

New York City's Meal Gap 2016 Trends Report

PREPARED BY:

Triada Stampas, Vice President for Research & Public Affairs **William Guillaume Koible**, Research Coordinator

What Is the Meal Gap?

Food security is an indicator of whether, within a household, all household members have access to adequate, healthy food at all times. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) measures household food security every year, in partnership with the U.S. Census, through an 18-item survey.¹ Based on their responses to those 18 questions, households are grouped into one of three categories: food security; low food security (characterized by reduced quality, variety or desirability of food); and very low food security (evidence of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake). Households are classified as *food insecure* if they fall into the second or third group.²

Food insecurity indicates a lack of access, at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members, and limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate foods. In the United States, food insecurity is primarily a function of insufficient financial resources for food.

The *Meal Gap* represents food insecurity as a number of missing meals that result from insufficient household resources to purchase food.³ In short, the Meal Gap is the difference, measured in meals, between a household being food insecure and food secure.

Because it accounts for variation in food costs across the country, it provides a clearer illustration of the effects of resource shortfalls in households experiencing food insecurity. As a metric, the Meal Gap is therefore highly useful to policymakers, advocates and service providers because it can estimate food insecurity at various geographies: from the state level down to the county level, and even, in New York City, the community district or neighborhood level. Because the Meal Gap can be mapped, it shows us where hunger lives, helping public and private anti-hunger efforts direct food and services to communities where need is highest. The City of New York adopted the Meal Gap as its official metric of food insecurity in 2014.⁴

The Meal Gap also creates a common metric – the meal – against which both food and non-food interventions can be measured. For example, Food Bank For New York City supplies food for approximately 63 million meals every year, but also connects eligible New Yorkers to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as food stamps), which provides an average benefit of \$147 per person – enough for 43 meals – every month.

¹ "U.S. Household Food Security Survey Module: Three-Stage Design, With Screeners." United States Department of Agriculture, 2012.

² "Definitions of Food Security." United States Department of Agriculture, 2014. A fourth category, "marginal food security," is sometimes used to identify households at or very near the threshold between food security and food insecurity.

³ Gundersen, C., A. Dewey, A. Crumbaugh, M. Kato & E. Engelhard. *Map the Meal Gap 2016: Food Insecurity and Child Food Insecurity Estimates at the County Level.* Feeding America, 2016.

⁴ New York City Food Policy: 2014 Food Metrics Report. <u>http://www1.nyc.gov/assets/foodpolicy/downloads/pdf/2014-food-metrics-report.pdf</u> (accessed September 6, 2016).

What Does the Meal Gap Look Like in New York City?

New York City had a Meal Gap of approximately 242 *million* in 2014 (the most recent year for which data is available), with 16.4 percent of residents categorized as food insecure.⁵ The food insecurity rate among New York City's children was even higher, with nearly one in four (22.3 percent, or approximately 399,000 children) experiencing food insecurity.

The table below illustrates the Meal Gap and other key measures of food insecurity in New York City and by borough for the most recent data available, as well as changes from the previous year, and since 2009, the first year Meal Gap data was analyzed.⁶ Notably, while New York City's Meal Gap has not changed appreciably in the past year, it has grown by nearly eight percent in the six-year period observed – a time characterized by economic recovery from the Great Recession.⁷ A key driver of this phenomenon appears to be the considerable increase in food costs – a more than 16 percent rise over six years.

	2009	2013	2014	% Change, 2013-14	% Change, 2009-14
Meal Gap					
NYC	224,364,570	240,849,400	241,956,200	0.5%	7.8%
Bronx	48,838,538	46,476,300	46,767,800	0.6%	-4.2%
Brooklyn	78,079,512	88,895,900	90,993,300	2.4%	16.5%
Manhattan	37,790,055	43,562,900	43,000,400	-1.3%	13.8%
Queens	50,218,556	53,133,300	52,653,700	-0.9%	4.8%
Staten Island	9,437,906	8,780,900	8,541,100	-2.7%	-9.5%

