

# FRAC

FOOD RESEARCH AND ACTION CENTER

## Still Hungry

---

**A Survey of People  
In Need of  
Emergency Food**

---

**Carried out by the  
Food Research and  
Action Center**

---

**Issued:  
November, 1983**

---

**1319 F STREET, N.W. #500  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004  
(202) 393-5060**

# STILL HUNGRY -- A Study of People in Need of Emergency Food

## SUMMARY

During a period from May 23 to July 4 the clients of 27 food pantries were surveyed to determine their status regarding The Food Stamp Program. Our intent was to determine whether or not emergency food clients were also receiving food stamp benefits. If so, why did they find it necessary to seek additional food assistance? If not, why were people who have trouble feeding themselves and their families not receiving help from public programs?

Of 2100 surveys sent out by FRAC, 1023 were completed and returned. The food pantries where the surveys were conducted are located in 14 different states.

Pantries were selected on the basis of recommendations by food banks. The surveys were given at random by the staff, to clients who entered the food pantries.

FRAC had no control over the clients who were interviewed at the food pantries. The clients answered the questions orally. Staff interviewers were responsible for insuring that only one member in a given family was interviewed, and that each person was interviewed only once. The interviewer also completed the questionnaires in accordance with a set of instructions provided in every packet of questionnaires.

The FRAC survey revealed:

- Nearly two-thirds (62%) of those surveyed are already receiving food stamps;
- Over three-fourths (77%) of those getting food stamps in the survey run out of food stamps by the second or third week of the month;
- Almost none (just 4%) of those surveyed who get food stamps find that their food stamps last till the end of the month;
- Of those surveyed who do not get food stamps, half (50%) had applied for stamps but were turned down;
- Of those who had not applied for food stamps, over half (58%) did not realize they might be eligible, and one-fourth (24%) did not know how to apply.
- Twenty-one of the twenty-seven pantries surveyed have had to limit how often they help hungry families (once in three months is not uncommon).

This study provides evidence that policy changes in food stamps and other public assistance programs stemming from the budget cuts of recent years may be linked to the re-emergence of hunger. As a result of changes in the law, the Food Stamp Program -- which was so effective in alleviating hunger in the past -- is no longer adequately assisting those poor enough to be eligible, nor is it adequately reaching the population at risk of hunger.



## INTRODUCTION

Until just a few years ago, soup kitchens were rarely found outside the "skid row" sections of big cities, and religious or student groups that raised money for food aid usually did so because of the problems of hunger in Africa and Asia. All that has changed. In just two years, reports of growing lines at soup kitchens, emergency food "pantries" and Church-run food "shelves" have become common, and those very emergency food centers that were so rare before can now be found in cities and towns of every size, urban and suburban, all across America. Hunger, a problem America nearly solved, is back and growing.

Once the problem was recognized, a variety of studies was undertaken by local as well as national organizations, by groups of elected officials (e.g. the U.S. Conference of Mayors) and federal agencies (e.g. the Government Accounting Office), as well as by church members (e.g. Bread for the World) and a broad range of non-profit groups. All of the many reports have come to the same three conclusions: (1) there are more soup kitchens, food pantries, and food banks in operation now than was true just a few years ago; (2) they are serving a steadily growing number of people; and (3) the people being served have changed as the numbers have grown. The people seeking help from emergency food centers are no longer "typically" elderly alcoholics or disoriented street people; now, typically, they are employable people with no prospects for work and no way to feed themselves or their children. In the words of Mayor Coleman Young of Detroit, hunger is "...perhaps the most prevalent, most insidious problem facing cities today."

Soup kitchens and three-day supplies of donated canned goods are no parent's first choice as a way to feed their children. Why were growing numbers of families with children desperate enough to rely on this stop-gap, inadequate method of obtaining food? Why weren't they getting food stamps? And, if the people turning to soup kitchens and food pantries were already getting food stamps, then didn't that

says something about the adequacy of food stamp benefits since Congress changed the program in order to save money? In 1981 alone, the Congress agreed to the President's request for \$2.4 billion worth of cuts in the Food Stamp Program, and the next year to another half billion more. According to the bi-partisan Congressional Budget Office, upwards of \$7 billion is being lost to the food stamp program between fiscal years 1982 and 1985, as a result of changes enacted in the law.

