

2009-10 statistics for the

Oregon Food Bank Network

Serving Oregon and Clark County, Washington



July 1, 2009, to June 30, 2010

and the Oregon Food Bank Network

The Oregon Food Bank Network moves record number of pounds of food for hunger relief

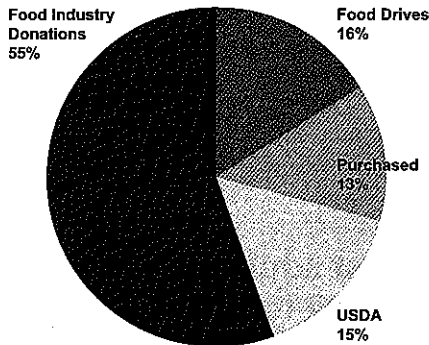
Oregon Food Bank received for statewide distribution (includes the four regional food banks that OFB operates directly): **38-million pounds**

16 regional food banks received local donations: **16-million pounds**

947 local partner agencies and programs (includes 409 pantries, 183 soup kitchens/shelters, 355 other programs) received local donations: **18-million pounds**

Total: 72-million pounds

Sources of food for the OFB Network



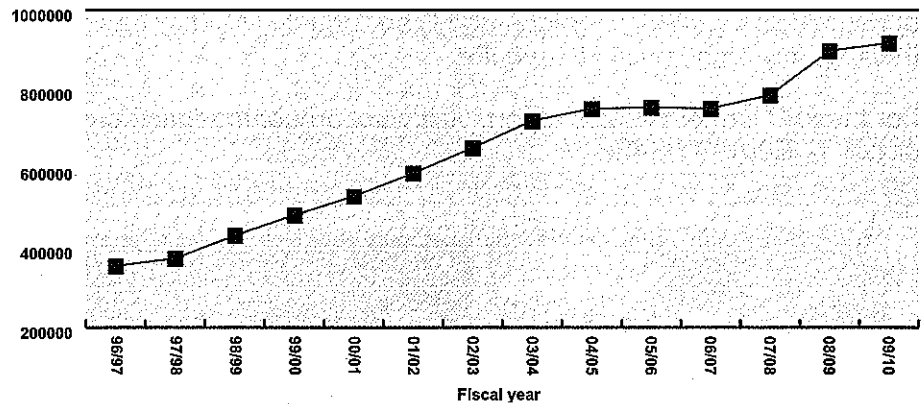
More people seek emergency food

More than **240,000** people per month ate meals from an emergency food box. That compares to about 200,000 in 2007-08.

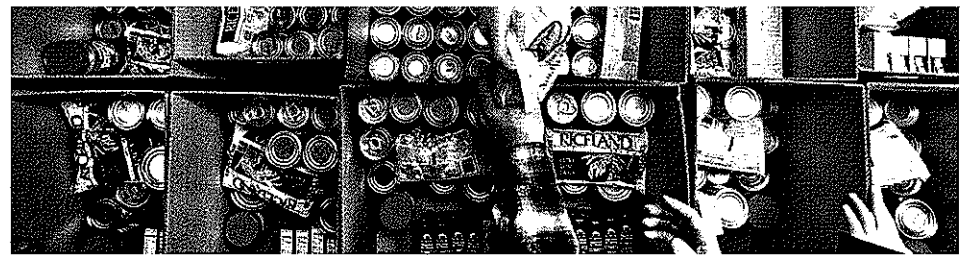
3.8-million emergency meals were served by soup kitchens and shelters.

More than **90,000** people received food through other programs in the OFB Network.

Emergency food box distribution begins to level at record highs



- Distribution of emergency food boxes throughout the state increased 2% from 897,000 in 2008-09 to 917,000 in 2009-10, an increase of 20,000 additional emergency food boxes. Since the beginning of the recession, emergency food box distribution increased a total of 17%. That means the network distributed 130,000 more food boxes than it did two years ago.
- A typical emergency food box contains a three-to-five day supply of groceries.
- Most pantries serve a specific geographic area and limit the number of times a family can receive help.
- On average, households served turn to pantries less than four times a year.



