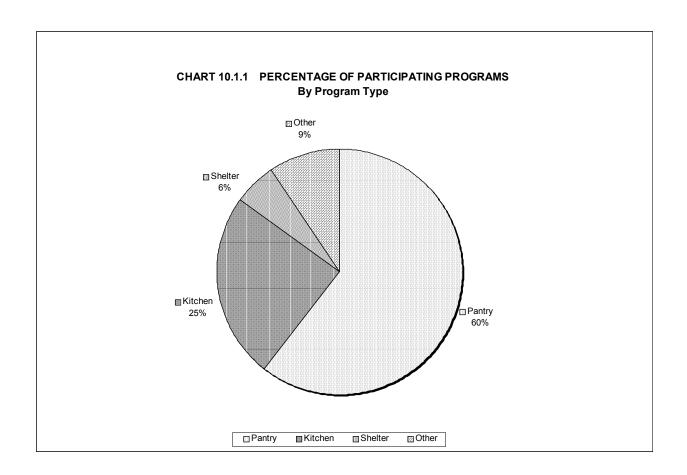
			Unweighted Percentage
Program Type	Number	Unweighted Percentage	Excluding "Other" Type
Pantry	512	60.4%	66.7%
Kitchen	209	24.6%	27.2%
Shelter	47	5.5%	6.1%
Other ^a	80	9.4%	n.a.
TOTAL	848	100.0%	100.0%

^aOther programs refer to nonemergency programs. They are programs that have a primary purpose other than emergency food distribution but also distribute food. Examples include day care programs, senior congregate-feeding programs, and summer camps.

n.a. = not applicable.

Among the total of 848 programs, 60.4% are pantries, 24.6% are kitchens, and 5.5% are shelters. The remaining 9.4% are other nonemergency food programs. Nonemergency food programs include child day care, senior-congregate feeding programs, summer camps, etc.

Excluding other types of programs makes the percentage breakdown 66.7% pantries, 27.2% kitchens, and 6.1% shelters.



10.2 NUMBER OF PROGRAMS OPERATED BY AGENCIES

Percentages of the agencies operating various types of programs, as well as the total number of programs operated in each category, are shown in Table 10.2.1.

TABLE 10.2.1

NUMBER OF PROGRAMS OPERATED BY AGENCIES

	Percentage of All Agencies That Operate the Specified Number of Each Type of Programs			
	Agencies with Pantries	Agencies with Kitchens	Agencies with Shelters	Agencies with Others
Number of programs operated by agencies				
1	96.1%	96.2%	87.2%	76.1%
2	2.3%	2.4%	8.5%	8.8%
3 or more	1.6%	1.5%	4.2%	15.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Agencies with at least one program for each program type	512	209	47	80
Total number of participating agencies		63	2	
Total number of programs reported on by participating agencies		84	8	

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 1 of the agency survey.

Among the participating agencies, 512 operate at least one pantry program, 209 at least one kitchen program, and 47 at least one shelter program. A total of 632 agencies provided information about 848 programs.

10.3 AGENCIES OPERATING VARIOUS TYPE(S) OF PROGRAMS

Table 10.3.1 shows the distribution of agencies by types of programs they operate.

TABLE 10.3.1

AGENCIES OPERATING VARIOUS TYPE(S) OF PROGRAMS

Combinations of Programs the Agency Operates	Agencies	
Pantry only	52.5%	
Kitchen only	8.4%	
Shelter only	1.7%	
Other program only	7.8%	
Pantry and Kitchen	19.8%	
Kitchen and Shelter	0.6%	
Shelter and Pantry	2.5%	
Pantry and Other	2.0%	
Kitchen and Other	0.2%	
Shelter and Other	0.0%	
Pantry, Kitchen, and Shelter	1.8%	
Pantry, Kitchen, and Other	1.6%	
Kitchen, Shelter, and Other	0.0%	
Shelter, Pantry, and Other	0.3%	
Pantry, Kitchen, Shelter, and Other	0.6%	
Unknown	0.2%	
TOTAL	100.0%	
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Total number of participating agencies	632	

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on responses to Question 1 of the agency survey.

As Table 10.3.1 shows, 52.5% of the participating agencies exclusively operate one or more pantries, while 8.4% and 1.7% exclusively operate kitchen or shelter programs, respectively.

10.4 LENGTH OF PROGRAMS' OPERATION

Responding agencies identified the year their emergency food programs opened. Table 10.4.1 shows the distribution of the length of programs' operation.

TABLE 10.4.1

LENGTH OF PROGRAMS' OPERATION

	Percentage of Programs That Have Operated for a Specified Period			
How Long the Program Has Been Operating	Pantry Programs	Kitchen Programs	Shelter Programs	
2 years or less	3.8%	3.9%	7.5%	
3-4 years	18.1%	7.7%	15.3%	
5-6 years	18.6%	15.4%	10.0%	
7-10 years	14.6%	16.4%	15.1%	
11-20 years	31.4%	42.4%	39.8%	
More than 20 years	13.4%	14.1%	12.4%	
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	512	209	47	
Average length of operation among valid responses (in years)	11	13	12	
Median length of operation among valid responses (in years)	9	12	11	
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	463	181	39	

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 3b of the agency survey.

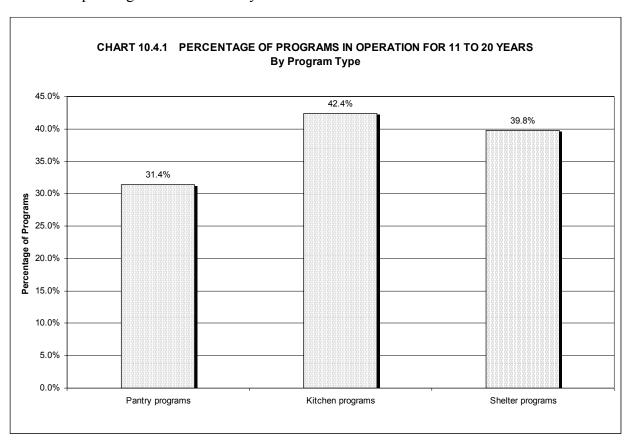
NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 9.4% for pantry programs, 13.0% for kitchen programs, and 15.3% for shelter programs.

The average length of operation among the pantry programs is 11 years. It is 13 years for the kitchens and 12 years for the shelter programs. Details follow:

• 3.8% of the pantries, 3.9% of the kitchens, and 7.5% of the shelters have been operating for two years or less.

- 14.6% of the pantries, 16.4% of the kitchens, and 15.1% of the shelters have been operating for 7 to 10 years.
- 31.4% of the pantries, 42.4% of the kitchens, and 39.8% of the shelters have been operating for 11 to 20 years.
- 13.4% of the pantries, 14.1% of the kitchens, and 12.4% of the shelters have been operating for more than 20 years.



10.5 OTHER SERVICES OR FACILITIES PROVIDED IN ADDITION TO FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Agencies were provided with a list of additional possible services and asked which services their programs provide to their clients. Table 10.5.1 shows what percentage of food programs supply the services listed.

TABLE 10.5.1

OTHER SERVICES OR FACILITIES AGENCIES OR PROGRAMS PROVIDE IN ADDITION TO FOOD DISTRIBUTION, BY PROGRAM TYPE

	Pantry Programs	Kitchen Programs	Shelter Programs
Food-Related Support			
Nutrition counseling	27.8%	25.5%	36.6%
Eligibility counseling for WIC	13.7%	10.3%	14.7%
Eligibility counseling for food			
stamps	22.8%	23.6%	27.6%
Soup kitchen meals	12.1%	n.a.	25.9%
Food pantry bags	n.a.	24.9%	23.6%
Client Training			
Employment training	12.9%	13.4%	33.9%
Supported employment (Welfare to			
Work or job training)	8.4%	12.8%	17.4%
Retraining physically disabled	1.8%	3.4%	8.3%
Retraining mentally ill/challenged	2.7%	4.4%	8.3%
Other Assistance			
Eligibility counseling for other			
government programs	12.9%	13.5%	17.2%
Legal services	7.2%	7.3%	10.4%
Tax preparation help (Earned			
Income Tax Credit)	5.3%	3.3%	8.5%
Utility bill assistance (Low-Income Heating and Energy Assistance			
Programs)	10.0%	4.8%	6.4%
Short-term financial assistance	7.0%	4.8%	16.8%
Budget and credit counseling	6.8%	4.2%	25.9%
Consumer protection	3.3%	2.9%	6.6%
Information and referral	39.6%	36.9%	51.5%
Language translation	14.5%	7.7%	18.6%

TABLE 10.5.1 (continued)

	Pantry Programs	Kitchen Programs	Shelter Programs
Housing Services			
Short-term shelter	5.4%	5.3%	n.a.
Subsidized housing assistance	5.7%	4.4%	17.2%
Housing rehabilitation or repair	2.2%	1.9%	6.4%
Health and Other Services			
Health services or health clinics	12.5%	10.6%	32.1%
Transportation	12.5%	10.5%	36.2%
Clothing	48.7%	43.7%	57.1%
Furniture	16.4%	7.2%	27.2%
Senior programs	12.3%	12.0%	4.1%
No additional services	3.5%	4.8%	2.1%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	512	209	47

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 4 of the agency survey.

NOTE: All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 2.3% for pantry programs, 4.3% for kitchen programs, and 2.1% for shelter programs.

n.a. = not applicable.

13.7% of pantries and 14.7% of shelters provide counseling for WIC. Other services provided by the programs or the agencies include:

- 22.8% of the pantries, 23.6% of the kitchens, and 27.6% of the shelters provide eligibility counseling for food stamps.
- 17.2% of the shelters provide counseling for other government programs.
- 10.0% of the pantries provide utility bill assistance.
- 39.6% of the pantries, 36.9% of the kitchens, and 51.5% of the shelters provide information and referral services.
- 33.9% of the shelters provide employment training.
- 12.5% of the pantries, 10.6% of the kitchens, and 32.1% of the shelters provide health services or health clinics.

- 36.2% of the shelters provide transportation.
- 48.7% of the pantries, 43.7% of the kitchens, and 57.1% of the shelters provide clothing.

Table 10.5.2 shows the distribution of the number of additional services emergency food programs offer to their clients.