Workers in emergency food centers noticed that many of the people seeking emergency food, particularly at the end of the month, were people who got food stamps or seemed likely to be eligible for food stamps. FRAC determined to find out whether that observation would bear out in a carefully conducted survey, in order to know whether the public policy changes of recent years may be playing a role in the dramatic re-emergence of hunger in America.

The results of the FRAC survey of people seeking emergency food indicates clearly that the majority of emergency food pantry users already get food stamps, but those benefits are too low to provide food for the entire month. Moreover, of those not getting food stamps, half had applied for food stamps and been turned down. (It is worth noting that analyses by the U.S. Department of Agriculture published in July of 1983, of the National Food Consumption Survey show that food stamp shoppers make wise food choices with their food stamps, getting more nutrients per food dollar than many other shoppers.)

In the report which follows, the results of the FRAC survey are set out, along with an analysis of recent food program policy changes, many of which have worked to the disadvantage of recession victims in need of food assistance.

## METHODOLOGY

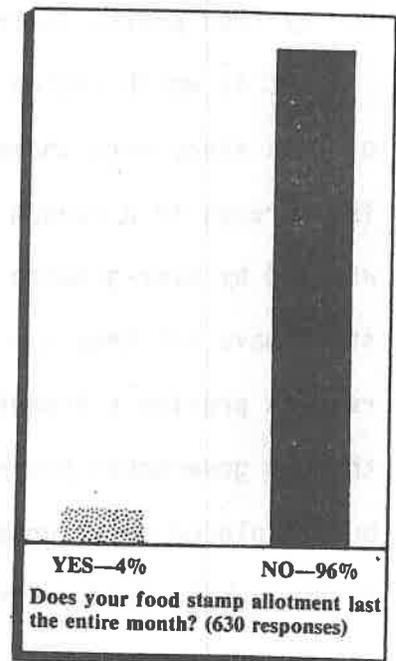
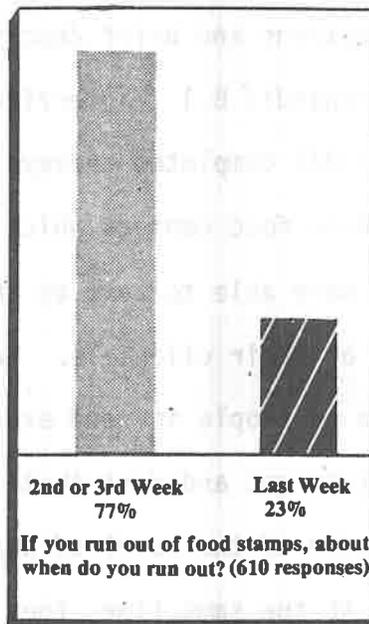
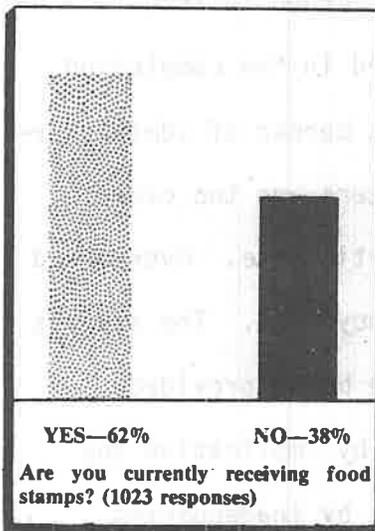
FRAC distributed questionnaires (copy attached at Appendix A) to 27 emergency food centers in fourteen states. The type of centers selected are most often referred to as "food pantries." Food pantries usually provide staple canned or packaged foods to needy individuals and families. The amount and variety of food is usually dependent on donations from stores or individuals, and on the available food that may be purchased by member agencies for 11¢ per pound or less from Food Banks. (Food Banks are larger operations, capable of soliciting, transporting, and storing large amounts of food which can then be made available to individual churches or social agencies which have agreed to become members of the Food Bank.)

A cross section of the country was represented in the survey. Included were food pantries in both urban and rural locations, throughout the different regions of the country. (A list of locations and brief descriptions of each participating food pantry appears as Appendix B.) Interviews with clients were conducted by food pantry staff, and 1,023 completed surveys were returned to FRAC.