Food Insecurity Rate									
NYC	16.2%	16.5%	16.4%	-0.3%	1.4%				
Bronx	21.2%	18.8%	18.7%	-0.5%	-11.8%				
Brooklyn	18.4%	19.8%	20.0%	1.0%	8.7%				
Manhattan	14.0%	15.3%	15.1%	-1.3%	7.9%				
Queens	13.2%	13.3%	13.1%	-1.5%	-0.8%				
Staten Island	11.7%	10.6%	10.3%	-2.8%	-12.0%				

# of Food Insecure Individuals (Est.)									
NYC	1,342,920	1,360,740	1,370,530	0.7%	2.1%				
Bronx	292,320	262,580	264,910	0.9%	-9.4%				
Brooklyn	467,340	502,240	515,420	2.6%	10.3%				
Manhattan	226,190	246,120	243,570	-1.0%	7.7%				
Queens	300,580	300,190	298,250	-0.6%	-0.8%				
Staten Island	56,490	49,610	48,380	-2.5%	-14.4%				

⁵ Gundersen *et al*, 2016.

⁷ By economists' definitions, the Great Recession, which began in December 2007, officially ended in June 2009.

⁶ Ibid.

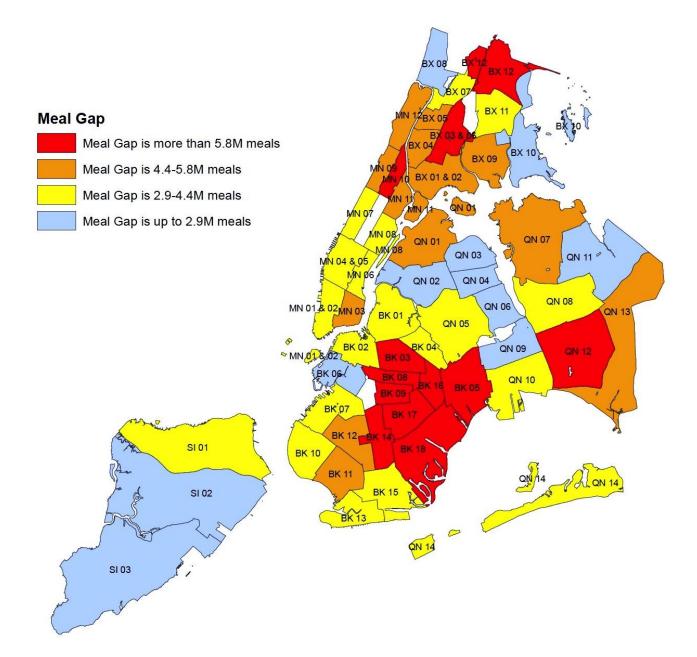
		2009	2013	2014	% Change, 2013-14	% Change, 2009-14
Weighted Cos	t per	Meal				
NYC	\$	2.91	\$ 3.26	\$ 3.38	3.8%	16.4%
Bronx	\$	2.71	\$ 3.13	\$ 3.32	6.1%	22.4%
Brooklyn	\$	2.63	\$ 3.13	\$ 3.23	3.2%	22.7%
Manhattan	\$	3.72	\$ 4.37	\$ 4.58	4.8%	23.0%
Queens	\$	2.79	\$ 3.06	\$ 3.17	3.6%	13.8%
Staten Island	\$	2.77	\$ 3.19	\$ 3.33	4.4%	20.1%

At the borough level, Brooklyn has seen the largest increase in its Meal Gap – a gap that has widened by nearly 13 million meals in six years. The borough also boasts the highest food insecurity rate, as well as the largest number of food-insecure individuals.

The next several pages show the Meal Gap across New York City at the Public Use Micro Data Area (PUMA) level, the Census units that approximate the Community Districts into which New York City is divided.⁸ For each borough, the Meal Gap is listed by PUMA/Community District for the last three years for which data is available, and each district's rank (highest to lowest) within that borough for the given year.