Volunteers vital to fighting hunger

At Oregon Food Bank: volunteers donated **93,000 hours**

Equivalent to 45 full-time employees

Estimated value: **\$1.5-million**

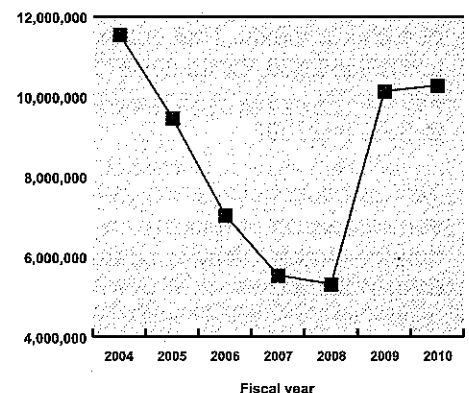
In the total OFB Network, volunteers donated **1,981,000 hours**

Equivalent to 958 full-time workers

Estimated value: **\$32-million**

USDA commodities recover significantly

USDA commodities in millions of pounds



Hunger Factors Survey

The Oregon Food Bank Network conducts the Hunger Factors Assessment (HFA) every two years to determine the economic, social, health and other factors that create the need for food assistance.

In 2010, more than 160 emergency food pantries distributed the survey to food-box recipients during a two-week period in April. OFB analyzed data from 4,370 completed surveys, representing a balanced sampling of households served in Oregon and Clark County, Wash. The charts on these pages summarize key results.

For the full Hunger Factors report, visit www.oregonfoodbank.org or call 1- (800) 777-7427.



Families worry about next meal

- 30% of households with children report cutting or reducing the size of a child's meals. That compares to 27% in 2008. Of those, 37% do this almost every month, compared to 30% in 2008.
- 76% of households worry at least sometimes about how they will get their next meal. That compares to 69% in 2008.

Source: Hunger Factors Assessment, 2010

"I would like a job. In the meantime, the food bank is a big help."

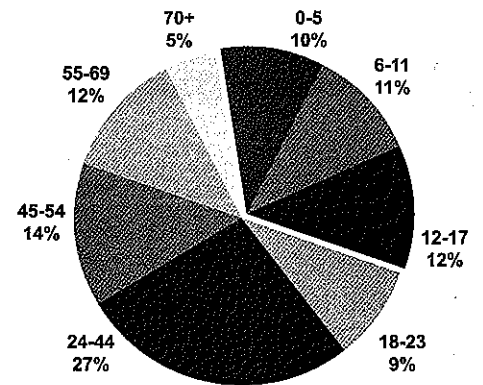
— survey respondent

"I am grateful for the help in my time of need. This is my first time here. It was hard for me to come in, but no one judged me. It makes me glad to know that I gave food when I could to food drives."

— survey respondent

33% of those receiving food are children

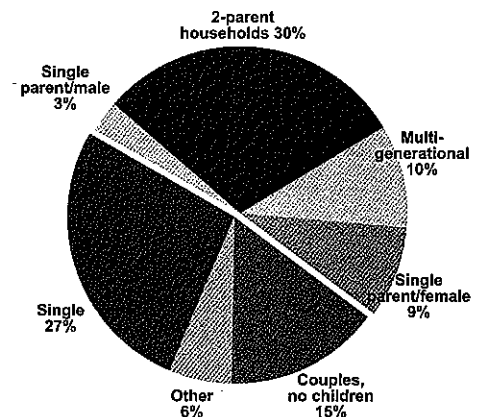
Ages of food recipients



8% were 65 years or older. In 1986, only 3% were over 60 years old.

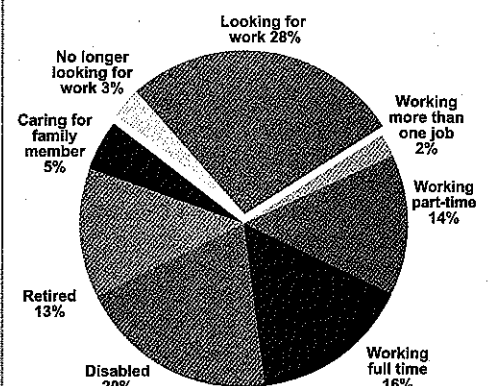
Households with children are the largest group served

Household profiles



Most adult recipients are looking for work, working, retired or disabled

Chart represents adults in surveyed households



The poorest of the poor get poorer

- 73% of recipient households had incomes below the federal poverty level (\$22,050 for a family of four). That compares to 67% in 2008.
- 29% of households had incomes below 50% of the federal poverty level (\$11,025 for a family of four).
- 64% of households with children had incomes below the federal poverty level.
- 42% of households had at least one worker, compared to 46% in 2008. Of households with a worker, 42% fell below the federal poverty level.

Source: Hunger Factors Assessment, 2010

Unemployment forces more people to seek emergency food

- 25% of households had at least one full-time worker. That compares to 30% in 2008.
- 37% of households with children had at least one full-time worker, compared to 43% in 2008.
- 16% of adult recipients work full time, compared to 21% in 2008.
- 28% of adult recipients are unemployed and looking for work, compared to 20% in 2008.
- The average length of time of unemployment was 15 months.
- 31% of surveyed households listed long-term unemployment as the reason they sought emergency food. That compares to 22% in 2008 at the beginning of the recession.
- 52% of respondents cite "to be employed" as critical to improving their situation. That compares to 45% in 2008.