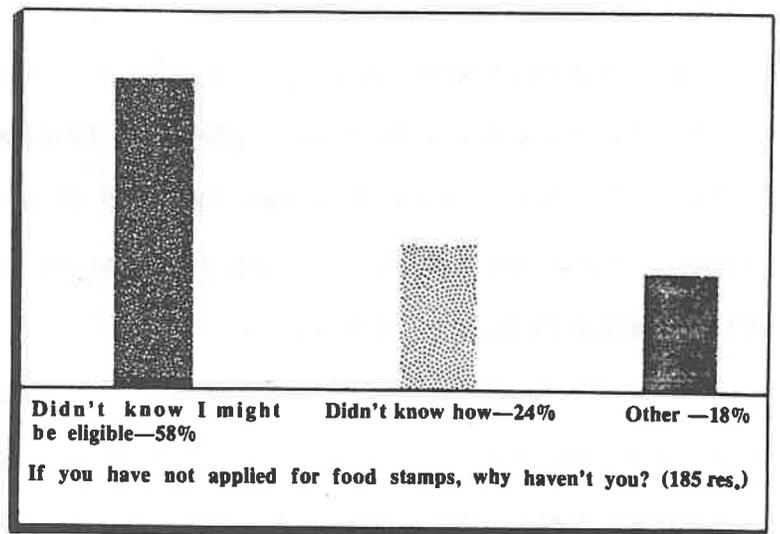
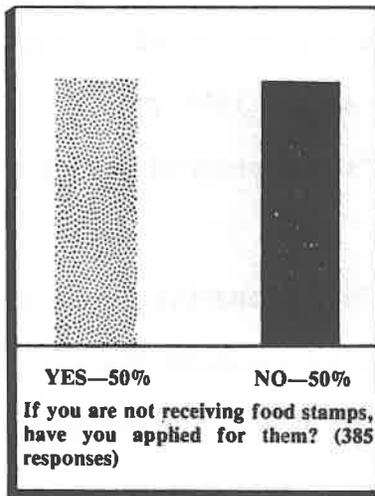
It is worth noting that those food centers which assisted in the completion of this study were those which were able to take on the extra burden of administering surveys to a random sample of their clientele. Many centers are too overwhelmed by ever-growing numbers of people in need even to participate. Overworked staff have all they can do just to get and distribute emergency food. The study's results provide a disquieting view of the level of assistance being provided through government programs. At the same time, they reveal by implication the burden placed on volunteers and emergency food center workers by inadequacies in the public food assistance programs.

DATA

Of the 1023 respondents to the FRAC survey, 629 or 62 percent are already receiving food stamps. Despite this assistance, these persons are compelled to resort to emergency measures primarily because their food stamp benefits are so low that they do not last an entire month. The Food Stamp Program provides an average benefit that works out to about 47¢ per person per meal; maximum benefits -- for families with NO income available for food -- work out to just 70¢ per person per meal. In fact, 77 percent of food stamp recipients surveyed reported that they run out of food stamps by the end of the second or third week of the month, and by the last few days of the month nearly all food stamp recipients surveyed (96%) have run out of food stamps.



The other category of respondents to FRAC's survey are the 394 or 38 percent who were in need of food, and were not receiving food stamps. Of these persons, 50 percent had applied for food stamps and been turned down. Of 185 respondents who had not applied for food stamps, 108 (58%) did not realize they might be eligible, and 45 (24%) did not know how to apply.



## ANALYSIS

### The Food Stamp Program

The Food Stamp Program was originally established in 1939 and operated until 1943. It was revived again in 1961 as a pilot demonstration program in eight counties. At that time care was taken to carefully evaluate the effectiveness of the program in meeting food needs for low-income people, as well as to determine whether it would impose burdens on food retailers. Studies were also done to determine the kinds of foods that were being purchased through the program. The pilot test was a success on all counts, and in 1964 the Food Stamp Act was adopted by Congress. By the late 1960's the program was operating in a few hundred counties nationwide.

By issuing coupons which could only be exchanged for food, Congress hoped to ensure that low-income Americans would be able to purchase an adequate diet. At the same time, the program was intended as a vehicle for increasing the purchase of foods and in that way was intended to help America's food producers while assisting hungry people.