⁸ Food Bank For New York City analysis based on Gundersen *et al*, 2016. In cases where an individual Community District's populations is relatively sparse (such as Manhattan's midtown business district), the PUMA will combine that district with an adjacent one, in order to ensure PUMAs represent areas of comparable population.

New York City's Meal Gap by Community District



The Bronx

Community District(s)	2012 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	2013 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	2014 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	Change, 2013-14	Change, 2012-14
Bronx Community Districts 1 & 2:	7,016,611	5,788,676	5,637,546	-151,130	-1,379,065
Hunts Point, Longwood & Melrose	2	2	4	-3%	-20%
Bronx Community Districts 3 & 6:	7,552,253	6,386,901	6,700,229	313,328	-852,024
Belmont, Crotona Park East & East Tremont	1	1	1	5%	-11%
Bronx Community District 4:	6,169,139	5,107,135	5,126,873	19,738	-1,042,266
Concourse, Highbridge & Mount Eden	4	6	5	0%	-17%
Bronx Community District 5:	6,293,361	5,276,449	5,105,643	-170,806	-1,187,718
Morris Heights, Fordham South & Mount Hope	3	5	6	-3%	-19%
Bronx Community District 7:	4,774,531	3,978,990	3,808,397	-170,593	-966,134
Bedford Park, Fordham North & Norwood	7	7	7	-4%	-20%
Bronx Community District 8:	2,815,584	2,433,796	2,448,908	15,112	-366,676
Riverdale, Fieldston & Kingsbridge	10	10	10	1%	-13%
Bronx Community District 9:	6,120,933	5,596,070	5,667,139	71,069	-453,794
Castle Hill, Clason Point & Parkchester	5	4	3	1%	-7%
Bronx Community District 10:	3,045,671	2,834,925	2,890,426	55,501	-155,245
Co-op City, Pelham Bay & Schuylerville	9	9	9	2%	-5%
Bronx Community District 11:	3,930,026	3,446,205	3,532,469	86,264	-397,557
Pelham Parkway, Morris Park & Laconia	8	8	8	3%	-10%
Bronx Community District 12:	6,056,245	5,627,151	5,850,169	223,018	-206,076
Wakefield, Williamsbridge & Woodlawn	6	3	2	4%	-3%
Totals	53,774,356	46,476,300	46,767,800	291,500	-7,006,556

Brooklyn

Community District(s)	2012 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	2013 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	2014 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	Change, 2013-14	Change, 2012-14
Brooklyn Community District 1:	4,473,881	4,405,189	4,230,546	-174,643	-243,335
Greenpoint & Williamsburg	12	11	12	-4%	-5%
Brooklyn Community District 2:	3,860,880	3,911,824	3,995,959	84,135	135,079
Brooklyn Heights & Fort Greene	14	14	13	2%	3%
Brooklyn Community District 3:	6,353,787	6,483,486	6,831,068	347,582	477,281
Bedford-Stuyvesant	2	2	3	5%	8%
Brooklyn Community District 4:	4,612,234	4,132,580	4,269,443	136,863	-342,791
Bushwick	11	13	11	3%	-7%
Brooklyn Community District 5:	6,372,279	6,149,149	6,373,047	223,898	768
East New York & Starrett City	1	5	5	4%	0%
Brooklyn Community District 6:	2,476,748	2,396,421	2,155,509	-240,912	-321,239
Park Slope, Carroll Gardens & Red Hook	18	18	18	-10%	-13%
Brooklyn Community District 7:	4,355,595	4,141,288	3,830,870	-310,418	-524,725
Sunset Park & Windsor Terrace	13	12	15	-7%	-12%
Brooklyn Community District 8:	5,572,643	5,652,124	5,898,863	246,739	326,220
Crown Heights North & Prospect Heights	7	7	6	4%	6%
Brooklyn Community District 9: Crown Heights	5,500,676	5,490,639	5,857,514	366,875	356,838
South, Prospect Lefferts & Wingate	8	8	8	7%	6%
Brooklyn Community District 10:	3,162,481	3,389,452	3,260,522	-128,930	98,041
Bay Ridge & Dyker Heights	17	17	17	-4%	3%
Brooklyn Community District 11:	4,770,935	5,044,853	4,955,978	-88,875	185,043
Bensonhurst & Bath Beach	10	10	10	-2%	4%
Brooklyn Community District 12:	5,074,588	5,256,714	5,046,774	-209,940	-27,814
Borough Park, Kensington & Ocean Parkway	9	9	9	-4%	-1%
Brooklyn Community District 13:	3,688,754	3,794,759	3,798,001	3,242	109,247
Brighton Beach & Coney Island	15	16	16	0%	3%