Source: Hunger Factors Assessment, 2010

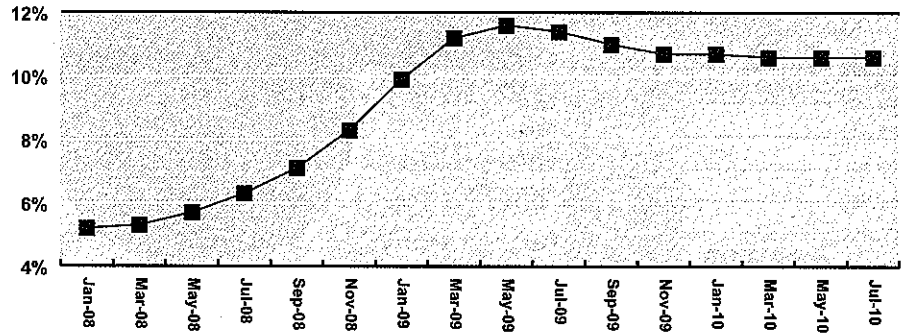
Health insurance for kids improves

- 21% of children in surveyed households had no health insurance. That compares to 24% in 2008.
- 40% of adults in surveyed households had no health insurance, compared to 41% in 2008.
- 46% of households delay filling medical prescriptions due to cost, compared to 47% in 2008.
- 58% report medical/hospital debt, compared to 57% in 2008.
- 58% of households delay medical care.
- 68% of households delay dental care.

Source: Hunger Factors Assessment, 2010

Oregon's unemployment rate has stayed in double digits since February 2009

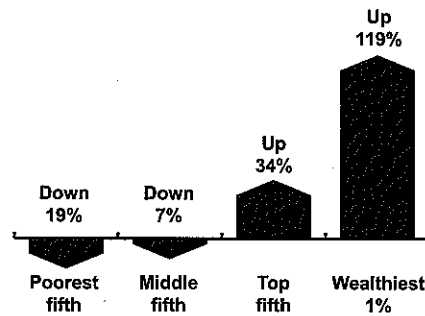
Oregon's unemployment rate has more than doubled since the recession began in December 2007.



Source: Oregon Center for Public Policy analysis of Oregon Employment Department data.

Income gap remains wide

Real income change for Oregon households, 1979-2008



- Lowest fifth: \$4,730 average adjusted gross income, 2008
- Middle fifth: \$31,523 average adjusted gross income, 2008
- Top fifth: \$147,748 average adjusted gross income, 2008
- Top 1%: \$745,142 average adjusted gross income, 2008

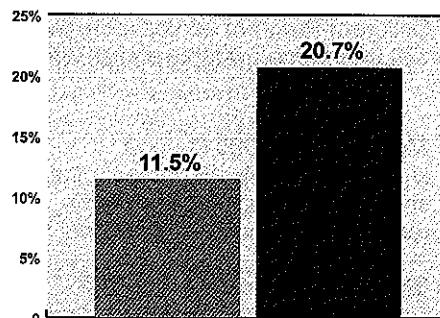
Source: Oregon Center for Public Policy analysis of Oregon Department of Revenue data.

Recession takes its toll on incomes, U.S. poverty rate highest since 1994

- The national poverty rate surged to 14.3 percent in 2009, the highest since 1994, according to the latest U.S. Census Bureau report.
- Child poverty rose from 19 percent to 20.5 percent.
- 15.5-million American children – more than 1 in 5 – live in poverty.
- Nearly 44-million Americans lived in poverty in 2009, an increase of 3.8 million from 2008, leaving 1 in 7 in poverty.
- Among the working-age population (18 to 65), poverty rose from 11.7 percent to 12.9, the highest level since the 1960s when the government launched a war on poverty.

Source: Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2009, U.S. Census Bureau

By the broadest measure of unemployment, 1 in 5 Oregon workers was unemployed in 2009



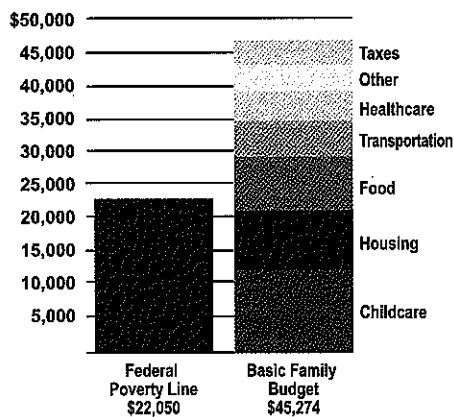
- Standard unemployment rate
- Underemployment rate

The underemployment rate, the broadest measure of unemployment, includes workers who have accepted a part-time job even though they would prefer to work full-time and "discouraged" workers, who would like to work but are not actively job hunting.