From the beginning, the program was designed to provide more stamps to those with lower incomes, and fewer stamps as individual incomes rose. Similarly, on a national scale, the program was expected to grow in times of high unemployment, and shrink in periods of economic growth. It was also designed to take into account the rising cost of food, and benefits were adjusted twice a year until 1980, enabling food stamp users to keep pace with rising food store prices.

Over the years, participation in the food stamp program has tended to be short-term for the majority of recipients, helping families through periods of unemployment or other economic dislocation. At the same time the program helps particularly vulnerable groups over longer periods: the elderly, the disabled, and young children. Today, over half of all food stamp recipients are children.

Today, the food stamp program is operating in a context that differs dramatically from just five years ago. Today, harsh economic conditions and steep budget reductions in a wide array of federal social programs have left more people in need of food assistance, but at the same time have made programs like food stamps less able to provide it. The result is predictable: growing hunger.

### Discussion of Findings

Recent budget and policy changes help explain the findings of FRAC's survey. The two most noticeable effects of recent changes are: (1) that many low-income people can no longer get food stamps, and (2) those who do, receive benefits that leave them without food by the end of the month.

(1) ELIGIBILITY LIMITS ARE UNREALISTICALLY LOW. In 1981, the Food Stamp Program instituted for the first time a gross income limit at 130% of the poverty line. This restriction immediately eliminated about 1 million people from the Program who had modest incomes but also had high shelter and child care costs that left them without enough income for food. In addition, in 1982 a dual income eligibility test was instituted requiring households' net income (after deductions for shelter or the costs associated with holding a job) to be below the poverty line as well as meeting the gross income guideline. This measure prevented some households whose gross incomes were still below 130% of poverty but whose net incomes were just barely above the poverty line from participating in the Food Stamp Program.

Changes were also made in 1981 regarding the treatment of earned income. Before 1981, Congress hoped to encourage people to take low-paying jobs that would reduce their need for food stamps, by allowing deductions for minimal costs associated with going to work. Beginning in late 1981, low-wage workers participating

in the Food Stamp Program were penalized in their ability to deduct such work related expenses as payroll taxes. The work expense deduction was reduced from 20% of wages to 18%, punishing about 4 million Food Stamp Program participants who were trying to reduce their dependency on government assistance by working. Their incomes hadn't gone up; the cost of going to work hadn't gone down; but they were left with less money available for food.

Additional changes were enacted in the definition of household units. Low-income people who moved in with their parents, children or siblings in order to save on housing costs were forced to be considered as a single household unit, even though they might maintain separate household accounts, purchase food separately and prepare meals separately. By treating separate households as though they are one economic unit, this change made many people ineligible for the Food Stamp Program, and left those who remained eligible with their food stamp benefits reduced--often sharply.

(2) ASSET LIMITS ARE UNREALISTICALLY LOW. Households with more than \$1500 in assets are not eligible for the Food Stamp Program, even if there is a penalty attached to cashing in an asset and converting it to cash. This level was set in 1971 and has not been updated for inflation in 12 years.

Families are also barred from participation in the Food Stamp Program if they bought a car while employed that has a value over \$4500 and they already have a small insurance policy or some other modest asset. This provision has been particularly troublesome for long-time workers in areas of high unemployment who bought their car while employed but couldn't sell it for a reasonable price, and who now find that it bars them and their children from food stamps. The dollar limit on the permissible value of vehicles was set in 1977 and has not been changed in 6 years, despite rising prices for automobiles and the growing ranks of unemployed.

Changes such as these made many low-income families ineligible for food stamps. Contrary to claims by the Administration, these unemployed and underemployed workers are often unable to provide food for themselves and their families. Newly unemployed workers particularly are finding that the Food Stamp Program is not open to them; frequently they have nowhere to turn for assistance but emergency food pantries and soup kitchens.