Community District(s)	2012 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	2013 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	2014 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	Change, 2013-14	Change, 2012-14
Brooklyn Community District 14:	5,729,884	5,812,747	5,873,204	60,457	143,320
Flatbush & Midwood	6	6	7	1%	3%
Brooklyn Community District 15: Sheepshead	3,491,434	3,876,558	3,865,084	-11,474	373,650
Bay, Gerritsen Beach & Homecrest	16	15	14	0%	11%
Brooklyn Community District 16:	6,252,176	6,235,505	6,890,757	655,252	638,581
Brownsville & Ocean Hill	4	3	2	11%	10%
Brooklyn Community District 17:	6,077,495	6,208,186	6,616,561	408,375	539,066
East Flatbush, Farragut & Rugby	5	4	4	7%	9%
Brooklyn Community District 18:	6,332,043	6,514,425	7,243,599	729,174	911,556
Canarsie & Flatlands	3	1	1	11%	14%
Brooklyn Totals	88,158,512	88,895,900	90,993,300	2,097,400	2,834,788

Manhattan

Community District(s)	2012 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	2013 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	2014 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	Change, 2013-14	Change, 2012-14
Manhattan Community Districts 1 & 2:	3,041,843	3,055,997	2,929,871	-126,126	-111,972
Battery Park City, Greenwich Village & Soho	10	10	9	-4%	-4%
Manhattan Community District 3:	5,474,989	5,207,524	5,066,241	-141,283	-408,748
Chinatown & Lower East Side	3	3	3	-3%	-7%
Manhattan Community Districts 4 & 5:	3,566,576	3,473,896	3,367,966	-105,930	-198,610
Chelsea, Clinton & Midtown Business District	8	8	8	-3%	-6%
Manhattan Community District 6:	3,141,519	3,154,652	2,925,121	-229,531	-216,398
Murray Hill, Gramercy & Stuyvesant Town	9	9	10	-7%	-7%
Manhattan Community District 7:	4,254,500	4,252,576	4,007,916	-244,660	-246,584
Upper West Side & West Side	6	6	6	-6%	-6%
Manhattan Community District 8:	4,235,389	4,251,407	3,939,719	-311,688	-295,670
Upper East Side	7	7	7	-7%	-7%
Manhattan Community District 9: Hamilton	4,587,982	4,278,326	4,465,450	187,124	-122,532
Heights, Manhattanville & West Harlem	5	5	5	4%	-3%
Manhattan Community District 10:	5,883,104	5,714,008	6,300,973	586,965	417,869
Central Harlem	2	2	1	10%	7%
Manhattan Community District 11:	4,965,776	4,338,454	4,548,222	209,768	-417,554
East Harlem	4	4	4	5%	-8%
Manhattan Community District 12:	7,095,592	5,836,139	5,565,856	-270,283	-1,529,736
Washington Heights, Inwood & Marble Hill	1	1	2	-5%	-22%
Totals	46,247,270	43,562,900	43,000,400	-562,500	-3,246,870