TABLE 10.5.2

NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL SERVICES, BY PROGRAM TYPE

	Pantry Programs	Kitchen Programs	Shelter Programs
Number of additional services or			
facilities provided by programs			
No other service	3.6%	5.0%	2.2%
1 other service	25.6%	22.4%	15.1%
2-5 other services	44.0%	51.1%	28.5%
6-10 other services	19.0%	15.5%	34.5%
More than 10 other services	7.8%	6.0%	19.7%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	512	209	47
Average number of additional services among those that provide at least one such service	4	4	6
Median number of additional services among those that provide at least one such service	3	3	6
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	482	190	45

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 4 of the agency survey.

Note:

The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 2.3% for pantry programs, 4.3% for kitchen programs, and 2.1% for shelter programs.

On average, pantries provide 4 additional services or facilities. Kitchens and shelters provide, on average, 4 and 6 additional services, respectively.

• 3.6% of pantry programs, 5.0% of kitchen programs, and 2.2% of shelter programs do not offer any other services or facilities.

- 25.6% of pantry programs, 22.4% of kitchen programs, and 15.1% of the shelter programs offer one additional service or facility.
- 44.0% of pantry programs, 51.1% of kitchen programs, and 28.5% of shelter programs offer two to five additional services or facilities.
- 19.0% of pantry programs, 15.5% of kitchen programs, and 34.5% of shelter programs offer as many as 6 to 10 additional services or facilities.
- 7.8% of pantry programs, 6.0% of kitchen programs, and 19.7% of shelter programs offer more than 10 additional services or facilities.

In addition to other services provided by their programs, agencies were asked whether they provide other facilities at the agency level for their clients. Table 10.5.3 sumarizes the results.

TABLE 10.5.3

OTHER FACILITIES AGENCIES PROVIDE IN ADDITION TO FOOD DISTRIBUTION, BY PROGRAM TYPE

	Agencies
Health Clinic	6.7%
Group home for physically/mentally disadvantaged	2.2%
Other residential facility	8.9%
Child day care program	12.0%
Youth after school program	20.6%
Summer camp serving low-income clients	19.2%
Senior congregate feeding program	14.9%
Kids Cafe ^a	3.4%
Other ^b	18.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	632

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 29 of the agency survey.

Note:

All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 5.2%.

^aThe primary goal of the Kids Cafe program is to provide free and prepared food and nutrition education to hungry children. The Kids Cafe program also offers children a safe place where they can enjoy educational, recreational, and social activities under the supervision of the program staff. Kids Cafes utilize, as their program sites, existing community resources, such as Boys and Girls Clubs, or schools for instance where children already naturally congregate.

As many as 6.7% of agencies also operate health clinics. Other facilities run by agencies include:

• 2.2% of agencies run group homes for physically/mentally disadvantaged.

^bThis includes learning centers, food delivery services, and day programs for mentally disabled adults.

- 8.9% of agencies run other types of residential facilities.
- 12.0% of agencies run child day care programs.
- 20.6% of agencies run youth after-school programs.
- 19.2% of agencies run summer camps serving low-income clients.
- 14.9% of agencies run senior congregate-feeding programs.
- 3.4% of agencies run Kids Cafe programs.
- 18.0% of agencies run some other type of facility not mentioned above.

10.6 TYPE OF AGENCY THAT OPERATES THE PROGRAM

Table 10.6.1 shows types of agencies operating each type of program.

TABLE 10.6.1

TYPE OF AGENCY THAT OPERATES THE PROGRAM

Type of Agency That Operates the Program	Pantry Programs	Kitchen Programs	Shelter Programs
Faith-based or religion-affiliated			
nonprofit	73.2%	78.2%	65.3%
Other private nonprofit	23.6%	20.8%	25.2%
Governmental	1.9%	1.0%	7.0%
Other ^a	1.4%	0.0%	2.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	512	209	47

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 30 of the agency survey.

NOTE: The po

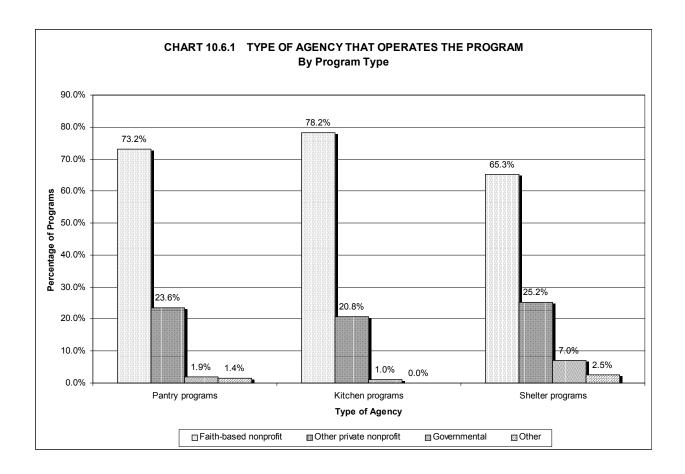
The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 3.3% for pantry programs, 3.4% for kitchen programs, and 6.2% for shelter programs.

According to Table 10.6.1, 73.2% of the pantries, 78.2% of the kitchens, and 65.3% of the shelters are run by faith-based or religion-affiliated nonprofit agencies. In addition:

- 1.9% of the pantries, 1.0% of the kitchens, and 7.0% of the shelters are run by government-affiliated agencies.
- Remaining agencies are operated by other kinds of private nonprofit organizations, such as community-based charities or philanthropic organizations.

^aThis includes various community-based organizations, such as Community Action Commissions.



10.7 PROGRAMS SERVING SELECTED TYPES OF CLIENTS

Agencies were asked whether their programs serve migrant workers, legal immigrants, or undocumented immigrants.¹⁶

TABLE 10.7.1

PROGRAMS SERVING SELECTED TYPES OF CLIENTS

	Pantry Programs	Kitchen Programs	Shelter Programs
Migrant Workers			
Yes	51.6%	55.9%	47.5%
No	48.4%	44.1%	52.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Legal Immigrants			
Yes	85.4%	86.8%	87.9%
No	14.6%	13.2%	12.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Undocumented Immigrants			
Yes	80.0%	80.5%	76.6%
No	20.0%	19.5%	23.4%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	512	209	47

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 19 of the agency survey.

Note:

The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

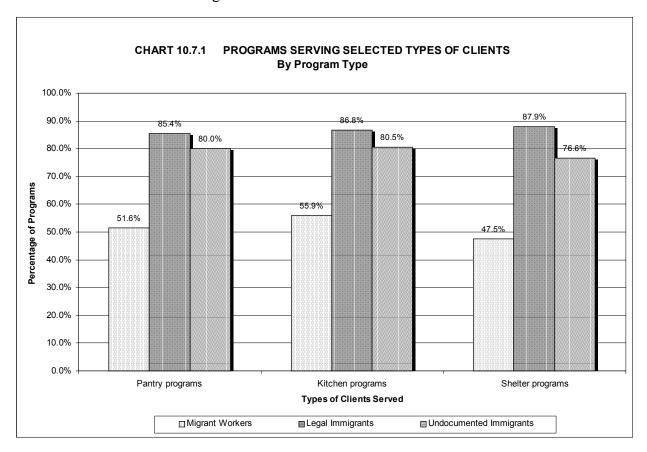
For migrant workers, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 59.2% for pantry programs, 67.4% for kitchen programs, and 60.2% for shelter programs.

For legal immigrants, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 34.4% for pantry programs, 45.4% for kitchen programs, and 28.1% for shelter programs.

For undocumented immigrants, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 49.2% for pantry programs, 58.3% for kitchen programs, and 37.2% for shelter programs.

Findings in Table 10.7.1 include:

- 51.6% of the pantries, 55.9% of the kitchens, and 47.5% of the shelters serve migrant workers.
- 85.4% of the pantries, 86.8% of the kitchens, and 87.9% of the shelters serve legal immigrants.
- 80.0% of the pantries, 80.5% of the kitchens, and 76.6% of the shelters serve undocumented immigrants.



⁽continued)

¹⁶On the national level, a large number of the responding agencies left these three questions unanswered.

10.8 AGENCY ESTIMATES OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF CLIENTS FROM 1998 TO 2001

Agencies were asked whether they serve more or fewer clients compared to the year 1998. In supplying this information, agencies representing 63.4% of the pantries, 65.9% of the kitchens, and 56.9% of the shelters said they used their records. For a majority of the remaining programs, agencies relied on their best estimates. Table 10.8.1 shows the findings.

TABLE 10.8.1

AGENCY ESTIMATES OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF CLIENTS FROM 1998 TO 2001

	Pantry Programs	Kitchen Programs	Shelter Programs
Agency estimate of change in the number of clients compared to year 1998			
More clients	77.6%	59.6%	54.9%
Fewer clients	5.7%	18.3%	0.0%
About the same number of clients	15.1%	21.6%	40.1%
Program did not exist in 1998	1.6%	0.5%	5.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	512	209	47

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 7 and 7a of the agency survey.

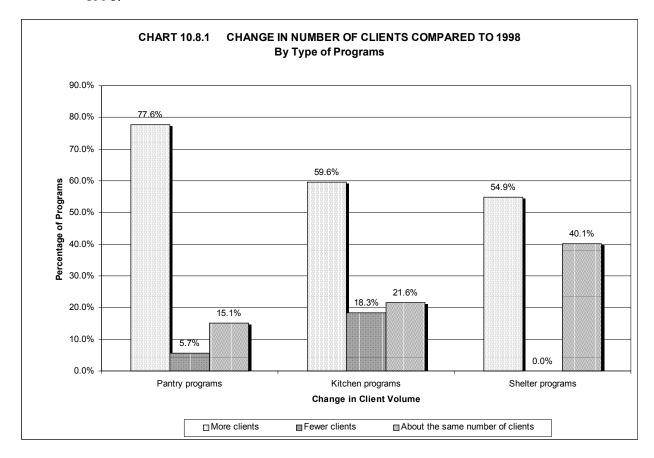
NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 4.1% for pantry programs, 6.7% for kitchen programs, and 14.7% for shelter programs.

Regarding the volume of the clients, 77.6% of the pantries, 59.6% of the kitchens, and 54.9% of the shelters indicate that they serve more clients now than they did in 1998.

- 15.1% of the pantries, 21.6% of the kitchens, and 40.1% of the shelters indicated that they serve about the same number of clients in 2001 as in 1998.
- 5.7% of the pantries, 18.3% of the kitchens, and 0.0% of the shelters indicated that they serve fewer clients in 2001 than they did in 1998.

• 1.6% of the pantries, 0.5% of the kitchens, and 5.0% of the shelters did not exist in 1998.