(3) FOOD STAMP BENEFITS HAVE BEEN REDUCED. Nearly every person still getting food stamps after the 1981 changes in the law has had his or her benefits reduced; all recipients' benefits now lag far behind actual food prices. Only those who receive the minimum \$10 a month benefit (mostly households with an elderly or disabled member) did not have their benefits reduced. The Thrifty Food Plan, the diet devised by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and upon which food stamp benefits are based, was designed for "emergency use when funds are extremely low." Now, because of changes made in the law in an effort to save money, food stamp benefits lag 3-15 months behind actual food store prices and in addition are 1% lower than actual food price increases. So food stamp users never even get as much as the value of an emergency, short term food plan.

Allowable deductions for shelter, utilities, dependent care and other necessities were also frozen for two years, requiring low-income people to choose more often between equally-pressing needs, like "heating or eating," as senior citizen groups have so aptly put it.

Then in 1982, the method of computing benefits for every person on the program was changed to the disadvantage of hungry families. Under new procedures computations for the Thrifty Food Plan and deductions are rounded DOWN rather than to the nearest dollar. That causes benefit reductions of one to two dollars a month for nearly every food stamp household.

All of these changes which reduced food stamp benefits, came on top of what was an already meager amount of food assistance. The determination of food stamp eligibility is based on several assumptions. Households with no net income receive the maximum allotment of food stamps, an amount which comes out to about \$58 a week for a family of four, or about 70 cents per person per meal. Households with any remaining income (after allowable deductions) are assumed to have one-third of this income available to spend on food. Consequently, their food stamp allotments are reduced by an amount equal to one-third of their income. Only eighteen percent of all food stamp users get even that small amount; eighty-two percent of the food stamp caseload gets less. The average food stamp benefit is closer to 47 cents per person per meal.

The assumption that a household has one-third of its income available to supplement food stamp benefits is highly questionable. In order to be eligible for the food stamp program a family must be living on a poverty income or less. This minimum income is stretched very thin to cover the basic necessities of shelter, utilities, clothing, transportation and medical expenses. In many cases there is simply no cash available to supplement food purchases made with food stamps, and so even food stamp users must turn to emergency assistance.

Not only has the Food Stamp Program been reduced by over \$7 billion in fiscal years 1982 - 1985, but high unemployment has exacerbated the level of need seen in all parts of the country. According to the U.S Bureau of the Census, the number of Americans living in low-income households has steadily risen since 1978 and now at 46.5 million, is higher than it has been since the mid-1960s.

In addition, some of the those whose food stamp benefits were reduced or eliminated by recent changes, also lost help from other federal programs that were cut. Reductions in Medicaid, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and subsidized housing programs left poor households with less cash than ever available for food.

All these factors relate directly to the findings of our study: food stamp benefits are neither adequate, nor are they reaching most of the people at risk

of hunger. Emergency food providers are being called upon to fill a chasm of need which is clearly beyond them. It is a misnomer to call these "emergency" food services. The clientele of food pantries and soup kitchens now include the families of long-term unemployed workers together with their children, older working people without a job for the first time in their lives and no expectation of being rehired, elderly persons, and many people who are no longer cared for in institutions for the chronically mentally ill or retarded. As one "emergency" provider put it: "Most of the people I serve aren't 'in transition' to anything." They will continue to need help so long as public programs remain so inadequate.

This is not news to the Department of Agriculture. In May, 1983 a report was submitted to USDA by Social and Science Systems, Inc. which characterized the clientele of emergency food centers as follows:

Client Background: Despite the diverse groups, the emergency food recipients share many common experiences. Most of them are unemployed and receive food stamps; many also receive public assistance through Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), and unemployment compensation. Recipients complain that food stamps are frequently lost, stolen or delayed, or they run out of them by the middle of the month. Still others apply for emergency food because...of the delays in processing applications for...assistance.

There is a monthly pattern in the requests for aid, common among the clientele of all the food box programs. By the last two weeks of the month, many are out of funds for food because food stamp benefits are insufficient, delayed, or had been reduced, and available cash has been allocated to meet other necessities. Money that customarily would have been spent on food had invariably been used for higher utility costs, medical bills, and other pressing expenses. The swell of recipients towards the end of the month is almost universally reported, often tripling the numbers of clients served the previous two weeks, indicating the chronic nature of 'emergency' facing the applicants.

The information gained through questionnaires completed by the 27 food pantries participating in FRAC's survey bear out these conclusions and confirm the perception that the need for food is rising, that the private sector cannot adequately meet this need, and that requests for food increase dramatically toward the end of the month, as food stamp benefits run out.