Source: Economic Policy Institute analysis of Current Population Survey data, courtesy Oregon Center for Public Policy

Official poverty line relies on out-of-date assumptions

Basic family of four budget vs. official poverty line



The official Federal Poverty Line (FPL) is based on a 1955 household survey. Though updated annually, it relies on out-of-date assumptions and seriously underestimates real poverty. The FPL fails to address the impact of today's high housing, healthcare, fuel and child care costs or even work-related expenses.

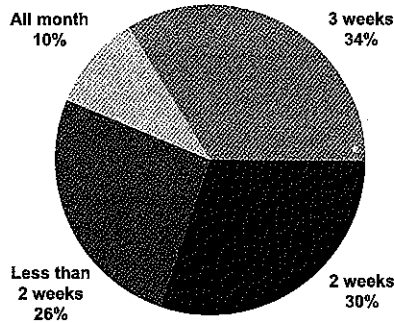
- FPL for a family of four in 2010 = \$22,050
- Full-time job at Oregon minimum wage in 2010 = \$17,500
- Basic family budget for a family of four (statewide average) in 2007 = \$45,274
- Median household income in Oregon for a family of four in 2010 = \$67,605
- 73% of surveyed households reported incomes below 100 percent of FPL.

Sources: Economic Policy Institute, Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Hunger Factors Assessment, 2010

"I appreciate the food bank. If it were not for the food bank, we could not eat. By the time we pay rent, there is not enough money left for food."

— survey respondent

How long SNAP lasts by percentage of respondents



Food stamps last longer

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as the Food Stamp Program, is a monthly income supplement funded by the federal government to help families meet a portion of their monthly food needs.

- 52% of surveyed households report they receive food stamps, compared to 55% in 2008.
- 56% of these households say their monthly food stamps last two weeks or less. That compares to 65% in 2008. This improvement may be attributed to new investments Congress made to SNAP in 2009 and lower food costs.

Source: Hunger Factors Assessment, 2010

Children need strong child nutrition programs

Oregon's children need strong child nutrition programs to thrive physically and mentally and to learn in school.

- 33 percent of those who rely on emergency food from the Oregon Food Bank Network are children.
- The WIC (Women, Infants and Children) Program serves more than 179,000 women, infants and children.

Source: Hunger Factors Assessment, 2010.

Source: 2009 Oregon WIC Annual Report.

- More than 272,000 Oregon children – roughly 49 percent of all students – are eligible for free or reduced-price lunches at school.
- The School Breakfast Program serves more than 226,000 students.

Source: Oregon Department of Education 2009-10.



and the Oregon Food Bank Network

Our mission: To eliminate hunger and its root causes ... because no one should be hungry.

Our actions:

Oregon Food Bank is a nonprofit, charitable organization. It is the hub of a statewide network of more than 947 local partner agencies serving Oregon and Clark County, Wash. OFB recovers food from farms, manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, individuals and government sources. It then distributes that food to 20 regional food banks across Oregon. Sixteen are independent charitable organizations. OFB directly operates the four regional food banks serving the Portland metropolitan area, southeast Oregon and Tillamook County. Those four centers distribute food weekly to 352 food pantries, soup kitchens, shelters and other programs helping low-income individuals in Multnomah, Clackamas, Clark, Washington, Harney, Malheur and Tillamook counties. OFB also works to eliminate the root causes of hunger through advocacy and public education.

Regional Food Banks

Operated by Oregon Food Bank
Oregon Food Bank - Metro Services, Portland
Oregon Food Bank West, Beaverton
The Regional Food Bank of Tillamook County, Tillamook
Southeast Oregon Regional Food Bank, Ontario

Independent Food Banks

CCA Regional Food Bank—Astoria
South Coast Food Share—Coos Bay
Linn-Benton Food Share—Corvallis
FOOD for Lane County—Eugene
Josephine County Food Bank—Grants Pass
Klamath/Lake Counties Food Bank—Klamath Falls
Community Connection—La Grande
Yamhill Regional Food Bank—McMinnville
ACCESS Food Share—Medford
Food Share of Lincoln County—Newport
CAPECO Food Share—Pendleton
NeighborImpact—Redmond
UCAN Food Bank—Roseburg
Marion-Polk Food Share—Salem
Columbia Pacific Food Bank—St. Helens
Mid-Columbia Community Action Council—The Dalles