10.9 SEASONALITY OF CLIENT MIX

Agencies were asked whether their programs experience significant change in client mix by season and, if so, what kinds of change. Results are shown in Table 10.9.1.

TABLE 10.9.1
SEASONALITY OF CLIENT MIX

	Pantry Programs	Kitchen Programs	Shelter Programs
Programs Experiencing Changes in			
Client Mix by Season	23.9%	32.4%	12.1%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	512	209	47
Nature of changes in client mix during the year			
Ratio of men to women changes	39.8%	42.4%	26.7%
Mix of ethnic groups changes	43.4%	37.5%	51.2%
Many more children in summer	63.6%	69.5%	0.0%
Many more migrant workers in			
summer	13.1%	13.7%	48.9%
Many more migrant workers in			
winter	12.4%	8.5%	24.4%
Different group of people at the			
holidays	65.5%	55.6%	51.2%
Other ^a	10.6%	10.2%	24.4%
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Programs			
experiencing changes in client mix			
by season	113	59	4

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 20 and 21 of the agency survey.

NOTE: All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

For programs experiencing changes in client mix, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 5.5% for pantry programs, 10.0% for kitchen programs, and 10.6% for shelter programs.

For nature of changes in client mix during, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.5% for pantry programs, 0.3% for kitchen programs, and 0.2% for shelter programs.

^aThis includes less elderly people in winter and more families in winter.

23.9% of the pantries, 32.4% of the kitchens, and 12.1% of the shelters indicated that they experience seasonal changes in the mix of clients during the year. As to the nature of changes in client mix during the year:

- 39.8% of the pantries, 42.4% of the kitchens, and 26.7% of the shelters said they experience changes in the ratio of men to women.
- 63.6% of the pantries, 69.5% of the kitchens, and 0.0% of the shelters said they serve more children in summer.
- 65.5% of the pantries, 55.6% of the kitchens, and 51.2% of the shelters said they serve a different group of people at the holidays.

11. AGENCIES AND FOOD PROGRAMS: FOOD SERVICES

In understanding the workings of the A2H network, it is important to understand the broad differences between providers in their scales of operations. The chapter discusses a number of indicators of the size of provider food service operations. As will be seen, providers vary dramatically in size, ranging from pantries which serve just a few clients per day up to pantries and kitchens which provide food to hundreds of clients on a given day of operation.

There is great variation among providers in the detail with which they keep long-term records such as service and client counts. Therefore, the analysis below focuses on measures of size based on either a "typical week" or on the "most recent day the provider was open," since these are the size concepts which respondents were in general best able to relate to.

11.1 NUMBER OF BOXES OR BAGS DISTRIBUTED IN A TYPICAL WEEK

Agencies were asked how much food their pantries distribute during a typical week and how much a typical box or bag weighs. Table 11.1.1 shows the results.

TABLE 11.1.1

NUMBER OF BOXES OR BAGS DISTRIBUTED IN A TYPICAL WEEK

	Pantry Programs	
Programs distributing the following number of		
boxes or bags of food in a typical week:		
1-9	1.5%	
10-29	6.7%	
30-49	4.1%	
50-99	19.3%	
100-299	42.2%	
300-499	11.0%	
500 or more	15.1%	
TOTAL	100.0%	

TABLE 11.1.1 (continued)

	Pantry Programs	
Average number of boxes or bags of food distributed in a typical week among valid responses ^a	354	
Median number of boxes or bags of food distributed in a typical week among valid responses ^a	150	
Average weight of a typical bag/box among valid responses (in pounds)	19	
Median weight of a typical bag/box among valid responses (in pounds)	20	
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	512	

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 6 and 6a of the agency survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all pantries (as noted earlier in this footnote only) of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 9.3% for pantry programs.

On average, the participating pantries distributed 354 boxes or bags (median: 150) of food during a typical week, with the average weight of a typical box or bag being 19 lbs. More details on the amount of food distributed during a typical week follow:

- 6.7% of the pantries distributed 10 to 29 boxes or bags of food.
- 4.1% of the pantries distributed 30 to 49 boxes or bags of food.
- 19.3% of the pantries distributed 50 to 99 boxes or bags of food.
- 42.2% of the pantries distributed 100 to 299 boxes or bags of food.
- 11.0% of the pantries distributed 300 to 499 boxes or bags of food.
- 15.1% of the pantries distributed 500 or more boxes or bags.

^aZeros as responses were not included as valid responses for calculating the average and the median.

11.2 AMOUNT OF FOOD SERVED ON THE DAY THE PROGRAM WAS LAST OPEN

Agencies were asked how much food their programs distributed when they were last open. Results are presented in Table 11.2.1.

TABLE 11.2.1

AMOUNT OF FOOD SERVED ON THE DAY THE PROGRAM WAS LAST OPEN

	Pantry Programs (in Bags or Boxes)	Kitchen Programs (in Meals)	Shelter Programs (in Meals)
Programs that distributed the following number of			
boxes/bags or meals of food			
1-9	5.7%	1.4%	3.8%
10-29	11.9%	6.4%	23.0%
30-49	9.0%	15.0%	23.3%
50-99	24.7%	22.9%	26.7%
100-149	13.4%	20.0%	7.8%
150-199	8.8%	10.4%	0.0%
200-249	4.9%	7.8%	7.4%
250 or more	21.7%	16.0%	8.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average number of bags or boxes of food distributed			
among valid responses ^a	161	n.a.	n.a.
Median number of bags or boxes of food distributed			
among valid responses ^a	94	n.a.	n.a.
Average number of meals served among valid			
responses ^a	n.a.	193	108
Median number of meals served among valid			
responses ^a	n.a.	100	45
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	512	209	47

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 6c of the agency survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 24.2% for pantry programs, 33.1% for kitchen programs, and 44.5% for shelter programs.

n.a. = not applicable.

^aZeros as responses were not included as valid responses for calculating the average and the median.

Emergency food programs vary greatly in size. Some programs served several people and others several hundred people when they were last open. On average, the pantry programs distributed 161 boxes/bags (median: 94) of food when they were last open. The kitchen programs distributed 193 meals (median: 100) and the shelter programs distributed 108 meals (median: 45). Details follow:

- 5.7% of the pantries and 3.8% of the shelters distributed 1 to 9 boxes or bags on the day they were last open.
- 45.6% of the pantries and 73.0% of the shelters distributed 10 to 99 boxes or bags on the day they were last open.
- 26.5% of the pantries and 15.4% of the shelters distributed 200 or more boxes or bags on the day they were last open.
- 23.8% of the kitchens served more than 200 people on the day they were last open.

12. AGENCIES AND FOOD PROGRAMS: ABILITY TO MEET CLIENT NEEDS

The study has also examined the capacity of the agencies and food programs to meet client needs. Below, we consider the stability of the programs, the main problems they face, and the degree to which they have had to stretch resources or turn away clients. Reasons why some agencies have had to turn away clients are also discussed.

12.1 STABILITY OF EXISTING FOOD PROGRAMS

Agencies were asked if their food programs are stable or facing problems that threaten their food programs' continued operation and, if so, which of several listed factors were the causes of the threat. Agencies were asked to check more than one reason, if more than one was appropriate. Table 12.1.1 shows the percentage of food programs affected by each of the factors cited.

TABLE 12.1.1
STABILITY OF EXISTING FOOD PROGRAMS

	Pantry Programs	Kitchen Programs	Shelter Programs
Programs facing one or more problems that threaten their continued operation	24.1%	21.8%	25.7%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	512	209	47
Nature of the problem ^a			
Problems related to funding	60.8%	64.8%	72.1%
Problems related to food supplies	58.0%	48.0%	26.9%
Problems related to paid staff or personnel	28.3%	36.4%	37.2%
Problems related to volunteers	29.3%	26.5%	19.4%
Community resistance	2.6%	4.9%	0.0%
Other problems	12.0%	9.6%	17.8%
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Programs facing problems	117	42	11

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 17 and 18 of the agency survey.

TABLE 12.1.1 (continued)

NOTE:

All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

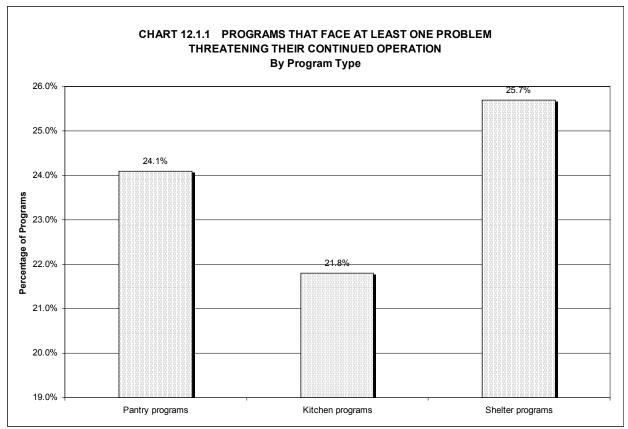
For programs facing problems, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 4.1% for pantry programs, 2.8% for kitchen programs, and 0.8% for shelter programs.

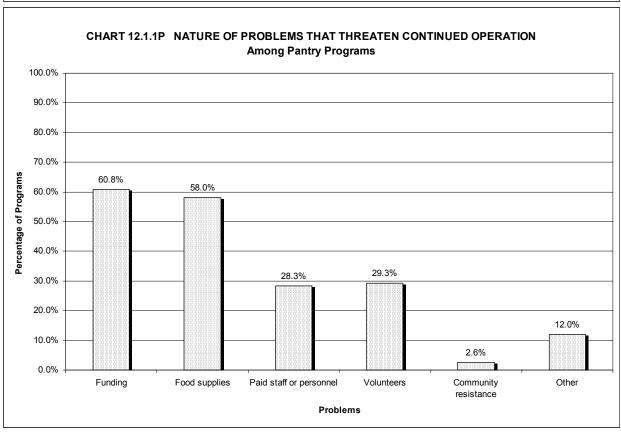
For nature of the problem, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 0.9% for pantry programs, 4.8% for kitchen programs, and 0.0% for shelter programs.

As Table 12.1.1 shows, 24.1% of the pantries, 21.8% of the kitchens, and 25.7% of the shelters believe they are facing one or more problems that threaten their continued operation. Those problems include:

- Of the programs facing threats, 60.8% of the pantries, 64.8% of the kitchens, and 72.1% of the shelters referred to funding issues as a threat; 58.0% of the pantries, 48.0% of the kitchens, and 26.9% of the shelters indicated food supplies as a threat to their continued operation.
- 36.4% of the threatened kitchens and 37.2% of the threatened shelters identified issues related to paid staff or personnel as a threat; 29.3% of the pantries and 26.5% of the kitchens stated that volunteer-related problems posed a threat.