Queens

Community District(s)	2012 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	2013 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	2014 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	Change, 2013-14	Change, 2012-14
Queens Community District 1:	4,953,217	4,713,362	4,755,505	42,143	-197,712
Astoria & Long Island City	4	4	4	1%	-4%
Queens Community District 2:	2,961,271	2,638,241	2,661,962	23,721	-299,309
Sunnyside & Woodside	11	12	12	1%	-10%
Queens Community District 3:	3,913,388	2,857,220	2,715,853	-141,367	-1,197,535
Jackson Heights & North Corona	6	10	11	-5%	-31%
Queens Community District 4:	3,487,699	2,924,943	2,851,549	-73,394	-636,150
Elmhurst & South Corona	8	8	9	-3%	-18%
Queens Community District 5:	3,433,215	3,164,857	2,929,390	-235,467	-503,825
Ridgewood, Glendale & Middle Village	9	7	7	-7%	-15%
Queens Community District 6:	2,301,607	2,327,074	2,240,495	-86,579	-61,112
Forest Hills & Rego Park	13	13	13	-4%	-3%
Queens Community District 7:	5,813,568	5,775,432	5,543,537	-231,895	-270,031
Flushing, Murray Hill & Whitestone	2	2	3	-4%	-5%
Queens Community District 8:	3,863,023	3,936,672	3,992,143	55,471	129,120
Briarwood, Fresh Meadows & Hillcrest	7	5	5	1%	3%
Queens Community District 9:	3,393,088	2,895,683	2,810,093	-85,590	-582,995
Richmond Hill & Woodhaven	10	9	10	-3%	-17%
Queens Community District 10:	2,732,320	2,740,369	2,924,411	184,042	192,091
Howard Beach & Ozone Park	12	11	8	7%	7%
Queens Community District 11:	1,829,994	1,957,428	1,819,042	-138,386	-10,952
Bayside, Douglaston & Little Neck	14	14	14	-7%	-1%
Queens Community District 12:	8,433,639	8,352,412	9,464,831	1,112,419	1,031,192
Jamaica, Hollis & St. Albans	1	1	1	13%	12%
Queens Community District 13:	5,069,417	5,069,873	5,682,579	612,706	613,162
Queens Village, Cambria Heights & Rosedale	3	3	2	12%	12%

Community District(s)	2012 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	2013 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	2014 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	Change, 2013-14	Change, 2012-14
Queens Community District 14: Far Rockaway,	3,984,438	3,779,785	3,963,909	184,124	-20,529
Breezy Point & Broad Channel	5	6	6	5%	-1%
Totals	56,169,885	53,133,300	52,653,700	-479,600	-3,516,185

Staten Island

Community District(s)	2012 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	2013 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	2014 Meal Gap (Number/Rank)	Change, 2013-14	Change, 2012-14
Staten Island Community District 1:	4,237,335	4,316,053	4,256,215	-59,838	18,880
Port Richmond, Stapleton & Mariner's Harbor	1	1	1	-1%	0%
Staten Island Community District 2:	1,897,753	2,220,292	2,119,272	-101,020	221,519
New Springville & South Beach	2	3	3	-5%	12%
Staten Island Community District 3:	1,856,733	2,244,573	2,244,509	-64	387,776
Tottenville, Great Kills & Annadale	3	2	2	0%	21%
Totals	7,991,821	8,780,900	8,541,100	-239,800	549,279

About Food Bank For New York City

Food Bank For New York City has been the city's major hunger-relief organization working to end hunger throughout the five boroughs for more than 30 years. Nearly one in five New Yorkers relies on Food Bank for food and other resources. Food Bank takes a strategic, multifaceted approach that provides meals and builds capacity in the neediest communities, while raising awareness and engagement among all New Yorkers. Through its network of more than 1,000 charities and schools citywide, Food Bank provides food for approximately 63 million free meals per year for New Yorkers in need. Food Bank For New York City's income support services, including food stamps (also known as SNAP) and free tax assistance for the working poor, put more than \$150 million each year into the pockets of New Yorkers, helping them to afford food and achieve greater dignity and independence. In addition, Food Bank's nutrition education programs and services empower more than 45,000 children, teens and adults to sustain a healthy diet on a low budget. Working toward long-term solutions to food poverty, Food Bank develops policy and conducts research to inform community and government efforts. Learn how you can help at **foodbanknyc.org**.



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Food Bank For New York City

Main Office 39 Broadway, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10006 t: 212.566.7855 | f: 212.566.1463

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