*Please take A Few Minutes and Answer the Questions on this Form.*

INSTRUCTIONS: Please put a "✓" or an "×" in the **one** box per question that best answers the question for you.

1) Are you in the Food Stamp Program?

Yes

No  (If no, please skip to question #5)

2) How long have you been in the Food Stamp Program?

1 Month or less

2-6 months

6 months to 1 year

More than 1 year

3) Do your food stamps last the entire month?

Yes  This completes your answers.

No

Thank you for your time.

**This is a confidential survey.**

4) If you run out of food stamps, about when is it?

By the end of the second week

By the end of the fourth week

By the end of the third week

In the last few days of the month

(This completes your answers. Thank you for your time. **This is a confidential survey.**)

5) If you do not get food stamps, have you applied for them?

Yes  (If yes, please skip to question #7)

No  (If no, please answer question #6)

6) Why haven't you applied for food stamps?

Did not know I was eligible

Did not know how to

Too much paper work

(This completes your answers. Thank you for your time. **This is a confidential survey.**)

7) If you were turned down for food stamps, do you know the reason why?

Savings

Too much paper work

Car

Don't know why

Other

This completes your answers. Thank you for your time. **This is a confidential survey.**

Thank you for your help,

The Food Research and Action Center (FRAC)

★★★★ NO NAME NECESSARY ★★★★★ NO NAME NECESSARY ★★★★★ NO NAME NECESSARY ★★★★★

FRAC, 1319 F Street, N.W., #500, Washington, D.C. 20004: (202) 393-5060



## APPENDIX B

### DESCRIPTION OF EMERGENCY FOOD PANTRIES

Each of the food pantries which assisted in the data collection for this study has its own unique characteristics. Yet several similarities can be drawn which give a composite picture of the type of center to which so many people are turning for food assistance.

Virtually all of the pantries notice requests for food assistance increasing around the middle of the month, with the greatest need expressed at the end of the month and continuing into the early part of the next month. Most pantries serve a mixture of families and single people, and most mention that there are, increasingly, newly unemployed families and greater numbers of "working poor" or "new poor."

These centers anticipate that the need for emergency food will continue to increase, but are not certain they will be able to meet this increased need. Frequently cited problems include too many people needing food, not enough food to distribute, lack of volunteers and storage space and concern that people's problems are not being met through this stop-gap approach.

Lack of food variety is often cited as a problem as well. Most pantries can only supply food which they receive from a food bank, local grocery chain, or other donation. As a result, it is often hard to supply enough protein or a diversity of foods from which a balanced meal can be prepared. There are usually more starchy foods than other kinds.

Most pantries try to provide a box of groceries to last about 3 days. Although the actual foods will vary, those most commonly provided include bread, canned soup, canned vegetables, juice, peanut butter, rice, macaroni, cereal and canned meat or tuna. Many also distribute USDA commodities such as cheese, dry milk and butter.

While some of the pantries have paid staff, most rely heavily on volunteers.

Connecticut Food Bank  
P.O. Box 8686  
New Haven, CT 06531  
(203) 776-3663

HOURS: Monday - Friday; 8:30 - 4:30

OPENED: July, 1982

NUMBERS SERVED: 150 "bags" per month

LIMITS ON PARTICIPATION: once a month

The Connecticut Food Bank services all of the state, but the greatest need is in the three largest cities, Bridgeport, Hartford and New Haven, all of which have high poverty rates and high unemployment.

Central Presbyterian Church  
Food Pantry  
201 Washington Street, SW  
Atlanta, GA 30303  
(404) 659-0274

HOURS: Monday - Friday; 9:00 - 12:00

OPENED: 1978

NUMBERS SERVED: 100 families a month

LIMITS ON PARTICIPATION: once in 3 months

Located in downtown Atlanta, this food pantry serves mostly families, but also single elderly poor. Many are in poor health, and many are looking for work.