^aMultiple responses were accepted.





12.2 FREQUENCY OF STRETCHING FOOD RESOURCES

Agencies were asked if their programs ever had to ration or limit food in order to provide some food to all clients and, if so, how often. Table 12.2.1 shows the varying degrees of frequency with which the food programs stretched food resources.

TABLE 12.2.1 FREQUENCY OF STRETCHING FOOD RESOURCES

During 2000, How Often the Program Had to Reduce Meal Portions or Reduce the Quantity of Food in Food Packages Because of a Lack of Food	Pantry Programs	Kitchen Programs	Shelter Programs
Never	33.5%	61.0%	75.8%
Rarely	38.0%	25.0%	17.0%
SUBTOTAL	71.5%	86.1%	92.8%
Sometimes	27.1%	13.9%	7.2%
Always	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
SUBTOTAL	28.5%	13.9%	7.2%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	512	209	47

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 13 of the agency survey.

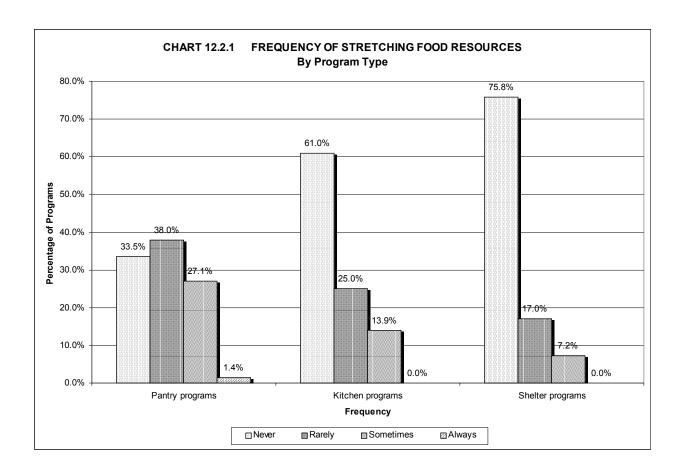
Note:

The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 2.9% for pantry programs, 10.1% for kitchen programs, and 12.6% for shelter programs.

During the year 2000, 33.5% of pantries, 61.0% of kitchens, and 75.8% of shelters never experienced the need to stretch food resources (reduce meal portions or reduce the quantity of food in food packages) because of a shortage of food available to be distributed.

• Nevertheless, 28.5% of the pantries, 13.9% of the kitchens, and 7.2% of the shelters indicated that they sometimes or always had to stretch food resources.



12.3 PROGRAMS THAT TURNED AWAY CLIENTS

Agencies were asked if clients had been turned away within the past year and, if so, how many and for what reasons. Agencies were asked to use either their records or their best estimates to supply this information. Tables 12.3.1 and 12.3.2 show the results.

TABLE 12.3.1

PROGRAMS THAT TURNED AWAY CLIENTS

	Pantry Programs	Kitchen Programs	Shelter Programs
Did the program turn away clients during the year 2000?		-	-
Yes	34.7%	17.2%	25.6%
No	65.3%	82.8%	74.4%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	512	209	47
Average number of clients turned away in year 2000 among those that turned away at least one client	201	212	12
Median number of clients turned away in year 2000 among those that turned away at least one client	150	80	10
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Programs providing a valid			
number of clients who were turned away	116	22	6
Reasons for turning away clients ^a			
Lack of food resources	79.6%	75.7%	19.9%
Services needed not provided by the program	9.3%	10.4%	30.9%
Clients were ineligible or could not prove eligibility	18.5%	6.7%	10.0%
Clients abused program/came too often	17.1%	6.7%	10.0%
Clients exhibited drug, alcohol, or behavior problem	11.6%	26.5%	39.2%
Clients lived outside service area	11.6%	3.3%	0.0%
Clients had no proper identification	17.2%	6.7%	10.0%
Client's income exceeded the guidelines	5.5%	6.4%	0.0%
Other	9.8%	6.7%	20.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Programs that turned away clients	169	33	10

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 9, 10, 11, and 12 of the agency survey.

NOTE: All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

For programs that turned away clients, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 4.6% for pantry programs, 7.1% for kitchen programs, and 16.9% for shelter programs.

TABLE 12.3.1 (continued)

For reasons for turning away clients, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 3.6% for pantry programs, 12.3% for kitchen programs, and 10.0% for shelter programs.

^aMultiple responses were accepted.

As Table 12.3.1 shows, 34.7% of the pantries, 17.2% of the kitchens, and 25.6% of the shelters responded that they turned away clients during the year 2000. Reasons for turning away clients follow:

- Among programs turning away clients, 79.6% of the pantries, 75.7% of the kitchens, and 19.9% of the shelters turned away clients at least once due to lack of food resources.
- Among programs turning away clients, 9.3% of the pantries, 10.4% of the kitchens, and 30.9% of the shelters turned away clients at least once because the services needed were not provided by the program.
- Among programs turning away clients, 18.5% of the pantries, 6.7% of the kitchens, and 10.0% of the shelters turned away clients at least once because the clients were ineligible or could not prove eligibility.
- Among programs turning away clients, 17.1% of the pantries, 6.7% of the kitchens, and 10.0% of the shelters turned away clients at least once because the clients abused the program or because they came too often.

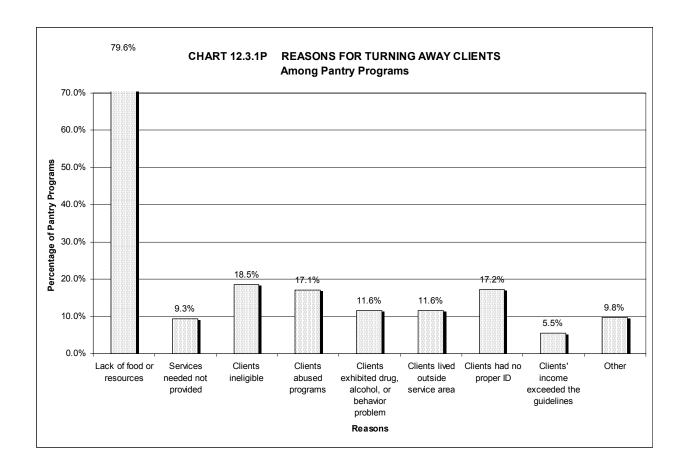


TABLE 12.3.2

MOST FREQUENT REASONS THE PROGRAM TURNED AWAY CLIENTS

	Pantry	Kitchen	Shelter
	Programs	Programs	Programs
Most frequent reason			
Lack of food or resources	73.8%	65.1%	13.5%
Services needed not provided by the program	1.4%	3.9%	12.4%
Clients were ineligible or could not prove eligibility	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Clients abused program/came too often	6.8%	3.9%	12.3%
Clients exhibited drug, alcohol, or behavior problem	1.4%	23.3%	37.0%
Clients lived outside service area	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Clients had no proper identification	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Client's income exceeded the guidelines	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	6.3%	3.9%	24.7%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Second most frequent reason			
Lack of food or resources	17.3%	33.1%	40.0%
Services needed not provided by the program	12.0%	8.4%	20.0%
Clients were ineligible or could not prove eligibility	10.8%	8.4%	0.0%
Clients abused program/came too often	21.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Clients exhibited drug, alcohol, or behavior problem	6.7%	8.4%	0.0%
Clients lived outside service area	8.0%	16.9%	0.0%
Clients had no proper identification	13.5%	8.4%	0.0%
Client's income exceeded the guidelines	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	9.2%	16.2%	40.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Programs that turned away clients	169	33	10

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 10a of the agency survey.

Note:

The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

For most frequent reason, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 13.7% for pantry programs, 21.4% for kitchen programs, and 19.2% for shelter programs.

For second most frequent reason, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 55.7% for pantry programs, 63.9% for kitchen programs, and 50.1% for shelter programs.

12.4 ADDITIONAL FOOD RESOURCES NEEDED PER WEEK

Agencies were asked how much additional food is needed during a typical week to adequately meet the demand for food. Results are summarized in Table 12.4.1.

TABLE 12.4.1 ADDITIONAL FOOD RESOURCES NEEDED PER WEEK

	Pantry Programs	Kitchen Programs	Shelter Programs
No additional meals or meal equivalents needed ^a	32.7%	58.9%	76.6%
1 to 10 additional meals or meal equivalents needed	0.8%	3.1%	0.0%
11 to 49 additional meals or meal equivalents needed	2.8%	8.0%	16.1%
50 to 149 additional meals or meal equivalents needed	9.9%	12.7%	3.7%
150 or more additional meals or meal equivalents needed	53.8%	17.3%	3.7%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	512	209	47
Average number of additional meal equivalents needed among valid answers ^b	1,020	183	52
Median number of additional meal equivalents needed among valid answers ^b	385	100	20
Average amount of additional food needed (pounds)	1,326	238	67
Median amount of additional food needed (pounds)	501	130	26
SAMPLE SIZE (N) – Programs that need more food resources	245	52	6

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 14 of the agency survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

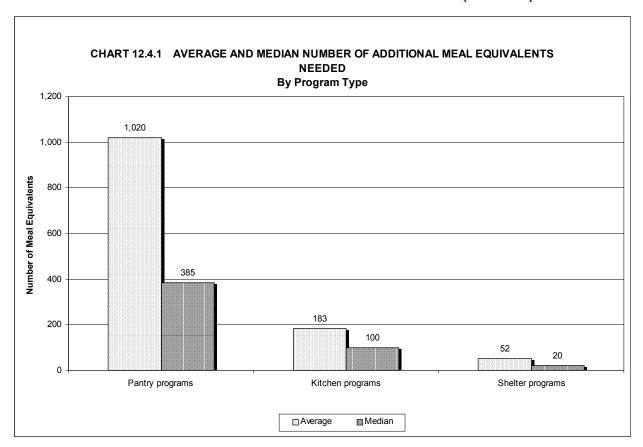
Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 28.9% for pantry programs, 39.4% for kitchen programs, and 44.7% for shelter programs.

^aThis variable was constructed from two variables, one asking food poundage and the other number of meals. Poundage was converted to meals by dividing the poundage by 1.3. Then, the resulting number of meals and the other variable of actual number of meals were summed to produce the number of meals reported here. The 1.3 pounds per meal factor is based on tabulations from U.S. Department of Agriculture: "Food Consumption and Dietary Levels of Households in the United States, 1987-88." Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1994.

^bZeros as responses were not included as valid responses for calculating the average and the median.

The percentage of programs that answered that they did not need additional food for distribution is 32.7% for pantries, 58.9% for kitchens, and 76.6% for shelters. Results among the programs in need of additional food follow:

- The median pantry needed more than 501 additional pounds of food per week.
- The median kitchen needed more than 100 additional meal equivalents per week.
- The median shelters needed more than 20 additional meal equivalents per week.



13. AGENCIES AND FOOD PROGRAMS: RESOURCES

Substantial amounts of resources are required to operate emergency food programs effectively, including food, staffing, and physical space. This chapter reports the types and sources of the resources used by providers of Food for Survival, Inc.. We begin by examining the sources of food reported by the providers. The use of paid and unpaid staff is then examined, with a focus on the great importance of volunteers to the system.

13.1 SOURCES OF FOOD DISTRIBUTED BY PROGRAMS

The survey asked how much of the food distributed through the emergency food programs comes from food banks, versus other sources. In particular, agencies were asked to state the percentage of food received from each of the sources shown in Table 13.1.1.

TABLE 13.1.1
SOURCES OF FOOD DISTRIBUTED BY PROGRAMS

For each program, approximately what percent of the distributed food comes from each of the following source? ^a	Pantry Programs	Kitchen Programs	Shelter Programs
Average Percentage of Food Received from the Following			
Sources			
Food bank(s)	57.1%	45.6%	27.1%
Church or religious congregations	3.4%	5.8%	6.4%
Local merchant or farmer donations	1.4%	2.9%	0.0%
Local food drives (e.g., Boy Scouts)	1.5%	1.9%	3.3%
Food purchased by agency	7.4%	15.6%	47.0%
Federal food or commodity programs (TEFAP or CSFP)	15.5%	14.4%	3.3%
State food or commodity programs	5.2%	4.5%	3.3%
Other ^b	8.7%	9.4%	9.5%
ALL SOURCES	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	512	209	47

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 8 of the agency survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the

TABLE 13.1.1 (continued)

Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

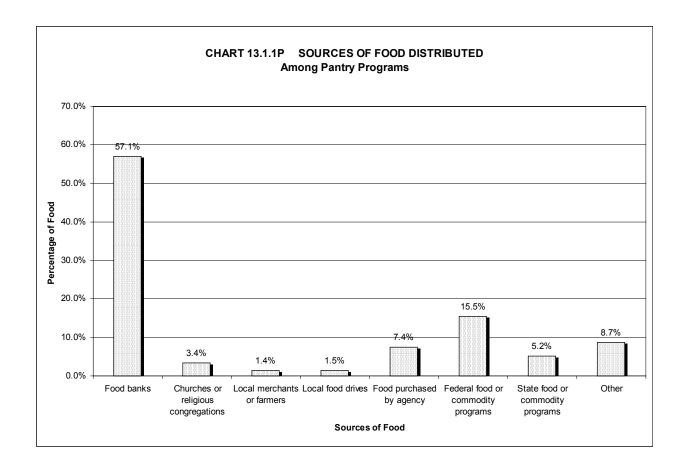
Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 10.4% for pantry programs, 12.0% for kitchen programs, and 29.7% for shelter programs.

Food banks are a major source of food. 57.1% of the food the pantries distribute, 45.6% of the food the kitchens serve, and 27.1% of the food the shelters serve are provided by their food banks. Programs also receive food from other sources:

- 3.4% of the food distributed by the pantries, 5.8% of the food distributed by the kitchens, and 6.4% of the food distributed by the shelters come from churches or religious congregations.
- 1.4% of the food distributed by the pantries, 2.9% of the food distributed by the kitchens, and 0.0% of the food distributed by the shelters come from local merchants or farmer donations.
- 1.5% of the food distributed by the pantries, 1.9% of the food distributed by the kitchens, and 3.3% of the food distributed by the shelters come from local food drives.
- 7.4% of the food distributed by the pantries, 15.6% of the food distributed by the kitchens, and 47.0% of the food distributed by the shelters are purchased by their agencies.
- 15.5% of the food distributed by the pantries, 14.4% of the food distributed by the kitchens, and 3.3% of the food distributed by the shelters come from federal food or commodity programs, such as TEFAP or CSFP.
- 5.2% of the food distributed by the pantries, 4.5% of the food distributed by the kitchens, and 3.3% of the food distributed by the shelters come from state food or commodity programs.
- 8.7% of the food distributed by the pantries, 9.4% of the food distributed by the kitchens, and 9.5% of the food distributed by the shelters come from other sources.

^aEach column adds to 100% because agencies were asked to distribute 100% over eight listed sources.

^bThis includes individual donations, organization gardens, and donations from other volunteer or civic groups.



13.2 STAFF AND VOLUNTEER RESOURCES DURING PREVIOUS WEEK

Agencies were asked how many paid staff and volunteers they had and how many volunteer hours they had received during the previous week. Table 13.2.1 presents the results.

TABLE 13.2.1
STAFF AND VOLUNTEER RESOURCES DURING PREVIOUS WEEK

	Pantry Programs	Kitchen Programs	Shelter Programs
Number of Paid Staff			
None	64.2%	51.6%	30.7%
1	13.6%	12.1%	14.2%
2	9.1%	14.3%	7.2%
3	4.0%	6.7%	2.4%
4	2.0%	5.4%	7.1%
5	0.9%	2.2%	2.6%
6-10	5.3%	5.5%	14.3%
More than 10	1.1%	2.2%	21.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average number of paid staff among valid responses	1	2	6
Median number of paid staff among valid responses	0	0	2
Number of Volunteers			
None	6.5%	4.5%	27.0%
1	3.6%	2.0%	0.0%
2-3	12.9%	11.2%	16.7%
4-6	30.2%	21.0%	24.5%
7-10	24.6%	21.8%	12.2%
11-20	16.2%	27.1%	10.0%
21-50	4.8%	10.2%	7.3%
More than 50	1.0%	2.1%	2.4%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average number of volunteers among valid responses	9	13	9
Median number of volunteers among valid responses	6	10	5

TABLE 13.2.1 (continued)

	Pantry Programs	Kitchen Programs	Shelter Programs
Number of Volunteer Hours			
None	7.5%	4.9%	30.6%
1-5	18.4%	15.4%	2.8%
6-10	13.2%	11.0%	5.5%
11-25	23.6%	18.8%	13.6%
26-50	15.6%	17.6%	19.5%
51-100	14.4%	17.3%	8.3%
More than 100	7.4%	15.0%	19.7%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average number of volunteer hours among valid			
responses (hours)	41	57	69
Median number of volunteer hours among valid			
responses (hours)	18	30	36
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	512	209	47

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Questions 15 and 16 of the agency survey.

NOTE: The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

For number of paid staff, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 11.4% for pantry programs, 13.0% for kitchen programs, and 10.6% for shelter programs.

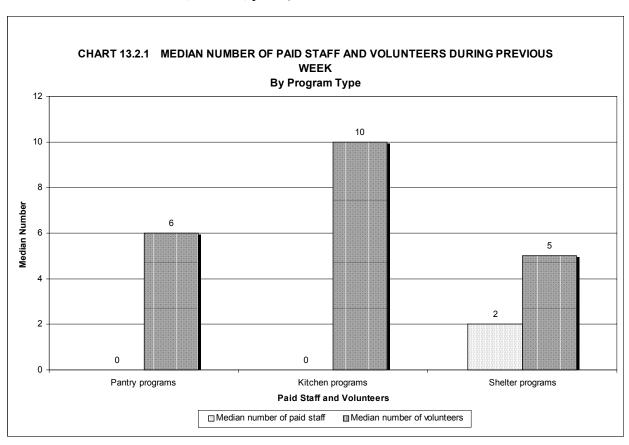
For number of volunteers, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 3.7% for pantry programs, 6.2% for kitchen programs, and 12.7% for shelter programs.

For number of volunteer hours, missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 15.6% for pantry programs, 13.5% for kitchen programs, and 23.0% for shelter programs.

As Table 13.2.1 shows, 64.2% of the pantries, 51.6% of the kitchens, and 30.7% of the shelters had no paid staff in their workforce during the week prior to this study. The median number of paid staff was 0 for the pantries, 0 for the kitchens, and 2 for the shelters. More results include:

• The median number of volunteers in a week was 6 for the pantries, 10 for the kitchens, and 5 for the shelters.

- The median number of volunteer hours during the previous week of this study was 18 for the pantries, 30 for the kitchens, and 36 for the shelters.
- 6.5% of the pantries, 4.5% of the kitchens, and 6.5% of the shelters had no volunteers in their workforce during the previous week of this study.
- The midpoint (\$7.18) of the current minimum wage (\$5.15) and the average hourly earning from service occupations (\$9.21) may be used to obtain a dollar value of volunteer hours. (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: "National Compensation Survey: Occupational Wages in the United States, 1999." June 2001, Table 1, p. 30.)



13.3 PRODUCTS PURCHASED FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN FOOD BANKS

Agencies were asked to indicate the categories of products that their programs purchased with cash from sources other than their food bank resources. Results based on agency responses are summarized in Table 13.3.1.

TABLE 13.3.1

PRODUCTS PURCHASED FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN FOOD BANK

Categories of Products Programs Purchased with Cash from Sources Other than the Agency's Food Bank ^a	Pantry Programs	Kitchen Programs	Shelter Programs
Bread, cereal, rice, and pasta	25.2%	36.4%	33.6%
Fresh fruits and vegetables	20.4%	38.6%	40.4%
Canned or frozen fruits and vegetables	19.4%	20.2%	25.4%
Meat, poultry, fish, beans, eggs, and nuts	27.4%	44.4%	48.7%
Milk, yogurt, and cheese	17.4%	39.8%	38.2%
Fats, oils, condiments, and sweets	17.2%	35.5%	29.7%
Cleaning or personal hygiene products, diapers, and toilet			
paper	31.9%	48.7%	67.8%
Other ^b	22.8%	26.8%	10.8%
No outside purchases	28.8%	12.4%	6.6%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	512	209	47

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 25 of the agency survey.

NOTE: All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 9.4% for pantry programs, 9.1% for kitchen programs, and 10.8% for shelter programs.