Gleaners Food Bank of Indianapolis  
851 Indiana Avenue  
Indianapolis, IN 46202  
(317) 636-5166

Surveys were administered in two locations:

Brightwood Community Center  
2410 Station Street  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
(317) 546-8200

HOURS: Monday - Friday; 8:30 - 5:00

OPENED: 1969

NUMBERS SERVED: 400 - 560 people a month

LIMITS ON PARTICIPATION: once a month

Southwest Multi-Service Center  
5245 West Regent Street  
Indianapolis, IN 46241  
(317) 247-9843

HOURS: Monday - Friday; 8:00 - 3:00

OPENED: September, 1972

NUMBERS SERVED: 100 families a month

LIMITS ON PARTICIPATION: none

Whereas the Brightwood Center serves mostly low-income persons, many on welfare and food stamps, the Multi-Service Center is predominately still an area of the "working poor" with male heads of household, and two parent families. The area served is partly rural.

The Food Bank  
Community Food Distribution  
Center  
1523 St. Charles Street  
New Orleans, LA 70130  
(504)524-2265

HOURS: Monday - Friday; 9:00 - 4:30

OPENED: 1975

NUMBERS SERVED: 1600 people a month

LIMITS ON PARTICIPATION: once in 3 months  
(except in extraordinary circumstances)

Serving mostly minority and blue collar neighborhoods, this food bank mentions that it sees every type of person experiencing a hunger emergency: elderly, sick, unemployed, newly employed, underemployed, "burn out cases," welfare and food stamp recipients, transients, singles and marrieds, female headed households, and persons who have lost unemployment benefits.

Metropolitan Lutheran Ministries  
3031 Holmes  
Kansas City, MO 64109  
(816) 931-0027

Surveys were administered in four locations:

St. John's Lutheran Church  
4545 Bentin Blvd.  
Kansas City, MO

HOURS: Monday - Friday; 9:00 - 5:00

OPENED: 1972

St. Luke's Lutheran Church  
722 Reynolds  
Kansas City, KS

HOURS: Monday - Friday; 9:00 - 1:00  
(or until 4:00 if needed)

OPENED: 1975

St. James Lutheran Church  
1104 NE Vivon Road  
Kansas City, MO

HOURS: Monday, Wednesday - Friday;  
9:30 - 4:00

OPENED: 1979

"Firestation"  
3031 Holmes  
Kansas City, MO

HOURS: Monday - Friday; 9:00 - 5:00

OPENED: 1981

For the four locations combined NUMBERS SERVED are 2300 a month, and increasing constantly. There are no limits on participation. The clientele varies widely among the four centers, one being mostly white chronically poor, another white suburban middle class, the others mostly black or racially mixed, lower middle class or chronically poor. All types of families are seen in addition to single persons. Increasingly there are more elderly and more recently unemployed people.

Greater Cleveland Interchurch  
Council  
Hunger Task Force  
2230 Euclid  
Cleveland, OH 44115  
(216)621-5925

HOURS: about 12 - 16 hours a week

OPENED: Eight centers opened in 1974; there  
are now 30; surveys were administered  
in two locations

NUMBERS SERVED: (altogether) 35,000  
people a month

LIMITS ON PARTICIPATION: once every 60 days

There is some diversity in the location of these many food centers. Nine are suburban locations; 21 are in the city. The clientele are diverse, but increasingly families and recently unemployed persons seek assistance.

Snow-CAP  
Church Community Action Program  
1740 SE 139  
Portland, OR 97233  
(503) 252-0278

HOURS: Two locations:

(1) Monday - Friday; 10:00 - 4:00

(2) Mon., Weds., Fri.; 10:00 - 2:00

OPENED: March, 1967

NUMBERS SERVED: 2,079 and rising

LIMITS ON PARTICIPATION: once every 3 - 6  
months, with rare exceptions in  
extreme emergency.

These pantries serve a mostly suburban area with a mixture of middle to upper lower class families. The clientele are mostly unemployed families or welfare recipients, but the past year has seen a greater shift toward more newly unemployed people.

Community Food Distribution  
Centers Programs  
Archdiocese of Philadelphia  
222 N. 17th Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19103  
(215) 587-3766

HOURS: Monday - Friday; 9:00 - 5:00

OPENED: 1972

NUMBERS SERVED: Their network serves  
about 7,000 persons a month; each  
pantry serves about 200 persons a  
month

LIMITS ON PARTICIPATION: once a month,  
in some locations only quarterly.