As Table 13.3.1 shows, 28.8% of the pantries, 12.4% of the kitchens, and 6.6% of the shelters did not purchase products from sources other than their food banks. However, most

^aMultiple responses were accepted.

^bThis includes beverages, such as coffee, tea, and juice; paper products, such as plastic utensils, paper plates, and garbage bags; and laundry products.

emergency food programs purchased products they needed from sources other than their food banks. More details follow:

- 25.2% of the pantries, 36.4% of the kitchens, and 33.6% of the shelters purchased bread, cereal, rice, and pasta.
- 20.4% of the pantries, 38.6% of the kitchens, and 40.4% of the shelters purchased fresh fruits and vegetables.
- 19.4% of the pantries, 20.2% of the kitchens, and 25.4% of the shelters purchased canned or frozen fruits and vegetables.
- 27.4% of the pantries, 44.4% of the kitchens, and 48.7% of the shelters purchased meat, poultry, fish, beans, eggs, and nuts.
- 17.4% of the pantries, 39.8% of the kitchens, and 38.2% of the shelters purchased milk, yogurt, and cheese.
- 17.2% of the pantries, 35.5% of the kitchens, and 29.7% of the shelters purchased fats, oils, condiments, and sweets.
- 31.9% of the pantries, 48.7% of the kitchens, and 67.8% of the shelters purchased cleaning or personal hygiene products, diapers, and toilet paper.

14. AGENCIES AND FOOD PROGRAMS: IMPORTANCE OF FOOD BANKS

At the national level food banks are by far the single most largest source of food to A2H providers. This chapter examines the providers' relationship to the food banks in more detail. We first present tabulations of what products the providers would like to be able to obtain in greater quantity from their food banks. Subsequent sections explore the overall importance of the food banks to the operations of the providers and additional types of services the providers would like to obtain from the food banks.

14.1 PRODUCTS NEEDED FROM FOOD BANKS

Agencies were also asked to identify the categories of products they need more of from their food bank. Table 14.1.1 presents the findings.

TABLE 14.1.1
PRODUCTS NEEDED FROM FOOD BANKS

Categories of Food and Nonfood Products Programs Need or Need More of from Their Food Bank ^a	Pantry Programs	Kitchen Programs	Shelter Programs
Bread, cereal, rice, and pasta	47.9%	34.1%	25.9%
Fresh fruits and vegetables	43.0%	47.7%	38.6%
Canned or frozen fruits and vegetables	38.8%	27.8%	17.4%
Meat, poultry, fish, beans, eggs, and nuts	56.7%	50.8%	51.1%
Milk, yogurt, and cheese	44.4%	38.3%	36.3%
Fats, oils, condiments, and sweets	34.8%	31.7%	19.7%
Cleaning or personal hygiene products, diapers, and toilet			
paper	51.2%	45.4%	53.0%
Other ^b	22.5%	18.7%	8.6%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	512	209	47

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 26 of the agency survey.

NOTE: All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

TABLE 14.1.1 (continued)

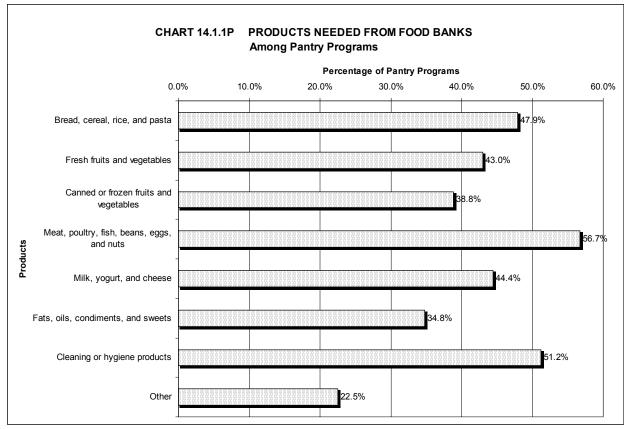
Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 4.7% for pantry programs, 12.0% for kitchen programs, and 21.2% for shelter programs.

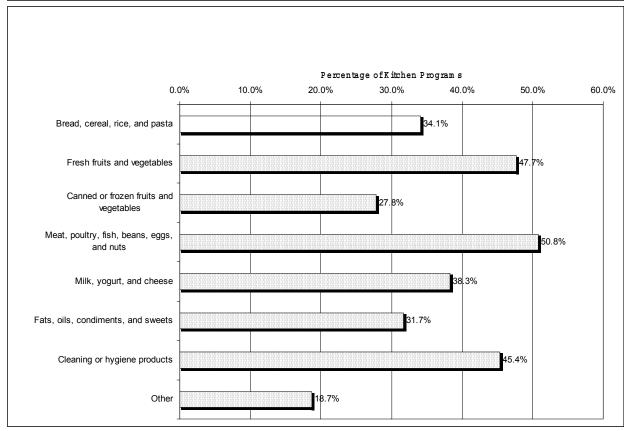
As presented in Table 14.1.1, many agencies wish to receive more of certain products from their food banks. Specifics are as follows:

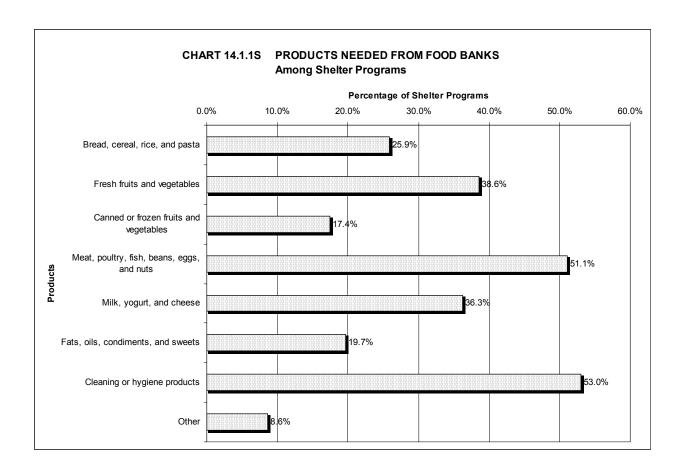
- 47.9% of the pantries, 34.1% of the kitchens, and 25.9% of the shelters need more bread, cereal, rice, and pasta.
- 43.0% of the pantries, 47.7% of the kitchens, and 38.6% of the shelters need more fresh fruits and vegetables.
- 38.8% of the pantries, 27.8% of the kitchens, and 17.4% of the shelters need more canned or frozen fruits and vegetables.
- 56.7% of the pantries, 50.8% of the kitchens, and 51.1% of the shelters need more meat, poultry, fish, beans, eggs, and nuts.
- 44.4% of the pantries, 38.3% of the kitchens, and 36.3% of the shelters need more milk, yogurt, and cheese.
- 34.8% of the pantries, 31.7% of the kitchens, and 19.7% of the shelters need more fats, oils, condiments, and sweets.
- 51.2% of the pantries, 45.4% of the kitchens, and 53.0% of the shelters need more products in the category of cleaning or personal hygiene products, diapers, and toilet paper.

^aMultiple responses were accepted.

^bThis includes paper products, such as plastic utensils, paper plates, and garbage bags; beverages, such as juice, coffee, and tea; and dietary supplements, such as vitamins and Ensure.







14.2 IMPACT OF ELIMINATION OF FOOD BANK

Agencies were asked how much of an impact the elimination of their food bank would have on their programs. Table 14.2.1 shows the results.

TABLE 14.2.1

IMPACT OF ELIMINATION OF FOOD BANK

If the Food Supply You (i.e., Agency) Receive from Your Food Bank Was Eliminated, How Much of an Impact Would This Have on Your Program?	Pantry Programs	Kitchen Programs	Shelter Programs
No impact at all	1.0%	2.1%	4.7%
Minimal impact	4.2%	6.5%	16.7%
Significant impact	19.4%	23.2%	22.4%
Devastating impact	74.3%	65.5%	51.3%
Unsure	1.0%	2.6%	4.9%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	512	209	47

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 27 of the agency survey.

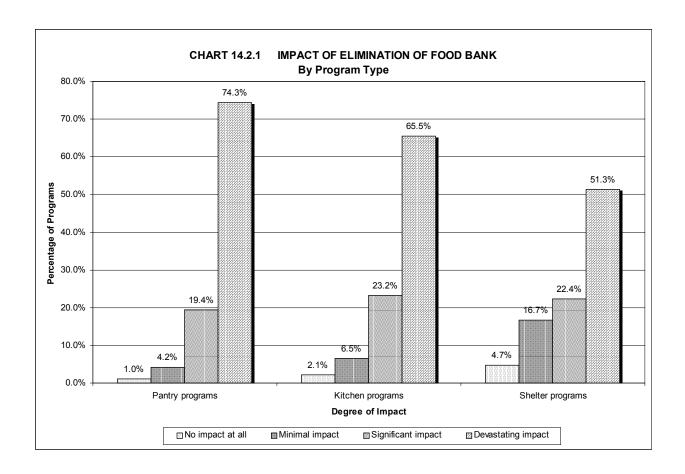
Note:

The percentages presented in this table are based only on usable responses, excluding missing, don't know, and refusal responses. All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc.. The sample sizes (N) also include missing data.

Missing, don't know, and refusal responses combined are 3.5% for pantry programs, 9.6% for kitchen programs, and 12.9% for shelter programs.

93.7% of the pantries, 88.8% of the kitchens, and 73.7% of the shelters said that the elimination of support from their food banks would have a significant or devastating impact on their operation. Details include:

- 74.3% of the pantries, 65.5% of the kitchens, and 51.3% of the shelters believed that the elimination of the food bank would have a devastating impact on their programs.
- Another 19.4% of the pantries, 23.2% of the kitchens, and 22.4% of the shelters believed that the elimination of the food bank would have a significant impact on their programs.



14.3 AREAS OF ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE DESIRED

Agencies were asked what kinds of additional assistance, in addition to food, they need to meet their clients' needs. Findings are presented in Table 14.3.1.

TABLE 14.3.1

AREAS OF ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE DESIRED

Programs That Need Additional Assistance in Any of the Following Areas ^a	Pantry Programs	Kitchen Programs	Shelter Programs
Nutrition education	38.9%	40.8%	45.2%
Training in food handling	22.3%	31.6%	32.8%
Accessing local resources	44.6%	45.3%	55.9%
Advocacy training	31.2%	25.5%	32.1%
Other ^b	21.5%	27.7%	24.6%
SAMPLE SIZE (N)	512	209	47

SOURCE: This table was constructed based on usable responses to Question 28 of the agency survey.

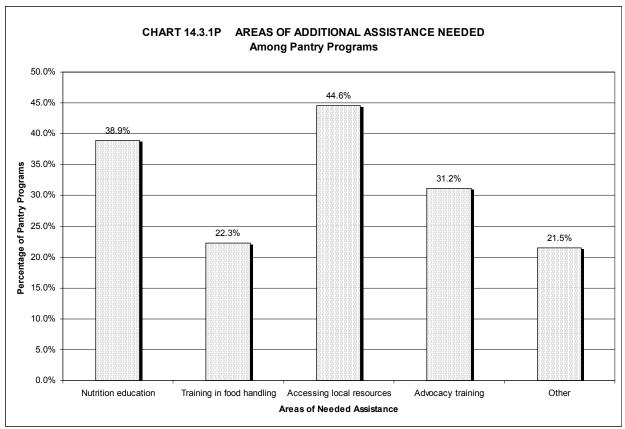
NOTE: All usable responses were weighted as described in Chapter 3 and in the Technical Appendix volume to represent all emergency food programs of Food for Survival, Inc..

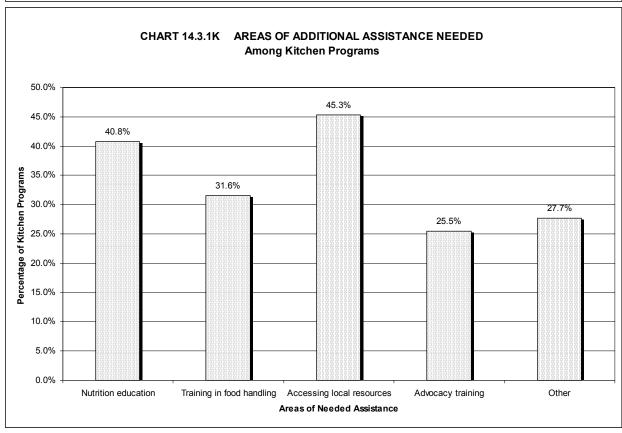
Some programs desired to receive further assistance from their food banks in one or more of the areas specified in Table 14.3.1. Details include:

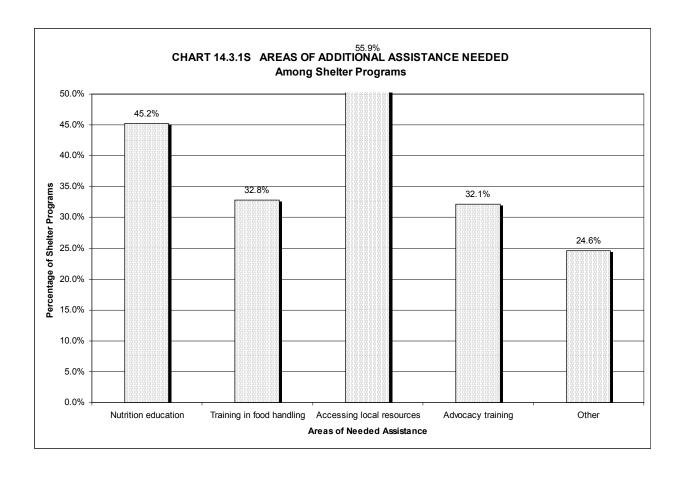
- 38.9% of the pantries, 40.8% of the kitchens, and 45.2% of the shelters said that they needed additional assistance in nutrition education.
- 22.3% of the pantries, 31.6% of the kitchens, and 32.8% of the shelters said that they needed additional assistance in training in food handling.
- 44.6% of the pantries, 45.3% of the kitchens, and 55.9% of the shelters said that they needed additional assistance in accessing local resources.
- 31.2% of the pantries, 25.5% of the kitchens, and 32.1% of the shelters said that they needed additional assistance in advocacy training.

^aMultiple responses were accepted.

^bThis includes funding and addiction programs.







APPENDIX A

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM INCOME ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM INCOME ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS OCTOBER 1, 2000 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2001

Source: http://www.fns.usda.gov/fsp/MENU/APPS/ELIGIBILITY/income/INCOMECHART.HTMSEPTEMBER 30, 2001

These tables give the Food Stamp Program Monthly Income Eligibility Standards for Fiscal Year 2001.

NET MONTHLY INCOME ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS (100 PERCENT OF FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL)

Household Size	48 States ^a	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$696	\$870	\$800
2	\$938	\$1,172	\$1,078
3	\$1,180	\$1,475	\$1,356
4	\$1,421	\$1,777	\$1,635
5	\$1,663	\$2,080	\$1,913
6	\$1,905	\$2,382	\$2,191
7	\$2,146	\$2,685	\$2,470
8	\$2,388	\$2,987	\$2,748
Each Additional Member	+\$242	+\$303	+\$279

^aIncludes District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

GROSS MONTHLY INCOME ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS (130 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL)

Household Size	48 States ^a	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$905	\$1,130	\$1,039
2	\$1,219	\$1,524	\$1,401
3	\$1,533	\$1,917	\$1,763
4	\$1,848	\$2,310	\$2,125
5	\$2,162	\$2,703	\$2,487
6	\$2,476	\$3,097	\$2,849
7	\$2,790	\$3,490	\$3,210
8	\$3,104	\$3,883	\$3,572
Each Additional Member	+\$315	+\$394	+\$362

^aIncludes District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

GROSS INCOME WHERE ELDERLY OR DISABLED ARE A SEPARATE HOUSEHOLD (165 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL)

Household Size	48 States ^a	Alaska	Hawaii
1	\$1,149	\$1,435	\$1,319
2	\$1,547	\$1,934	\$1,778
3	\$1,946	\$2,433	\$2,238
4	\$2,345	\$2,932	\$2,697
5	\$2,744	\$3,431	\$3,156
6	\$3,142	\$3,930	\$3,615
7	\$3,541	\$4,429	\$4,075
8	\$3,940	\$4,928	\$4,534
Each Additional Member	+\$399	+\$500	+\$460

^aIncludes District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands.

APPENDIX B FOOD STAMP ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

FOOD STAMP ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Source: http://www.fns.usda.gov/fsp/MENU/APPS/ELIGIBILITY/ELIG.HTM

As of October 2000 to September 30, 2001, the following food stamp eligibility rules applied to households in the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia.

A. RESOURCES (RULES ON RESOURCE LIMITS)

Households may have \$2,000 in countable resources, such as a bank account, or \$3,000 in countable resources if at least one person is age 60 or older. However, certain resources are *not* counted, such as a home and lot, the resources of people who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and the resources of people who receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (formerly AFDC).

Licensed vehicles are *not* counted if they are:

- Used over 50 percent of the time for income-producing purposes
- Annually producing income consistent with their fair market value
- Needed for long-distance travel for work (other than daily commute)
- Used as the home
- Needed to transport a physically disabled household member
- Needed to carry most of the household's fuel or water

For the following licensed vehicles, the fair market value over \$4,650 is counted:

- One per household
- Plus vehicles used for work, training, or education to prepare for work, or to seek work in accordance with the food stamp employment and training requirements

For all other vehicles, the fair market value over \$4,650 or the equity value, whichever is more, is counted as a resource.

B. INCOME (RULES ON INCOME LIMITS)

Households must meet income tests *unless* all members are receiving Title IV(TANF), SSI, or, in some places, general assistance.

Most households must meet both the gross and net income tests, but a household with an elderly person or a person who is receiving certain types of disability payments only has to meet the net income test. Gross income means a household's total, nonexcluded income, before any deductions have been made. Net income means gross income minus allowable deductions.

Households, except those noted, that have income over the amounts listed below cannot receive food stamps.

C. DEDUCTIONS (RULES ON ALLOWABLE DEDUCTIONS FROM INCOME)

Gross income means a household's total, nonexcluded income, before any deductions have been made. Net income means gross income minus allowable deductions.¹⁷

- A 20 percent deduction from earned income
- A standard deduction of \$134 for all households
- A dependent care deduction when needed for work, training, or education—but not more than \$200 for each child under age 2 and not more than \$175 for each other dependent
- Medical expenses for elderly or disabled members that are more than \$35 for the month if they are not paid by insurance or someone else
- Legally owed child support payments
- Excess shelter costs that are more than half of the household's income after the other deductions. Allowable costs include the cost of fuel to heat and cook with, electricity, water, the basic fee for one telephone, rent or mortgage payments, and taxes on the home. The amount of the shelter deduction cannot be more than \$300 unless one person in the household is elderly or disabled.

B.3

¹⁷As of October 2000, effective through September 2001.

D. WORK AND ALIENS (RULES ON WORK, AND LEGAL IMMIGRANTS)

1. Citizenship/Alien

U.S. citizens and many noncitizens may be eligible for the program. For example:

- Refugees, asylees, Cubans, Haitians, Amerasians, and persons whose deportation has been withheld may be eligible for 7 years after they enter the United States or are granted status.
- Persons legally admitted for permanent residence may be eligible if they have 40 qualifying quarters of social security work coverage or if they have a U.S. military connection.
- Refugees, asylees, Cubans, Haitians, Amerasians, persons whose deportation has been withheld, parolees, persons legally admitted for permanent residence and battered aliens may be eligible if they were legally living in the United States on August 22, 1996 and they were age 65 on that date or are now receiving disability payments or are under age 18.
- Native Americans who cross the Canadian or Mexican borders.
- Certain Hmong and Highland Laotians and their spouses and children.

Even if some members of the household are not eligible, those who are may be able to get food stamps.

A number of states have their own programs to provide benefits to immigrants who do not meet the regular Food Stamp Program eligibility requirements.

2. Work

With some exceptions, able-bodied adults between ages 16 and 60 must register for work, accept suitable employment, and take part in an employment and training program to which they are referred by the food stamp office. Failure to comply with these requirements can result in disqualification from the program. In addition, able-bodied adults between ages 18 and 50 who do not have any dependent children can get food stamps only for 3 months in a 36-month period if they do not work or participate in a workfare or employment and training program other than job search. This requirement can be waived in some locations.