Although the network is comprised of 35 food pantries, only 2 locations were surveyed for this report. Most of the pantries are in low-income areas with high unemployment. Most of the recipients are families on public assistance or unemployed persons.

Pittsburgh Food Bank  
P.O. Box 4259  
2400 Josephine Street  
Pittsburgh, PA 15203  
(412) 765-3919

Surveys were administered in two locations:

Agape Temple  
281 Leonard Avenue  
North Apollo, PA 15673  
(412) 478-1869

HOURS: Thursdays; 10:00 - 4:30

OPENED: September, 1982

NUMBERS SERVED: 800 people a month

LIMITS ON PARTICIPATION: twice a month

Tried Stone Missionary Food  
Bank  
P.O. Box 553  
Alquippa, PA 15001  
(412) 775-7119

HOURS: Saturdays

OPENED: January, 1983

NUMBERS SERVED: 100 families a month

LIMITS ON PARTICIPATION: once a month

The Agape Temple serves an area that is somewhat rural, a mixed neighborhood which is beginning to be run down and has very high unemployment. The Tried Stone location is a mostly black, single parent household neighborhood with widespread poverty.

Anti Hunger Coalition of Texas  
3126-28 Manor Road  
Austin, TX 78723  
(512) 474-9921

Surveys were administered at:

Emergency Food Center  
Rosewood-Zaragosa Community Center  
2808 Webberville Road  
Austin, TX 78702  
(512) 476-4732

HOURS: Monday - Friday; 8:00 - 4:00

OPENED: 1974

NUMBERS SERVED: 60 people a month

LIMITS ON PARTICIPATION: once in six weeks

This food pantry serves a neighborhood which is mostly minority, a combination of black and hispanic persons. Most of the clientele are single parent families, but there are also elderly persons and other single people.

Oasis Social Ministry  
1020 High Street  
Portsmouth, VA 23704  
(804) 397-6060

HOURS: Monday - Friday; 10:00 - 3:00 or  
4:00

OPENED: 1971

NUMBERS SERVED: 750 people a month

LIMITS ON PARTICIPATION: once a month except  
in extreme emergency

This food pantry serves a mixture of families, senior citizens and single people. The neighborhood is inner city and almost entirely low-income or no income families and individuals.

Freemont Food Bank  
710 North 34th  
Seattle, WA 98103  
(206)632-1285

HOURS: Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri.;  
12:00 - 4:00 (Weds., 9:00 - 1:30;  
USDA commodities only)

OPENED: 1974

NUMBERS SERVED: 12,000 persons a month

LIMITS ON PARTICIPATION: twice a month  
for groceries, once a month for  
commodities

The clientele of this pantry are 80% families, mostly white, low-income.

Mountaineer Food Bank  
416 River Street  
Gassaway, WV 26624  
(304) 524-2590

Surveys administered through:

Lincoln County Community Cupboard  
General Delivery  
Alko1, WV 25501  
(304) 524-2590

HOURS: one day a month from early morning  
until all food is gone

OPENED: March, 1982

NUMBERS SERVED: 1200 a month

LIMITS ON PARTICIPATION: once a month

This is a poor, very rural mining community in which most of the food pantry clientele are families with the head of household laid off. Surveys were administered in five locations.

Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee  
1821 W. 16th Street  
Milwaukee, WI 53205  
(414) 344-0327

Surveys were administered in two locations:

Interchange Food Pantry  
c/o St. John's  
802 N. Jackson  
Milwaukee, WI 53202  
(414) 276-9814

HOURS: Tuesday and Thursday; 2:00 - 4:00  
OPENED: 1973  
NUMBERS SERVED: 2800 - 3000 people a month  
LIMITS ON PARTICIPATION: none

Our Savior's Lutheran Church  
Food Pantry  
3022 W. Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee, WI 53208  
(414) 342-5252

HOURS: Monday - Thursday; 1:00 - 3:00  
OPENED: 1974  
NUMBERS SERVED: 500 - 600 people a month  
LIMITS ON PARTICIPATION: once a month or  
less, except in emergencies

Both locations serve more families than single people. The Interchange pantry is located on the edge of downtown, the Our Savior's pantry is in an area of mostly apartment buildings with many elderly, black and Indian residents.