B.4

APPENDIX C

SOURCES OF INFORMATION SHOWN IN THE CHARTS AND TABLES IN CHAPTERS 5 THROUGH 14

Table	Client Question	Agency Question
5.1.1	Client data	
5.2.1	2. Sex	
	3. Age	
	4. Relationship	
	5. Citizen	
	6. Employment	
	7. Are there any children age 0-5 years	
	in household?	
	9. Are you married, living with	
	someone as married, divorced,	
	separated, or have you never been	
	married?	
	10. What is the highest level of	
	education you completed?	
	11. Are you Spanish, Latino, or of	
	Hispanic descent or origin?	
	11a. Would that be Mexican, Puerto	
	Rican, Cuban, some other Spanish,	
	Hispanic, or Latino group?	
	12. What is your race?	
	81a. What is the ZIP code where you	
	live?	
	82. Are you a registered voter?	
5.3.1	2. Sex	
	3. Age	
- <u> </u>	5. Citizen	
5.3.2	2. Sex	
	3. Age	
<i>5 1</i> 1	5. Citizen	
5.4.1	9. Are you married, living with	
	someone as married, widowed, divorced,	
	separated, or have you never been married?	
5.5.1	10. What is the highest level of	
3.3.1	education you completed?	
5.6.1	11. Are you Spanish, Latino, or of	
3.0.1	Hispanic descent or origin?	
	11a. Would that be Mexican, Puerto	
	Rican, Cuban, some other Spanish,	
	Hispanic, or Latino group?	
	12. What is your race?	
5.7.1	6. Employment	
	<u> </u>	

Table	Client Question	Agency Question
5.7.2	6. Employment	
	12a. Is respondent working?	
	13. You mentioned that you are not	
	working now. How long has it been	
	since you worked?	
	14a. Is this job a managerial or	
	professional job?	
	15. Are you participating in any gov't	
	sponsored job training or work	
	experience programs, such as Welfare to	
	Work or the food stamp employment	
	training program?	
5.8.1	Federal Poverty Level Table	
5.8.2	29. What was your total income last	
	month before taxes?	
	29a. What was your household's total	
	income for last month?	
5.8.3.	29. What was your total income last	
1	month before taxes?	
	29b. What was your household's main	
	source of income last month?	
5.8.3.	6. Employment	
2	25. Did you get money in the <u>last month</u>	
	from any of the following?	
	29. What was your total income last month before taxes?	
5.8.4.	29. What was your total income last	
1	month before taxes?	
•	30. What was your household's total	
	income before taxes and other	
	deductions last year from all sources,	
	including Social Security and other gov't	
	programs?	
5.9.1	16. Please tell me the kind of place	
	where you now live.	
	17. Do you own, rent, live free with	
	someone else?	
	18. Were you late paying your last	
	month's rent or mortgage?	
	81. Does your household receive	
	Section 8 or Public Housing Assistance?	
5.9.2	19. Do you have access to a place to	
	prepare a meal, a working telephone,	
	and a car that runs?	

Table	Client Question	Agency Question
6.1.1	42. "The food I/we bought just didn't	
	last, and I/we didn't have money to get	
	more." (Often, sometimes, never true)	
	43. "I/We couldn't afford to eat	
	balanced meals." (Often, sometimes,	
	never true)	
	44. In the last 12 months, did you ever	
	cut the size of your meals or skip meals	
	because there wasn't enough money for	
	food?	
	44a. How often did this happen?	
	45. In the last 12 months, did you ever	
	eat less than you felt you should because	
	there wasn't enough money to buy food?	
	46. In the last 12 months, were you ever	
	hungry but didn't eat because you	
	couldn't afford enough food?	
	47. In the last 12 months, did you ever	
	not eat for a whole day because there	
(10	wasn't enough money for food?	
6.1.2	42. "The food I/we bought just didn't	
	last, and I/we didn't have money to get	
	more." (Often, sometimes, never true)	
	43. "I/We couldn't afford to eat	
	balanced meals." (Often, sometimes,	
	never true) 44. In the last 12 months, did you ever	
	cut the size of your meals or skip meals	
	because there wasn't enough money for	
	food?	
	44a. How often did this happen?	
	45. In the last 12 months, did you ever	
	eat less than you felt you should because	
	there wasn't enough money to buy food?	
	46. In the last 12 months, were you ever	
	hungry but didn't eat because you	
	couldn't afford enough food?	
	47. In the last 12 months, did you ever	
	not eat for a whole day because there	
	wasn't enough money for food?	
6.2.1	42. "The food I/we bought just didn't	
-	last, and I/we didn't have money to get	
	more." (Often, sometimes, never true)	
	43. "I/We couldn't afford to eat	
	balanced meals." (Often, sometimes,	
	never true)	

Table	Client Question	Agency Question
6.3.1	44. In the last 12 months, did you ever	
	cut the size of your meals or skip meals	
	because there wasn't enough money for	
	food?	
	44a. How often did this happen?	
	45. In the last 12 months, did you ever	
	eat less than you felt you should because	
	there wasn't enough money to buy food?	
	46. In the last 12 months, were you ever	
	hungry but didn't eat because you	
	couldn't afford enough food?	
	47. In the last 12 months, did you ever	
	not eat for a whole day because there	
	wasn't enough money for food?	
6.4.1	3. Age	
	6b. How many of the other people in	
	your household are children less than 18	
	years old?	
	48. Is there at least one child under 18	
	in household?	
	49. "My child was not eating enough	
	because I/we just couldn't afford enough	
	food." (Often, sometimes, never true)	
	50. In the last 12 months, did your child	
	ever skip meals because there wasn't	
	enough money for food?	
	51. In the last 12 months, was your	
	child ever hungry but you just couldn't	
	afford more food?	
6.5.1	52. In the past 12 months, have you or	
	anyone in your household every had to	
	choose between: paying for food and	
	paying for medicine or medical care;	
	paying for food and paying for utilities	
	or heating fuel; paying for food and	
	paying for rent or mortgage?	

Table	Client Question	Agency Question
7.1.1	31. Have you ever applied for Food	
	Stamps?	
	32. Are you receiving Food Stamps	
	now?	
	33. How long have you been receiving	
	Food Stamps?	
	34. In the past 12 months, have your	
	Food Stamp benefits increased,	
	decreased, remained the same?	
	35. How many weeks do your Food	
	Stamps usually last?	
	36. Did you receive Food Stamps in the	
	past 12 months?	
7.2.1	38. Why haven't you applied for the	
7.2.1	Food Stamp program?	
7.3.1	37. Why don't you receive Food Stamps	
7.4.1	now?	
7.4.1	7a. Do any of your younger than school	
	age children go to day care?	
	8. Does the government pay part of the cost of day care?	
	41. In which, if any, of the following	
	programs do you currently participate?	
7.5.1	26. Did you receive general assistance,	
7.3.1	welfare, or TANF at any time in the past	
	two years?	
	27. Was that assistance ever stopped	
	during the past two years?	
	28. Why was your assistance stopped?	
7.6.1	40. Where do you do most of your	
	grocery shopping?	
8.1.1	20. Would you say your own health is	
	excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?	
	21. Is anyone in your household in poor	
	health?	
8.2.1	22a-f. Do you have any of the following	
	kinds of health insurance?	
	23. Do you have unpaid medical or	
	hospital bills?	
	24. In the past 12 months, have you	
	been refused medical care because you	
	could not pay or because you had a	
	Medicaid or Medical Assistance card?	

Table	Client Question	Agency Question
9.1.1	56. How many different food pantries	
	gave you food in the past month?	
	57. How many different soup kitchens	
	gave you meals in the past month?	
9.2.1	53. Please rate how satisfied you are	
	with the food that you and others in your	
	household receive here.	
	54. When you come here, how often are	
	you treated with respect by the staff who distribute food?	
9.3.1	55. If this agency weren't here to help	
	you with food, what would you do?	
10.1. 1		Agency data
10.2.		Record the total number of emergency
1		shelters, pantries, kitchens, and other
		programs you currently operate.
10.3.		1. Record the total number of emergency
1		shelters, pantries, kitchens, and other
		programs you currently operate.
10.4.		3b. In what year did each selected program
1		open?
10.5.		4. For each selected program, please indicate
1		which of the following services, if any, are
10.5		currently being provided.
10.5.		4. For each selected program, please indicate
2		which of the following services, if any, are
10.5.		currently being provided.
10.3. 3		29. Does your agency operate any of the following types of facilities?
10.6.		following types of facilities? 30. Type of agency.
10.0.		30. Type of agency.
10.7.		19. Do the selected programs currently serve
10.7.		any of the following groups?
10.8.		7. Compared to 3 years ago, that is 1998, is
1		this program providing food to more, fewer,
_		same number of clients?
		7a. Is the information provided in Q7 based
		on agency records, research studies, your best
		estimate?
10.9.		20. Does the client mix change significantly
1		by season for the selected programs?
		21. In which of the following ways does the
		client mix change during the year for any of
		the selected programs?

Table	Client Question	Agency Question
11.1.		6. During a typical week, approximately how many meals are served and/or bags or boxes of food distributed by each of the selected programs?
		6a. How much does a typical bag or box usually weigh?
11.2.		6c. How many different persons or households did you serve on the last day you were open? And how many meals were served and/or bags or boxes of food distributed by each of the selected programs on that day?
12.1.		17. Is the continued operation of the selected programs threatened by one or more serious problems?18. For which of the following reasons is the continued operation of the selected programs threatened?
12.2.		13. During the past year, about how often did each of the selected programs have to reduce meal portions or reduce the quantity of food in food packages because of a lack of food?
12.3.		 9. During the past year, did the selected programs turn away any clients for any reason? 10. For which of the following reasons did each selected program turn clients away? 11. During the past year, approximately how many clients did each selected program turn away? 12. Is the information provided in Q11 from agency records, research studies, your best estimate?
12.3. 2		10a. What were each selected program's two most frequent reasons for turning away clients?
12.4.		14. In your opinion, during a <i>typical week</i> , how much <i>more</i> food, if any, does each of the selected programs need in order to adequately meet their demand for food? Your best estimate is fine.
13.1. 1		8. For each selected program, approximately what percent of the distributed food comes from each of the following sources?

Table	Client Question	Agency Question
13.2.		15. Currently, how many <u>paid</u> staff are
1		employed by each of the selected programs?
		16. During the past week, how many
		volunteers assisted and the number of
		volunteer hours for each selected program.
13.3.		25. Please indicate for each selected
1		program, which of the following categories of
		products are <u>purchased</u> with cash from
		sources other than your food bank?
14.1.		26. What categories of food and non-food
1		products do you need that you are not getting
		now, or need more of from your food bank to
		meet your clients' needs?
14.2.		27. If the food supply you receive from your
1		food bank were eliminated, how much of an
		impact would this have on your program?
14.3.		28. Does your program need additional
1		assistance in any of the following areas?